Results

The study included 200 women divided into two groups:

Group I : Misoprostol group.

Group II: Methylergometrine group.

The results revealed the following

Table (1) shows the demographic characteristics of the two studied groups. The patients included in group I ranged in age from (18 to 39 years) and the mean was (26.34±5.157). The gestational age ranged from (36 to 42) and the mean was (38.89 ± 1.413) . In group II ,the age ranged from (19 to 35)) and the mean was (27.41±4.636). The gestational age ranged from 36 to 42 and the mean was 38.88 ± 1.616 The parity ranged from (1 to 4)) in both groups.

Table (1): Demographic characteristics of the two studied groups

characteristics	Group I			Group II			t	P-value
	Range	Mean	SD	**Range**	Mean	SD		
Mternal age(years)	**18-39**	**26.34**	**5.157**	**19-35**	**27.41**	**4.636**	**1.543**	**0.124**
Parity	**1-4**	**1.02**	**1.005**	**1-4**	**1.08**	**1.041**	**0.415**	**0.679**
Gestational age	**36-42**	**38.89**	**1.413**	**36-42**	**38.88**	**1.616**	**0.047**	**0.963**

Non significant (p>0.05)

There were no significant statistical differences among the two groups with regard to maternal age, parity and gestational age (P>0.05).

Table (2) shows the fetal birth weight variables among the two studied groups.

Table (2):- comparison between group I and group II as regard the birth weight in grams.

Group	Birth weight in grams		T-test	
	Range (gm)	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	2900.0 - 3800.0	3287.500 ± 241.248	-1.154	0.250
Group II	2800.0 - 4000.0	3328.283 ± 257.159		

No significant statistical differences among the two groups with regard to fetal birth weight .

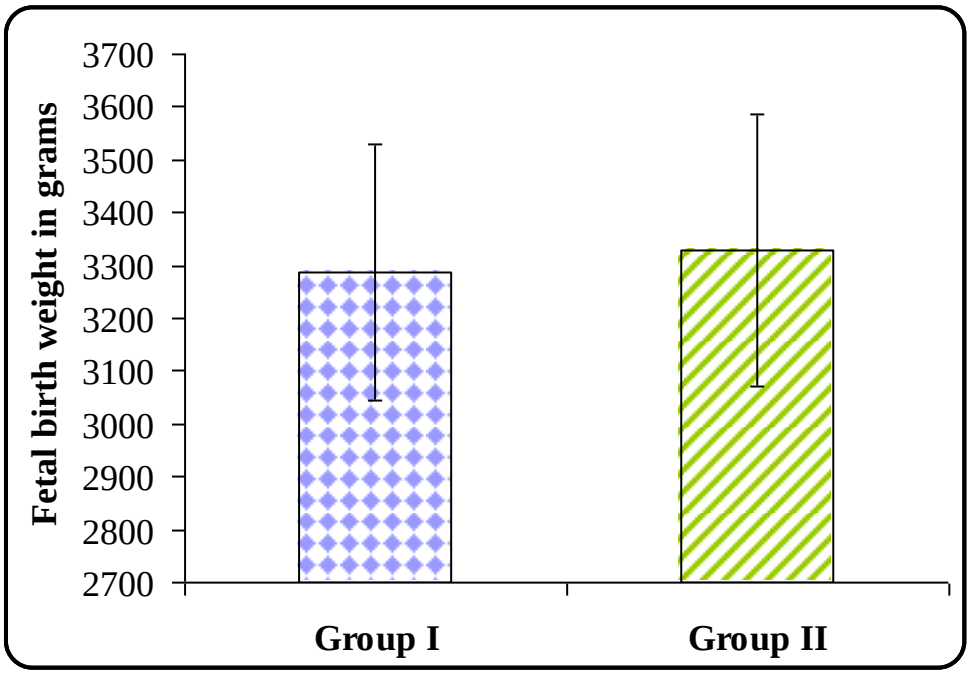


Figure (1): Comparison of the mean fetal weight at birth in grams between studied groups

P value=0.250

Table (3) shows the Estimated blood loss in mL among the two studied groups.

Table (3):- comparison of mean estimated blood loss in mL between the studied groups

Group	Estimated blood loss in mL		T-test	
	Range(in mL)	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	50.0 - 500.0	174.900 ± 97.039	-1.119	0.265
Group II	50.0 - 450.0	189.350 ± 85.244		

No significant statistical differences among the two groups with regard to the estimated blood loss.

