Results

The population of this study comprises patients planned for elective Cesarean Section under general anaesthesia. Subjects included in the study were randomized into 2 groups:

Group I (Study Group) 110 patients received one stick of sugarless gum (samara foods, Cairo, Egypt) to be chewed for 15 minutes every two hours after surgery until the passage of flatus or bowel movement. The patients also received traditional postoperative management as group II.

Group II (control group): 110 patients received traditional postoperative management.

Table (5): Age among study and control groups

	Age		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**18.50 - 36.00**	**25.150 ± 6.50**	**1.723**	**0.086**
Group II	**18.00 - 34.00**	**26.500 ± 5.50**		

Table (5) shows insignificant difference between mean age in study and control groups with P value =0.086.

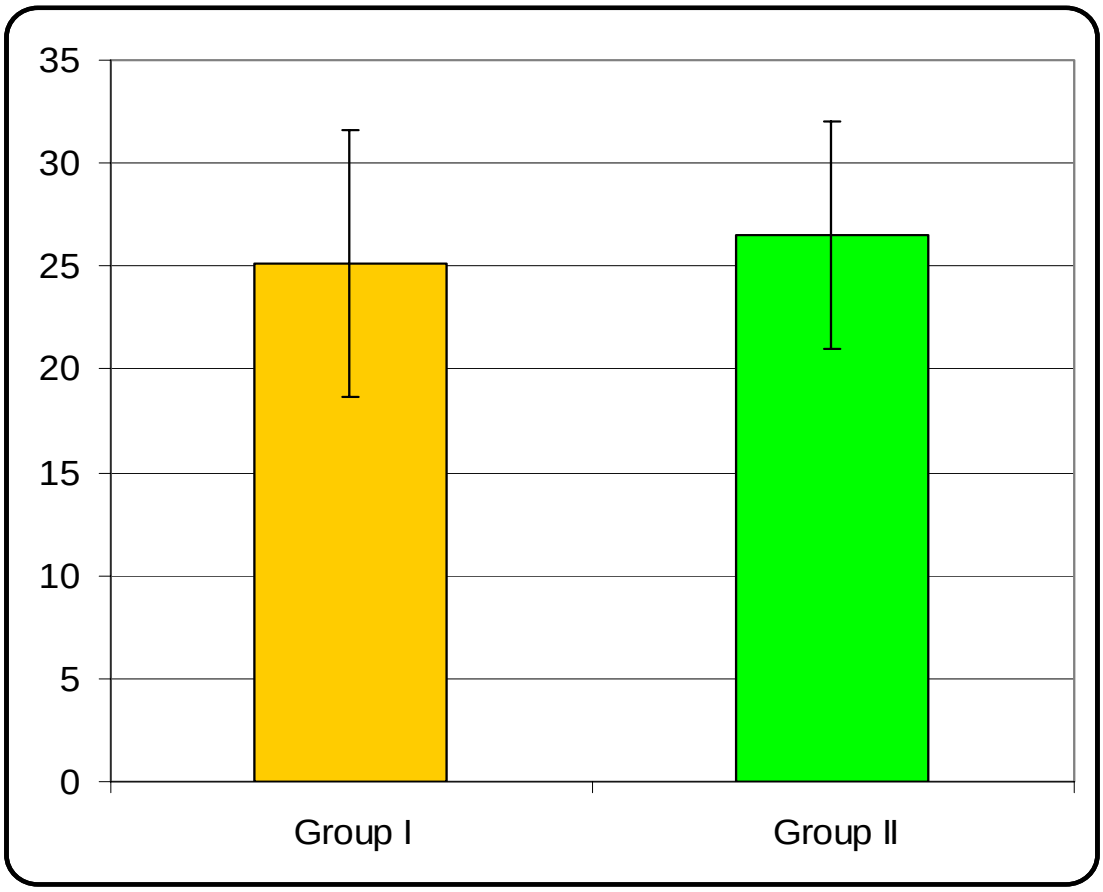

Figure (1): Age among study and control groups

Table (6): Gestational age among study and control groups

	G.A		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**36.51 - 40.000**	**36.99 ± 2.78**	**1.628**	**0.105**
Group II	**35.10 - 42.000**	**37.86 ± 3.23**		

Table (6) shows insignificant difference between Mean gestational age in study and control groups with P value = 0.105.

