Results

RESULTS

Table (1): Demographic data among studied groups:

Studied group / Variables	Group (A) Misoprostol Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) N=100		Group (B) Syntometrine Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100		P
Age (years)	26.21±3.21		27.18±4.74		>0.05
Gestational age (weeks)	39.1 ± 1.5		39.3±1.6		>0.05
Gravidity:					
- Primigravida	45	45%	45	45%	>0.05
- Multigravida	55	55%	55	55%	

This table shows the 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.

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

Studied group / Labor variables	Group (A) Misoprostol Group n=100 No	%	Group (B) Syntometrine Group n=100 No	%	Z	P
Spontaneous labor	42	42%	40	40%	1.095	>0.05
Augmentation of labor	58	58%	60	60%	0.249	>0.05
Episiotomy	38	38%	36	36%	0.359	>0.05
Instrumental delivery	11	11%	10	10%	0.161	>0.05

This table shows distribution of studied groups according to labor variables. There are non significant differences between the variables among the studied groups.

Table (4): Distribution of studied groups according to antepartum vital signs and laboratory data:

Studied group / Vital signs and Laboratory data	Group (A) Misoprostol Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100	Group (B) Syntometrine Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100	t	P
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	118.35±11.14	118.36±11.94	0.589	>0.05
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	71.93±8.71	73.82±7.92	0.879	>0.05
Pulse (beat/min)	84.81±7.16	83.9±5.9	0.822	>0.05
Temperature	37.16±0.73	37.23±0.83	0.633	>0.05
HB%(g/dL)	11.2±0.67	11±0.56	1.699	>0.05
Haematocrite value.	30.9±1.38	30.7±1.36	0.617	>0.05

This table shows the ante partum vital signs and laboratory data among studied groups. There is non significant differences between the variables among the studied groups.

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

Studied group / Length of 3rd stage	Group (A) Misoprostol Group n=100		Group (B) Syntometrine Group n=100	
	No	%	No	%
≤ 10 min	94	94%	81	81%
10-30 min	4	4%	12	12%
> 30 min	2	2%	7	7%

This table shows distribution of the studied groups according to length of the third stage of labor. The length of 3rd stage is decreased in misoprostol group.

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

Studied group / Variable	Group (A) Misoprostol Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100	Group (B) Syntometrine Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100	t	P
Length of 3rd stage (min)	5.33±1.23	7.71±2.91	6.132	<0.01

This table shows mean and standard deviation of length of the third stage among studied groups. There was highly significant difference between the effect of each drug on the variable among the studied groups. Misoprostol group had significantly shorter length of third stage.

Table (7): Distribution of the studied groups according to incidence of manual separation of the retained placenta

Studied group / Variable	Group (A) Misoprostol Group n=100		Group (B) Syntometrine Group n=100	
	No	%	No	%
Manual separation of placenta	2	2%	7	7%

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

Table (8): distribution of studied groups according to amount of blood loss:

Studied group / Amount of blood loss	Group (A) Misoprostol Group n=100		Group (B) Syntometrine Group n=100	
	No	%	No	%
< 500ml.	91	91%	83	83%
500-1000ml	9	9%	12	12%
1000-1500ml	0	0%	5	5%

This table shows distribution of the studied groups according to amount of blood loss. There is increased incidence of blood loss in syntometrine group.

Table (10): Post partum vital signs and lab data among studied groups:

Studied group / Variable	Group (A) Misoprostol Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100	Group (B) Syntometrine Group ($\overline{X}$ ±S.D) n=100	t	P
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	115.31±11.23	133.43±8.33	12.076	<0.001
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	71.42±8.21	86.39±6.63	12.965	<0.001
Pulse (beat/min)	83.677.23	86.92±5.84	2.320	<0.05
Temperature	37.23±0.81	37.16±0.73	0.633	>0.05
Hb%(g/dL)	10.47±0.38	10.1±0.42	4.235	<0.05
Haematocrite value	30.13±1.36	29.2±1.33	2.884	<0.05

This table shows post partum vital signs and laboratory data among studied groups on comparing between these data, there are significant difference in variables as regard systolic & diastolic blood pressure, and pulse rate, Hb%, haematocrite 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 pulse rate also significant decrease in Hb% as well as haematocrite value, compared to misopostol group.