RESULTS

RESULTS

Table (1) shows demographic data of the studied groups as regard age, gravidity and gestational age. There are non significant differences between the variables in the studied groups.

(values are given as "mean ± S.D" or (No. & %) as appropriate)

Table (1): Demographic data among studied groups.

Studied groups / Variables	Group (I) Misoprostol groups (X ± S.D.) n = 100		Group (II) Syntometrine groups (X ± S.D.) n = 100		P
Age	29.16 ± 5.79		28.18 ± 3.08		> 0.05
Gestational Age	39.71 ± 1.46		39.0 ± 0.97		> 0.05
Gravidity (No. & %)					
* Primigravida	26	26.0%	25	25.0%	> 0.05
* Multigravida	74	74.0%	75	75.0%	> 0.05

Table (2) shows distribution of studied groups according to risk factors of postpartum haemorrhage. There are non significant differences between the variables (Risck factors) in both groups of the study.

Table (2): Distribution of studied groups according to risk factors of postpartum hemorrhage.

Studied group / Risk factors	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. No.	% *n* = 100	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. No.	% *n* = 100	Z	P
Anaemia (Hb% less than 11 g/dl)	80	80.0%	82	82.0%	0.324	> 0.05
Grand multipara (≥6)	46	46.0%	53	53.0%	0.697	> 0.05
Infections (chorioamnionitis)	4	4.0%	4	4.0%	0	> 0.05
Twins	4	4.0%	4	4.0%	0	>0.05
Oversized baby (Estimated fetal weight ≥ 4.5 kg)	7	7.0%	6	6.0%	0.073	> 0.05
Prolonged labour	25	25.0%	20	20.0%	0.402	> 0.05
Polyhydramnios (Amniotic fluid index > 20)	2	2.0%	3	3.0%	0.072	> 0.05
Uterine fibroid	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0.071	> 0.05
History of postpartum hemorrhage	4	4.0%	6	6.0%	0.145	> 0.05

Table (3) shows distribution of the studied groups according to labour variables. There are non significant differences between the variables among the studied groups.

Table (3): Distribution of the studied groups according to labour variables.

Studied groups / Labour variables	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. No.	% n = 100	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. No.	% n = 100	Z	P
Spontaneous labour	88	88.0%	82	82.0%	1.095	> 0.05
Augmentation of labour with oxytocin drip	26	26.0%	29	29.0%	0.249	> 0.05
Episiotomy	44	40.0%	36	36.0%	0.359	> 0.05
Instrumental delivery (ventouse)	22	22.0%	24	24.0%	0.161	>0.05

Table (4) this table show the antepartum vital signs and laboratory data among studied groups. There is non significant differences between the variables among the studied groups.

Table (4): Antepartum vital signs and laboratory data among studied groups.

Studied groups / Vital signs and Lab. data	Group (A) Misoprostol gp. $\bar{X} \pm$ S.D $n = 100$	Group (B) Syntometrine gp. $\bar{X} \pm$ S.D, $n = 100$	t	P
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	119.36 ± 12.14	118.36 ± 11.86	0.589	> 0.05
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	73.81 ± 8.16	72.92 ± 5.93	0.879	> 0.05
Pulse (beat/ min.)	83.81 ± 8.16	82.92 ± 5.93	0.882	> 0.05
Temperature	37.16 ± 0.73	37.23 ± 0.83	0.633	> 0.05
Hb % (g/dl)	9.82 ± 0.87	9.76 ± 0.81	0.505	> 0.05
Hematocrite value	29.42 ± 2.11	29.18 ± 2.64	0.710	> 0.05

Table (5) shows distribution of the studied groups according to length of the third stage of labour. The length of 3rd stage is decreased in misoprostol group.

Table (5): Distribution of the studied groups according to length of 3rd stage.

Studied groups / Length of 3rd stage	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. No. n = 100	%	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. No. n = 100	%
≤ 10 minutes	96	96%	82	82%
11 - 30 minutes	2	2%	10	10.0%
More than 30 minutes	2	2%	8	8.0%

Table (6) shows mean and standard deviation of length of the third stage among studied groups. There were highly significant difference between the effect of each drug on the variable among the studied groups.

Table (6): Mean and standard deviation of "length of 3rd stage" among studied groups.