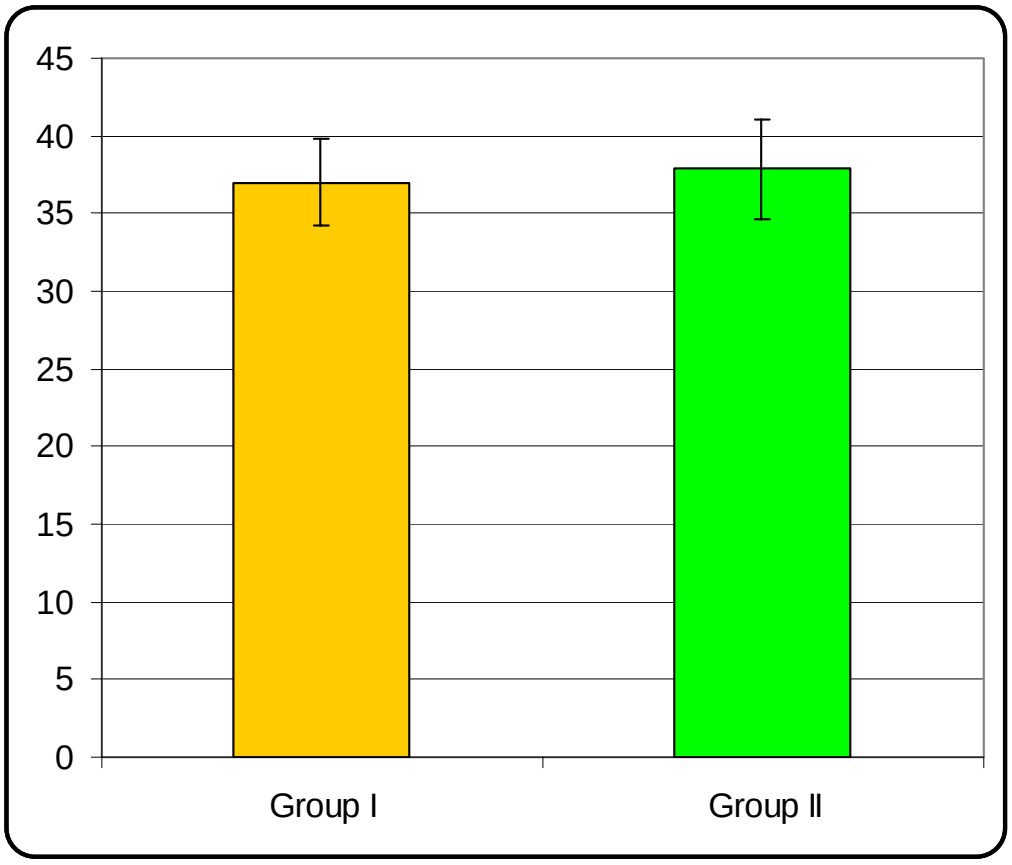

Figure (2): Gestational age among Study and control groups

Table (7): Operative time in minutes among study and control groups

	Operative time		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**48.05 - 72.45**	**57.54 ± 7.44**	**1.418**	**0.157**
Group II	**48.54 - 70.45**	**56.54 ± 6.54**		

Table (8) shows insignificant difference between mean operative time in study and control groups with P value =0.157.

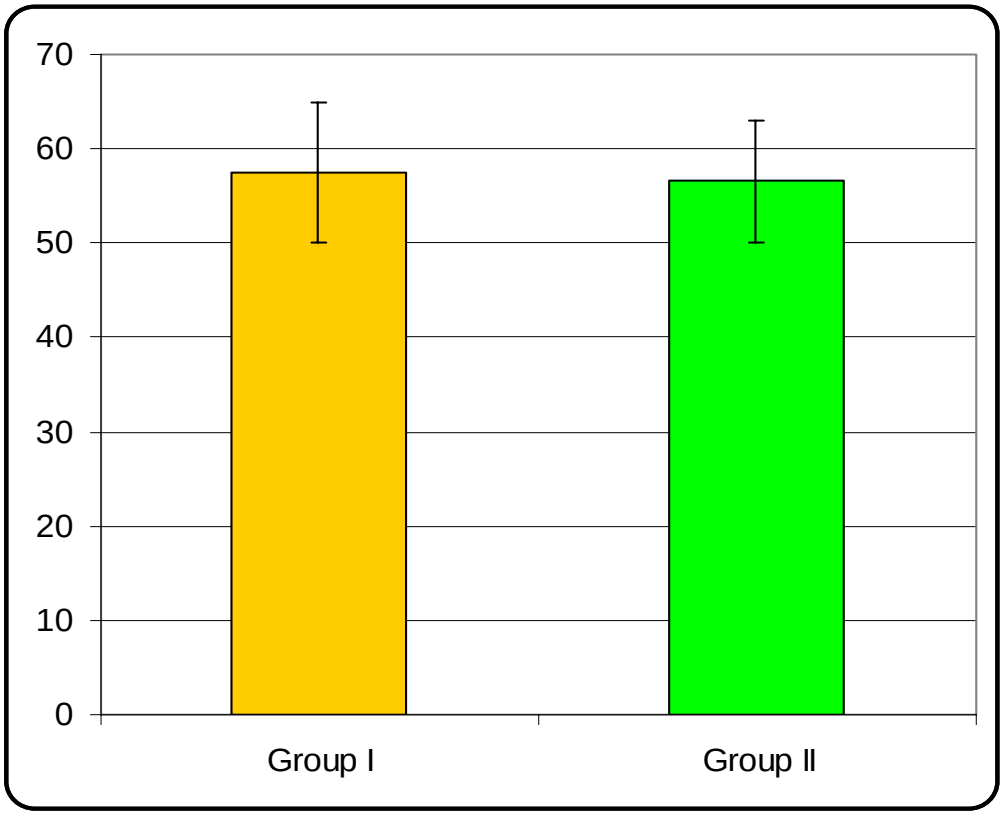

Figure (3): Operative time in minutes among study and control groups

Table (8): Fetal weight among study and control groups

	Fetal weight		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**2.33 - 3.54**	**3.12 ± 1.02**	**1.115**	**0.266**
Group II	**2.10 - 3.11**	**2.98 ± 0.87**		

Table (9) shows insignificant difference between Mean fetal weight in study and control groups with P value =0.266.

