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KEY WORD : FETAL BIRTH WEIGHT/UTERINE FUNDAL HEIGHT
/MATERNAL ABDOMINAL CIRCUMFERENCE
ALONGKONE PHENGSAVANH : THE ESTIMATION OF FETAL
BIRTH WEIGHT BY UTERINE FUNDAL HEIGHT AND MATERNAL
ABDOMINAL CIRCUMFERENCE. THESIS ADVISOR: RONACHAI ATISOOK
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A cross sectional study was conducted in order to predict fetal birth weight from uterine fundal height and maternal abdominal circumference. Data were collected from uncomplicated pregnant women who attended labor room at Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University during February 12 1996 to June 12 1996. The uterine fundal height and the maternal abdominal circumference were measured at the period of true labor pain, the fetal birth weight was scaled immediately after delivery. The total number of cases in this study was 213.

The Pearson's Product Moment method showed that birth weight was positively correlated with uterine fundal height ($r=0.86$; $p<0.01$) and with maternal abdominal circumference ($r=0.69$, $p<0.01$). The multiple stepwise linear regression analysis showed the regression equation:

$$FW = -1904.73 + 103.56 (FH) + 16.03 (AC) \quad (r=0.8596, p<0.05)$$

The error of prediction was 170.55g (SD=151.44) and the mean percentage error was 5.93% (SD=6.39).

In brief, in uncomplicated pregnancies, this model may be used for estimating the fetal birth weight. By using this model, fetal and maternal complications could be reduced considerably.