

Abortion, CS and Hysterectomy

Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy by removal or expulsion of an embryo or fetus. An abortion that occurs without intervention is known as a miscarriage or "spontaneous abortion"; these occur in approximately 30% to 40% of all pregnancies

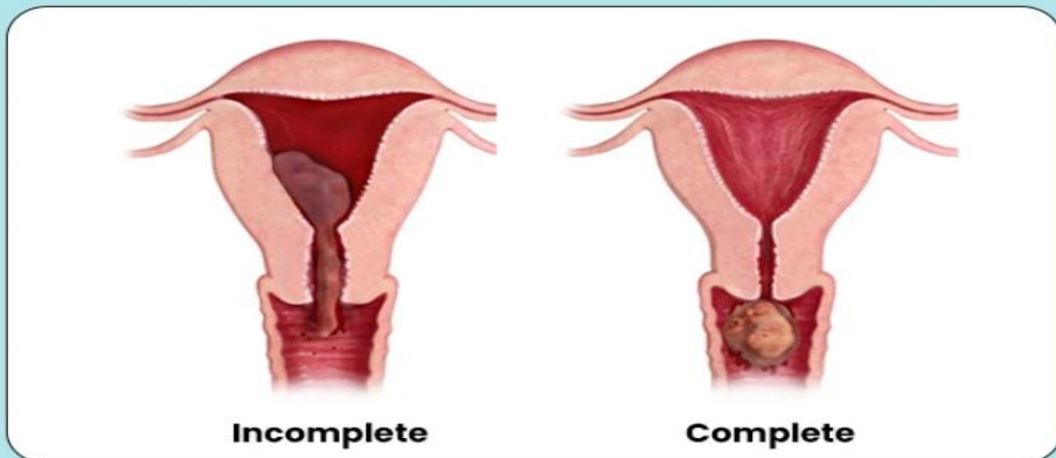
Symptoms

Lower abdominal pain, Heavy vaginal bleeding with clots

Causes

Incompetent cervix, Uterine Anomalies, Hormonal Imbalance, Unsafe Abortion

Incomplete vs Complete Abortion



Symptoms of Incomplete Abortion



Pain and Discomfort



Vaginal Bleeding



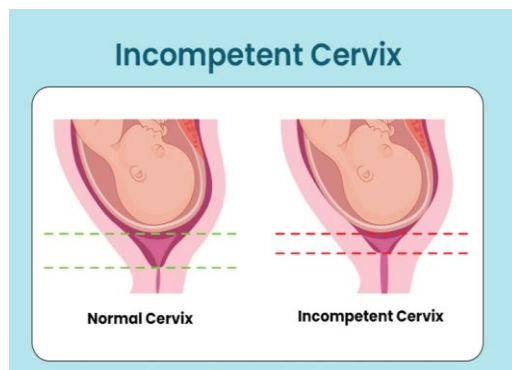
Nausea and Vomiting



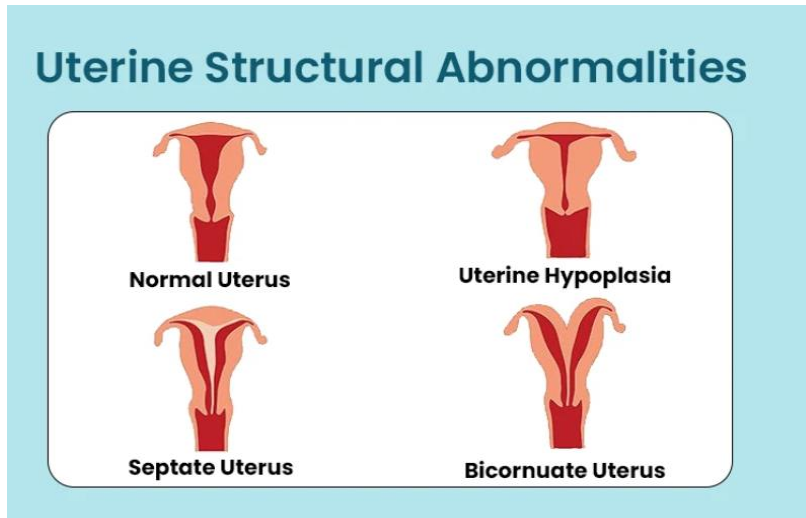
Fever and Chills

Incomplete Abortion Causes

- **Incompetent Cervix:** A condition in which weak cervical tissue causes premature birth or loss of a healthy pregnancy. A weak cervix is a condition where there's a structural issue with your cervix.