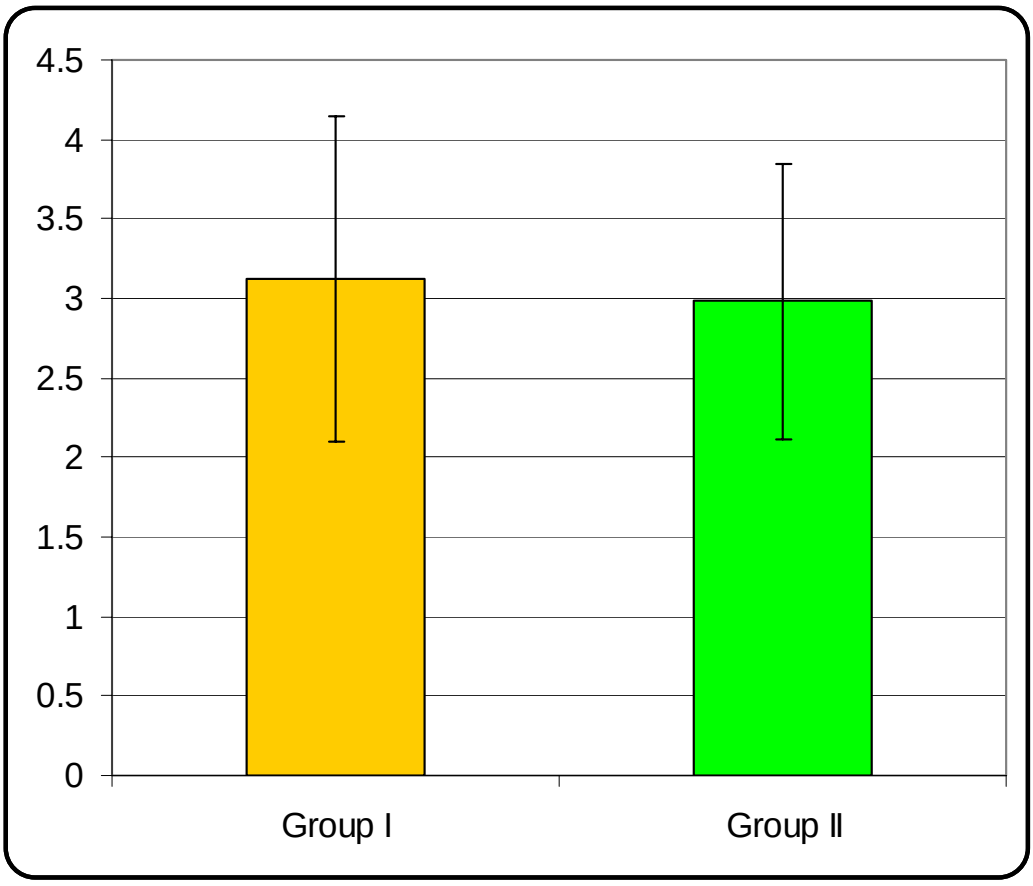

Figure (4): Fetal weight among study and control groups.

Table (9): Abdominal pain among study and control groups.

Abdominal pain		Group I		Group II		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No (+2 full term)		22	20.00	4	4.00	26	12.00
Yes (+2 full term)		88	80.00	106	96.00	194	88.00
Total		110	100.00	110	100.00	220	100.00
Chi-Square	X^2	12.605					
	P-value	<0.001*					

Table (11) shows significant difference between abdominal pain in study and control group with (p-value 0.038).

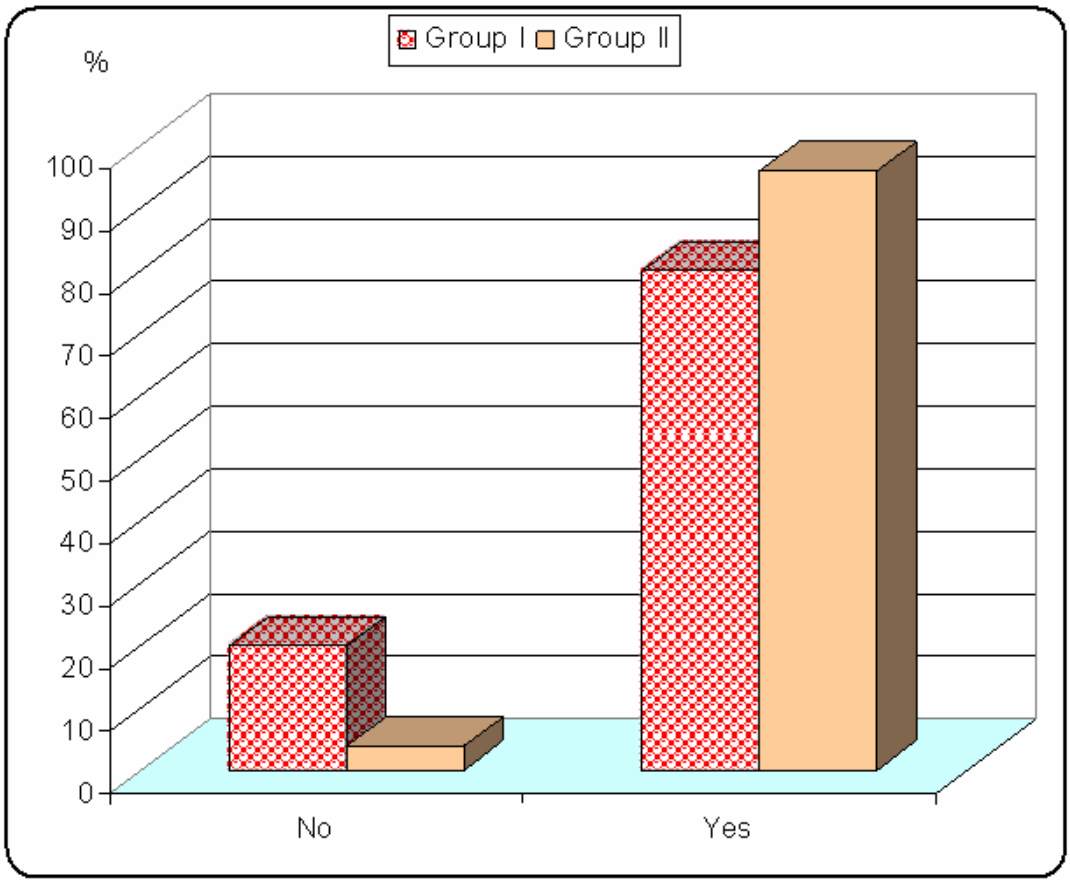

Figure (5): Abdominal pain among study and control groups.

Table (10): Abdominal distension among study and control groups

Abdominal distension		Group I		Group II		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No		97	88.20	85	77.30	182	82.70
Yes		13	11.80	25	22.70	38	17.30
Total		110	100.00	110	100.000	220	100.00
Chi-Square	X^2	3.849					
	P-value	0.049*					

Table (11) shows significant difference between mean abdominal distention in study and control group with (p-value 0.049).

