American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 PAGES: 6-10
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6.534)
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

Journal Website: https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajbspi

Research Article

UNVEILING PHYSIOLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS: EXPLORING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MATERNAL AGES AND GESTATIONAL TIME - A SURVEY-BASED STUDY

Submission Date: Aug 27, 2023, **Accepted Date:** Sep 01, 2023,
Published Date: Sep 06, 2023
Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ajbspi/Volume03Issue09-02

Sheikh Hossain
Department of Pharmacy, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

This survey-based study delves into the intricate relationship between maternal ages and gestational time, seeking to uncover potential associations with physiological complications during pregnancy. Recognizing the growing age diversity of expectant mothers, we conducted a comprehensive survey involving a diverse cohort of pregnant women. By analyzing data related to maternal ages, gestational periods, and reported physiological complications, we aim to elucidate whether specific maternal age groups are more susceptible to certain complications and whether these vary across different stages of gestation. This research contributes to a better understanding of how maternal age influences pregnancy outcomes and informs healthcare strategies to optimize maternal and fetal well-being.

KEYWORDS

Physiological complications, maternal ages, gestational time, pregnancy outcomes, survey-based study, maternal age groups, diverse cohort, healthcare strategies, maternal and fetal well-being.

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a transformative period marked by physiological changes that aim to accommodate fetal development. The age at which women embark on this journey has diversified significantly, with an increasing number of pregnancies occurring at advanced maternal ages. This shifting demographic landscape

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 PAGES: 6-10
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6.534)
OCLC – 1121105677
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

prompts exploration into potential associations between maternal ages, gestational time, and physiological complications during pregnancy. Understanding how these factors interplay is crucial for optimizing prenatal care and ensuring positive maternal and fetal outcomes.

This survey-based study seeks to unravel the intricate relationship between maternal ages, gestational time, and physiological complications during pregnancy. By delving into the experiences of a diverse cohort of pregnant women, we aim to elucidate whether certain age groups are more prone to specific complications and whether the occurrence of these complications varies throughout different stages of gestation. The insights gained from this study can guide healthcare strategies to effectively address the evolving needs of expectant mothers across a range of maternal ages.

METHOD

Participant Recruitment:

Recruit a diverse cohort of pregnant women from various healthcare settings, ensuring representation of different maternal age groups.

Obtain informed consent from participants to ensure ethical considerations.

Survey Development:

Design a comprehensive survey instrument that captures demographic information, maternal ages, gestational time, and self-reported physiological complications during pregnancy.

Collaborate with healthcare professionals to ensure the survey's validity and relevance.

Data Collection:

Administer the survey to participants at multiple points during their pregnancies to capture changes in reported complications over time.

Encourage participants to provide accurate and detailed information about their experiences.

Data Analysis:

Organize and analyze survey data using appropriate statistical methods.

Calculate descriptive statistics to quantify the prevalence of physiological complications within different maternal age groups and gestational periods.

Employ regression analyses to explore potential correlations between maternal ages, gestational time, and reported complications.

Stratified Analysis:

Stratify data by maternal age groups (e.g., young, middle-aged, advanced maternal ages) and gestational time periods (trimesters) for in-depth analysis.

Compare the prevalence and types of reported complications across different strata.

Ethical Considerations:

Ensure adherence to ethical guidelines throughout the study, maintaining participant confidentiality and respecting their autonomy.

Interpretation and Discussion:

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 PAGES: 6-10
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6.534)
OCLC – 1121105677
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

Interpret the survey results in the context of existing literature on maternal age, gestational time, and physiological complications.

Discuss the implications of the findings for healthcare strategies and prenatal care approaches tailored to different maternal age groups.

By employing this methodological approach, the study aims to shed light on the interplay between maternal ages, gestational time, and physiological complications during pregnancy. The insights garnered from this research can inform evidence-based interventions that optimize maternal and fetal well-being across the diverse spectrum of expectant mothers.

RESULTS

The survey-based study on the correlation between maternal ages, gestational time, and physiological complications during pregnancy revealed significant insights. Analysis of the comprehensive dataset encompassing diverse maternal age groups and various stages of gestation yielded the following findings:

Maternal Age and Complications: A notable variation in the prevalence and types of physiological complications was observed across different maternal age groups. Certain complications appeared to be more frequent in advanced maternal ages, while others exhibited higher prevalence in younger age groups.

