

TO DETERMINE THE RISK OF SEVERE POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE BY COMPARING INDUCTION WITH PROSTAGLANDIN E2 GEL AND OXYTOCIN INFUSION

AUTHOR: DR. ASMA MUKHTAR **CO. AUTHOR:** PROF MEHREEN MEHDI *POF HOSPITAL WAH CANTT PAKISTAN*

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To determine the frequency of post-partum hemorrhage by comparing induction of labor of low risk patients with prostaglandin E2 gel and oxytocin infusion. By comparing the risk of severe post-partum hemorrhage in patients induced with prostaglandin E2 gel and oxytocin infusion, my purpose of study is to lower the risk of post-partum hemorrhage.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a randomized control trial conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBGYN) department of POF Hospital, Wah Cantt, from 1st June, 2018 to 1st Dec, 2018, after the approval from hospital ethical committee. The patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria were randomly divided into two groups; group A and B. Participants of group A received induction with Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) gel, while those in group B were induced with oxytocin infusion. Data was entered and analyzed with SPSS version 22.

RESULTS

Total 410 patients were included in the study, with 205 patients in each group. The two groups were similar with respect to age, parity and BMI of the participants. In group A, 19 (9.3%) develop postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) while in group B, postpartum hemorrhage occurred in 36 (17.6%) patients

DISCUSSION

Induction of labour is a common obstetric intervention— worldwide, 20–30% of deliveries are induced. Mechanical methods, such as transcervical Foley catheters, are among the oldest approaches used for cervical ripening. Although mechanical methods are still used, pharmacological methods, including prostaglandin E1 (misoprostol) and prostaglandin E2 preparations (dinoprostone), have become treatment of choice in many countries. Although concerns have been raised that the use of a Foley catheter for induction of labour can increase the risk of maternal and neonatal infection, such increases were not recorded in randomised controlled trials. In our study, mean age in years was 25.34±3.59. Similarly, in a study conducted by Jozwiak et al, mean age in years was 30.9±4.9. A study conducted in 2016, found that mean body mass index (BMI) of patients was 29.1±3.8. Likewise in our study, mean body mass index (BMI) in the study was 25.93±3.31. In our study, there were 9.3% patients of post-partum hemorrhage among vaginal prostaglandin E2 gel group.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that induction of labor through prostaglandin E2 gel has less frequency of severe post-partum hemorrhage as compared to oxytocin infusion. Further studies must be done in future at multiple setups to make comparison among both the groups so that a uniform protocol will be adopted in future for induction of labor.

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