Multiple Fracture Newborn after Cesarean Delivery: An Osteogenesis Imperfecta, A Case Report

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OBJECTIVE
To report multiple fracture cases in newborns after cesarean delivery. Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a congenital aberration in the formation of collagen type 1 tissue that functions as a connective tissue of the body and is inherited through autosomal dominant. The incidence of osteogenesis imperfecta is estimated to be 1 per 20,000 live births.

METHOD
Case Report. The case: an expecting mother was referred from an obstetrician and gynecologist with 37-38 weeks of pregnancy, single live intrauterine fetus, suspected mild IUGR, and suspected skeletal dysplasia. On the examination after the birth, there were some abnormalities found such as palatoschisis, torticollis, scoliosis, upper extremity deformity, and bilateral CTEV on the baby.

CONCLUSION
The antenatal monitoring for the patient that was suspected of skeletal dysplasia was a fetal echocardiogram to examine the heart’s structure and function. Serial ultrasound examination to monitor Amniotic Fluid, Intrauterine Growth Restriction and Other Congenital Anomalies. Delivery in a primary care facility is recommended. Cesarean delivery should be considered for skeletal dysplasias associated with bone fractures and/or poor mineralization. Keywords: osteogenesis imperfecta, cesarean, delivery.