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Abstract

Doppler velocimetry is a useful tool in the management of high-risk as well as low-risk pregnancy as well as in decision making for mode of delivery. Doppler study of uterine, umbilical, placental artery, MCA & foetal aorta was done in 100 cases. Abnormal Doppler criteria have been correlated with Apgar scores at 5 minutes and newborn birth weight. Out of 100 patients, 79% had normal Doppler evaluation; while 21% revealed abnormal Doppler findings. The incidence of normal vaginal delivery was 60% and LSCS was 40%. In patients with NVD, 93.33% had normal Doppler & 6.66% had abnormal Doppler study. In cases of LSCS, 42.5% had abnormal Doppler; while normal Doppler was found in 57.5%.

In this small series of prospective observational study, an attempt has been made to find out the impact of Obstetric Doppler in decision making, and pregnancy outcome.

Key words: Caesarean section, Doppler, high risk pregnancy, notch, uterine artery Doppler, umbilical artery Doppler, RI, PI, Prematurity,