

Summary and Conclusion

Maternal morbidity and mortality were estimated among emergency obstetric cases admitted to Benha University hospitals from January 2006 to December 2008 . All cases were reviewed and available data were picked up and stored in special structural sheets .

Study passed through three lines :

- Retrospective study of the cases admitted to the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Benha University hospital from January 2006 through December 2006 .
- Retrospective study of the cases admitted to the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Benha University hospital from January 2007 through December 2007
- Retrospective study of the cases admitted to the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Benha University hospital from January 2008 through December 2008

Cases were tabulated according to final diagnosis, risk factor and complications ,Finally overall incidence and rates were given through 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Results showed the following findings :

- * The overall , obstetric emergencies constituted 84.3% of total admission with a mean 13.2 cases per day through years 2006 ,2007 and 2008

Classification of cases according Types and Incidence of obstetric emergencies admitted to Benha University Hospitals :

- * The Overall deliveries constituted (84.4%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 , 2007 and 2008
- * The Overall, vaginal delivery rate was (54.9%) of all deliveries through 2006, 2007 and 2008 .
- * The Overall, C.S rate was (29.4%) of all deliveries through 2006 , 2007 and 2008
- * The Overall incidence of abortion (10.2%) of the hospitalized pregnant women through 2006, 2007 and 2008 .
- * The overall , incidence of hypertensive disorders with pregnancy was (2.5%) [preeclampsia (1.8%), eclampsia (0.48%) and gestational hypertension (0.18%)] of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 , 2007 and 2008 .
- * The overall, incidence of antepartum hemorrhage was (1.5%) accidental hemorrhage (0.3%), placenta previa (1.2%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 , 2007 and 2008 .
- * The Overall incidence of Ectopic pregnancy (0.88%) of hospitalized pregnant women through 2006, 2007 and 2008.
- * The Overall incidence of Hyper emesis gravidarum was (0.3%) of hospitalized pregnant women through 2006, 2007 and 2008.
- * The overall incidence of Vesicular mole (0.1%) of hospitalized pregnant women through 2006 , 2007 and 2008.

*The overall , incidence of post partum hemorrhage was (0.38%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 ,2007 and 2008 .

Classification of cases according to incidence of medical disorders associated with pregnancy

*The Overall incidence of Diabetes mellitus with pregnancy was (0.4%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 ,2007 and 2008 .

*The overall incidence of Heart diseases with pregnancy was (0.33%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 ,2007 and 2008 .

*The overall incidence of Thyroid diseases with pregnancy was (0.12%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006,2007 and 2008 .

*The overall incidence of Iron deficiency anemia with pregnancy was (1%)of hospitalized pregnant women through 2006, 2007 and 2008.

*The Overall incidence of Pyelonephritis was(0.54%) of hospitalized pregnant women through 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Vital indices related to the hospitalized obstetric cases for emergency services included :

1- Maternal mortality rate (MMR):

*In 2006 : two cases died ,Maternal mortality rate was 50.57 % /100.000 live births .

* In 2007 : only one case died ,Maternal mortality rate was 26.09 /100.000 live births .

*In 2008 : only one case died ,Maternal mortality rate was 22.38 /100.000 live births .

2-Maternal morbidity :include

*The overall, incidence of rupture uterus was (0.09%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 ,2007 and 2008 .

*The overall , incidence of peripartum hysterectomy was (0.09%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 ,2007 and 2008 .

*The overall, incidence of obstetric (septic) shock was (0.1%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 , 2007 and 2008 .

*The overall , incidence of DIC was (0.05%)of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 ,2007 and 2008 .

*The overall incidence of amniotic fluid embolism was (0.007%) of the total obstetric admissions through 2006 , 2007 and 2008 .

Overall , the incidence and rates related to the obstetric emergencies in Benha University hospital are relatively equal or slightly less than those recorded inside and outside Egypt .this may be due to :

- 1-Emergency obstetric care is provided by efficient medical team of qualified personnel with supervision by the senior staff .
- 2-Using of precise equipment and advanced technology in investigation and management as ultrasonography ,Doppler ,fetal monitoring and laparoscopy .
- 3-Incidence and rates were given only for hospitalized cases in need for emergency obstetric care and not for all pregnant

Recommendations

From our study , we have got the following recommendations :

As regard patient files :

A-Available data as regards history taking , investigations done ,management adopted and complications elicited must be complete and recorded carefully .

B-Emphasis must be stressed upon careful and proper handling and storage of patient `s sheets and records in the archives or better in well organized computerized systems .

As regard provided services :

1-Better antenatal care and widespread practice of family planning is the key for safe mother hood .

2-Emergency services must be started before arrival to hospital .

3-Full investigations especially ultrasonography must be available , aiming at reasonable diagnosis and adequate management .

4-Blood transfusion must be available all the time .

5- Regular statistical analysis evaluation should be done weekly for evaluating the activity of the obstetric emergency sector to show where progress might be made or where failures have occurred.