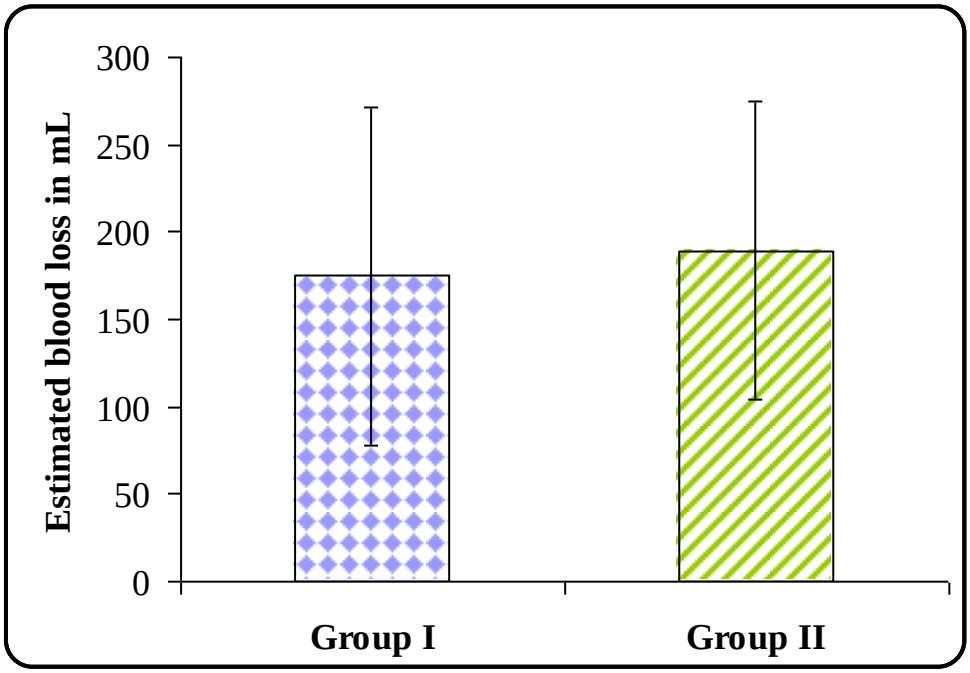


Figure (2):- comparison of mean estimated blood loss in mL between the studied groups

P value=0.265

Table (4) shows the Blood loss ≥ 500 among the two studied groups. There is one case only in group I.

Table (4):- comparison of blood loss ≥ 500 in mL between the studied groups

Blood loss ≥ 500		Group		
		Group I	Group II	Total
Negative	N	99	100	199
	%	99.00	100.00	99.50
Positive	N	1	0	1
	%	1.00	0.00	0.50
Total	N	100	100	200
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chi-square	X2	1.005		
	P-value	0.316		

There were no significant statistical differences among the two groups with regard to the blood loss ≥ 500.