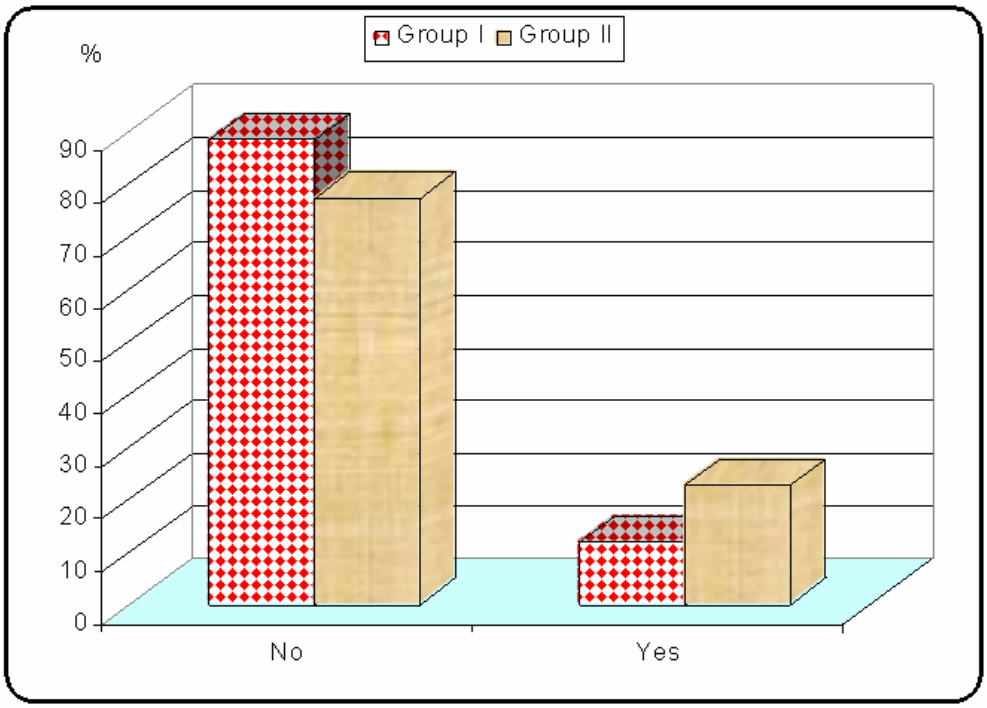

Figure (6): Abdominal distention among study and control groups

Table (11): Analgesic administration among study and control groups

Analgesics		Group I		Group II		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No (+2 full term)		20	18.8	9	8.2	27	12.3
NSAID (+2 full term)		90	81.2	101	91.2	193	87.7
Total		110	100.000	110	100.000	220	100.000
Chi-Square	X^2	3.972					
	P-value	0.046*					

Table (12) shows significant difference between mean analgesic administration in study and control group with (P value= 0.032).

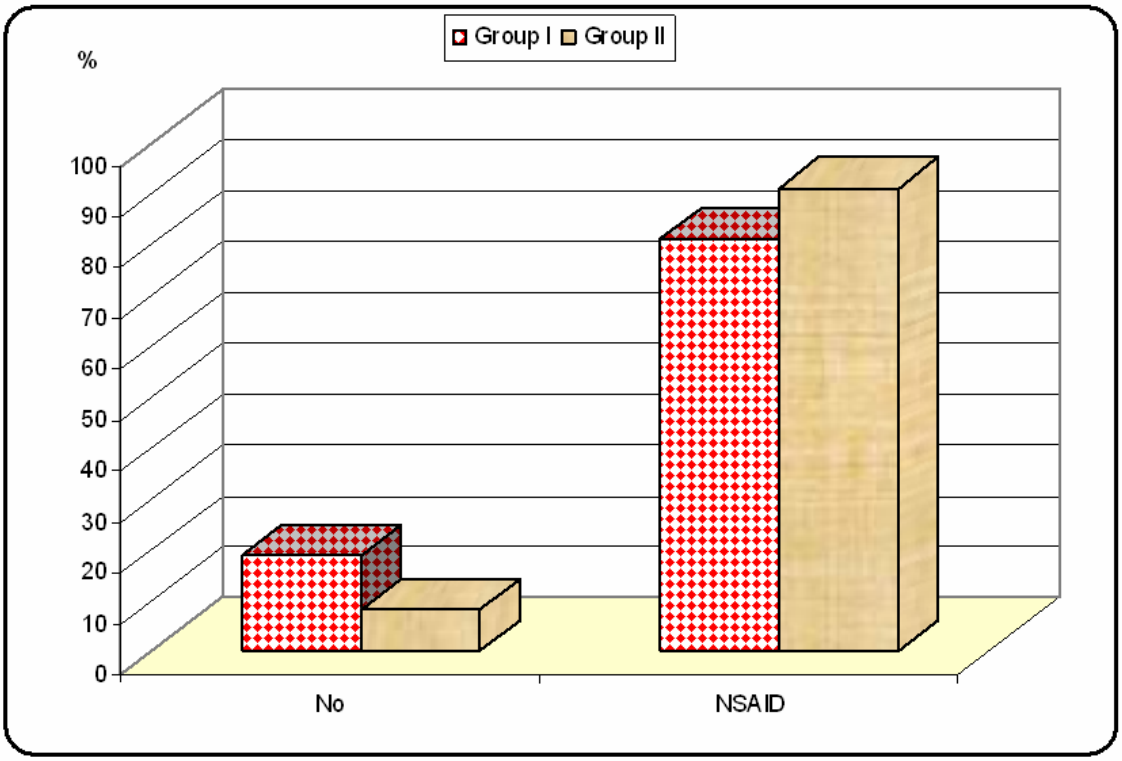

Figure (7): Analgesic administration among study and control groups

Table (12): Hunger feeling sensation among patients and control groups.

