

Contents

Subjects	Page
List of abbreviations.....	II
List of Figures.....	IV
List of Tables.....	V
• Introduction	1
• Aim of the Study	5
• Review of Literature	
♦ Chapter (1): Anatomy and Physiology of the cervix	6
♦ Chapter (2): Labor	42
♦ Chapter (3): Hyoscine –N – Butylbromide	83
• Patients and Methods	90
• Results	102
• Discussion	118
• Summary	133
• Conclusion	136
• Recommendation	137
• References	138
• Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACOG	: American College of obstetricians and Gynecologists.
ATP	: Adenosine triphosphate
BMI	: Body mass index.
Cm	: Centimeter
CPD	: Cephalo-pelvic disproportion.
CS	: Cesarean section.
ECM	: Extra Cellular Matrix
FHR	: Fetal Heart Rate
G. A	: Gestational age
Gm	: Gram.
HA	: Hyaluronan
HBB	: Hyoscine butyl-n-bromide
Hr	: hour
HS	: Highly significant
IBS	: Irritable bowel syndrome
IM	: Intramuscular
IOL	: Induction of labor

List of Abbreviations

IUFD	: Intra uterine fetal death
IUGR	: Intra uterine growth retard ation
IV	: Intravenous
LUS	: Lower uterine segment
Min	: Minute
MMR	: Maternity mortality ratio
NS	: Non-significant
PCr	: Phosphocreatine
PG	: Prostaglandines
PPH	: post-partum hemorrhage
PTL	: Preterm labor
PROM	: Prelabor rupture of membranes.
SCJ	: Squamo-columnar junction
SOGC	: Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada
TAS	: Transabdominal sonographic
TVS	: Transvaginal sonography
TZ	: The transformation zone
VD	: Vaginal delivery
WHO	: World Health Organization.
µm	: Micrometer

List of Figures

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>1</u>	Lateral view of female pelvis.	8
<u>2</u>	Unfavorable and favorable Bishop's score cervix.	16
<u>3</u>	TAS assessment of the cervix.	20
<u>4</u>	A short cervical length of < 25mm with funneling.	20
<u>5</u>	Phases of cervical adaptation during pregnancy and parturition.	22
<u>6</u>	Amniotomy.	29
<u>7</u>	Stages of labor.	41
<u>8</u>	The molecular formula of (HBB).	73
<u>9</u>	Modified WHO Partograph.	84
<u>10</u>	Study course.	92
<u>11</u>	Socio-demographic characters of the studied sample.	93
<u>12</u>	Membrane at admission.	94
<u>13</u>	Cervical dilatation at admission.	95
<u>14</u>	Duration of stages of labor.	97
<u>15</u>	Rate of cervical dilatation per hour.	98
<u>16</u>	APGAR score in studied groups.	102

List of Tables

<u>No.</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>1</u>	Numerical rating in the Bishop's scoring system.	16
<u>2</u>	Burnett or modified Bishop Score (1966).	17
<u>3</u>	Lange's scoring system (1982).	18
<u>4</u>	Cervical score.	19
<u>5</u>	Socio-demographic characters of the studied sample.	93
<u>6</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding data at admission.	94
<u>7</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding duration of stages of labor.	96
<u>8</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding rate of cervical dilatation per hour.	98
<u>9</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding units of oxytocin used in 1st stage of labor.	99
<u>10</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding fetal weight.	100
<u>11</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding Apgar score.	101
<u>12</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding fetal complications.	103
<u>13</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding maternal complications.	104
<u>14</u>	Comparing the studied groups regarding forms of maternal complications.	105

List of Tables

<u>No.</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>15</u>	The frequency of mode of delivery among study (Hyoscine) group and control (Placebo) group.	106



Protocol





Introduction





Aim of the Work





Chapter (1)

Anatomy and Physiology of the Cervix





Chapter (2)

Labor





Chapter (3)

Hyoscine –N – Butylbromide





Patients and Methods





Results





Discussion