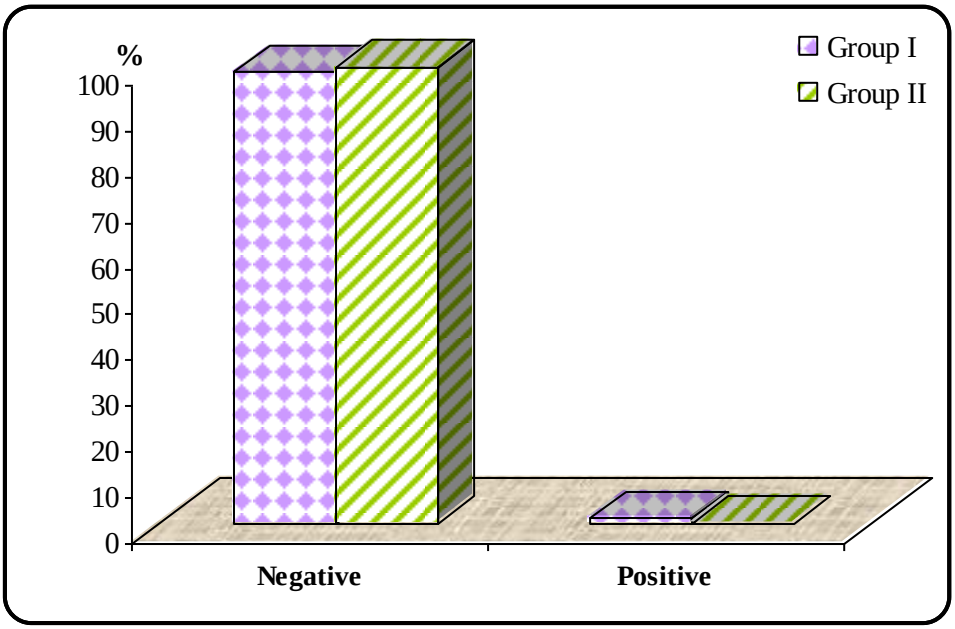


Figure (3):- comparison of blood loss ≥ 500 in mL between the studied groups

P value=0.316

Table (5) shows the postpartum features and uses of additional oxytocic agents among the two studied groups. More women needed additional oxytocic agents during the postpartum period in methylergometrine group (group II) [12%] Compared with the misoprostol group (group I) [11%].

Table (5):- comparison of use of additional oxytocic agents between the studied groups

Additional oxytocic		Group		
		Group I	Group II	Total
Negative	N	89	88	177
	%	89.00	88.00	88.50
Positive	N	11	12	23
	%	11.00	12.00	11.50
Total	N	100	100	200
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chi-square	X2	0.049		
	P-value	0.825		

No significant statistical differences among the two groups in the percentage of women requiring additional oxytocic agents administration.

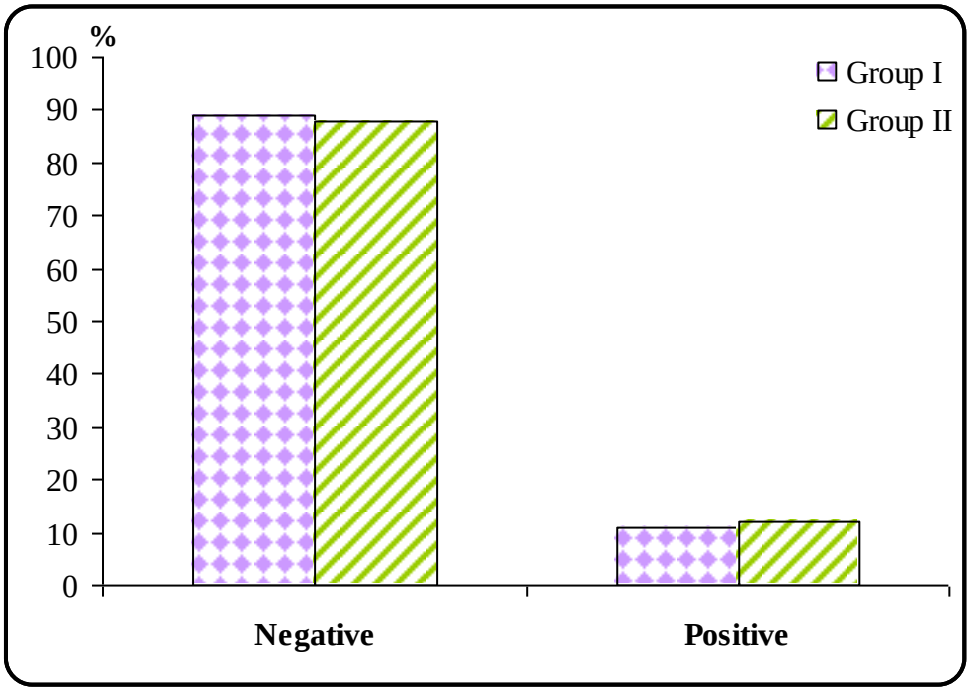


Figure (4):- comparison of use of additional oxytocic agents the studied groups
P value=0.825

