The effect of umbilical vein Administration of oxytocin on retained placenta

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Proper management of the third stage of labour is an importar item in obstetric practice . Retained placenta is an importar complication of the third stage of labour . Intraumbilical vei oxytocin injection has been alleged as an effective method A shorten third stage, reduce blood loss, and enhance placenta separation .Retention of the placenta is most often attributed to previou uterine surgery . Modern gynaecological practice has witnessed tt wide spread use of hysteroscopic surgical manoeuvres . In view c these observations the present work is carried out to verify tt previous findings and find out which is more effective to trea retention of placenta : Intraumbilical injection of oxytocin c saline, and to avoid manual removal of placenta .The study included 34 women in whom placenta failed tseparate within 30 minutes after delivery of the foetus . They aldelivered vaginally either spontaneously or by vacuum extractionThe subjects were randomly classified into two groups study group in which intraumbilical injection of 10 units oxytoci was used and control group in which 20 ml of normal saline wa injected .A haemostat was placed on the umbilical cord just distal th site of injection so that the solution flows toward the placenta After injection, a haemostat was placed just proximal to the site a injection to prevent leakage .The study solution was freshly prepared according to a tabl of random members and was administered in a double blind mannerThe injection placental separation time was recorded in eac group and cases which did not respond to injection within 30 minute after injection under went manual manual separation and exploratiounder general anaesthesia .In the study group the mean placental separation time was 7.3(minutes ± 2.69 and 4 cases needed manual separation & exploratioi under general anaesthesia .In the control group the mean placental separation interva was 7.09 minutes ± 2.5 and 6 cases needed manual separation & explo-ration under general anaesthesia .This study showed that there is no statistically significan. difference between intra-umbilical injection of oxytocin and intra-umbilical injection of saline regarding the injection placenta separation time, and the percentage of cases needed manual removal