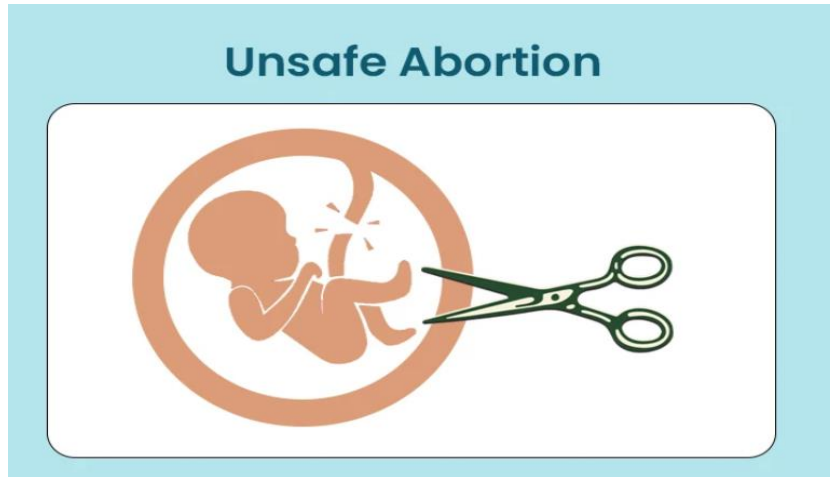
Structural Abnormalities: Structural abnormalities can hinder the complete expulsion of pregnancy tissue.



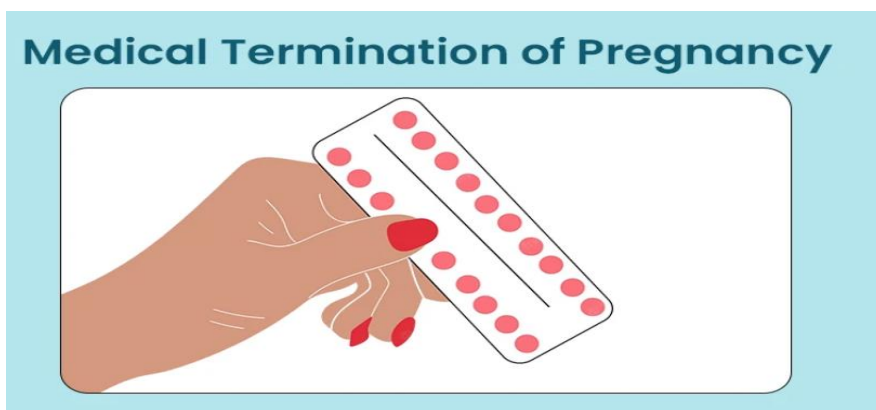
- **Hormonal Imbalance:** Hormonal imbalances, such as low levels of progesterone, can lead to incomplete abortion. Progesterone is a hormone that helps maintain the uterine lining and support pregnancy. If progesterone levels are too low, the uterine lining may not be able to support the pregnancy, leading to incomplete abortion.



Unsafe Abortion / Illegal Abortion: Illegal medical abortions without proper medical professionals' supervision can lead to incomplete abortion.



- **Medical Termination of Pregnancy:** According to a study done by the National Library of Medicine (NLB), the Medical method of abortion (MMA) is a safe, efficient, and affordable method of abortion. However, incomplete abortion is a known side effect.



