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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



EVALUATION OF THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF NITRIC OXIDE DONOR IN CERVICAL RIPENING BEFORE FIRST TRIMESTER TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY IN CASES OF MISSED ABORTION : A PROSPECTIVE CLINICAL STUDY

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree
In Obstetrics and Gynaecology

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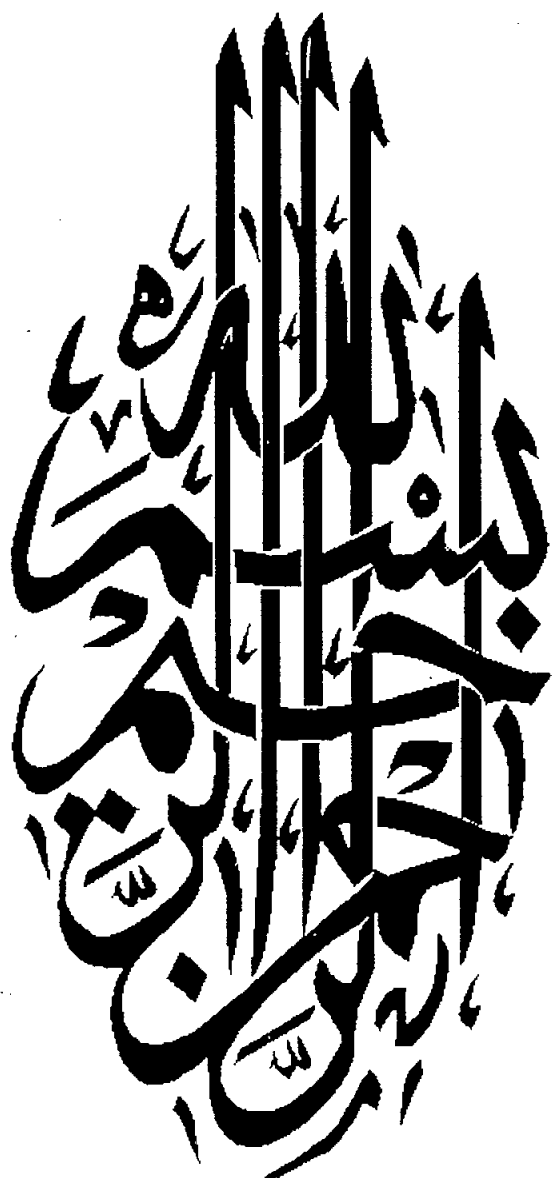
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to our *Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abd El-Razek*, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Zagazig University, who honored me by his supervision, precious advises, meticulous revision and encouragement in performing this work.

No words can fulfill the feeling of gratitude and respect I carry to *Prof. Dr. Ahmed Alaa Yassin*, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Zagazig University, for his guidance direction all through this work with a scientific personality and kind heart.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and cardiac thanks to *Dr. Mohamed Abd El-Hady*, Assist. Prof. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Zagazig University, for his kind supervision, generous cooperation and continuous help.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARDS	: Adult respiratory distress syndrome.
Bl. Pr.	: Blood pressure.
c-GMP	: Cyclic guanosine monophosphate
cNOS	: Constitutive nitric oxide synthase.
COX	: Cyclo-oxygenase.
eNOS	: Endothelial nitric oxide synthase.
GAG	: Glycosa minoglycans.
GTN	: Glyceritrinitrate
IGF	: Insulin like growth factor.
IL	: Interleukins.
iNOS	: Induced nitrix oxide synthase.
ISMN	: Isosorbid mononitrate.
IUD	: Intrauterine device.
m-RNA	Messenger ribo neuclic acid.
nNOS	: Neuronal nitric oxide synthase.
NO	: Nitric oxide.
NOS	: Nitric oxide synthase.
PG	: Prostaglandins.
SNP	: Sodium nitroprusside.
TNF	: Tumor necrosis factor.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Missed abortion is defined as retention of the products of conception after death of the embryo.

During pregnancy the cervix, consisting mainly of connective tissue, remains firm and closed to ensure that the product of conception is retained intrauterine until term. By the end of pregnancy the cervix undergoes considerable preparatory changes at the anatomic and molecular level which results in its softening and shortening to allow the foetus to be safely delivered.

Pre-operative treatment with a primary agent, used to soften and dilate the cervix, has been shown to decrease morbidity associated with pregnancy termination including hemorrhage, incomplete uterine evacuation, perforation and cervical trauma (*Schultz et al., 1983 and Grimes et al., 1984*).

Cervical ripening is defined as an increase in the softening, distensibility and effacement of the cervix, it is an active process involving remodeling of the cervical tissues and occurs independently of uterine contractions (*Lepert, 1992*).

In human, cervical ripening is an inflammatory reaction accompanied by an infiltration of WBCs, remodeling of the extracellular matrix with marked oedema and considerable rearrangement of the collagen fibres (*Junquiera et al., 1980*).

More recent studies demonstrate that cytokine such as (interleukin-8) play an important role during cervical ripening (*Ito et al., 1992*).

Several methods and been used to induce cervical ripening there includes :

Natural methods as membrane stripping, breast stimulation, amniotomy, mechanical methods as mechanical osmotic dilators "laminaria tent - synthetic osmotic dilators lamical, dilapan" - extra-amnioic balloon with saline infusion, hormonal methods as Oxytocin by infusion - prostaglandin as vaginal tablets, prostaglandin analogue (misoprostol) as vaginal tablet and anti-progestens (mefipristone "RU 486" tablet) (*Steiner and Creasy, 1983; Shirley and Williams, 1995*).

A new cervical ripening agents are nitric oxide donors. Nitric oxide is a free radical with short half life (*Anggard, 1994*).

As the ideal cervical ripening agent is that one which induces cervical remodeling without stimulating uterine activity, nitric oxide donors are such agents as they relax the myometrium while inducing cervical ripening (*Thomson et al., 1997*).

Mechanism of action of nitric oxide in the ripening process are via interactions either with prostaglandin biosynthesis or with lytic enzymes such as matrix metalloproteinases.

Nitric oxide is known to stimulate cyclooxygenase to increase the production of pro-inflammatory prostaglandins, also nitric oxide has been shown to stimulate matrix metalloproteinases which break down collagen (*Ito et al., 1987*).

Animal studies have shown that nitric oxide is a fundamental mediators of the ripening process (*Chwalisz et al., 1994*).

Thomson et al. (1997) reported the use of nitric oxide donor to ripe the cervix for the first time before surgical evacuation of first trimester pregnancy used as vaginal tablet.