

Effect of Consanguineous Marriages on Fetal Outcome

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Abstract

Prevalence of consanguinity in global context depicts in spite of the widespread detrimental impressions about inbreeding, consanguineous marriage is still quite common in various part of the world, especially in Asia and Africa. Consanguinity is also prevalent in Indian states wide level. The Indian subcontinent is a panorama of diversity in terms of culture, caste, religion, beliefs and attitudes towards customary social practices the present study was conducted to find out the relationship between the consanguineous marriages and fetal outcome among postnatal mothers, A correlative descriptive research used with a convenient sampling of 60 postnatal mothers were selected for the study . The result drawn out are likely to attract at first the educated unmarried to follow the non-consanguineous marriages.

Keywords: Consanguinity; Panorama; Fetal out Come and Unmarried.

Introduction

The remarkable growth of nursing research in the past few decades has its valuable impact on human society by providing better health care practices. Yet many health care questions remain to be answered by nursing research science and many answers remain to be utilized by the human society as well as practicing nurses.^{1,2}

Now a days women of the human society generation, although depend on tradition for health maintenance, they have entered into the belief in

modern advanced medical science for many unanswerable health problems^{3,4}.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the relationship between the consanguineous marriages and fetal outcome among postnatal mothers at selected hospitals, Kanpur.

Objectives

- To find out the effects of consanguineous marriages on fetal outcome.

- To correlate the findings of the demographic variables of consanguineous marriages on fetal outcome.

Conceptual framework

The study was based on the Leininger's Culture care, Diversity and Universality theory of Nursing(1998).

Methodology

Research setting: ADH and Dufferin Hospital.

Population: Mothers who had undergone normal vaginal delivery and admitted at ADH and Dufferine Hospital.

Sampling technique: Convenience sampling technique

Sample: Mothers who had undergone normal vaginal delivery.

Instruments: Demographic Performa. Mother generated Index scale.

Data analysis: Descriptive statistics (Mean, median, percentage and SD). Inferential statistics (Chisquare test, paired 't' test).

Discussion and findings

- The distribution of family type was not significantly different between mothers with consanguineous marriage.
- The average age at marriage in consanguineous mother was higher than the age at marriage in non consanguineous mothers.
- The parental consanguinity and the grand parental consanguinity were significantly higher in the families of consanguineous mothers than that mother in the non consanguineous mothers.
- The family history of medical genetic diseases was present more in mothers of consanguineous marriages than mothers in non consanguineous marriages.
- The number of still births was significantly higher in consanguineous mothers than in non consanguineous mothers. There was 3.1 times risk in the consanguineous mothers.
- The number of babies born at preterm (before 37 weeks) was significantly different between consanguineous mothers and non consanguineous mothers. There was 2.84 times risk in consanguineous mothers.
- The distribution of congenital anomalies was found only in the consanguineous mothers.
- Consanguineous marriages were found to be significantly associated with bad outcome.

Table 1: Analysis of quality of life of mothers following normal vaginal delivery at 1st and 6th week of postpartum.

Quality of life	Quality of life		6 th week	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-5)	57	95	0	0
Good (5-10)	3	3	60	100

Table 2: Area wise analysis of QoL score (Primary index scores) of mothers at 1st week and 6th week of postpartum.

Areas	At 1 st week		At 6 th week	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Pain	50	83.3	0	0
Tiredness	53	88.3	55	91.6
Sleep	58	96.6	45	75
Work	51	85	52	86.6
Loss of independence	27	45	43	71.6
Less time for self	21	35	22	36.6
Relation with partner	2	3.3	15	36.6
Constipation	3	5	7	11.6
Adaptation	0	0	19	31.6
Hobbies	6	10	7	11.6
Social life	9	15	28	46.6
Back pain	12	20	21	35
Happy being mother	15	25	7	11.6
Finances	8	13.3	9	15
Bleeding	17	28.3	0	0
Others	26	43.3	31	51.6

Table 3: Area wise analysis of quality improvement scores (Secondary index scores) of mothers at 1st week and 6th week of postpartum.

Areas	1 st week		6 th week	
	Mean	% Mean	Mean	% Mean
Pain	7.06	5.88	0	0
Tiredness	7.13	5.94	13.5	11.25
Sleep	7.34	6.12	19.4	16.16
Work	1.74	1.45	13.6	11.3
Loss of independence	4	3.33	17.7	14.5
Less time for self	3.23	2.69	12	10
Relation with partner	7	5.83	10	8.33
Constipation	5.3	4.44	15.7	13.08
Adaptation	0	0	8.5	7.08
Hobbies	7.3	6.08	12.75	10.62
Social life	2.11	1.75	13.75	11.4
Back pain	7.5	6.25	17	14.16
Happy being mother	0.53	0.44	2.5	2.08

Finances	9.37	7.80	18.6	15.5
Bleeding	7	5.83	0	0
Others	11.93	9.94	11.6	9.66

Comparison of quality of life among mothers following normal vaginal delivery at 1st and 6th week of postpartum.

(N=60)

Postnatal QoL	Maximum possible score	Mean	SD	%	'P' value	Paired 't' test
1 st week	50	3.49	0.91	6.98	0.0001	26.89
6 th week	50	6.94	0.55	13.88		

Conclusion

There is still some preference for marriage among biological relatives in India, particularly in the southern and western parts of the country. Close consanguineous marriages occur quite frequently and it has crucial genetic effects on offspring mortality. It is quite clear from the analysis, however, that the effect of consanguinity on offspring mortality is detrimental and exclusively during the period of development of the fetus (still births) and the early phase of infancy

(neonatal and postnatal periods). Thus, unless genetic impacts are operative in the very early phase of conception, consanguinity seems to have as such no adverse effect on offspring mortality. Hence, these findings of this study are likely to attract at first the educated unmarried to follow the non consanguineous marriages.

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