INTRODUCTION:
As the super digital world is advancing day by day the females are keeping pace with it by giving importance to education and careers rather than marriage and child bearing. After getting a better education and a carrier ,they are rethinking marriage and child bearing. So day by day the number of elderly mothers is increasing.

Aim of the study is to compare the pregnancy outcomes of elderly mothers to that of younger mothers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:
This was a retrospective study done over a period of 15 months in KIMS Medical College & PBMH, Bhubaneswar, Odisha from August 2016 to October 2017. Those women delivered during this period who were pregnant at 35 years and above were kept in the study group and those between 20 to 34 years were taken as control group. Pregnancies with a history of prepregnancy medical and surgical disorders and multifetal pregnancies were excluded from the study which have got their own complications and may confound the results. Selected maternal and perinatal factors were taken and analysis of outcome done taking into considerations the selected maternal and perinatal factors.

RESULT: The study group mean age was 37.2 years and that of the control group was 25.3 years. The incidence of hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus, oligohydramnious, IUlGR were more in the study group. The number of Caesarian deliveries were more. So also still births. NICU admissions were also more in the study group. p-values in these cases were below 0.05 and were significant.

CONCLUSION: Analysis of the effects of the age of the elderly mothers on pregnancy outcome, both maternal and fetal, has shown an increased incidence of adverse outcomes. The importance of the study lies in that these women should be counseled and put under close surveillance in order to improve the outcome.
CONCLUSION:
A large number of studies carried out across the globe agree to the fact that elderly mothers have adverse pregnancy outcomes. The number of elderly mothers is increasing over the decades due to vast social and cultural changes. We cannot dissuade pregnancy in elderly women for adverse pregnancy outcomes. We must provide these elderly mothers comprehensive antenatal, natal and postnatal care for better outcome.

REFERENCE:

DISCUSSION:
There are a great no of studies carried out to know the effects of maternal age on pregnancy outcome. The study revealed elderly mothers had increased incidence of pregnancy induced hypertension. As age advances there was maternal vascular dysfunction and circulatory system fails to adapt high flow, low resistance with the progression of pregnancy. This is similar to that reported by Liux et al. and Khaledaw PS et al.

There is an increased incidence of GDM in elderly mothers. This is consistent with a large study carried out at University of Eastern Finland by Ruta Lamminpaa and published on 20th March 2015 by Diabetes Research & Wellness Foundation. This was also observed by Carolon M et al.

There is an increased incidence of oligohydramnios in elderly mothers with advanced age in our study. Vascular dysfunction with ageing may be the possible cause. This was also reported by Khaledaw PS et al in 2016 and Antsaklis A et al in January 2013.

There was no big difference in the gestational age at delivery, AGPAR scores and birth weights between two groups but there was an increased incidence of IU.G.R. babies in this study which is similar to those reported by Odibo AO et al., Li-Chun Liu et al., Khaledaw PS et al. The number of still births was significantly higher in the elderly mothers and it was due to increased incidence of medical and obstetrical conditions complicating the pregnancy. This was reported by a large study done by I Jan Hu. There was also an increased number of NICU admissions in elderly mothers. The evidences with the studies done by Bhatiyya et al., Jacobson et al. and I Jan Hu.