Hunger feeling		Group I		Group II		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No		25	22.73	40	36.36	65	29.55
Yes		85	77.27	70	63.64	155	70.45
Total		110	100.00	110	100.000	220	100.00
Chi-Square	X^2	4.280					
	P-value	0.038					

Table (13) shows significant difference between mean hunger feeling sensation in study and control group with (p-value 0.038).

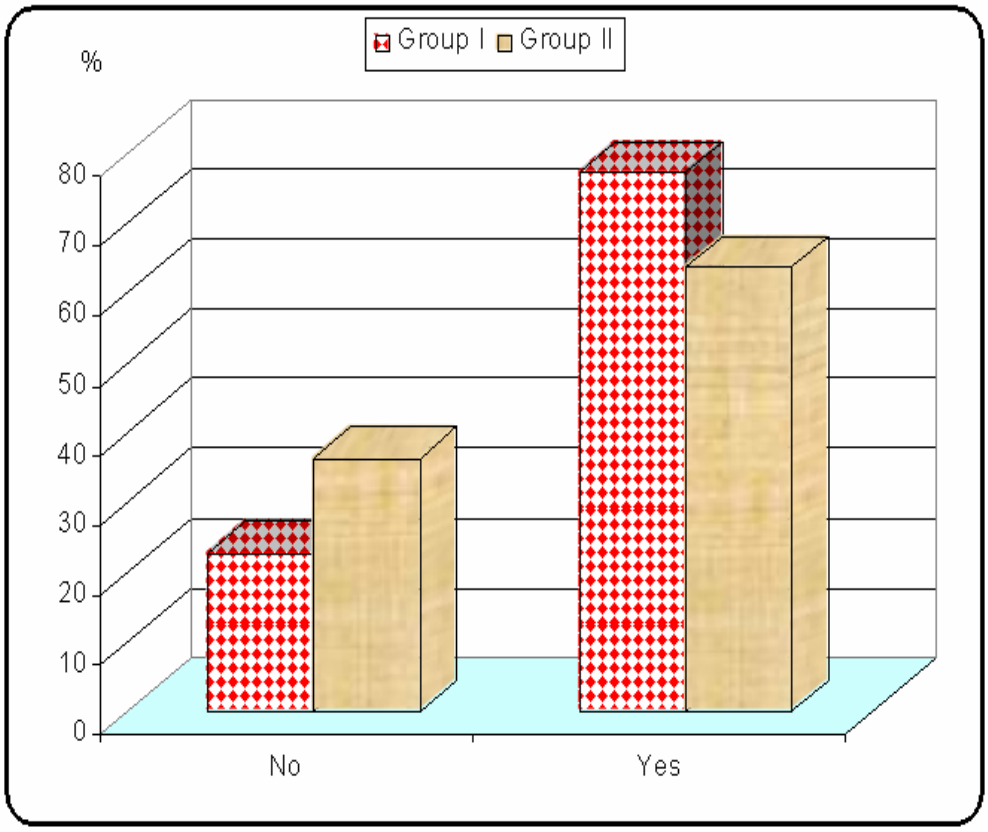

Figure (8): Hunger feeling sensation among study and control groups.

Table (13): Time in hours of hearing +ve intestinal sounds among study and control groups

	Time of intestinal sound						T-test	
	Range			Mean	±	SD	t	P-value
Group I	**5.60**	**-**	**12.70**	**9.54**	**±**	**2.61**	**12.93**	**<0.001***
Group II	**7.00**	**-**	**15.16**	**13.40**	**±**	**2.40**		

Table (14) shows significant difference between mean time of hearing +ve intestinal sounds in study and control groups (P Value < 0.001).

