

INCIDENCE OF CESAREAN SCAR DEFECT IN CASES OF CESAREAN SECTION WITH AND WITH OUT BLADDER FLAP DISSECTION

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INTRODUCTION

Uterine niche is an iatrogenic pouch-like defect at the site of previous caesarean scar due to defective tissue healing. Uterine niche occurs in up to 70% women with previous cesarean of whom 30% are symptomatic. Reported prevalence varies: 24–70% with transvaginal sonography (TVS), Lower uterine incision towards the cervix, Cesarean section done in advanced labour after cervical effacement, Single-layer, decidua sparing closure technique predisposes to incomplete closure, Non-perpendicular sutures leading to an irregular myometrial closure, locking sutures or very tight second layer leading to is necrosis resulting poorly healed scar predisposing to niche formation. Thus, double-layer uterine closure using non-locking sutures is the optimal closure technique that results in thicker residual myometrium and hence potentially lower risk of niches.

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study was to compare Incidence of cesarean scar defect in cases of cesarean section with and without bladder flap dissection.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

268 women were randomly divided into two equal groups using double blind method with closed envelopes

Group (A) 134 were subjected to traditional cesarean section with bladder flap dissection after blunt entry into peritoneum and before entry to uterus.

Group (B) 134 were subjected to traditional cesarean section with entry into uterus directly after blunt entry into peritoneum without bladder flap dissection.

RESULTS

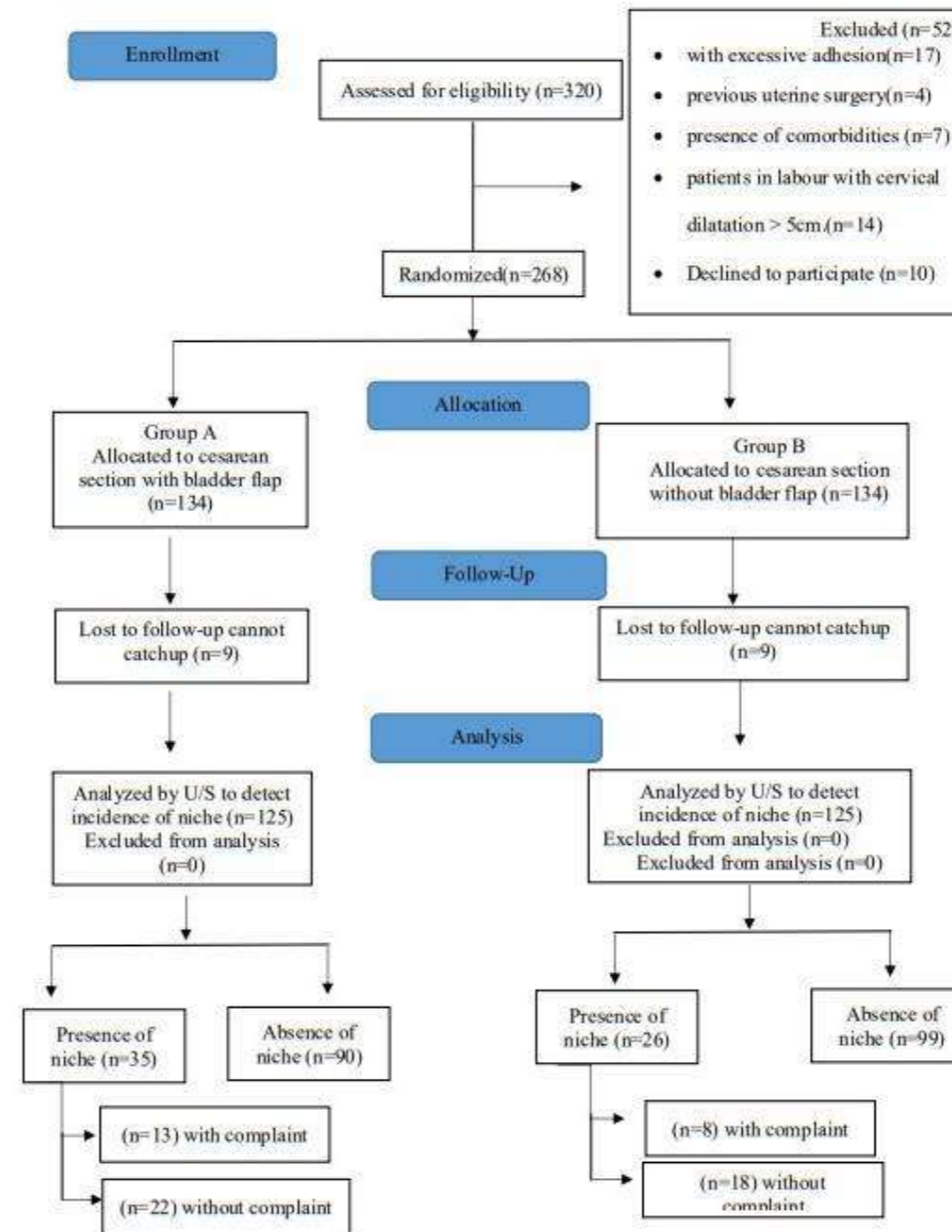


Figure: CONSORT participants in the study

Table: Comparison between the two groups regarding outcomes

Parameters	Group A (n = 125)	Group B (n = 125)	p
Incidence of niche			
i. No	90 (72%)	99 (79.2%)	0.087
i. Yes	35 (28%)	26 (20.8%)	
Niche characteristics			
i. Length (mean± SD)	0.707±0.23	0.57±0.21	0.010*
i. Width (mean± SD)	0.737±0.26	0.64±0.19	0.046*
i. Depth (mean ±SD)	0.331±0.15	0.317±0.09	0.421
i. AMT(mean ±SD)	1.109±0.16	1.115±0.14	0.441
i. RMT (mean ±SD)	0.716±0.21	0.701±0.15	0.378
Post-delivery complaint			
i. No	112 (89.6%)	117 (93.6%)	0.621
i. Yes	13 (10.4%)	8 (6.4%)	0.102
a. Spotting	8(61.5%)	4(50%)	0.071
a. HMB	2 (15.4%)	2(25%)	1.0
a. Post coital bleeding	3(23.1%)	2(25%)	0.92

Group I. cesarean section with bladder dissection

Group II: cesarean section without bladder dissection

p was significant if ≤ 0.05

* = Significant at level 0.05

CONCLUSION

The incidence of niche in the two studied groups was 28.0% in patients with bladder dissection during cesarean section and was 20.8% in patients without bladder dissection during cesarean section, there was no significant difference between the two studied groups regarding the incidence of niche. There was no significant difference regarding the incidence of post-delivery complains.