Incomplete Abortion Risk Factors



Poor Healthcare Facility



Molar Pregnancy



Lack of Medical Care



Old Age Pregnancy



Smoke and Alcohol



Prevention of Incomplete Abortion



Prenatal Care



Timely Ultrasound



Spotting Early Signs



Avoid Harmful Rays



Diagnosis of Incomplete Abortion



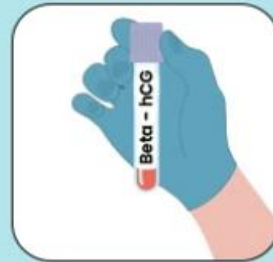
Doctor Consultation



Physical Examination



Transvaginal Ultrasound

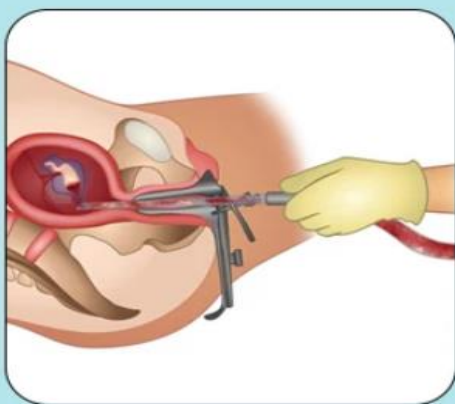


Blood Test

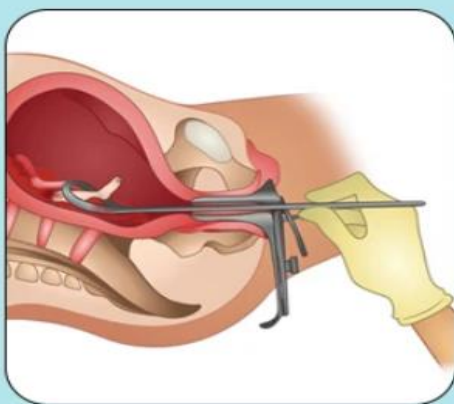
Surgical Treatment for Incomplete Abortion

- **Vacuum Aspiration:** Vacuum aspiration, also known as suction aspiration or suction curettage, is a common method used to remove pregnancy tissue from the uterus during an abortion or following a miscarriage. Vacuum aspiration is generally a quick procedure that is performed on an outpatient basis. The actual duration may vary, but it typically takes around 5 to 10 minutes.
- **Dilation and Curettage (D and C):** The D and C procedure is used to treat incomplete abortion and is also used as a prevention method to stop heavy bleeding.

Surgical Treatment



Vacuum Aspiration



D & C

Risks of Incomplete Abortion



Heavy Bleeding



Infection in Uterus

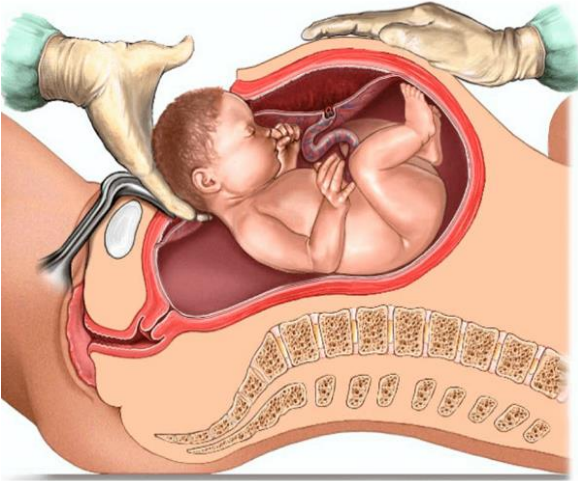


Cramps

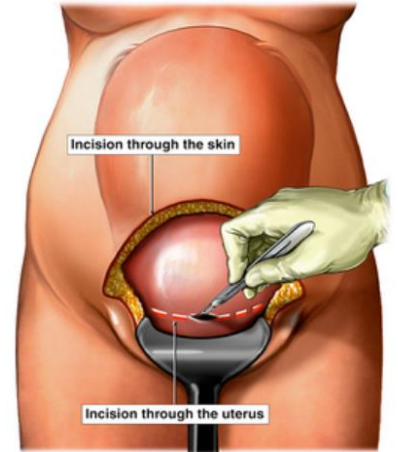


Scarring in Uterus

Caesarean section



Incisions for caesarean section



What is caesarean birth (C-section)?

A caesarean section (C-section or caesarean) is an operation to deliver a baby through a cut in the abdomen (tummy) and uterus (womb).

Team of C S

- obstetrician — doctor who performs the operation and delivers the baby
- anaesthetist — doctor who administers the anaesthetic
- scrub nurse — passes instruments to the obstetrician
- scout nurse — assists the scrub nurse
- anaesthetic nurse — assists the anaesthetist
- paediatrician — doctor who looks after the baby after the birth
- midwife — nurse who looks after the baby until you return to the ward
- theatre technician — looks after the operating theatre and helps you on and off the table

Anesthesia

- **Epidural**

When you get an epidural, you receive a local anaesthetic then a hollow needle and a small, flexible tube (catheter) are inserted near the spinal cord in your back. The needle is removed, leaving the catheter in place. Anaesthetic medicine is injected through the catheter and can be topped up later.

