RECTAL MISOPROSTOL VERSUS INTRAVENOUS OXYTOCIN IN THE PREVENTION OF ATONIC POST PARTUM HEMORRHAGE AFTER VAGINAL DELIVERY

A thesis

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم إقرأ باسم ربك الذي خلق ^{1} خلق الإنسان من علق ^{2} إقـرأ وربـك الأكـرم ^{3} الذي علم بالقلم ^{4} علـم الإنسان ما لم يعلم ^{5}



سورة العلق الآيات 1-5

Abstract

The aim of this study is to compare between IV oxytocin and rectal misoprostol in prevention of atonic post partum hemorrhage after vaginal delivery as regard efficacy and safety of each drug. the PPH is the main cause of maternal deaths which defined as bleeding from the genital tract of 500ml or more in the first 24 hours following delivery of the baby.

Key word: PPh, IV, OXYTOCIN, HEMORRHAGE

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Contents

	Page
- INTRODUCTION	8
- AIM OF WORK	11
- REVIEW OF LITERATURE:	
The third stage of labor	15
Misoprostol	27
Oxytocin	40
- PATIENTS AND METHODS	44
- RESULTS	48
- DISCUSSION	61
- SUMMARY	65
- CONCLUSION	67
- REFERENCES	69
- ARABIC SUMMARY	82

List of Tables

Table	Title 1		
No.			
1	Comparison between both groups as regards the mean		
	values of gravidity, parity, G.A, age, maternal weight		
	and their statistical significant	49	
2	Comparison between both groups as regards the mean		
	values of HB pre, HB post, HCV pre, HCV post	50	
	delivery and their statistical significant		
3	Comparison between both groups as regards the mean		
	values of 1 st stage, 2 nd stage, 3 rd stage, and their		
	statistical significant	51	
4	Comparison between both groups as regards the mean		
	values of blood pressure pre and post delivery and their	~~	
~	statistical significant	52	
5	Comparison between both groups as regards the need		
	for blood transfusion post delivery and their statistical	5 2	
6	significant	53	
U	appearance of side effects post delivery and their		
	statistical significant	54	
7	Comparison between both groups as regard the	51	
,	appearance of post delivery uterine atony and number of		
	post partum cases and their statistical significant	55	
8	Comparison between both groups as regard the need for		
	additional uterotonic drugs post delivery and their		
	statistical significant	56	
9	Mean of difference in Hb, HCV after 24 hours from		
	delivery and their statistical significant in Oxytocin		
	group as all	57	
	Continue		
	Continue		

10	Mean of difference in Hb, HCV after 24 hours from		
	delivery and their statistical significant in misoprostol		
	group as all	58	
11 Comparison between both groups as regards the me			
	values of temperature pre and post delivery and their		
	statistical significant	59	
12	Comparison between both groups as regards the amount		
	of blood loss, NO of napkin and their statistical		
	significant	60	

List of Figures

Fig.	Title	Page
No.		
1	Causes of maternal death	6
2	Bimanual massage.	10
3-	Structure of misoprostol	31

List of abbreviation

PPH	Post partum hemorrhage
HCV	Hematocrit value
IU	International unit
IV	Interavenous
Kg	Kilogram
STD	Stander deviation
CC	Cubic centimeter
NO	Number
G.A	Gestational age
L	Liter
Sig	Significace
temp	temperature
PGE	Prostaglindins E

ntroduction

INTRODUCTION

Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) accounts for around 28% of maternal deaths in developing countries¹—that is, for over 125,000 deaths each year. There are about 125 million births annually in the developing world so the risk of maternal death from PPH is approximately 1 in 1000 deliveries there. the risk of death from obstetric haemorrhage is about 1 in 100,000 deliveries⁴.

The traditional definition — blood loss >500mL in the first 24 h — is now recognised to be of little clinical relevance. Blood loss after delivery is notoriously difficult to measure and PPH may be best defined by a fall in haematocrit or by the need for transfusion⁸. Regarding measured loss, we should now concentrate on major PPH — loss >1000mL⁶.

.Although risk factors may increase a woman's chances in developing postpartum hemorrhage, two thirds of cases of postpartum hemorrhage occur without any predisposing factors, Risk factors for PPH include maternal obesity and a large baby in addition to well known factors such as antepartum haemorrhage ,multiple pregnancy ,prolonged labour. Maternal age: older women may be less able than younger women to withstand the effects of haemorrhage. Contrary to widespread belief, grand multiparity is not a risk factor, either in developed or developing countries

Persisting uterine atony may be due to retained products of conception and exploration of the uterus should be performed with care while resuscitation is proceeding. Intravenous oxytocin should be infused, usually 20 units in 500 mL saline at a rate not exceeding 100 milliunits/min. A second intravenous injection of Syntometrine or ergometrine may be given⁵.

Moreover most uterotonics must be administered by injection, which requires sterile equipment and training for safe administration, These drugs must be refrigerated to

remain effective. prerequisites unavailable for most women delivering in low income countries (*Cohen, 1991*).

Several prostaglandins are used as second or third line agents.

Misoprostol was shown in several randomized controlled trials to be effective in preventing PPH because of its strong uterotonic effects. Moreover misoprostol is inexpensive and easy to administer (Nellore et al, 2006). Misoprostol, a prostaglandin E1 analogue, is heat stable and can be administered orally, rectally, or sublingually.

Oral and rectal misoprostol have been used for routine management of the third stage of labor. The main side-effects are shivering and pyrexia, which are dose-dependent. Physiological studies have also shown a more rapid onset of uterine contractions following syntocinon than misoprostol after delivery. Misoprostol has been widely recommended for the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage when other methods are not available (Hofmeyr, 2004).

Im of the Work

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study is to compare between IV oxytocin and rectal misoprostol in prevention of atonic post partum hemorrhage after vaginal delivery as regard efficacy and safety of each drug.

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