



The effect of maternal obesity on cesarean

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Introduction: The prevalence of obesity in adults is increasing worldwide, particularly in women in reproductive age. Maternal morbidity related to obesity is elevating, mainly by reason of, *diabetes mellitus* (prior or gestational), hypertension (prior or gestational), thromboembolic diseases, respi-ratory disorders (asthma and sleep apnea), cardiomyopathies, higher incidence of cesarean sections, and higher number of infections (especially urinary tract, surgical wound infections and endometritis). There is a linear relationship between obesity and cesarean delivery. This study concludes the effect of maternal obesity on cesarean.

Methods: Pub Med, Science Direct, Google scholar, were full text databases that we systematically searched during 2000-2015. We studied the relationship between maternal obesity and cesarean. We done this study by searching the keywords of Obesity, Cesarean section, Reproductive outcome, pregnancy, Meta-analysis. In this review, we found forthy studies and choosed Thirty-five studies.

Results: Thirty-five studies were included. The unadjusted odd ratios of acesarean delivery were 1.46 [95% confidence interval (CI): 1.34–1.60], 2.05 (95% CI: 1.86–2.27) and 2.89 (95% CI: 2.28–3.79) among overweight, obese and severely obese women, respectively, compared with normal weight pregnant women.

Conclusion: This study showed a significant relationship between obesity and increased risk of cesarean delivery. Obese women are exposing in high risk, therefore needs to be managed properly during pregnancy.

It is important that obese women counseled in the primary care clinics to reduce their weight.

Keywords: Obesity, Cesarean section, Reproductive outcome, pregnancy, Meta-analysis