Fetal Health Report

Min heart beat: 64.75 bpm

max heart beat: 180.75 bpm

skewness: -0.88

kurtosis: -0.31

signal_variablity (standard deviation): 27.59

Mean fhr for last 15 mins: 128.13 bpm

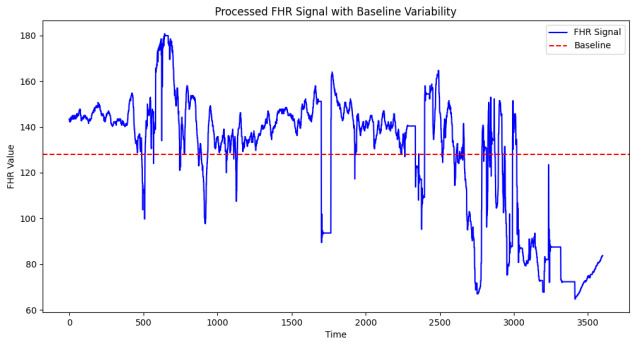
Mean fhr for last 10 mins: 120.56 bpm

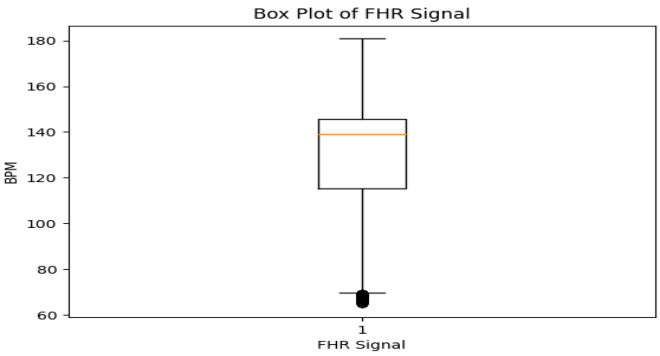
Mean fhr for last 5 mins: 102.54 bpm

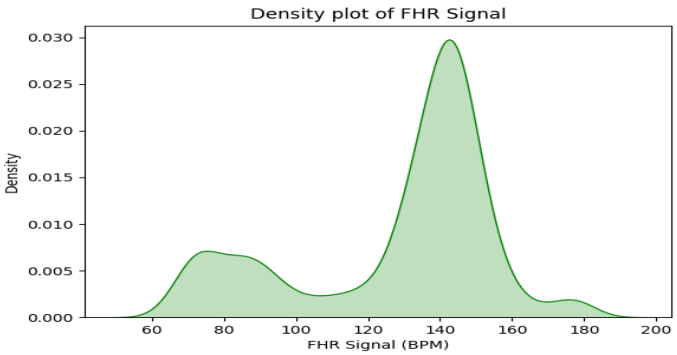
number of accelarations of heart beat: 21

number of decelarations of heart beat: 19

Verdict: Fetal Health in Risk







1. Skewness:

- Definition: Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry or lack of symmetry in the probability distribution of the FHR values. It quantifies the degree to which the FHR signal is skewed to the left (negatively skewed) or to the right (positively skewed) relative to the mean.
- Interpretation:
  - Negative Skewness: The FHR values are concentrated on the right side of the distribution, indicating a tendency toward higher heart rates.
  - Positive Skewness: The FHR values are concentrated on the left side of the distribution, indicating a tendency toward lower heart rates.

2. Kurtosis

- Definition Kurtosis measures the "tailedness" of the probability distribution of the FHR values. It quantifies the degree to which the FHR values are concentrated near the mean (leptokurtic) or spread out more widely (platykurtic).
- Interpretation
  - Leptokurtic: Higher kurtosis values indicate that the FHR values have heavier tails and are more concentrated around the mean.
  - Platykurtic: Lower kurtosis values indicate that the FHR values have lighter tails and are more spread out.

3. Baseline FHR (Baseline)

- Definition The baseline FHR represents the average fetal heart.
- Interpretation A normal baseline FHR typically ranges from 110 to 160 beats per minute (bpm). Deviations from this range may indicate potential issues with fetal well-being.

4. Signal Variability (Signal Variability or FHR Variability):

- Definition Signal variability measures the variations in the fetal heart rate. It is typically assessed through short-term and long-term variability.
- Interpretation
  - Adequate Variability: Healthy fetuses typically exhibit moderate and consistent variability, which is reassuring.
  - Reduced Variability: Minimal or absent variability can be concerning and may indicate fetal distress.

5. Number of Accelerations

- Definition Accelerations are abrupt increases in the FHR, and their presence is often considered a sign of fetal well-being.
- Interpretation A higher number of accelerations is generally reassuring and indicates that the fetal nervous system is responding to stimuli appropriately.

6. Number of Decelerations

- Definition Decelerations are abrupt decreases in the FHR, and their presence may require closer evaluation.
- Interpretation The number and type of decelerations are considered in the context of the overall FHR pattern to assess fetal well-being.