

ASSESSMENT OF VAGINAL FLUID UREA AND CREATININE IN DIAGNOSIS OF PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES

Thesis

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٢٠٠٨

List of contents

Introduction	1
Aim of the work.....	٤
Review of literature.....	٥
Fetal Membrane.....	٥
Premature rupture of membranes (PROM).....	1٣
Complications of PROM.....	٢٦
Diagnosis of PROM.....	٤٤
Urea.....	٦1
Creatinine.....	٧٤
Patients and methods.....	٩٧
Results.....	1٥
Discussion.....	٩٥
Conclusion.....	1٠٢
Recommendation.....	1٠٤
English summary.....	1٠٥
References.....	1٠٩

List of tables

Table (1): shows socio demographic data of 60 patients with sure, suspected and control groups included in the study.

Table (2): shows obstetric history in the sure, suspected and control groups.

Table (3): shows the mean, standard deviation and the range of urea level among the three groups.

Table (4): shows sensitivity, specificity, Likelihood ratio positive (LR+), and negative (LR-) of vaginal urea in detection of PROM.

Table (5): shows the mean, standard deviation and the range of creatinine level among the three groups.

Table (6): shows sensitivity, specificity, Likelihood ratio positive (LR+), and negative (LR-) of vaginal creatinine in detection of PROM.

Table (7): shows comparison of sure, suspected, and control groups regarding Amniotic fluid index.

Table (8): shows sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and diagnostic accuracy of Amniotic fluid index (AFI) in detection of PROM.

Table (٩): shows correlation between AFI and urea level.

Table (١٠): shows correlation between AFI and creatinine level.

Table (١١): shows latency period (days) among the three groups.

Table (١٢): shows mode of delivery among the three groups.

List of figures

- Figure(1)** *Shows Bacterial vaginosis under the microscope.*
- Figure (2)** Microscopic picture of Pathology of chorioamnionitis.
- Figure(3)** How to use the nitrazine paper.
- Figure (4)** Shows different pH colour indicators.
- Figure (5)** Ultrasound picture after amniocentesis the membranes is visible in the liquid.
- Figure (6)** Figure shows placenta with chorioamnionitis.
- Figure (7)** Shows Urea Cycle Metabolic Pathway.
- Figure (8)** Bar chart showing the median urea levels among the three groups.
- Figure (9)** Receiver- operator characteristic (ROC) curve of vaginal urea in diagnosis of PROM among the three groups.

- Figure (١٠)** Bar chart showing the mean creatinine levels among all groups.
- Figure (١١)** Receiver- operator characteristic curve of vaginal fluid creatinine in diagnosis of PROM among the three groups.
- Figure (١٢)** Bar chart showing distribution of oligohydramnios among the three groups.
- Figure (١٣)** Receiver- operator characteristic curve of AFI in diagnosis of PROM among the three groups.
- Figure (١٤)** Shows bar chart of the Mean latency period (days) in the sure and suspected groups.
- Figure (١٥)** Shows bar chart of the distribution of mode of delivery in the ٣ studied groups.

List of abbreviations

ACA	Acute Chorioamnionitis.
ADP	Adenosine diphosphate.
AF	Amniotic Fluid.
AFI	Amniotic Fluid Index.
AFP	Alpha Fetoprotien.
AF-WBC	Amniotic Fluid White Blood Cells.
ANOVA	Analysis of variance.
ATP	Adenosine tri phosphate.
BPP	Biophysical Profile.
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen.
BV	Bacterial Vaginosis.
CAM	Chorioamnionitis.
CD 14	Monocyte differentiation antigen
CP	Cerebral Palsy.
CRP	C-reactive protein.
CS	Cesarian section.
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy.
DNA	Deoxineouclic acid.
ESR	Erythrocyte sidementation rate
FGR	Fetal Growth Retardation.
GBS	Group B streptococcus.
GCSF	Granulocyte colony stimulating Factor.
hCG	Human chorionic gonadotropine.
HFUPR	Hourly fetal Urine Production Rate.
HMD	Hyaline Membrane disease.
IGFB- 1	Insulin-like growth factor binding-1
IL- 1B	Interleukin -1 B.
IL- 6	Interleukin- 6

