Results

Table(2-1) Comparison of age(years) of the 2 study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**19**	**40**	**28.2**	**4.1**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**18**	**41**	**28.4**	**4.1**	

Table(2-2) Comparison of gestational age(weeks) of the 2 study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**36**	**42**	**39.7**	**1.2**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**36**	**40**	**39.6**	**0.4**	

Table(2-3) Comparison of fetal birth weight(kgs.) of the 2 study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**3**	**4.5**	**3.8**	**0.4**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**3**	**4.5**	**3.7**	**0.4**	

No statistically significant differences between the two study regarding patient age, gestational age & fetal birth weight.

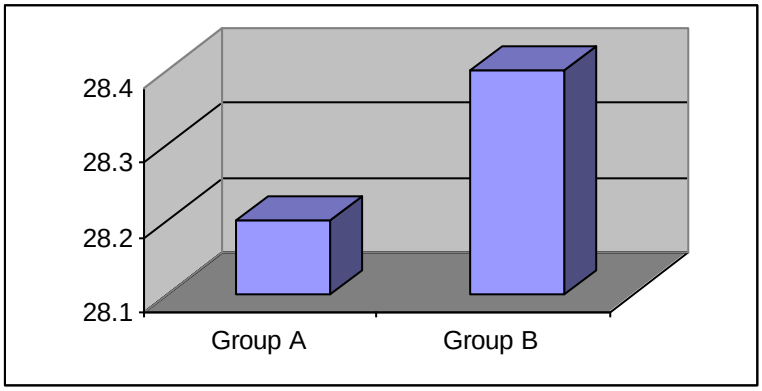

Fig. (4-1): Mean maternal age(years) between the study groups.

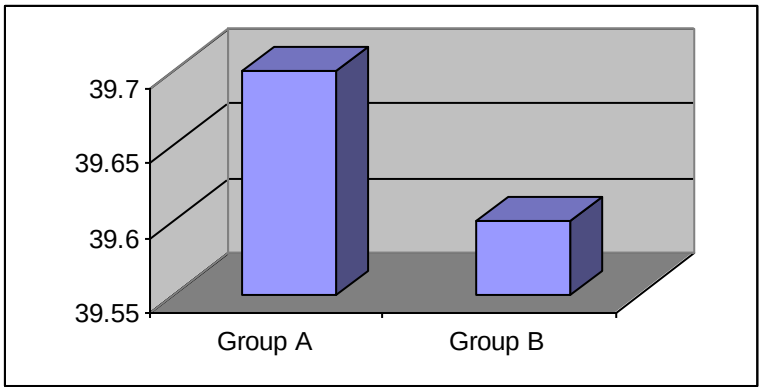

Fig. (4-2): Mean gestational age(weeks) between the study groups.

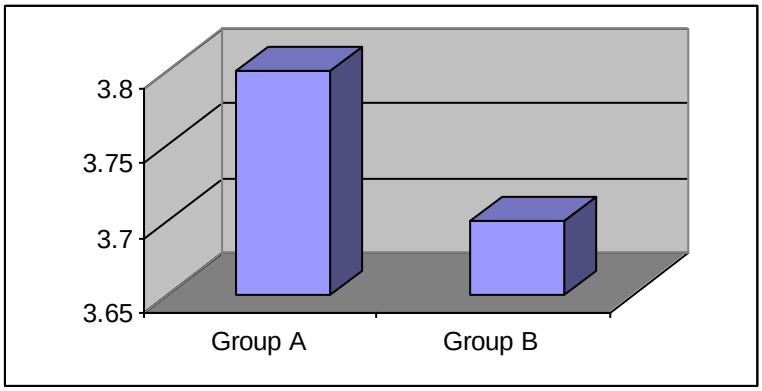

Fig. (4-3): Mean fetal birth weight(kgs.) between the study groups.

The parity is either primigravida 41% of patients (n = 82), second gravida 33.5% of patients (n=67) or third gravida 25.5% of patients (n=51).