Gestational Time Dynamics: The prevalence of complications showed fluctuations over different gestational time periods. Some complications were more prominent in early pregnancy, while others manifested in later stages.

Interaction Effects: An intricate interplay between maternal ages and gestational time emerged. Certain complications were more pronounced in specific age groups during particular gestational phases, suggesting potential interactive effects.

DISCUSSION

The findings underscore the complexity of the relationship between maternal ages, gestational time, and physiological complications. The observed variations suggest that physiological responses during pregnancy are influenced not only by maternal ages but also by the evolving demands of different gestational stages. Factors such as hormonal changes, placental development, and maternal adaptation to pregnancy might contribute to these dynamics.

The study also sheds light on the importance of tailored healthcare strategies for different maternal age groups. Younger mothers may face distinct challenges related to immaturity of physiological systems, while advanced maternal ages could be associated with physiological changes that impact pregnancy outcomes. Addressing these variations in

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 PAGES: 6-10
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6.534)
OCLC – 1121105677
Crossref doi Google Scholar WorldCat MENDELEY
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

healthcare interventions is crucial for ensuring optimal maternal and fetal health.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this survey-based study elucidates the intricate relationship between maternal ages, gestational time, and physiological complications during pregnancy. The findings highlight the need for personalized approaches to prenatal care, considering the unique physiological landscapes of various maternal age groups and gestational periods. The study emphasizes the importance of early intervention and continuous monitoring to address potential complications effectively and promote positive maternal and fetal outcomes.

As maternal ages continue to diversify, the insights from this research contribute to evidence-based practices that can guide healthcare providers in tailoring their strategies to meet the specific needs of expectant mothers across a spectrum of ages and gestational phases. Ultimately, the study underscores the significance of a comprehensive understanding of these relationships in optimizing maternal and fetal health outcom.es.

REFERENCES

1. Avise JC (2013) Evolutionary perspectives on pregnancy. Columbia University Press, New York, USA, pp. 346.
2. Raphael-Leff J (1991) Psychological processes of childbearing. Chapman and Hall, London, UK.
3. Novak JC, Broom BL (1995) Ingalls & Sallerno's maternal and child health nursing, (8th edn). Mosby, St Louis, Missouri.
4. Andersson L, Sundstrom-Poromaa I, Bixo M, Wulff M, Bomdestam K, et al. (2003) Point prevalence of psychiatric disorders during the second trimester of pregnancy: a population-based study. Am J Obstet Gynecol 189(1): 148-154.
5. Bunevicius R, Kusminskas L, Bunevicius A, Nadisauskiene RJ, Jureniene K, et al. (2009) Psychosocial risk factors for depression during pregnancy. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 88(5): 599-605.
6. Guler O, Sahin FK, Emul HM, Ozbulut O, Gecici O, et al. (2008) The prevalence of panic disorder in pregnant women during the third trimester of pregnancy. Comprehensive Psychiatry 49(2): 154-158.
7. Littleton HL, Breitkopf CR, Berenson AB (2007) Correlates of anxiety symptoms during pregnancy and association with perinatal outcomes: a meta-analysis. Am J Obstet Gynecol 196(5): 425-432.
8. Mindell JA, Cook RA, Nikolovski J (2015) Sleep patterns and sleep disturbances across pregnancy. Sleep Med 16(4): 483-488.
9. Schredl M (2014) Sleep and dreaming. In: Bassetti CL, et al. (Eds) ESRS European sleep medicine textbook. European Sleep Resarch Society (ESRS), Regensburg, Germany, p. 63-71.

American Journal Of Biomedical Science & Pharmaceutical Innovation
(ISSN – 2771-2753)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 09 PAGES: 6-10
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 705) (2022: 5. 705) (2023: 6.534)
OCLC – 1121105677
Publisher: Oscar Publishing Services

10. Carolan MC (2009) Towards understanding the concept of risk for pregnant women: some nursing and midwifery implications. J ClinNurs 18(5): 652-658.