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Surgical approach could be a major factor in placenta Previa outcome

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Abstract

Background: Placenta previa carry high morbidity and mortality due to massive hemorrhage occur during surgery. So, there should be a standard surgical approach with less morbidity.

Objective: This is a retrospective study in the duration between 2019-2022, when the records were reviewed, and the sample was selected. We aimed in this study to compare between two surgical approaches, the first one is by incising the uterus at the upper uterine segment to avoid opening through the placenta and the other approach by opening the lower uterine segment and delivering the baby through placenta. As it is believed that avoiding the placenta will decrease blood loss.

Study design: In this retrospective study we reviewed 26 cases of placenta previa in a tertiary hospital in Jordan (Al-karak governmental hospital), 12 of them (Group A) were managed by avoiding the placenta and the other 14 cases (Group B) were managed by opening through the placenta.

Result: Twenty - six women were included in both methods, there was no difference between the two groups in terms of age and the number of previous caesarean sections. Patients who underwent the suggested surgical approach (Group A) have less blood loss with median (Mdn=775 cc) U=20.0 p=0.001 while Group B (Mdn=1700 cc) was significantly higher in terms of blood loss. Similarly, the median of blood units given for Group B (Mdn=5 units) is significantly higher than the median for Group A (Mdn=1 unit) U=29.5. p=0.005.

Conclusion: Incising the upper uterine segment to avoid the placenta may have better outcome regarding blood loss and its consequences.

Key words: Caesarean section, Caesarean Hysterectomy, Hysterectomy, Placenta previa.

Biography

I am a 5th year MD student who is enthusiastic about research and medical education. I have started pursuing research during the end of my 2nd year and participated in several research projects which have lead to 2 publications so far. During that period I have learned severel research skills such as: academic writing, statistical analysis, tissue processing, immunohistochemistry and bacterial culturing. In addition to that, I have since the first day -at medical school- been keen at sharing medical knowledge with my colleagues and thus I have held lectures and wrote handouts that help students understand the various curricula (organic chemistry, physiology, pathology, etc...). Also, I have founded an open-access medical library that currently contains about 100 medical books that the most recent editions, are of students' interest and compaltable with the faculty curriculum.