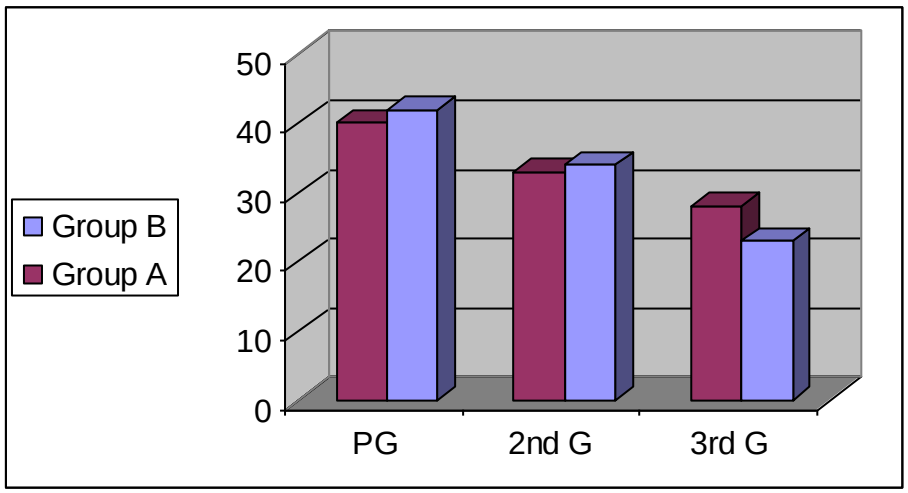

Fig. (4-4): Parity among the two groups

Table(2-4) Comparison of initial Hb% of the two study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**11**	**12.6**	**11.5**	**0.5**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**11**	**12.7**	**11.4**	**1.2**	

No statistically significant difference between the two study groups.

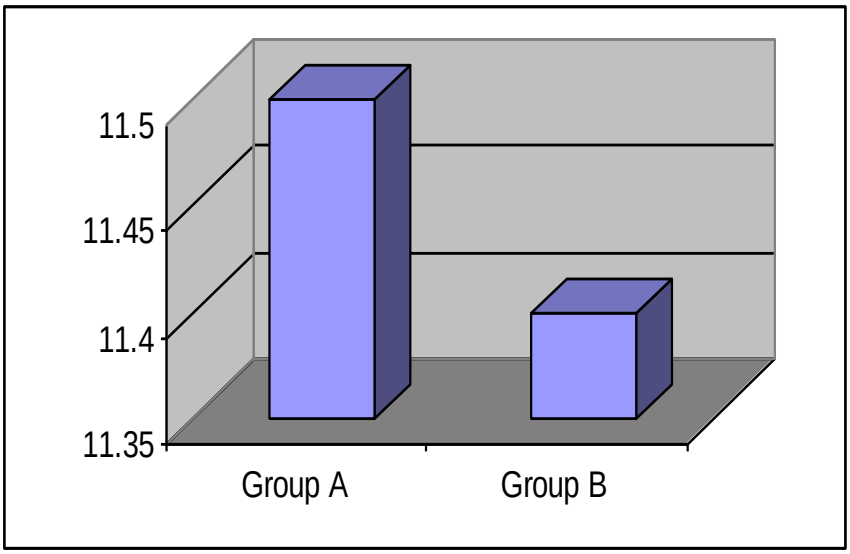

Fig. (4-5): Comparison of initial Hb% of the two study groups.

Indications for C.S in the study were failure of progress which was the commonest cause (72 patients) 41 patients in group A and 31 patients in group B, contracted pelvis in (46 patients) 22 patients in group A and 24 patients in group B, malpresentations especially breech in (43 patients) 18 patients in group A and 25 patients in group B. Other indications were non reassuring fetal heart rate non responding to usual measures, abnormal uterine actions, previous C.S in labor and elderly primigravida not favorable for vaginal delivery due to low Bishop scoring in (39 patients) 24 patients in group A 15 patients in group B.