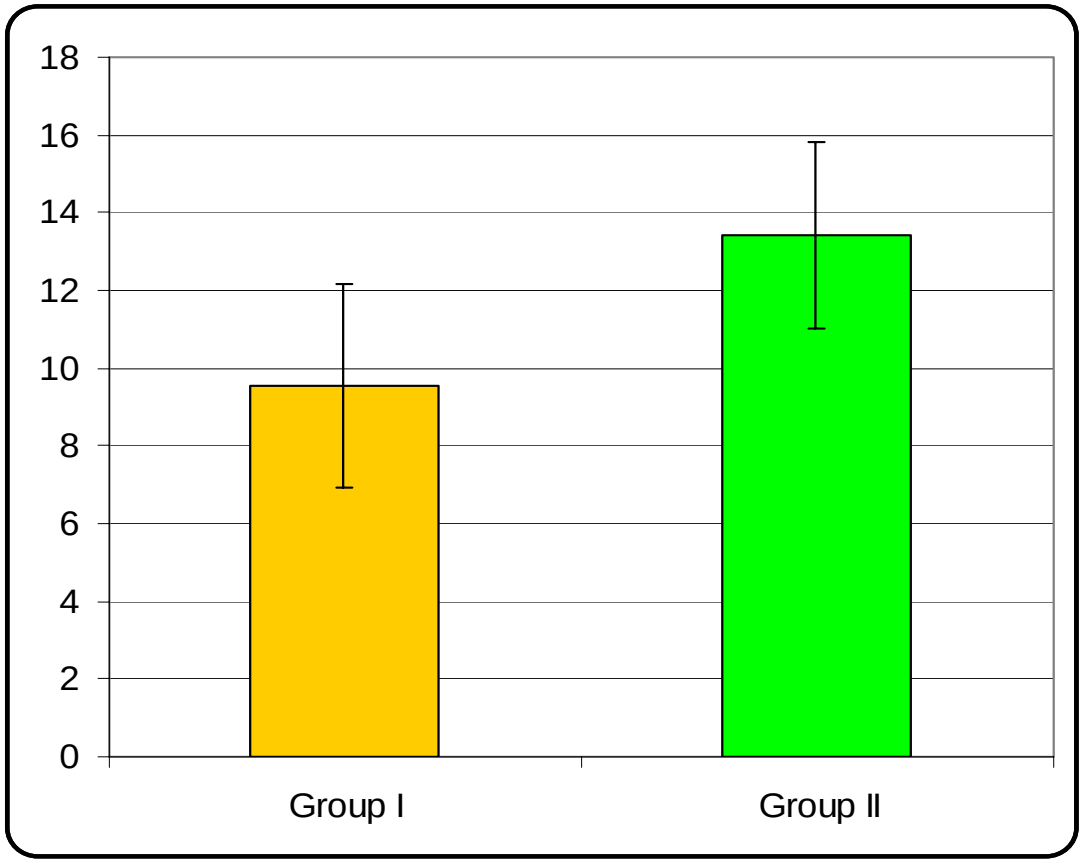

Figure (9): Time in hours of hearing intestinal sound among study and control groups

Table (14): Time in hours of passing flatus among study and control groups

	Time to flatus		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**8.90 - 19.70**	**13.54 ± 3.54**	**8.91**	**<0.001***
Group II	**12.30 - 27.40**	**19.97 ± 4.12**		

Table (15) shows significant difference between mean time of passing flatus in study and control group (P Value < 0.001).

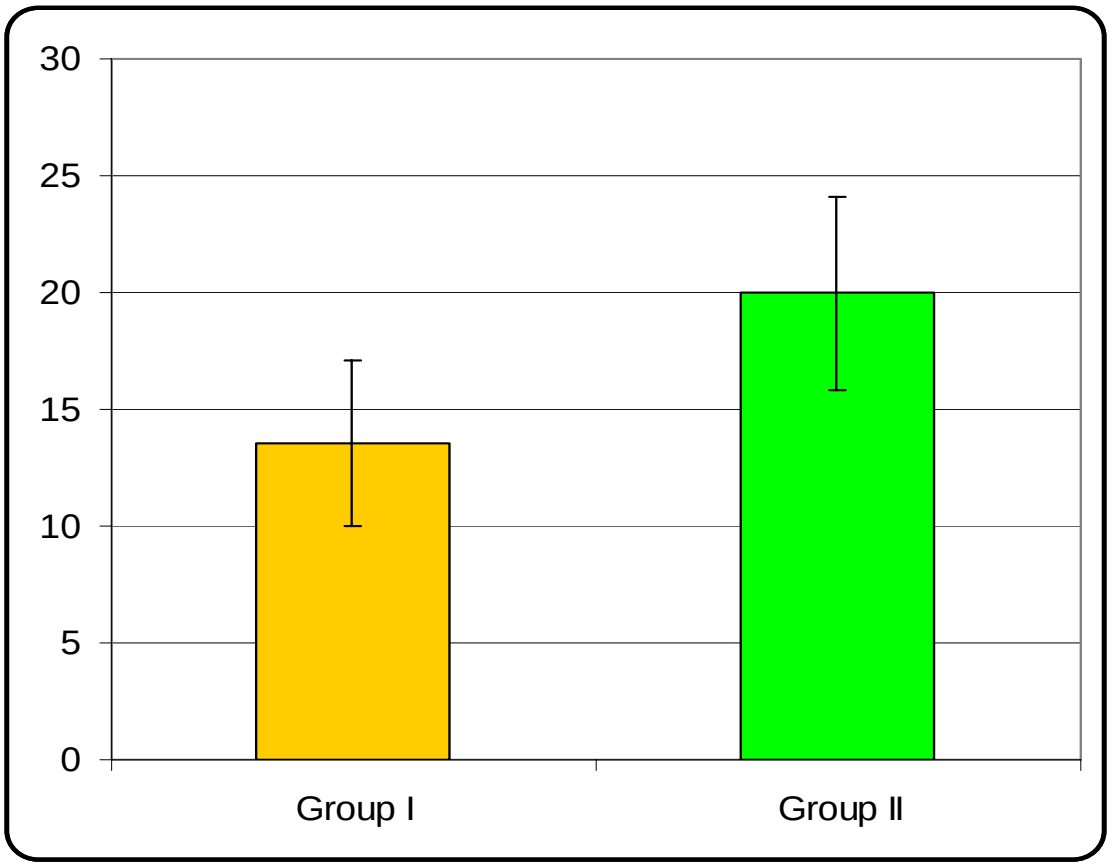

Figure (10): Time of passing flatus among study and control groups

Table (15): Time in hours of first bowel motion among study and control groups

	Time to first bowel motion		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**11.10 - 21.87**	**18.92 ± 4.90**	**13.389**	**<0.001***
Group II	**16.87 - 38.40**	**27.64 ± 5.11**		

Table (16) shows significant difference between mean time of first bowel motion in study and control groups (P Value < 0.001).

