

**MEDICAL VERSUS SURGICAL TREATMENT OF
INCOMPLETE FIRST TRIMESTERIC
ABORTION: A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED
CASE CONTROL STUDY**

Thesis

*Submitted for Fulfillment Of Master Degree In Obstetrics and
Gynaecology*

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2015

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ
وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُن تَعْلَمُ
وَكَانَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ عَظِيمًا

صدق الله العظيم

النساء .. آية ١١٣



Acknowledgement

Thanks to **ALLAH** who helped me to accomplish this work

My deepest and warmest gratitude to my great supervisor **Prof. Dr. Ahmed Lotfy AboulNasr**, Professor of obstetrics and gynaecology, head of obstetrics and gynaecology department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, who in addition to his valuable guidance and supervision, has provided me with a great deal of support, encouragement and Knowledge.

I would like to express my great appreciation and thanks to **Prof. Dr. Sherif Mohamed Maher Negm**, Professor of obstetrics and gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University. It was an honor to me to carry out this work under his continuous guidance, encouragement and expert supervision.

The present work could not have been done without the help of **Doctor Ahmed Mohamed Maged**, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for his guidance and continuous support.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to assess efficacy of medical treatment of incomplete abortion with misoprostol versus surgical procedures.

This study is a prospective randomized controlled trial, which was conducted at Kasr Alaini hospital. The study included sixty patients suffering from first trimesteric incomplete abortion. The patients were randomly divided into two groups, group 1 (misoprostol group); (cases) which included thirty patients and they were medically treated as outpatient, 600µg misoprostol (misotac ®, SIGMA) was prescribed as single oral dose and group 2 (control group) which included thirty patients and they underwent D&C, all patients were followed up after 1 week with a transvaginal ultrasonography.

Key words:

Incomplete abortion, misoprostol, surgical evacuation.

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List Of Abbreviations

µg	MICRO-GRAM
ACOG	AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY
AUC	AREA UNDER THE CURVE
BMI	BODY MASS INDEX
CI	CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
D&E	DILATATION AND EVACUATION
EVA	ELECTRIC VACUUM ASPIRATION
FDA	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
HCG	HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN
IU	INTERNATIONAL UNIT
IUD	INTRAUTERINE DEVICE
IV	INTRAVENOUS
L	LITER
MVA	MANUAL VACUUM ASPIRATION
Ng	NANO-GRAM
NSAIDs	NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS
RCOG	ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY
RH	RHESUS FACTOR
RR	RELATIVE RISK
TVS	TRANSVAGINAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY
β-hCG	BETA SUBUNIT OF HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN



INTRODUCTION

Abortion is the most common complication of early pregnancy, and remains an important clinical problem. Approximately 20% of women attending early pregnancy units suffer a abortion. Most women will present with history of vaginal bleeding, abdominal pain or both which are traditionally associated with abortion. However significant proportion of women will be asymptomatic. Knowledge of the pathophysiology of this condition is limited and therefore therapeutic regimens are based on few data (**Simpson and Jauniaux, 2007**).

The overall early pregnancy loss rate is thought to be nearly 50%. At least 15% of fertilized ova are lost before implantation (**Little, 2008**) and 20–25% of pregnancies end before they can be clinically detected (**Wilcox et al., 2008**), leading to an incidence of spontaneous abortion of some 12–19% among clinically recognized pregnancies (**Giacomucci et al., 2008**).

The management of abortion has changed little and conventional surgical evacuation of the uterus has been recommended when there are retained products of conception. However, the technique carries a small but a real risk of morbidity and mortality (**MacKenzie and Bibby, 2008**).

The drug, misoprostol, has been used to reduce the risk of stomach ulcers that occur in people who take certain pain relievers. Misoprostol is now more commonly used to stimulate contractions