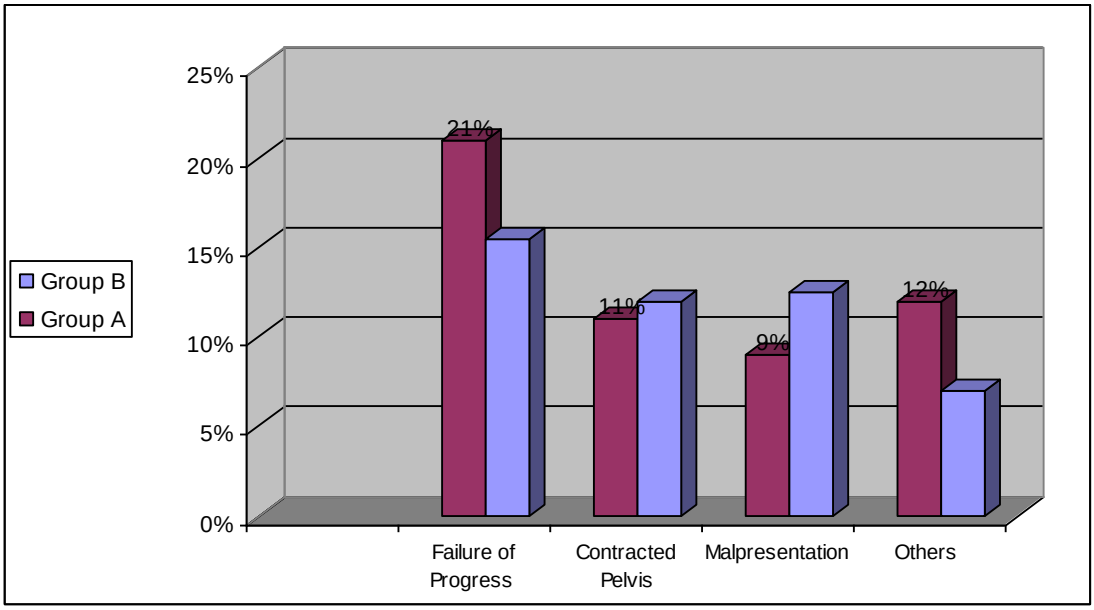

Fig. (4-6): Indications of C.S among the two groups

Table(2-5) The duration of surgery(min.) among the two study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**30**	**60**	**45.7**	**6.2**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**35**	**60**	**45**	**5.2**	

No statistically significant difference between the two study groups.

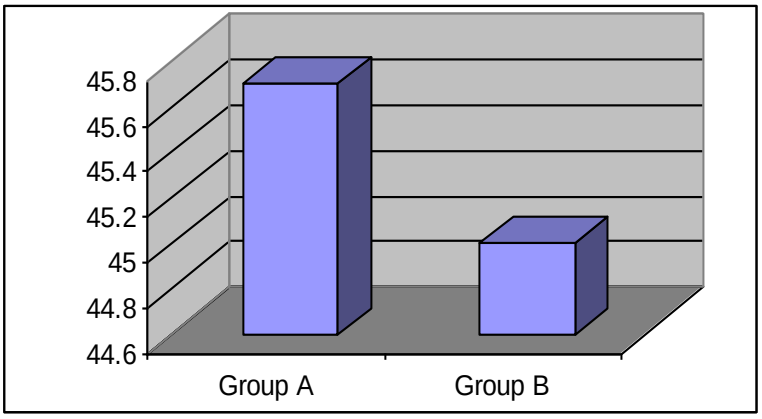

Fig. (4-7): Mean duration of surgery(min.) among the two study groups

Table(2-6) Comparison of intraoperative blood loss(ml) in the two study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**250**	**500**	**407.9**	**6.5**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**250**	**500**	**420.2**	**64.1**	

No statistically significant difference between the two study groups.

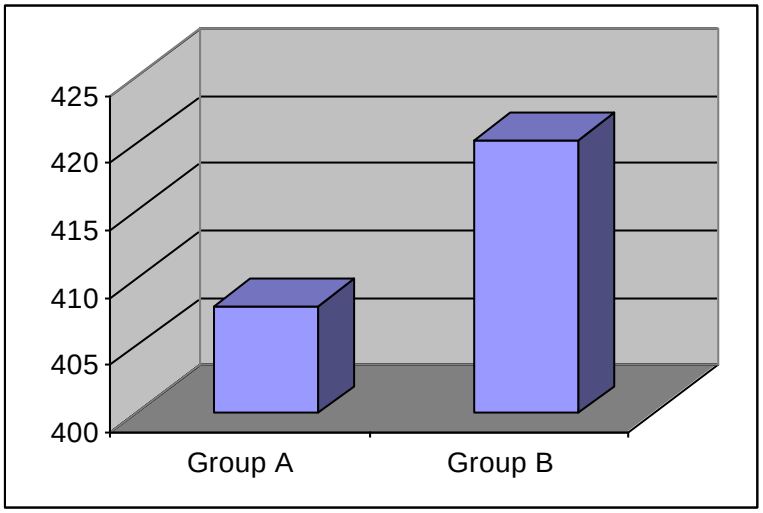

Fig. (4-8): Mean intraoperative blood loss(ml) in the two study groups

Table(2-7) Comparison of intraoperative need for additional uterotonics in the two study groups.