- **Spinal block**

Similar to an epidural, a spinal block injects a single dose of anaesthetic directly into the fluid around the spinal cord. You will go numb very quickly, but the amount of anaesthetic cannot be topped up.

General anaesthetic

- a spinal block or epidural anaesthetic doesn't work
- there isn't time for a spinal block or epidural anaesthetic to be used
- there are concerns for your health or your baby's health
- you request a general anaesthetic

What are the risks and complications of C-sections?

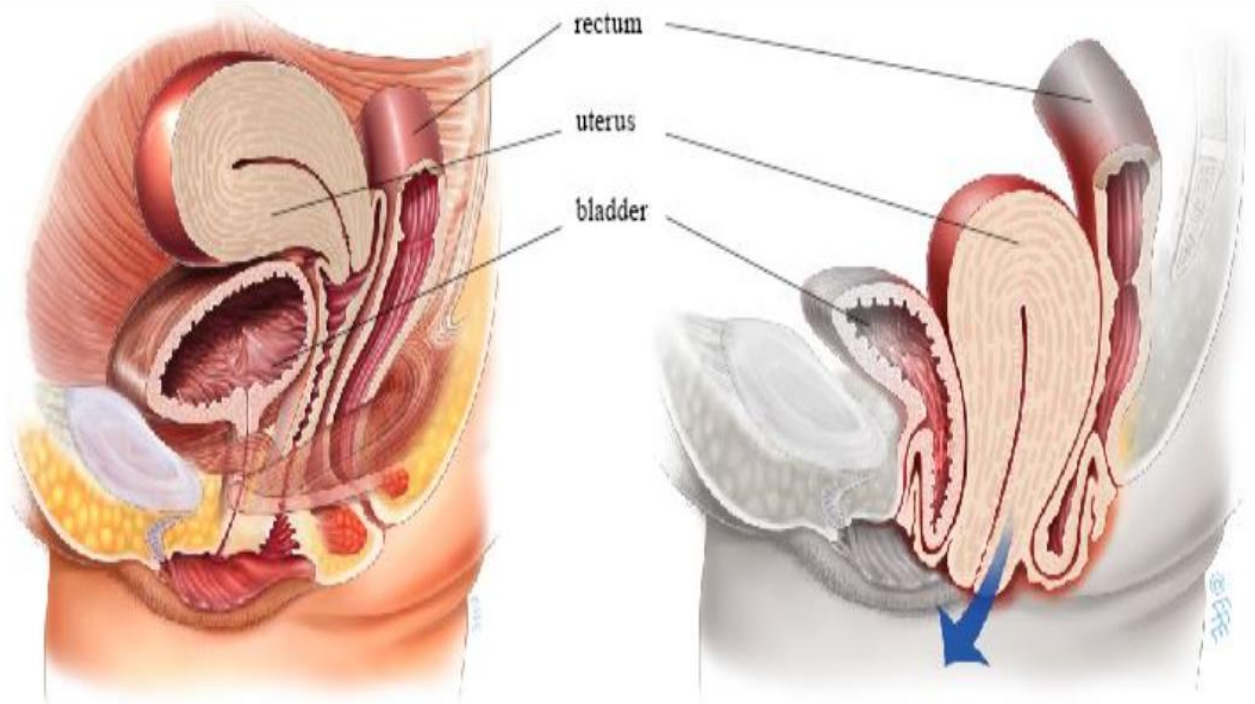
- Blood loss
- Wound infection
- Blood clots
- Possible damage to organs near the operation site, such as your bladder
- Risks from the anaesthetic

Hysterectomy

A hysterectomy is the surgical removal of the uterus, and most likely, the cervix. Depending on the reason for the surgery, a hysterectomy may involve removing surrounding organs and tissues, such as the fallopian tubes and ovaries. The uterus is where a fetus grows during pregnancy. Its lining is the blood you shed during your menstrual period. You won't be able to get pregnant and you won't get your period after a hysterectomy.

