

Study of Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity Associated with Intrapartum Caesarean Section

Protocol

*Submitted for partial fulfillment of
M.Sc. degree in Obstetrics and Gynecology*

By

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دراسة الولادة القيصرية فى المراحل المتقدمة من الولادة: من حيث المضاعفات للأم والجنين

بروتوكول رساله مقدمة من

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الولادة القيصرية تمثل واحده من اهم التدخلات الجراحية فى مجال النساء و التوليد,و قد ساهم التقدم فى اجراء عمليات الولادة القيصرية فى انقاذ حياة عدد لا يحصى من الامهات و الاطفال.

تنوع معدل حدوث الولادة القيصرية و دواعى حدوثها قد تعود الى:التاريخ المرضى للام ,طبيعته الولادات السابقة,المستشفى الذى تتم به عملية الولادة و الامكانيات المتاحة به و اخصائى التوليد المشرف على عملية الولادة.

على الرغم من التقدم فى الرعاية الطبيه مثل تحسين تقنيات التخدير,منتجات الدم و نقل الدم و خيار اوسع من المضادات الحيوية لعلاج الالتهبات وكل هذا جعل من السهل اتخاذ قرار بالولادة القيصرية ,فان الانواع المختلفه للولادة القيصرية أصبحت ترتبط بدرجات متايبه من المضاعفات للام و الجنين.

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List of Abbreviations

ACOG	: American College of Obstetric and Gynecology
AD	: Anno Domini
BC	: Before Christ
BMI	: Body mass index
C.S	: Cesarean section
CDMR	: Cesarean delivery on maternal request
CPD	: Cephalopelvic disproportion
CTG	: Cardio-tocography
DIC	: Disseminated intravascular coagulation
DVT	: Deep venous thrombosis
FHR	: Fetal heart rate
HIE	: Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy
HIV	: Human immune deficiency virus
ICU	: Intensive care unit
LBW	: Low-birth-weight
LMWH	: Low molecular weight heparin
NICE	: National Institute for Clinical excellence
NICU	: Neonatal intensive care unit
PROM	: Prelabor rupture of membrane
RCOG	: Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
RCT	: Randomised Controlled Trial

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

RDS	: Respiratory distress syndrome.
SMD	: Standard Mean Deviation
TNN	: Transient tachypnea of the newborn
TOL	: Trial of labor
VBAC	: Vaginal birth after cesarean section
VD	: Vaginal delivery
WHO	: World Health Organization

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Introduction

A C-section, also called a cesarean section, is the delivery of a baby through a surgical abdominal incision, C-section delivery is performed when a vaginal birth is not possible or is not safe for the mother or child due to a variety of medical and social factors, C-sections have become fairly common -- about 26% of all births in the United States in 2002 were C-sections (**Josef et al., 2003**)

The rate of cesarean deliveries is rising worldwide. Both “elective” cesarean deliveries (sometimes defined as unlabored) and “nonelective” cesarean deliveries contribute to this rise specific reference to primary cesarean before onset of labor, CDMR(cesarean delivery on maternal request), medical indications, and malpresentation as proportions of total cesarean deliveries ;however, the proportions vary by country, study, and time period (**Dabbas and AL-Sumadi , 2007**).

The decision to have a C-section delivery can depend on the obstetrician, the delivery location, and the woman's past deliveries or medical history. Some of the main reasons for C-section instead of vaginal delivery include reasons related to the baby (developmental abnormalities of the fetus, such as hydrocephalus or spina bifida, abnormal fetal heart rate pattern, multiple pregnancies and malpresentation) and reasons related to the mother (extreme maternal illness, such as heart disease, preeclampsia, active genital herpes infection, maternal HIV infection and previous surgery in the uterus, including myomectomy and previous C-sections), problems with labor or delivery (prolonged or arrested labor, macrosomia, cephalopelvic disproportion) and Problems with the placenta or umbilical cord (umbilical cord prolapse, placenta previa and placental abruption.) (**Josef et al., 2003**).

Although advances in medical care-such as improved anesthetic techniques, blood products and blood transfusions,



wider choice of antibiotics for treatment of infection, all made it easier to make a decision to perform the operation. Different types of cesarean sections are associated with maternal morbidities of different degrees of severity. Such as(infection, anesthetic complications, hemorrhage and blood transfusion, hysterectomy, thromboembolism, prolonged maternal length of stay, delayed onset of breastfeeding, postpartum pain, postpartum depression and urinary incontinence) and Neonatal morbidity such as(respiratory morbidity that range from transient tachypnea of the newborn to severe respiratory distress syndrome with long-term sequelae, neonatal asphyxia or encephalopathy, intracranial hemorrhage, fetal laceration and prolonged neonatal hospital stay) (**Murphy et al., 2003**).

In addition, **Allen et al., (2005)** suggest that compared to elective cesarean section, emergency C.S is associated with a higher risk of maternal morbidity. Emergency C.S is performed either in the first stage (active phase of labor with the cervix 3-4cm dilated up to full cervical dilatation) or in the second stage (from full cervical dilatation till delivery of the baby) of labor. Currently, there are suggestions that maternal and perinatal morbidity is higher with cesarean sections preformed at full cervical dilatation.

For this study, the first stage of labor is defined as that period of time when there are regular painful contractions associated with cervical changes, including cervical effacement and dilatation up to 10cm. The second stage of labor is defined as that period of labor from full cervical dilatation (10cm) to delivery of the baby. Failure to progress in the first stage is defined as established by Friedman's curve, and failure to progress in the second stage is defined as second stage labor lasting >2hours in primigravida extendening to 3hours with epidural anesthesia or lasting>1hour in multigravida extending to 2 hours with epidural anesthesia without delivery of the baby (**Burrows et al., 2004**).



Aim of the work

The aim of this study is to evaluate the maternal and neonatal morbidity associated with intrapartum cesarean sections.