Studied groups / Varinble	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. $\bar{X} \pm$ S.D. n = 100	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. $\bar{X} \pm$ S.D. n = 100	t	P
Length of 3rd stage (min)	5.13 ± 1.37	8.18 ± 3.49	8.135	< 0.001

Table (7) shows distribution of the studied groups according to amount of blood loss. There is increase in the incidence of blood loss in syntometrin group postpartum haemorrhage defined as estimated blood loss ≥ 500 ml.

Table (7): Distribution of studied groups according to amount of blood loss.

Studied groups / Amount of 3rd stage	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. No.	% (n = 100)	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. No.	% (n = 100)
< 500 ml	93	93.0%	85	85.0%
≥ 500 ml	7	7.0%	10	10%
1000 -1500 ml.	0	0%	5	5.0%

Table (8) shows mean and standard deviation of amount of blood loss "among studied groups". There were highly significant difference between the effect of each drug on the variable (amount of blood loss) among the studied groups.

Table (8): Mean and standard deviation of amount of blood loss among studied groups.

Studied groups / Variable	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. $\bar{X} \pm$ S.D (n = 100)	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. $\bar{X} \pm$ S.D. (n = 100)	t	P
Amount of blood loss	224.64 ± 54.42	312.16 ± 63.49	10.466	< 0.001

Table (9) shows distribution of studied groups according to incidence of manual separation of the retained placenta. There is increased incidence of manual separation of retained precenta in syntometrin group which was allowed only if placental separation had not occurred within 30 minutes after delivery of the baby.

Table (9): Distribution of studied groups according to incidence of manual separation of the retained placenta.

Studied group	*Group (A)* Misoprostol gp. No. *n* = 100	%	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. No. *n* = 100	%
Manual Separation of the retained placenta	2	2.0%	8	8.0%

Table (10) show postpartum vital signs laboratory data among studied groups in comparison between these data. There are significant differences in variables as regard systolic & diastolic blood pressure, Hb%, hematocrite between the two groups and non significant difference between the two drugs in affection of temperature.

In syntometrine group there were significant increase in systolic as well as diastolic blood pressure and also significant decrease in Hb% as well as hematocrite value. Compared to misoprostol group also, there were significant increase in pulse in syntometrin group.

Table (10): Postpartum vital signs and laboratory data among studied groups.

Studied groups / Vital signs and Lab. data	Group (A) Misoprostol gp. $\bar{X}$ ± S.D $n = 100$	Group (B) Syntometrine gp. $\bar{X}$ ± S.D. $n = 100$	t	P
Systolic blood pressure	118.37 ± 12.14	136.59 ± 6.84	13.076	<0.001
Diastolic blood pressure	73.13 ± 8.13	86.38 ± 5.41	13.568	< 0.001
Pulse	84.68 ± 8.16	86.92 ± 5.93	2.220	< 0.05
Temperature	37.16 ± 0.73	37.23 ± 0.83	0.633	> 0.05
Hb. % (g/dl)	9.47 ± 0.37	9.26 ± 0.33	4.235	< 0.05
Hematocrite value	28.13 ± 1.36	28.64 ± 1.13	2.884	< 0.05

Table (11) shows distribution of the studied group according to the adverse effects of misoprostol. There is high incidence of shivering in the studied group.

Table (11): Distribution of misoprostol group *(group A)* according to adverse effects of the drug.

Studied group / Adverse effects	*Group (A)* Misoprostol group No. (n = 100)	%
Shivering	59	59.0%
Nausea & Vomiting	9	9.0%
Colic	6	6.0%
Diarrhoea	3	3.0%

Table (12) shows distribution of the studied group according to the adverse effects of syntometrine. There is high incidence of nausea and vomiting in the studied group.

Table (12): Distribution of the syntometrine group *(group B)* according to adverse effects of the drug.

Studied group / Adverse effects	*Group (B)* Syntometrine gp. No. *n* = 100	%
Nausea & Vomiting	24	24.0%
Tachycardia (> 100)	4	4.0%
Chest pain	4	4.0%
Shortness of Breath	3	3.0%
Sweating	3	3.0%
Bradycardia (< 60)	2	2.0%
Headache	2	2.0%