# STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF ABORTION DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF MARRIAGE

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By

FATEN KHAYRAT EL-GANDI

(B. Sc. Nursing)

Supervisors

Professor Dr. Hamdy El-Kabarity
Professor of Gynaecology and Obestetric
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University

Professor Dr. Mohsen Abd El-Hamid
ASSIST. Professor of Public Health
Ain Shams University

Dr. Nadia Fahmy
LECTURER. of Gyneacology and Obstetric Nursing
Ain Shams University

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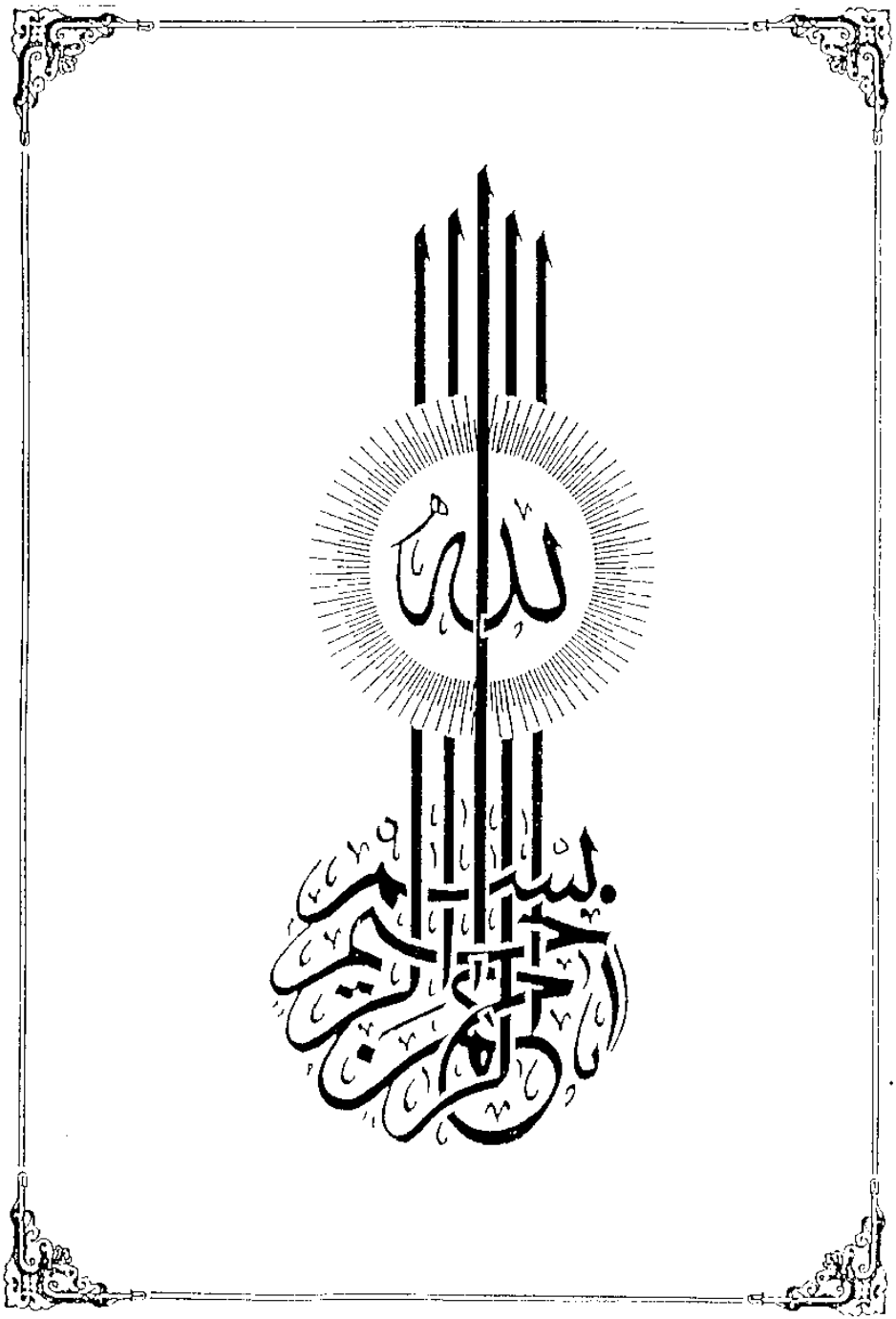

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# INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE STUDY

Abortion is the interruption of pregnancy before the 28th week of gestation. After this period the foetus is viable and capable of living as a separate existence (Tomkison, 1970 and Myles, 1975).