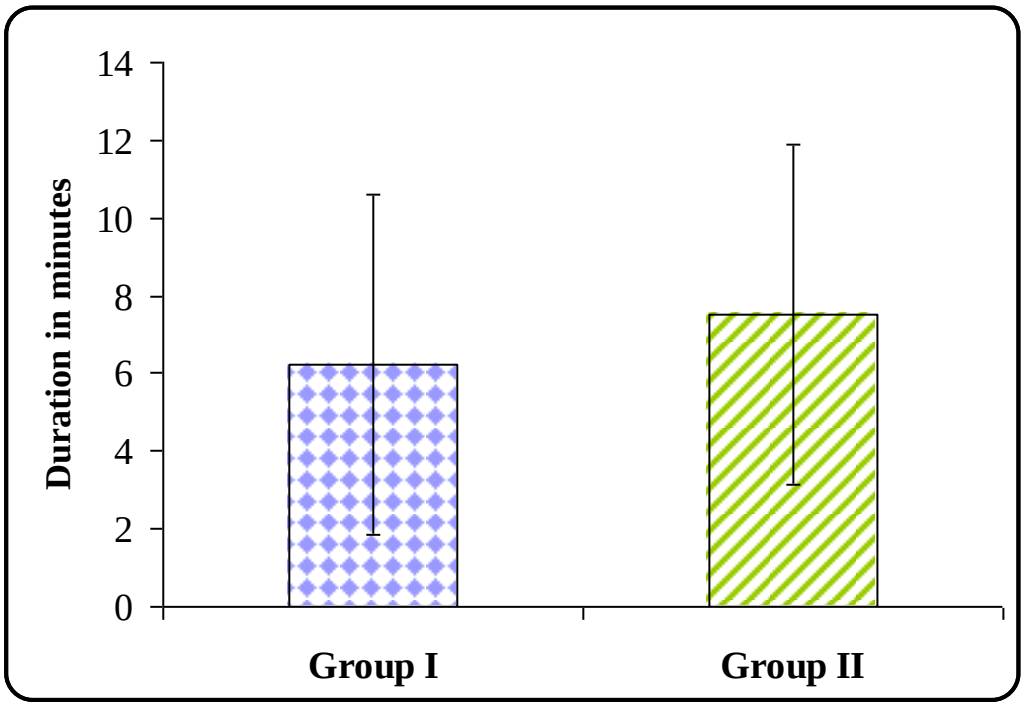
Table (6) shows the range and the mean of the duration of third stage of labor among the two studied groups. The misoprostol group has the shortest mean duration in general. Despite this, the difference in actual limits was still within the normal duration of the third of labor.

Table (6):- comparison of mean duration of the third stage of labor in minutes between the studied groups

Group	Duration of the third stage of labor in minutes		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	2.0 - 25.0	6.210 ± 4.368	-2.116	0.036*
Group II	2.0 - 20.0	7.520 ± 4.389		

***Significant (P< 0.05)**

There was statistical significant difference in the mean duration of the third stage of labor between Misoprostol and Methylergometrine groups.



Figure(5):- comparison of mean duration of the third stage of labor in minutes between the studied groups
P value=0.036

Table (7) shows prepartum, postpartum hemoglobin and hemoglobin differences between misoprostol and methylergometrine groups.

Table (7):- comparison of Blood Hemoglobin level between the studied groups

Blood Hb (g/dL)		Hb		T-test	
		Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Pre	Group I	9.5 - 12.5	11.245 ± 0.705	-1.442	0.151
	Group II	9.8 - 12.5	11.383 ± 0.647		
Post	Group I	8.0 - 12.2	10.198 ± 0.838	-0.560	0.576
	Group II	8.5 - 11.9	10.261 ± 0.752		
Difference	Group I	0.2 - 3.1	1.047 ± 0.603	-0.946	0.346
	Group II	0.1 - 2.8	1.124 ± 0.547		

There were no significant statistical differences (P>0.05) as regard prepartum, postpartum hemoglobin and hemoglobin differences among the two groups.

