

Cesarean Section Rate and Indications in Primigravida in El Shatby Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt

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ABSTRACT

Background: There is a significant increase in the total cesarean rate with primary cesarean accounting for most of the increase. Identifying sources of variation in cesarean use is crucial to improving the consistency and quality of obstetric care.

Aim: The aim was to assess CS rate and indications in primigravida at El Shatby maternity university hospital.

Patients and methods: the study included 952 primigravidas attending to El Shatby Hospital for delivery, assessment of the type of delivery vaginal or cesarean.

Women were divided into two groups as regards mode of delivery and indications of CS.

Results: CS rate is increasing now especially in primigravida, CS accounting 46.01% of all primigravida, fetal distress is the most common indication, abnormal presentations comes second and sever PET.

Conclusion: There is a significant increase in the total cesarean rate with primary cesarean accounting for most of the increase.

Keywords: Cesarean section, El Shatby Hospital, Primigravida.

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INTRODUCTION

Cesarean section rates, especially in primigravida, are increasing worldwide nowadays, many indications are the main cause of this like obesity, increasing maternal age especially in the first pregnancy, more multiple pregnancies

and also the appearance of new indication which is a maternal request for nonmedical reasons.¹

The cesarean section now becomes one of the most common surgical procedures worldwide even in developed countries.²

Womens and infants right is safe delivery naturally through the vagina; however, cesarean deliveries are increasing now.³

Till now there is a wide variation in CS rates among countries and even among hospitals, some obstetricians may perform CS to avoid vaginal delivery hazards, but CS entails more hazards.⁴

Delivery by CS usually associated with higher rates of pain, breastfeeding difficulties and next pregnancy complications. Even neonatal complications increase with CS like respiratory distress and ventilation.⁵

So assessment of benefits of CS versus complications should be assessed well before decision making.⁶

CS rates are increased generally, but we still find very big variations among hospitals may be due to clinical and nonclinical causes.⁷

One-fourth of the primary CS is reported to be performed in the second stage of the labor but are more complicated compared to the ones performed in the first stage.⁸

AIM

Was to assess CS rate and indications in primigravida at El Shatby maternity university hospital.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The study included 952 primigravidas attending to El Shatby hospital for delivery, assessment of the type of delivery normal or cesarean.

Women were divided into two groups as regards the mode of delivery and indications of CS.

RESULTS

CS rate in primigravida is increasing now, in this study CS was 46.01 % in comparison to 53.99% for NVD (Table 1 and Fig. 1).

Among many indications for CS fetal distress comes first, followed by an abnormal presentation and sever PET (Table 2 and Fig. 2).

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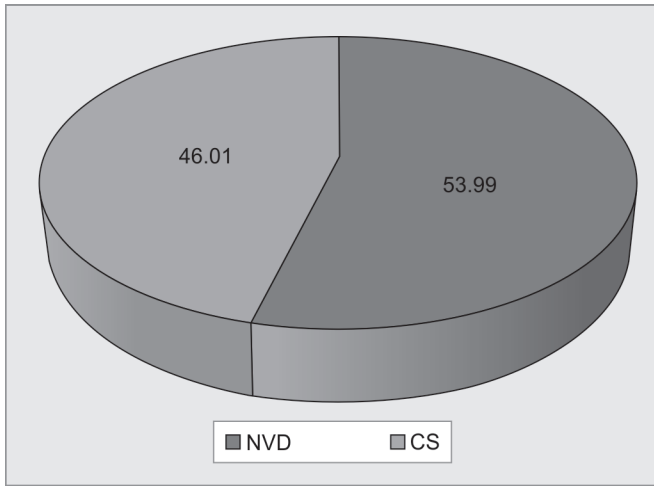


Fig.1: CS rate in primigravida

Table 1: CS rate in primigravida

	Number	Percent
NVD	514	53.99
CS	438	46.01
Total	952	100

Table 2: CS indications

Indication	Number	Percent
Fetal distress	43	9.82
Breech presentation	24	5.48
Fetal macrosomia	19	4.34
Eclampsia	17	3.88
Sever PET	41	9.36
Failed induction	29	6.62
Cord prolapse,	13	2.97
Multiple pregnancy	20	4.57
Placental abruption	28	6.39
Placenta previa	27	6.16
IUGR	14	3.20
Oligohyramnios	19	4.34
Cephalopelvic disproportion	24	5.48
ICSI	22	5.02
Primary infertility	17	3.88
Cardiac	19	4.34
Old primigravida	6	1.37
Fetal hydrops	14	3.20
Abnormal presentation	42	9.59
Total	438	100