However, Reeder and Mastroiamni (1983) tended to exclude the gestational duration from the definition, and stated that abortion is the termination of pregnancy at any time before the foetus has attained a stage of viability, that is before it is capable of extra uterine existence.

Myles (1981) stated that about 15% of all pregnancies ended in abortion.

Termination of a pregnancy prior to viability (20 to 24 weeks gestation) is known as an abortion. Abortion can be divided into those that are spontaneous abortions are commonly referred to a"miscarriages" by the lay public. It is important to make this distinction when talking with a client, since the term "abortion" may evoke negative feelings sometimes associated with induced abortions. (Ziegel, 1974).

# Aim of Study

## AIM OF THE WORK

Objectives of this study are :

1- To study the different causes of abortion in early years of marriages.

2- To identify different needs of Egyptian ladies in early years of marriages.

3- The Community Health Nursing role in giving health instruction for ladies of abortion to avoid another state.

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## DEFINITION

Abortion is defined as the termination of pregnancy before the twenty-eighth week of gestation and before the viability of the foetus (Hordern,1971).

The term abortion is also applied to the products of conception which are passed. However strictly speaking these are the abortus or conceptus (Bailey, 1983).

Miscarriage is applied to the deliberate termination of pregnancy criminally or legally. (Hordern, 1971).

Claylon (1985) added that abortion and Miscarriage are synonymous and denote the expulsion of the conceptus before the end of the $28^{th}$ week of pregnancy and here is no sharp demarcation between late abortion and early premature labour.

Abortion is used to denote expulsion of the utrine contents before $10^{th}$ week of pregnancy whilst miscarriage signifies the same process occuring between the $16^{th}$ and $28^{th}$ week (Hordern, 1971).

Novac et al., (1975) apply the term abortion when the foetus is expelled before the twentieth week of pregnancy

or weighs less than 500 gm. Thus the term abortion is defined as miscarriage and . Signifies a pregnancy that has terminated prior to the period of fetal viability. This period is arbitrary designation set at 20 completed weeks of gestation and the foetus at this stage of pregnancy weighs approximately 500 grams and its crown to rump length is about 18 cm.

Abortion in the early months of pregnancy, spontaneous expulsion of the ovum is nearly always preceeded by death of the embryo foetus. For this reason, aetiologic considerations of early abortion involve as certaining the cause of fetal death.

In the subsequent months on the contrary, the foetus frequently does not die in utero and other explanations for its expulsion must be invoked. (Williams, 1978).

It is impossible to compute the incidence of abortion in the country in general as the number of early abortions which are terminated spontaneously and completely can not be determined. Also, illegal abortion and private work of induced abortion are not determined (Claylon, 1985).

## CLINICAL TYPES AND CLASSIFICATION OF ABORTION

### I. Spontanous Abortion

#### 1- Threatend Abortion:

A threatend abortion is presumed when any bloody vaginal discharge or vaginal bleeding appears during the first half of pregnancy. A threatend abortion may or may not be accompanied by mild cramping pain resembling that of manstrual period or by low backache. The bleeding is frequently slight but it may persist for days or weeks. Unfortunately an increased risk of a suboptimal pregnancy outcome persists (Funderburk et al., 1980).

Lesions in the cervix as stated by Ritchard (1980) are likely to bleed in early pregnancy especially posciotum, polyps presenting at the external cervical os as well as decidual reactions of the cervix tend to bleed in early gestation He added that lower abdominal pain and persistant low backache usually don't accompany bleeding from these causes.

#### 2- Inevitable Abortion:

Inevitability of abortion is signaled by rupture of the membranes in the presence of cervical dilation. Under these conditions, abortion is almost certain most often, either uterine contractions begin promptly resulting in expulsion of the products of conception or infection develops.