



OBSTETRICS HYSTERECTOMY- A RAY OF HOPE OF DYING MOTHER

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ABSTRACT **Aim and objective-** To study the incidence, risk factors and maternal and fetal outcomes in cases of emergency obstetric hysterectomy. **Material and method :Study design** – Hospital based retro prospective study, Study place –Obstetrics and gynaecology department KMCH Katihar. Result-Total deliveries during this period was 11500 out of these 40 patients underwent obstetric hysterectomy giving an incidence of 0.35%. **Conclusion** -Obstetric hysterectomy can save many maternal lives. Fast decision and excellent surgical skill is required. Thus obstetric hysterectomy is a necessary evil in obstetrics.

KEYWORDS : Hysterectomy, post-partum haemorrhage , rupture uterus

INTRODUCTION

Emergency obstetric hysterectomy is the removal of uterus either after vaginal delivery or during C-section or during post partum period . it is a vital procedure to save the life of a mother , opted as a desperate attempt when all measure fail to control catastrophic haemorrhage .

Trying situation for the obstetrician as on one hand it is a life saving produce , but on the other hand it put an end to the women's reproductive capability .The objective of this study is to study the incidence , risk factors and maternal and fetal outcomes in cases of emergency obstetric hysterectomy The review of cases is that hysterectomy is commonly performed to arrest or prevent hemorrhage from intractable uterine atony or abnormal placentation (batman , 2012;Hernandez, 2012 Owalabi,2013)

During a 25 year period , the rate of peripartum hysterectomy has risen attributed to the increasing rates of caesarean delivery and its associated complication in subsequent pregnancy .(Bodelon,2009;Flood,2009)

MATERIALANDMETHODS

- study Design :it is a hospital based retrospective study
- study Place :katihar Medical college , obt and gyne Department
- study period :January 2021 to December 2022

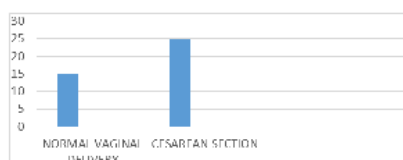
RESULTS

Total deliveries during this period was 11500 out of these 40 patients underwent obstetrics hysterectomy giving an incidence of 0.35%.Maximum patient belonged to the age group 26-20 years . Minimum age was 21 years and maximum age was 35 years .Majority of the patients who underwent obstetric hysterectomy were uneducated and unbooked .

INCIDENCE OF EMERGENCY OBSTETRICS HYSTERECTOMY(EOH)FOLLOWING VAGINAL DELIVERY

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS	EOH	INCIDENCE
NORMAL VAGINAL DELIVERY	9430	15	1.2%
CESAREAN SECTION	2070	25	0.15%
TOTAL	11500	40	1.35%

INCIDENCE OF EMERGENCY OBSTERICS HYSTERECTOMY (EOH) FOLLOWING VAGINAL DELIVERYAND CESAREAN SECTION



INDICATION AND HIGH RISK FACTORS

TOTALNO = 40

Postpartum haemorrhage -22

Atonic PPH -14

Mojo degree of placenta previa -08

Rupture uterus -10

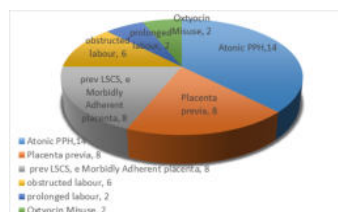
Obstructed labour -6

Prolong Labour -2

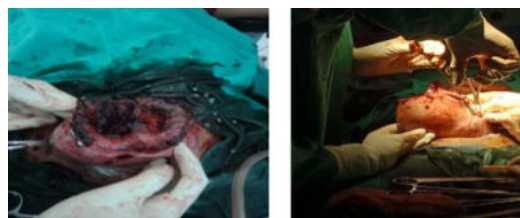
Oxytocin misuse

PrevLSCS with morbidly adherent placement -08

INDICATION AND HIGH RISK FACTORS



A CASE OF RUPTURED UTERUS



DISCUSSION

Incidence in our study was 0.35%, which is near to that reported from Juneja Sk et al (0.52 %). In our study the most common indication of emergency obstetric hysterectomy is Atonic PPH similar to Juneja Sk et al and Chawla et al

In our study maximum number of cases need blood transfusion (62%) Fetal outcome in maximum cases undergoing obstetrics hysterectomy was IUFD(45%)

CONCLUSION

Obstetric hysterectomy can save many maternal lives . Fast decision and excellent surgical skill is required .Thus obstetric hysterectomy is a necessary evil in obstetrics . Although it curtails the future child bearing potential of a women yet it saves the life of a mother . thus called "A ray of hope for the dying mother"

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