

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية







شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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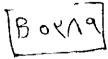


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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالإصل

TRANSVAGINAL SONOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CERVIX Before induction of <u>Labour</u>



Thesis For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Obstetrics and Gynaecology

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قَالُواْ سُبْحَنكَ لَاعِلْمَ لَنَآ إِلَّا مَاعَلَمُ تَنَآ إِنَّكَ أَنتَ ٱلْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿ مَاعَلَمُ مَا عَلَمُ مَاعَلَمُ مَاعَلَمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَاعَلَمُ مَاعَلَمُ مَاعَلَمُ مُعَلِيمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَاعَلَمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مُ عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مِنْ عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَاعِلَمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَاعِلَمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مِلْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَلَيْمُ مَا عَ



(سورة البقرة – الأية ٣٢)

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Introduction & Aim of The Work

INTRODUCTION

Successful induction of labour has been based mainly on the pre-labour cervical assessment (*Lang et al.*, 1982), digital examination of the cervix has been the standard method of cervical assessment before and during the induction process.

Several studies addressed the relationship between preinduction scoring system and the course of labour; according to *Friedman et al.* (1966); the Bishop score has a poor predictive value for the outcome of induction.

Paterson et al. (1991) found that among the Bishop score components only dilatation and effacement have shown a significant correlation with a successful vaginal delivery.

Studies have demonstrated differences between digital and transvaginal ultrasonographic assessment of the cervix (*Lim et al.*, 1992). It was reported that digital examination of the cervix detected only 38% of cases of cervical funneling diagnosed by transvaginal ultrasonography (*Okitsu et al.*, 1992).

Also, in a study in which obstetricians were asked to estimate the normal length of an uneffaced cervix at term by digital examination the mean length was 2.4cm with a range of 1 to 4cm and a coefficient of variation of 26% (*Holcomb et al.*, 1991).

Collectively these studies indicate that digital examination is subjective and has limitations and potential risk of premature rupture of membrane with repeated cervical examinations (*Lenihan*, 1989).

So, ultrasonographic imaging of the cervix has emerged as an alternative method to assess cervical length and dilatation (*Anderson et al.*, 1990).

Aim of The Work

Assessment of accuracy of transvaginal ultrasonography in evaluation of the cervix before induced labour compared with digital examination.

Review of Literature

EMBRYOLOGY OF THE CERVIX

The two paramesonephric (Mullerian) ducts which play a very important part in the development of the female reproductive system, appear when the embryo length reaches 10-12mm (at the beginning of the sixth week).

commences groove as a like invagination of the coelomic epithelium on the dorsilateral aspect of the mesonephric near its cephalic end. Its blind end grows tailwards in the ridge of cells which acquires a lumen as it ridge solid rod as Throughout the lengthens. the mesonephros it lies extent of the mesonephric duct. to In the eighth week, the mesonephros bends medially at its caudal end, crossing ventral to mesoneprhic duct to enter the genital cord where it bends the caudally in close apposition with its contralateral fellow. The two reach the dorsal wall of the urogenital sinus mesonephric ducts month and their distal blind ends produce an during the third elevation on it termed the "Mullerian tubercle or eminence".

Each paramesonephric duct consists of an upper vertical, an intermediate horizontal and a lower vertical portion. The lower vertical parts of the two ducts fuse with each other to form the uterovaginal canal which gives rise to the cervix and primitive vagina (*Basmajian*, 1989).