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ВЛИЯНИЕ ТЕЧЕНИЯ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ И РОДОВ НА АКУШЕРСКИЙ ТРАВМАТИЗМ

Аннотация: было проанализировано 1930 историй родов женщин с акушерскими травмами, что составило 11,2 процента от всего количества родов за период 2016-2018 гг. Доля первородящих женщин составила 71% и повторнородящих – 29%. Самыми частыми травмами стали разрывы шейки матки (70.1%) и влагалища (29.5%). Течение беременности и родов характеризовались высоким процентом осложнений.

Ключевые слова: беременность, роды, травма.

IMAPCT OF COURSE OF PREGNANCY AND LABOR ON OBSTETRIC TRAUMA

Annotation: 1930 case reports in women with obstetric trauma were analyzed, that represented 11.2 per cent of all quantity of all deliveries for the period 2016-2018. The share of primiparous women amounted to 71% and multiparous amounted to 29%. The most often traumas were cervical tears (70.1%) and vaginal
discharge (29.5%). A course of pregnancy and labor was characterized by a high percentage of complications.

**Keywords:** pregnancy, labor, trauma.

**Relevance of the problem.** The problem of birth trauma is still actual in modern obstetrics, as childbirth often lead to soft tissue injuries of the genitals. The soft tissues of the vulva, perineum, vagina, cervix are most often injured, and mostly primiparous women. The predisposing factors of birth trauma are: infantilism, tissue rigidity, invasive interventions on the cervix in non-pregnant women, inflammatory processes, birth abnormalities, premature outpouring of amniotic fluid, narrow pelvis, large fetus. By nature obstetric injuries can be spontaneous, violent, superficial. Average frequency of maternal injuries, according to domestic and foreign authors, range from 6-40% in labor. Perineal lacerations is the most common type of obstetric injury that appear as a result of infantilism, high and massive perineum, scarring after previous labor, narrow pelvis, inflammatory processes and surgical interventions in labor (imposition of obstetric forceps and vacuum extractor.

**Purpose of research.** To study features of course of pregnancy and labor among women with obstetric traumas.

**Material and methods.** 1930 case reports in women with obstetric trauma were analyzed for the period 2016-2018 at perinatal center of Belgorod regional clinical hospital of St.Iosaf.

**Results.** Almost 17 thousands childbirth were at perinatal center of Belgorod regional clinical hospital of St.Iosaf for the period 2016-2018. Cervical ruptures were most common in 1187 (70.4%), followed by vaginal ruptures in 547 (32.4%) and perineal ruptures in 46 (27.3%), while others were less common. In 1 case had place spontaneous rupture of the uterus on the scar with a favorable outcome for the fetus and mother. The overwhelming majority of women were residents of rural areas 1007 (55.3%), and urban – 813 (46.7%). By profession, Housewives and employees were more common (1100-60.4%), while working women and students
were less common (720 – 39.6%). The age of the surveyed women was distributed as follows: up to 20 years-280 (15.4%), from 21-25 years – 820(45.0%), from 26-30 years-386(21.2%), from 31-35 – 188 (10.3%), 36-40 – 146(8.0%). Thus, the majority of women were aged 21-25 years (820-45, 0%). There were 1,250 (68.6%) first-time pregnancies and 570(31.3%) second – time pregnancies. First-born women were 1,320 (72.5%), and second – born women were 500 (27.5%). In the history of 143 (7.8%) women had artificial abortions and miscarriages, 93 (5.1%) – inflammatory diseases of the uterus and appendages, 130 (7.1%) colpitis, 10 (0.5%) – uterine fibroids and 148(8.1%)- sexually transmitted infections. [1,2]

