

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



**The efficacy of dexamethasone on the duration
of latent phase during induction of labour:
Randomized controlled trial**

A Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree
in **OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY**

By

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سَبِّحْنَاكَ لَا نَعْلَمُ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

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List of Abbreviations

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Full-term</i>
11P-HSD1	11p-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase
AC	Abdominal circumference
ACOG	American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
ACTH	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
ADD	Actual date of delivery
AFI	Amniotic fluid index
AGA	Average for gestational age
AP	Activating protein
AR	Androgen receptor
ARM	Artificial rupture of membrane
BMI	Body mass index
BP	Blood pressure
BPM	Beats per minute
BPP	Biophysical profile
CL	Cervical length
COX	Cyclooxygenase
CRH	Corticotrophin releasing hormone
CRH-BP	CRH-binding protein
CRH-R	CRH receptors
CS	Cesarean section
CSF	Colony stimulating factor
CST	Contraction stress test
CTG	Cardiotocography
CYP17	Cytochrome P450, 17alpha-hydroxylase/17, 20-lyse
DCs	Dendritic cells
DHEA-S	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate
DZ/TZ	Definitive/transitional zone
EASI	Extra-amniotic saline infusion
EFW	Estimated fetal weight
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FGR	Fetal growth restriction
FH	Fundal height
FHR	Fetal heart rate
GBS	Group B streptococci
GCs	Glucocorticoids
GR	Glucocorticoid receptor
GRE	Glucocorticoid responsive elements
H.S.	Highly significant
HFA	Human fetal adrenal
HPA	<i>Hypothalamic pituitary adrenal</i>

HSD3B2	3-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type ^
IL	Interleukin
IOL	Induction of labor
IUFD	Intrauterine fetal demise
IUGR	Intrauterine growth restriction
LMP	Last menstrual period
MAS	Meconium aspiration syndrome
m-RNA	Messenger-RNA
MSL	Meconium stained liquor
N.S.	Non-significant
NICE	National institute for health and care excellence
NICU	Neonatal intensive care unite
NK T cells	Natural killer T cells
NO	Nitric oxide
NST	Non-stress test
PE	Pre-eclamsia
PGDH	Prostaglandin dehydrogenase
PGs	Prostaglandins
PIH	Pregnancy induced hypertension
PPH	Postpartum hemorrhage
PPROM	Preterm pre-labor rupture of membrane
PR	Progesterone receptor
PROM	Pre-labor rupture of membrane
RCOG	Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
RCTs	Randomized controlled trials
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
RLN	Relaxin
SD	Standard deviation
SGA	Small for gestational age
SP-A	Surfactant Protein-A
SVD	Spontaneous vaginal delivery
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor
TVU	Trans-vaginal ultrasound
US	Ultrasonographic
WHO	World health organization
P-AR	P-adrenergic receptor microgram

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Abstract

Background: Induction of labor is one of the most common interventions practiced in modern obstetrics. In the developed World, the ability to induce labor has contributed to the reduction in maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity. **Aim of the Work:** To establish whether the efficacy of dexamethasone on accelerating the duration of latent phase during induction of labour. **Patients and Methods:** After taking approval of ethical committee in Ain Shams Maternity Hospital, and a verbal consent was obtained from each candidate after explanation of the procedure in details, this randomized controlled trial was conducted on 120 pregnant women whom are admitted for labor induction at Ain Shams University Maternity Hospital. The participants were randomly assigned by computer list into Group I (Dexamethasone group) N=60 and Group II (Control group) N=60. Group I: in which participants received a prefilled syringe with two milliliters (8mg) of dexamethasone intra-muscular (two doses; with interval 12 hours), and the participants of Group II: in which all participants didn't receive dexamethasone or any other cervical ripening agent. **Results:** The mean values for induction-to-active phase and total duration of labor were significantly lower among women of group I when compared to women of group II [MD (95% CI) -0.68 hours (-0.98 to -0.37), $p<0.001$ and -0.79 hours (-1.18 to -0.41), $p<0.001$]. **Conclusion:** Double dose of intra-muscular injection of two ml. (8mg.) of dexamethasone with intervals of 12 hours between the two doses before induction of labour appears to shorten labor duration.

Key words: dexamethasone, duration of latent phase, induction of labour