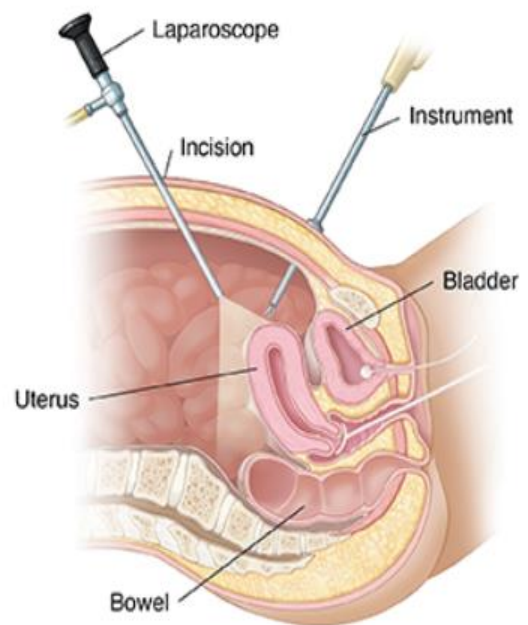
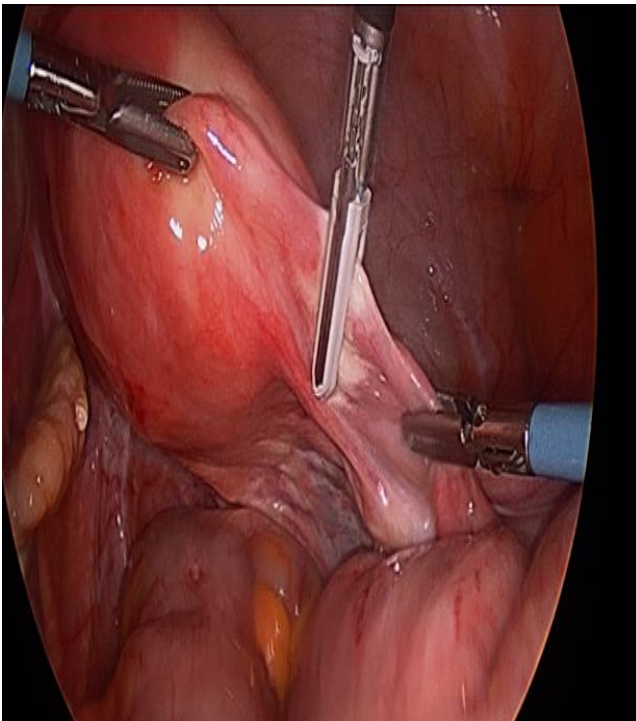
Vaginal hysterectomy

- Your uterus is removed through an incision at the top of your vagina. There isn't an external incision.
- Dissolvable stitches are placed inside your vagina.
- Most commonly used in cases of uterine prolapse and other nonmalignant (or noncancerous) conditions.
- Fewest complications and fastest recovery (up to four weeks) and considered the preferred approach.
- People often go home on the same day of surgery.



Laparoscopic hysterectomy

- A laparoscope (a thin tube with a video camera on the end) is inserted in your lower abdomen through a small incision in your belly button.
- Surgical tools are inserted through several other small incisions.
- Your uterus can be removed in small pieces through the incisions in your abdomen or through your vagina.
- Some people go home the same day or after one night in the hospital.
- Full recovery is shorter and less painful than an abdominal hysterectomy.



Abdominal hysterectomy

- Your uterus is removed through a six- to eight-inch-long incision in your abdomen.
- The incision is made either from your belly button to your pubic bone or across the top of your public hairline. The surgeon will use stitches or staples to close the incision.
- Most commonly used when cancer is involved, when the uterus is enlarged or when disease spreads to other pelvic areas.
- It generally requires a longer hospital stay (two or three days) and a longer recovery time.

Abdominal Hysterectomy



What are the most common side effects of a hysterectomy?

- Hot flashes.
- Vaginal dryness.
- Loss of libido.
- Difficulty sleeping (insomnia).

What are the advantages of having a hysterectomy?

Having a hysterectomy can help live a more enjoyable life, especially if have constant pelvic pain or heavy and irregular bleeding. If are at a higher risk of uterine cancer, a hysterectomy can lower this risk and potentially be life-saving.

What are the disadvantages of having a hysterectomy?

A hysterectomy is a major surgery with a long recovery. It comes with risks and side effects and is permanent. Depending on the type of surgery have, can go into menopause or experience symptoms of menopause. Also won't be able to become pregnant after the procedure.

What are the complications of a hysterectomy?

- Blood clots.
- Severe infection.
- Bleeding.
- Bowel blockage.
- Torn internal stitches.
- Urinary tract injury.
- Risk related to anesthesia.