



Peripartum hysterectomy audit at Port Shepstone Hospital: a five year review

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Background

Over the years the peripartum hysterectomy has become a life-saving procedure.

Aim

To determine the incidence of peripartum hysterectomy.

To audit maternal and neonatal outcomes in patients who were done peripartum hysterectomy.





Materials and methods

I developed a structured audit form. Permission to do the research from BREC(BE 387/13), Port Shepstone hospital, and KZN DOH was obtained.

The medical records of 126 patients who had PPH and 83 patients which were done peripartum hysterectomy were reviewed over a five year period.

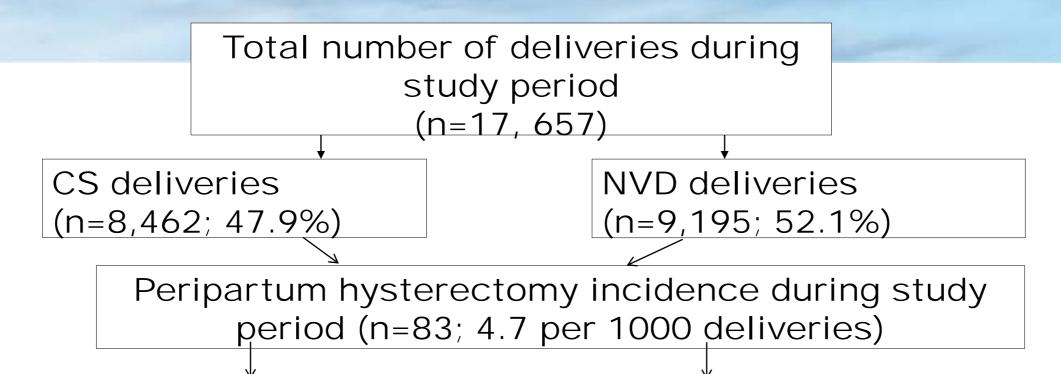
Maternal characteristics and details of the current pregnancy, hysterectomy indications, complications, and maternal and neonatal outcomes were evaluated.

A statistical package (SPSS version 24.0) was used to analyze the data.









Peripartum hysterectomy incidence post CS (n=61; 7.2/1000 CS). C/s was associated with PH:p=0.0001.

Peripartum hysterectomy incidence post NVD (n=17; 1.85/1000 NVDs)





- There were 31 (37.3%) perinatal deaths.
- Two (2.4%) women died.
- Indications for PH: PPH n=67(81%), Puerperal sepsis n=11(13.3%), post abortal sepsis n=5(6%).
- ICU admission: 51 (61.4%) of women.
- Sixty four (77.1%) patients required blood transfusion.





- Peripartum hysterectomy incidence at PSH was 4.7/1000 associated with high perinatal death rate of 37.3%. Uterine atony, ruptured uterus and sepsis were the common indications for PH.
- Acknowledgements: UKZN, Prof MH Sebitloane, PSH.
- Recommendations:
 Further studies on psychological and social impact of PH. PH audit in private sector.
 Medical officer training to perform at least subtotal hysterectomy.
 Decrease unnecessary C/S.