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Qingqing Yang

Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Chongqing Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Chongqing, 400021, China

The Effect of Oxytocin Combined with Carboprost Tromethamine on Blood Coagulation Function and Hemodynamics in Patients with Postpartum Hemorrhage

Objective

To study the effect of oxytocin combined with carboprost tromethamine on blood coagulation function and hemodynamics in patients with postpartum hemorrhage.

Methods

126 cases of postpartum hemorrhage admitted in our hospital from January 2014 to April 2017 were selected. The patients were divided into the control group (n=63) and the research group (n=63) according to random number table method, the control group was treated with oxytocin, the study group was treated with oxytocin combined with carboprost tromethamine. The conditions of postpartum hemorrhage, blood coagulation and hemodynamics of two groups were observed and compared, at the same time, at the same time, the quality of life and the incidence of adverse reactions were observed in the two groups of patients.

Results

The incidence of postpartum hemorrhage, the amount of postpartum 2 h bleeding and postpartum 24 h bleeding after postpartum in the research group were significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), prothrombin time (PT), thrombin time (TT), fibrinogen (Fg) between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). After treatment for 2 h, the heart rate (HR) of the two groups was higher than that before treatment, and the control group was higher than the research group, the systolic pressure (SBP) and diastolic pressure (DBP) were lower than those before treatment, and the control group was lower than the research group ($P < 0.05$). The SBP in the research group after treatment for 24 h was higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in blood oxygen saturation (SPO₂) between the two groups at different time ($P > 0.05$). The scores of physical function, mental health, emotional function, social activities and social function in the research group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the control group was 7.94%, and there was no significant difference compared with the 6.35% in the research group ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion

Oxytocin combined with tromethamine can effectively reduce the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage, maintain maternal hemodynamic stability, and have no influence on maternal coagulation function, high quality of life score, which is worthy of clinical promotion.

Keywords: Oxytocin; Carboprost Tromethamine; Postpartum hemorrhage; Coagulation function; Hemodynamics