During pregnancy, 1020 (56.0%) women suffered from various extragenital diseases: chronic pyelonephritis (220 -12.0 %), myopia (158-8.7%), iron deficiency anemia (150-8.2%), NCD by hypertensive type (132 – 7.2%), obesity (115-6.3%), varicose disease (106 – 5.8%), chronic gastritis (82-4.5%), hydronephrosis (26-1.4%), etc. The course of pregnancy in the examined women was unfavorable and was characterized by various complications. The most frequent obstetric and perinatal complications were: CKD (chronic fetoplacental insufficiency) (300-16.5%), CKD (chronic fetal hypoxia) (241-13.2%), gestosis (215-11.8%), anemia (202-8.8%), VUI (intrauterine infection of the fetus) (142-7, 8%), polyhydramnios (93-5, 2%), early toxicosis (62-3, 4%), the threat of termination of pregnancy (59-3, 2%), gestational pyelonephritis (51-2, 8%) and low water (45 – 2.4%). So thus, the course of pregnancy in women with obstetric injuries was characterized by a high percentage of complications (1410-77.5%). During the analysis of labor, special attention was paid to the course of labor, its outcome and complications. Urgent birth occurred in 1768 (97.1%) and premature birth in 52 (2.9%) women. In 1818(99.9%) women, delivery was carried out through the natural birth canal and only 2(0.1%) – by caesarean operation sections.[3]

The course of labor in the examined women was unfavorable and was characterized by various obstetric complications and soft tissue injuries of the birth canal. Following complications occurred during childbirth: 84 (4.8%) had untimely
discharge of amniotic fluid, in 253 (13.9%) - chronic fetoplacental insufficiency (cfpn), in 223 (12.2%) - chronic intrauterine fetal hypoxia (CVGP), in 41 (2.3%) - flat amniotic bubble, 100 (4.5%) - VUI, 108 (5.9%) - gestosis, 13 (0.7%) - birth abnormalities for example, in 43 (2.4%) - manual revision of the uterus, in 50 (2.7%) - entwining of the umbilical cord, in 41 (2.3%) - a long anhydrous period, in 5 (0.3%) - chorioamnionitis. Thus, complications in childbirth occurred in 1042 (57.2%) women. Obstetric soft tissue injuries were diagnosed after the end of labor during examination the birth canal on the mirrors. We found that among the birth injuries in the first place were ruptures of the cervix, which were registered in 1187 (70.4%) women. So, the gap of the cervix of the 1st degree was in 1140 (62.6%) women, cervical rupture of the 2nd degree was in 45 (2.4%), and ruptures of the 3rd there was no degree. Vaginal ruptures superficial and deep were registered in 547 (32.4%) women, and perineal ruptures in 63 (3.5%) women (60-1 degree, 2 cases - 2 degrees and 1 case-3 degrees). Labia ruptures were in 13 (0.7%) women and spontaneous uterine ruptures in 4 cases with a favorable outcome for the mother and fetus. Obstetric injuries were mainly observed in primiparous women in 72.5% of cases and in 27.5% – in repeat-bearing women.[4,5]

In total, 1824 children were born, including 4 newborns from twins. 1815 were born alive (99.5%) and stillborn – 9 (0.5%) children. In 8 children antenatal death occurred on the background of severe preeclampsia and 1 – RH-conflict pregnancy. By gender, 1,015 (55.6%) boys and 809 were born (44.4%) – girls. Had weight at birth: before 2000-9 (0.5%), from 2001-2500g-43 (2.4%), from 2501-3000g-275 (15.0%), from 3001-3500g-819 (44.9%), from 3501-4000g-574 (31.5%), over 4001-5000 g-94 (5.1%) and more than 5000 grams of -10 (0.5 percent). Thus, the vast majority of children born had a mass from 3001-3500 g (819 – 44,9%). Growth at birth to 45 cm had-26 (1.4%), from 46-50 cm-267 (14.6%) from 51-55 cm – 1023 (560.0%) and over 55 cm – 508 (27.9%) children. The Apgar score was 0 points – 9 (0.5%), from 3-4 points – 117 (6.4%), from 5-6 points – 388 (21.3%), from 7-8 points – 789 (43.3%) and from 8 - 10 points 521 (28.6%).
The postpartum period in most women in labor proceeded without complications and only 1 had suppuration of sutures in the perineum, 2-subinvolution of the uterus and 1-endometritis. Thus, the course of pregnancy and childbirth in the examined women was characterized by a high percentage of complications. [5]

Summary:

1. The frequency of obstetric injuries among women in labor in the Belgorod Perinatal center is 11.2% of the cases.

2. Obstetric injuries occurred in 71% of cases in first-born women and only in 29% – n repeat-bearing women.

3. According to the nature of the injuries, the most common were ruptures of the cervix (70,1%) and the vagina (29.5%), while others were less common.

Использованные источники:


