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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





EL Minia University
Faculty of Medicine
Obstet&Gynecol
Department

EL MINIA BALLOON ; AIR INFLATED IN CONTROLLING ATONIC POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE

Thesis

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Degree in Obstetrics
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By

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

To My parents

To My wife and my kids

To my brothers

The everlasting love



Hamada Ragab Mohamed

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Abbreviations

| | |
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| | |
| W HO | World Health Organization |
| PPH | Postpartum Hemorrhage |
| SOGC | Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada |
| SOGC | Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada |
| ALARM | Advances in Labor and Risk Management |
| CEMD | Confidential Enquiries of Maternal Deaths |
| GNPRH | Global Network for Prenatal and Reproductive Health |
| LD | Lethal Dose |
| FDA | Food and Drug Administration |
| CVP | Central Venous Pressure |
| GFMR | Geneva Foundation For Medical Research |
| RCOG | Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists |
| IMM | Intra Myometrial |
| ACOG | American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists |
| ITU | Intensive Therapy Unit |
| TSS | Toxic Shock Syndrome |



Introduction

Introduction

It is estimated that every year about 600.000 to 800.000 women die during child birth around the World. In the developing world, postpartum hemorrhage [PPH] accounts for up to half of All maternal deaths[CEMD,2004] .Even in developed countries, intractable PPH occurs in about 1 in 1.000 .The latest confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in the UK has listed PPH as the third most common cause of maternal mortality [CEMD,2004] and it should not be forgotten that many women survive with sever morbidity apart from anemia, fatigue, depression and risks of blood transfusion. In the short term, many women require a hysterectomy to save their lives. This results in the loss of fertility in the prime of their lives leading to social and psychological consequences . It is also well known that severe PPH can cause necrosis of the anterior pituitary gland leading to Sheehan's Syndrome [Edwin, 2005]

PPH that occurs within the first 24 hours of delivery is called primary PPH.Common causes are atonic uterus, trauma to the genital tract, presence of retained placenta and membranes, and coagulopathy. Atonic uterus is the commonest cause of primary PPH, accounting for 80% af all cases.Management af atonic PPH needs many steps to face this serious and potentially fatal condition these steps are asking for help, assess vital parameters, blood loss and resuscitation, establish aetiology, ensure availability of blood , ecobolics (syntometerine, ergometerin, bolus syntocinon), uterine massage.Oxytocin infusion , prostaglandins I.V, per rectum , I.M, , Intramyometrial, shift to surgical theatre to exclude retained products and trauma ,bimanual compression, apply comperssion sutures (B- Lynch, modified B-lynch), systemic pelvic devascularization like uterine artery ligation, ovarian artery ligation, internal iliac artery ligation, uterine artery embolization subtotal or total abdominal hysterterctomy. Now new modality is introduced for management of atonic PPH, it is a uterine tamponade method helps in arresting haemorrhage and allows adequate time to correct the coagulopathy if present. (Edwin,2005)

Condous et al 2003, described use of Sengstaken Blakemore catheter to create a tamponade test, and has a positive predictive value of 87% for successful management of PPH. If the tampanade arrests the bleeding the chances of the patient requirring any further surgical intervention is remote, however, if this fails to control