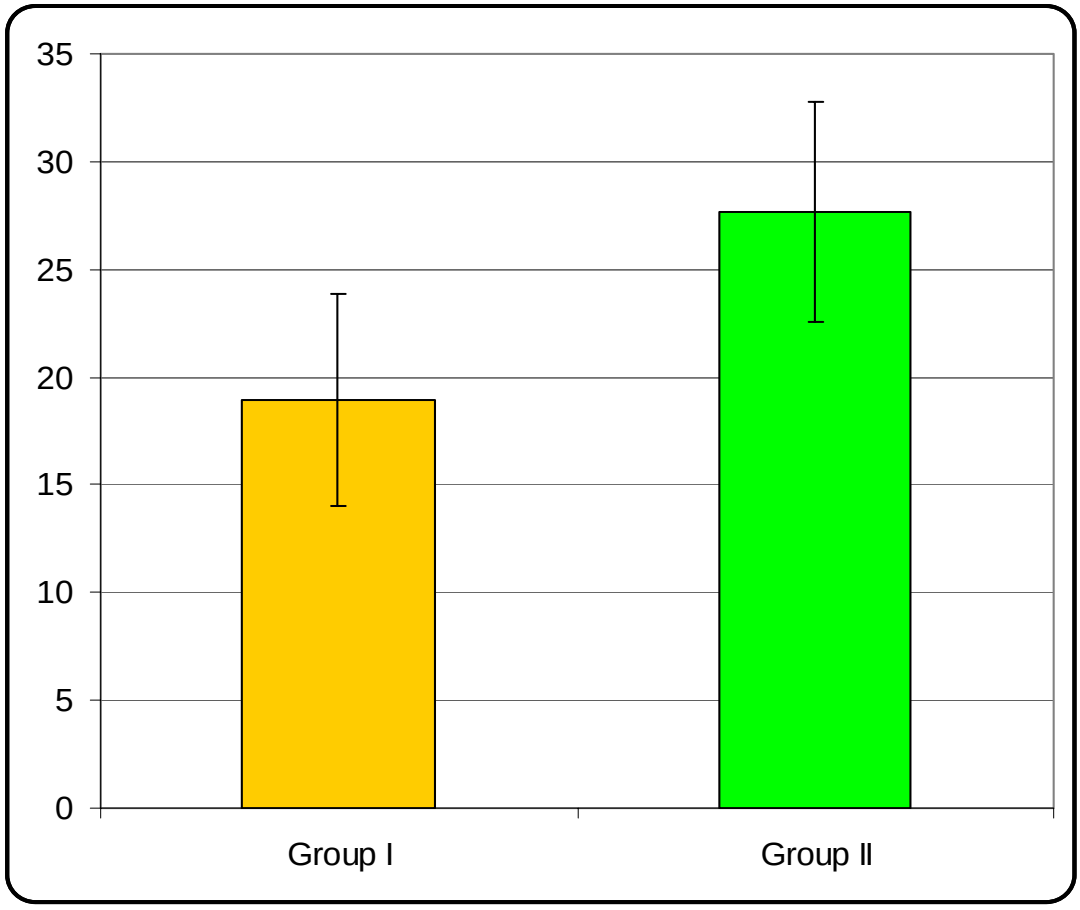

Figure (11): Time in hours of first motion among study and control groups.

Table (16): Hospital stay time in hours among study and control groups

	Hospital stay		T-test	
	Range	Mean ± SD	t	P-value
Group I	**23.99 - 52.01**	**28.10 ± 12.02**	**9.539**	**<0.001***
Group II	**28.00 - 65.23**	**47.10 ± 17.11**		

Table (17) shows significant difference between mean time of hospital stay in study and control groups with (P Value = <0.001).

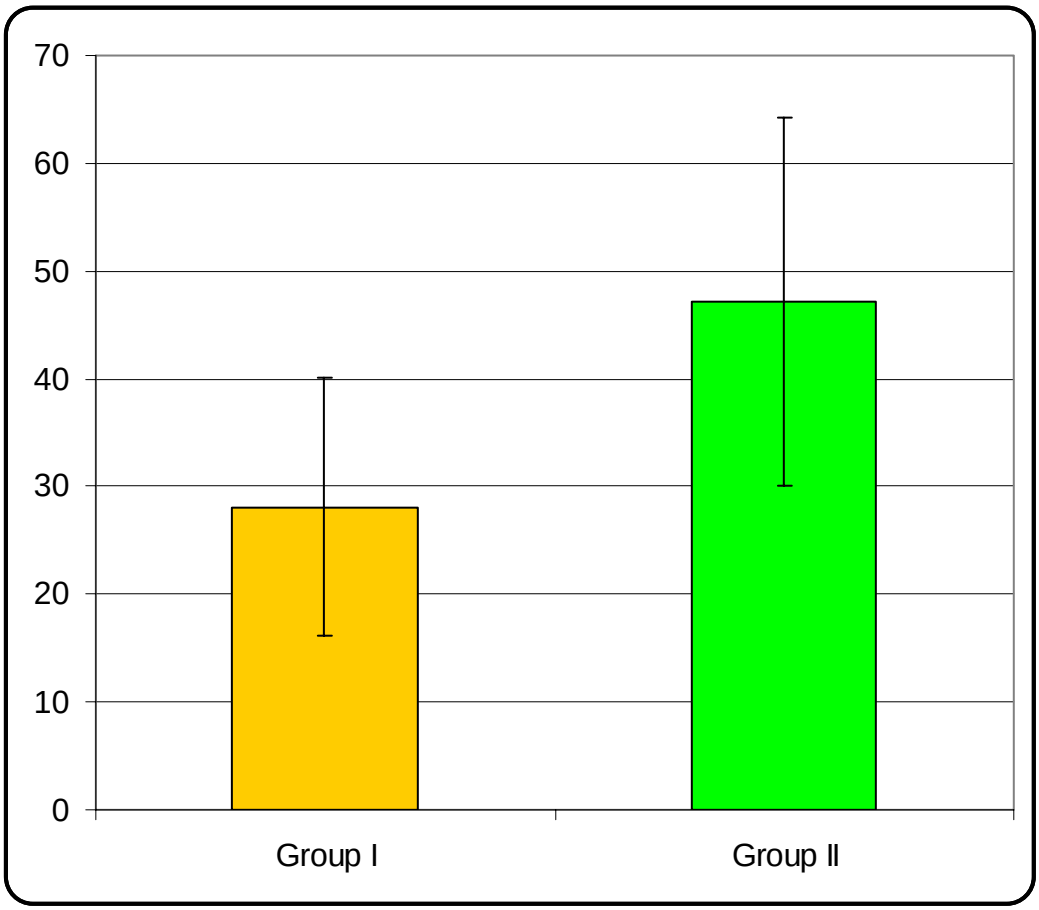

Figure (12): Hospital stay time in hours among study and control groups

Table (17): Clinically significant ileus among study and control groups

Clinically significant ilues		Group I		Group II		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No		110	100.000	108	98.000	218	99.000
Yes		0	0.000	2	2.000	2	1.000
Total		110	100.000	110	100.000	220	100.000
Chi-Square	X^2	0.505					
	P-value	0.477					

Table (18) shows insignificant difference between clinically significant ileus in study and control groups with (P value = 0.477).