Group A	Group B	P value
27	45	< 0.01

There was statistically significant difference between the two study groups as regard intraoperative need for additional uterotonics {significantly lower in group A (misoprostol gp.)}.

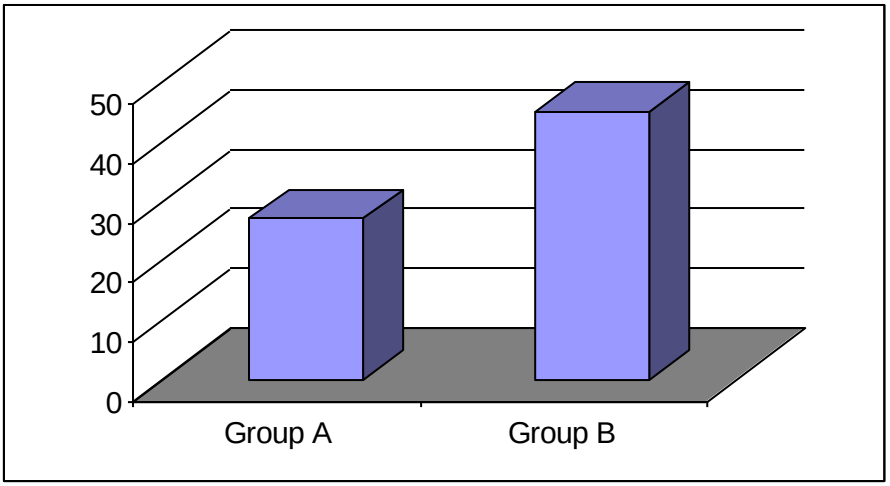

Fig. (4-9): Intraoperative need for additional uterotonics the two study groups

Table(2-8) Comparison of Hb% change between preoperative and immediately postoperative among the two study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.39**	**0.1**	**> 0.05**
Group B	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.38**	**0.07**	

No statistically significant difference between the two study groups.

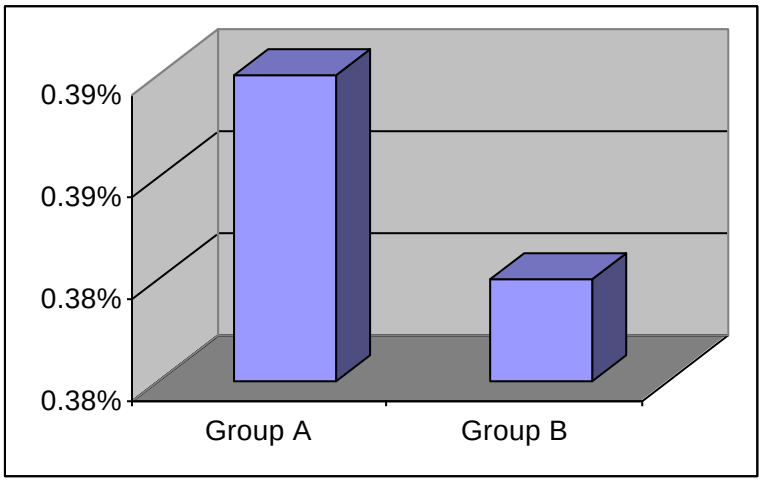

Fig. (4-10): Mean Hb% change between pre & immediately postoperative in the two study groups.

Table(2-9) Comparison of postoperative blood loss(ml) in the two study groups.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**200**	**1500**	**389**	**169.3**	**< 0.001**
Group B	**250**	**1800**	**557**	**211.2**	

There was statistically significant difference between the two groups as regard postoperative blood loss {significantly lower in group A (misoprostol gp.)}.

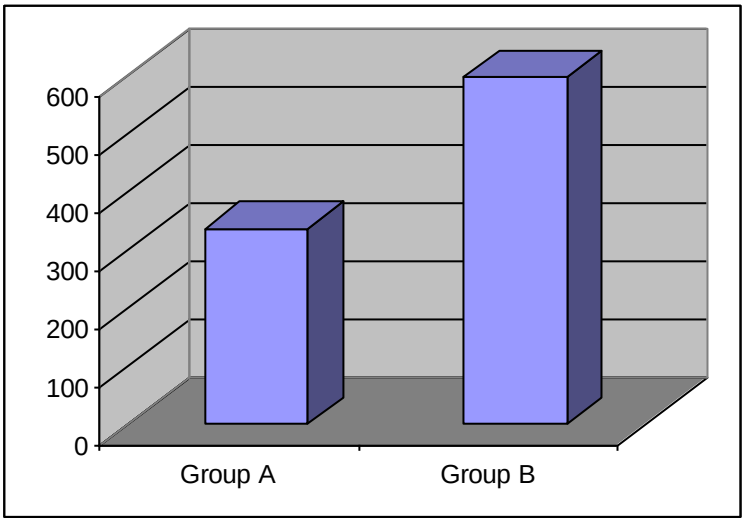

Fig. (4-11): Mean postoperative blood loss(ml) in the two study groups.