DISCUSSION

CS, especially in primigravida, is increasing now, many reasons are responsible for this increase like multiple pregnancies

In our study CS rate in primigravida was about 46.01% and fetal distress is the most common indication followed by an abnormal presentation and sever PET

In a study performed by Kozhimannil et al.³ The average hospital prevalence of cesarean section was 33.0% among all births, and the mean prevalence of primary cesarean section was 22.0%, defined among women with no prior cesarean section. The commonest indications were diabetes with pregnancy, hypertensive disorders with pregnancy, antepartum hemorrhage, fetal distress, cephalopelvic disproportion and high maternal age (more than 35 years).

In a study performed by Martin et al.,⁹ dystocia is the most common indication for primi CS followed by a breech presentation and finally fetal distress.

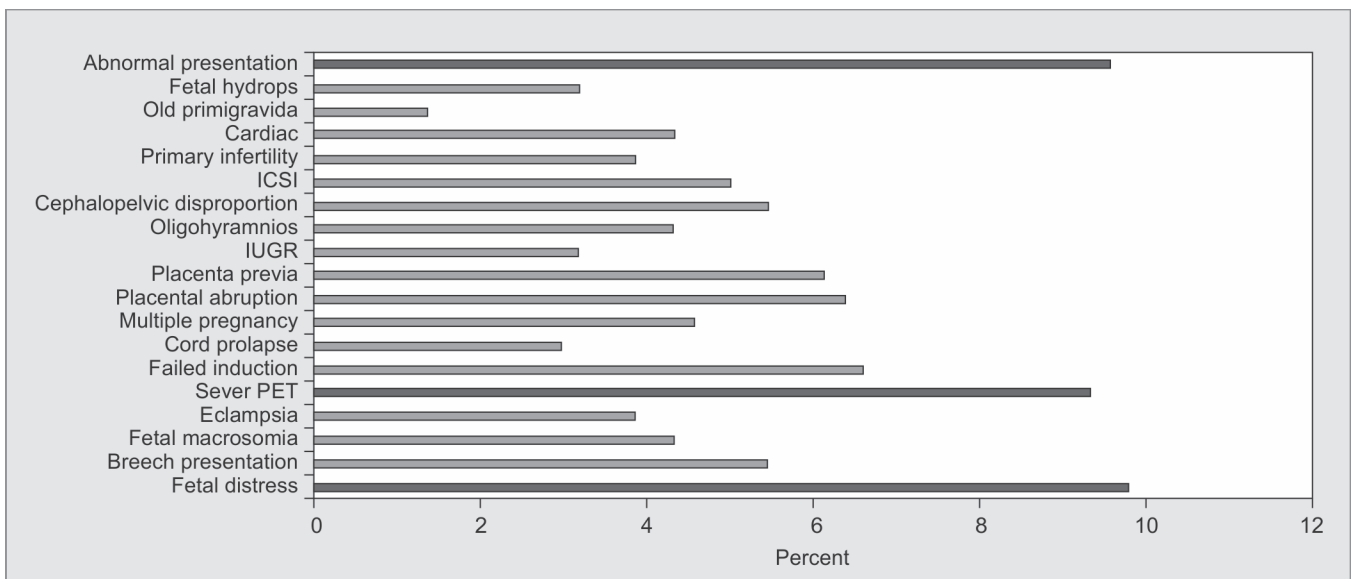


Fig. 2: CS indications

In a study performed by Belay et al.⁸ CS rate of 30.1% of cases. The most common indications in the first stage were non-reassuring fetal heart rate pattern (NRFHRP) accounting for 37.8% followed by arrest or protraction disorder of 23.4%, whereas the commonest indication for the second stage Cs was cephalopelvic disproportion 48.5%.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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