



## Obstetric Hysterectomy (A Ray of Hope for Dying Mother)

Authors

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### Introduction

Emergency obstetric hysterectomy is defined as the removal of uterus either after vaginal delivery or during cesarean section or during post partum period. It is a vital procedure to save the life of a mother, although it is opted as a desperate attempt when all measures fail to control catastrophic haemorrhage.

This is a trying situation for the obstetrician as on one hand it is a life saving procedure, but on the other hand it puts an end to the women's reproductive capability.

### Objective

To study the incidence, risk factors and the maternal and fetal outcomes in the cases of emergency obstetric hysterectomy

### Methodology

**Study Design:** It is a hospital based retrospective study.

**Study Place:** Katihar Medical College, Obst and Gynae Department

**Study Period:** January 2018 to December 2018

**Study population:** Total deliveries during this period was 11500 and 40 patients out of them underwent obstetric hysterectomy

A detailed history including gestational age, antenatal care, obstetric history and high risk factors were taken into account

### Result

Total deliveries during this period was 11500 out of these 40 patients underwent obstetric hysterectomy giving an incidence of 0.35%. Maximum patients belong to the age group 26- 30 years. Minimum was 21 years and maximum was 35 years. Majority of the patients who underwent obstetric hysterectomy were uneducated and unbooked.

Age	No. of patients
21 - 25	5
26 - 30	25
31 - 35	15
Total	40 pts

### Indication and High Risk Factors

**N= 40**

#### Postpartum haemorrhage - 22

- Atonic PPH - 14
- Major degree of Placenta Previa - 08

#### Rupture uterus - 10

- Obstructed labour - 6
- Prolong Labour - 2
- Oxytocin misuse - 2

## Prev LSCS with morbidly adherent placenta - 08

### Fetal Outcome

	No. of pts (N=40)	Percentage
Live	10	25%
Intrauterine death	18	45%
Neonatal death	12	30%

### Maternal Outcome

Morbidity factors	No. of Pts N= 40	Percentage
Multiple blood transfusions	25	62.5%
Febrile	6	15 %
Wound infection	4	10%
Shock	3	7.5%
Coagulopathy	1	2.5%
Paralytic ileus	1	2.5%

### Discussion

Obstetric hysterectomy is usually the last resort to save the life of a dying mother. The most common causes were Intractable PPh, Ruptured Uterus and Morbidily adherent placenta

### Conclusion

Obstetric hysterectomy can save many maternal lives. Fast decision and excellent surgical skill is required. Thus obstetric hysterectomy is a necessary evil in obstetrics. Although it curtails the future child bearing potential of a women yet it saves the life of a mother. Thus called” **A Ray of hope for the dying Mother**”

### Bibliography

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