



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

CLINICAL STUDY OF POST OPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS IN REPEAT LOWER SEGMENT CAESAREAN SECTION

KEY WORDS:

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Caesarean section is the delivery of a new born after a period of viability through the creation of an incision on both the anterior abdomen and intact uterus.1 The rate of caesarean section has been raising globally over the past decades, giving women the obstetric status of “prior caesarean section” the raising CS rate raises the possibility of complications, particularly during the repeat procedure.2 Risk factors: Increased age of mother, multipara, multiple pregnancies, increased amount of amniotic fluid, prolonged labour, induced labour, general anaesthesia. Objectives: To study post operative complications among antenatal women with one are more previous caesarean section. Methods: Hospital based observational study done in Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Katuri Medical College& Hospital , Guntur from March 2021 to December 2022. Sample size- 100. **Results:** Out of 100, 30 cases had post op complications.

- Post partum hemorrhage –33.3%
- Urinary tract infection –13.3%
- Post partum blues –6.7%
- Surgical site infection –13.3%
- Paralytic ileus –10%
- Hematoma –6.7%
- Wound dehiscence –6.7%
- Deep vein thrombosis –3.3%
- Pneumonia –3.3%
- Burst abdomen –3.3%

Conclusion: Meticulous post op monitoring is required to detect post op complications and treat them appropriately to prevent morbidity and mortality.

INTRODUCTION

Caesarean section is the delivery of a new born after a period of viability through the creation of an incision on both the anterior abdomen and intact uterus.1 The rate of caesarean section has been raising globally over the past decades, giving women the obstetric status of “prior caesarean section” the raising CS rate raises the possibility of complications, particularly during the repeat procedure.

Risk Factors Increased age of mother, multipara, multiple pregnancies, increased amount of amniotic fluid, prolonged labour, induced labour, general anaesthesia.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

To study the post operative complications among women with one or more previous caesarean section

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- Type of study :Hospital based observational study
- Place of study:Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Katuri Medical College&Hospital Guntur.
- Duration of study:March 2021 to December 2022.
- Sample size - 100.

RESULTS:

Table 1: Post Op Complications Based On Age

Age group(years)	Frequency	Percentage
18-20	11	11%
21-30	83	83%
31-40	6	6%
Total	100	100%

Table 2: Distribution Of Cases Based On Parity

Parity	Frequency	Percentage
Para 1	81	81%
Para 2	16	16%
Para 3	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Table 3: Number Of Previous Caesarean Sections

Number of previous caesarean sections	Frequency	Percentage
1	81	81%
2	16	16%
3	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Table 4: Indications Of Present Caesarean section

C/S indications in present pregnancy	Frequency	Percentage
Previous one or more caesarean sections	40	40%
Fetal distress	26	26%
Scar tenderness	17	17%
Malpresentation	5	5%
Cord prolapse	2	2%
Not willing for VBAC	10	10%
Total	100	100%

Table5: Elective Or Emergency Caesarean

Elective or Emergency caesarean	Frequency	Percentage
Elective	55	55%
Emergency	45	45%
Total	100	100%

Table 6: Post Operative Complications

Post op Complications	Frequency	Percentage
Post partum hemorrhage	10	33.3%
Urinary tract infection	4	13.3%
Surgical site infection	4	13.3%
Paralytic ileus	3	10%
Hematoma	2	6.7%
Wound dehiscence	2	6.7%
Post partum blues	2	6.7%
Deep vein thrombosis	1	3.3%
pneumonia	1	3.3%
Burst abdomen	1	3.3%
Total	30	100%

DISCUSSION:

- In the present study, mean age of the cases was 24.88±3.6years, which was similar to Agrawal SL et al.3 (24.61±5.12).
- In this study, 55% of cases had elective C.S, which was similar to Akhter L et al.4(56%), 45% of cases had emergency C.S, which was similar to Akhter L et al.4(44%).
- In this study, in 33.3% of cases PPH was seen, which was higher than Ghani A et al.5(10.8%).
- In this study, surgical site infection was seen in 13.3% of cases, which was almost similar to Ghani A et al.5(11.8%).
- In this study, UTI was seen in 13.3% of cases, which was higher than Ghani A et al.5(6.9%).
- In this study in 10% of cases paralytic ileus was reported which was higher than Jain U et al.6(0.48%).
- In this study, postpartum blues were seen in 6.7% of cases which was similar to Jain U et al.6(6.2%).
- Agarwal SL et al.3 mentioned spinal head ache(10%), wound infection(5%).
- Ghani A et al.5 noticed PPH(10.8%) and wound infection(11.8%).

CONCLUSION

From this study it was concluded that in majority of cases previous caesarean section was the indication for repeat caesarean. As most of the cases in the study undergone elective caesarean, this lead to development of atonicity of uterus, which eventually caused PPH.PPH was well controlled by strict monitoring of vitals, oxytocin infusion through drip and usage of post op per rectal misoprostol 800µg. Meticulous post op monitoring is required to detect post op complications and treat them appropriately to prevent morbidity and mortality

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