Emergency Peripartum Hystrectomy

A Retrospective Comparative Study Between Ain Shams Maternity Hospital And Suez General Hospital Over The Period Of Ten Years (1984-1994)

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Obstetrics and Gynecology

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Dedication



Who Give Me Love,Kindness and Support

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INTRODUCTION

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Peripartum hystrectomy implies removal of the uterus at or near the time of obstetric delivery. The term peripartum hystrectomy includes both the cesarean hystrectomy and post partum hystrectomy. It began as a technique of life-saving procedure to control life-threatening obstetric hemorrhage and infection. The operation became much safer with advances in surgical techniques, anasthesia, blood transfusion, and antibiotics. indications gradually propand from emergency peripartum hystrectomy to include non-emergency problems, and even elective hystrectomy at the time of delivery (*Plauché et al.*, 1992).

Under emergency conditions, peripartum hystrectomy is among the most complex operations confronting the obstetric surgeon. Rapid and accurate technique, is necessary to control the bleeding that threatening the life of the patient. All obstetricians can be prepared to perform the emergency hystrectomy with proper training opportunities in the non-emergency conditions (*Plauché et al.*, 1992).

AIM OF THE WORK

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The aim of this work is to study the incidence rate for emergency peripartum hystrectomy, and to identify the possible risk factors, and indications for emergency peripartum hystrectomy at Suez General Hospital and to compare the previous data to Ain Shams Maternity Hospital, from January 1984 to December 1994.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

I. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

- The first documented cesarean hystrectomy on a living human patient was performed in the United States in July 1868 by Horotio R. Storer (Durfee, 1969).
- Eduardo Porro, reported the first successful cesarean hystrectomy in 1876, eight years after Storer's operation.
- Richardson (1978) reported the first Porro's operation with maternal survival in the United States in 1881.
- Miller of Berne, was the first one to modify the Porro's operation (Park; 1980).
- Duncan and Targett, (1900); recorded the first cesarean hystrectomy performed for sterilization.
- Wilson reported in 1937 that 8.7% of patients having cesarean delivary had concomitent hystrectomy (*Durfee*; 1969).

- John Weed's study a few years later added the enthusiasm of the time for hystrectomy at time of deliveary. (Weed; 1959).
- The literature of 1970 1980's, continued the controversy over elective cesarean hystrectomy (Clark; 1985).