

Effect of Consanguinity on the Outcome of Pregnancy

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KEY WORDS Consanguinity. Pregnancy outcome. Congenital Malformations.

ABSTRACT In this study the frequency of the consanguinity and its effects on the pregnancy outcome in a selected study population has been attempted. A total of 150 families consisting of Kannadigas (62.3%), Tamilians (23.21%), Telugus (13.24%) and Malayalis (1.25%) were interviewed. Their economic status was found to be more or less similar. Out of which, 40.67% (61) were consanguineous and 59.33% non-consanguineous (89). In consanguinity, 1st cousin relationship was observed in 32(52.46%) and 29 were uncle-niece (47.54%). Out of 32, 1st cousins 43% were FSD (father's sister's daughter) and 57% were MBD (mother's brother's daughter) Pregnancy wastage was found to be higher in the consanguineous group ($p < 0.001$). The number of offspring with congenital malformations was also higher in the consanguineous group ($p < 0.001$). Significant difference has not been observed in the occurrence of infant mortality.

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