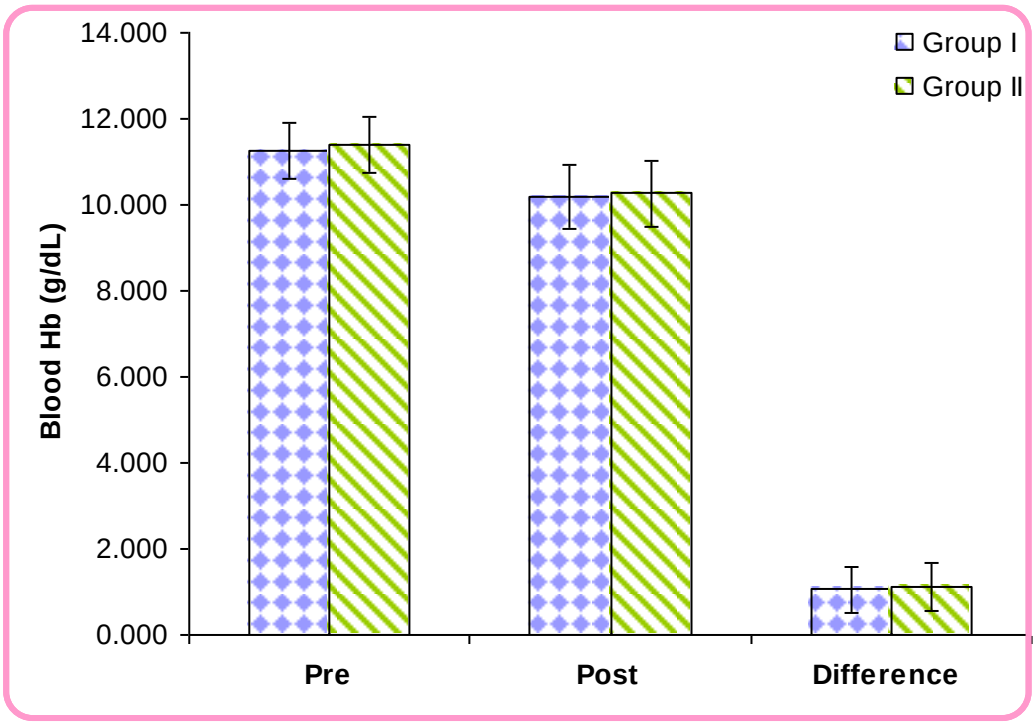


Figure (6):- comparison of Blood Hemoglobin level between the studied groups

Table (8) shows the side effects of misoprostol and methylergometrine among studied groups.

Table (8):- comparison of side effects between the studied groups

Side effects	Group I		Group II		Total		Chi-square	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	X^2	P-value
Nausea	9	9.00	16	16.00	25	12.50	2.240	0.134
Vomiting	4	4.00	8	8.00	12	6.00	1.418	0.234
Temperature>38 °C	6	6.00	0	0.00	6	3.00	6.186	0.013*
Diarrhea	3	3.00	0	0.00	3	1.50	4.205	0.040*
Shivering	6	6.00	1	1.00	7	3.50	4.092	0.043*
Abdominal colic	2	2.00	6	6.00	8	4.00	2.176	0.140
Headache	5	5.00	3	3.00	8	4.00	0.526	0.468

***Significant (P< 0.05)**

There were no significant statistical differences amang the two groups in the incidence of nausea, vomiting, abdominal colic and headache (P>0.05) while there were significant statistical differences in misoprostol group in the incidence of hyperthermia, diarrhea and shivering (P < 0.05).

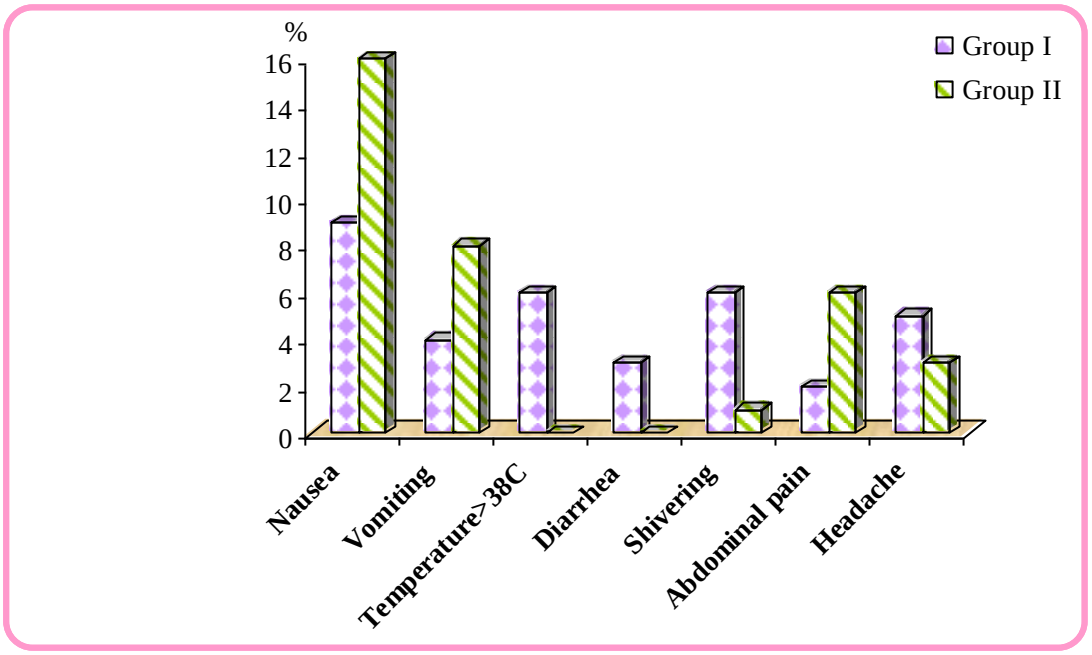


Figure (7):- comparison of side effects between the studied groups