

## **Title: Severe Chorioamnionitis Complicated by IUFD and Maternal Mortality Following Prolonged Rupture of Membranes: A Case Report**

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### **Structured Abstract – Case Report**

**Background:** Chorioamnionitis is an intra-amniotic infection commonly associated with prolonged rupture of membranes (PROM) and can lead to serious maternal and fetal complications, including sepsis, postpartum hemorrhage, and intrauterine fetal demise (IUFD) (1–5). Early recognition and timely management are critical to reduce morbidity and mortality. This report describes a severe case in a patient without prenatal care.

**Case Presentation:** A 32-year-old primigravida (G1) at 36 weeks and 6 days gestation presented with labor pain and ruptured membranes for 48 hours. She had no prior prenatal records. On examination, the fetal heart rate was absent, cervical dilation was 5 cm with 60% effacement, and amniotic fluid was meconium-stained. Ultrasound confirmed IUFD.

**Management and Outcome:** Attempts at vaginal delivery were complicated by shoulder dystocia, prompting cesarean delivery under general anesthesia. A male neonate, 3700 g, APGAR 0/0, was delivered. The mother experienced severe postpartum hemorrhage, received 40 units PRBC and 4 units FFP, and underwent hysterectomy. She developed anuria and cardiorespiratory arrest, was intubated, and admitted to ICU. Despite intensive care, the patient expired after one week.



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**Discussion:** This case highlights the severe consequences of prolonged PROM and advanced chorioamnionitis. PROM facilitates ascending infection, which can result in maternal sepsis and IUFD (7–10). Early diagnosis, intravenous antibiotics, timely labor management, and multidisciplinary care (Ob/Gyn, Neonatology, ICU) are essential to mitigate adverse outcomes (11–15).

**Conclusion:** Prolonged PROM without prenatal care can lead to life-threatening maternal complications, severe chorioamnionitis, and fetal death. Prompt recognition, multidisciplinary management, and patient education are critical to reducing risks.

**Keywords:** Chorioamnionitis, Prolonged Rupture of Membranes (PROM), IUFD, Maternal Mortality, Case Report

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