OBJECTIVE: To determine the impact of female genital mutilation- FGM on the second stage of labour at Omdurman Maternity Hospital in 2010.

METHODOLOGY: A descriptive study, conducted in OMH, for primigravidae delivered in 2010. After an informed consent circumcised women, delivered vaginally, were included for study and uncircumcised were control. Data was collected by trained registrars using a structured questionnaire.

RESULTS: A total of 1961 primigravidae, delivered IN 2010 at OMH, 629 (32.1%) were circumcised and 1332(67.9%) were uncircumcised. Characteristics of the second stage of labour were compared between the two, where women with FGM were significantly affected. They differ significantly in duration of second stage, PPH, perineal tear, birth asphyxia, neonatal death and hospital stay, with no significant difference in the mode of delivery and episiotomy.

CONCLUSION: FGM places women at a greater risk during childbirth, endangering their health and their babies compared to uncircumcised.