Table(2-10) Comparison of Hb% done 24 hours after surgery.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**9.7**	**12**	**10.8**	**0.6**	**< 0.01**
Group B	**9.7**	**11.4**	**10.2**	**0.9**	

There was statistically significant difference among the two study groups as regard Hb% done 24 hours after surgery {significantly greater in group A (misoprostol gp.)}.

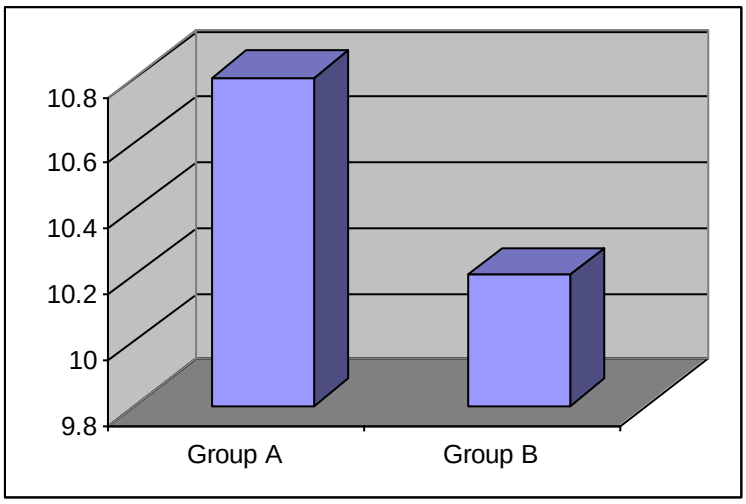

Fig. (4-12): Mean Hb% done 24 hours after surgery.

Table(2-11) Comparison of Hb% change between preoperative and 24 hours postoperative.

	Min	Max	Mean	SD	P value
Group A	**0.3**	**2.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**< 0.01**
Group B	**0.7**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**	

There was statistically significant difference among the two groups as regard Hb% change between preoperative and 24hours postoperative {significantly lower in group A (misoprostol gp.)}.

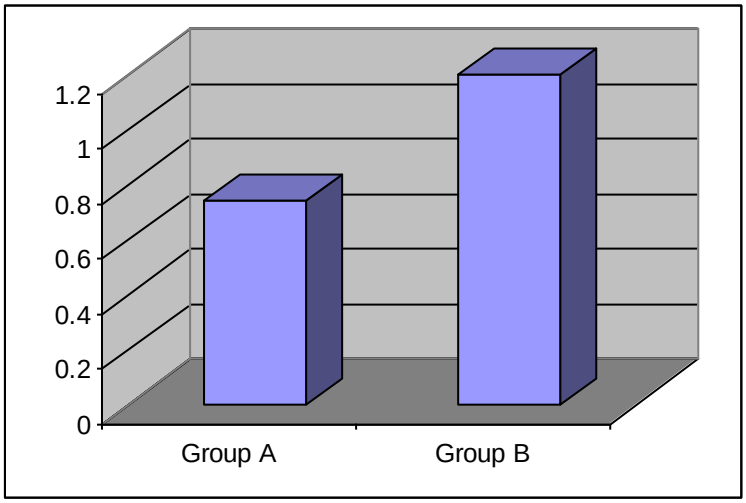

Fig. (4-13): Mean Hb% change between preoperative and 24 hours postoperative.

Table (2-12) Shows number of cases showing side effects among the two groups.

	Group A	Group B	P value
Nausea	6	4	> 0.05
Vomiting	4	3	> 0.05
Diarrhea	2	2	> 0.05
Fever (tem > 37.5^{o})	8	3	< 0.05
Metallic taste	14	5	< 0.05
Shivering	21	4	< 0.01

There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups regarding nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, while metallic taste, fever and shivering were statistically significant more in group A (misoprostol gp.).