IUGR	Intrauterine growth retardation.
LDH	Lactate dehydrogenase.
LPS	Lipopoly Saccharied.
MMP	Matrix Metalloprotiens.
MR	Mental retardation.
NEL	Necrotizing Enterocolitis.
NPV	Negative predictive value.
Pcr	Plasma creatinine.
pH	Power of hydrogen.
PPV	Positive predictive value.
PROM	Premature Rupture of Membranes.
PPROM	Preterm Premature Rupture of membranes.
RDS	Respiratory Distress Disease.
ROC	Receiver operator characteristics.
ROM	Rupture of membranes.
rINN	Recommended Internation Non proprietary Names.
rs	Sperman rank coffiecient.
S/D	Systolic Diastolic ratio.
TNF	Tissue necrosis factor.
TIMPs	Tissue inhibitors of matrix metalloproteins.
WBC	White blood cells.
vs	versus

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INTRODUCTION

Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) constitutes one of the most important dilemmas in the obstetric practice. It could be defined as rupture of membranes before the onset of labor, irrespective of the gestational age (*Ngwenya and Lindow, 2004*).

Premature rupture of membranes occurs in 10% of all gestations and about 2-4% of preterm pregnancies. At term approximately 90% of women with PROM deliver within 24 hours after rupture. However, at earlier gestational ages, continuation of pregnancy is much more likely (*Modena, Kaihura and Fieni, 2004*).

Premature rupture of membranes accounts for substantial neonatal morbidity & mortality especially in preterm PROM. The worst of these is chorioamnionitis occurring in 10% to 60% and the risk of this infection increases with the duration of rupture. There are other complications such as cord prolapse, premature respiratory distress syndrome, neonatal sepsis, pneumonia and finally pulmonary hypoplasia which is a lethal complication. Also maternal complications as placental abruption and postpartum endometritis may reach up to 12% of PROM cases (*Gaucherand et al., 1990*).

The methods used to diagnose premature rupture of membranes are variable; it begins by history taking and clinical examination by vaginal speculum. Diagnosis may be helped by measuring Amniotic Fluid Index by ultrasound, by amnioinfusion of indigo carmine or other biological tests; vaginal pH by nitrazine paper, prolactin, alpha fetoprotein, human chorionic gonadotropin and fetal fibronectin (*Esim et al., ٢٠٠٧*).

The management of patients with PROM remains controversial and it is therefore important to achieve accurate diagnosis by identifying the presence of specific amniotic fluid markers in vaginal environment. The methods used to diagnose PROM are variable and based as much on clinical evaluation as on biological tests which are useful in the cases of clinically asymptomatic patients and/or in the ones with unclear PROM (*Modena et al., ٢٠٠٤*).

Thus it's imperative to make a prompt and accurate diagnosis. It's sometimes more difficult indeed impossible when rupture is slight, especially that the clinical examination is subjective and depends on the volume of loss. Also nitrazine paper that tests the change in pH is not specific and moreover this change in pH may be found in semen or urine contamination or alkaline antiseptics so they may produce false positive or negative results (*Kim et al., ٢٠٠٩*).

So we are in need to discover new ways especially that up till now there is no non invasive gold standard diagnostic test for premature rupture of membranes. It is known that creatinine concentration in the amniotic fluid increases gradually between 20 and 22 weeks of gestation and more rapidly thereafter, when they will be two to four times higher than maternal serum (**Tyden et al., 1987**).

Oliveira et al. (2007) have found that creatinine concentration of 1.5mg/dl or more correlates significantly with a gestational age of 27 weeks or more.

Recently, it is hypothesized that vaginal fluid urea and creatinine may be helpful in diagnosing PROM because fetal urine is the most important source of amniotic fluid in the second half of pregnancy (**Kafali and Oksuzler, 2007**).

In their study, the sensitivity and specificity account up to 100% for both and it's approved by other studies concerning creatinine up to 90%&100% respectively.

Accordingly, in the near future a vaginal dipstick may be designed to diagnose PROM in a reliable, simple, accurate and rapid way. Consequently, the simplicity of this test may make it attractive in our clinical practice.

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to evaluate the reliability of vaginal fluid urea and creatinine measurement as a biomarker for the diagnosis of premature rupture of membranes.