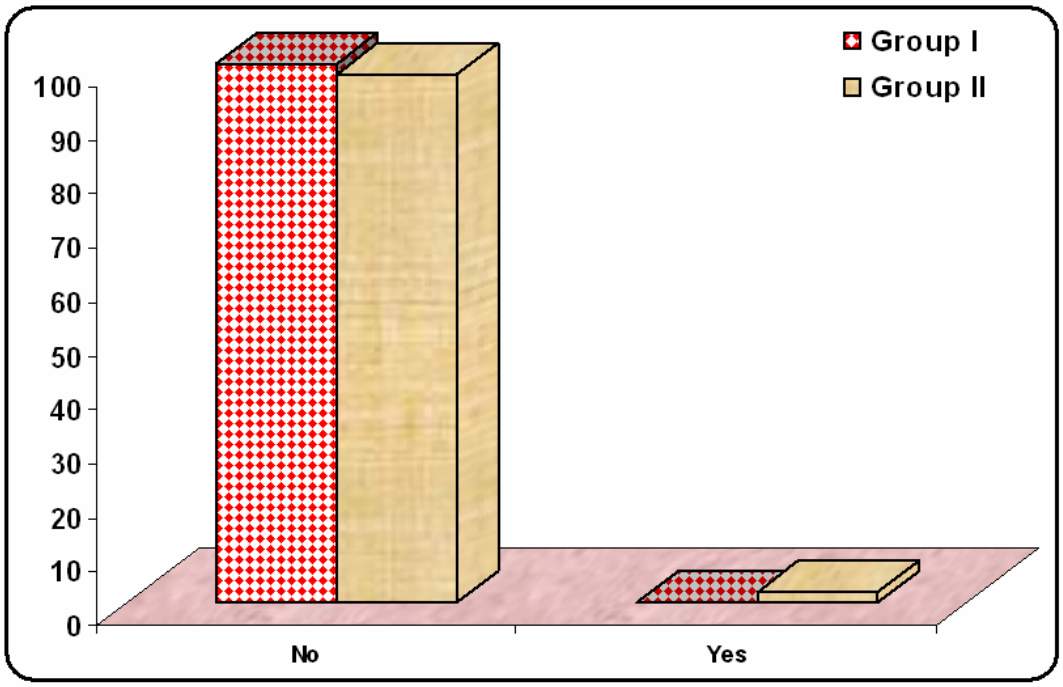

Figure (13): Clinically significant ileus among study and control groups

Table (18): Degree of satisfaction among study group.

		Degree of satisfaction	
		N	**%**
Not satisfied		0	0.000
Satisfied partially		7	6.000
Satisfied moderately		11	10.000
Very satisfied		92	84.000
Total		110	100.000
Chi-Square	**X^2**	125.473	
	P-value	<0.001*	

Table (19) shows significant difference between degrees of satisfaction among study group.

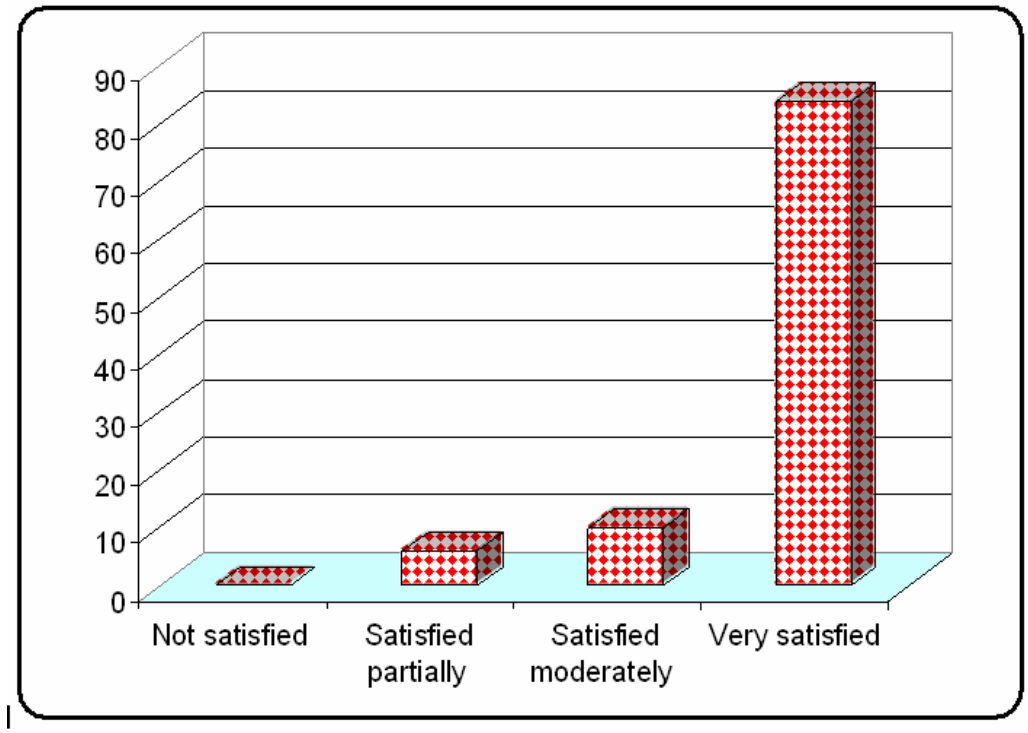

Figure (14): Degree of satisfaction among study groups.