

Modifications in Methodology of Caesarian Section and Methods of Histological Investigations

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ABSTRACT

The results of histological investigations of 53 patients after operations with modified method of caesarian section were analyzed. In control group were included 103 women, who had underwent caesarian section with traditional method. In that group in 20 patients' histological investigations was performed. It was detected, that the outcome of the operation depends on optimal conditions of that technique, which is essential for the prognosis of duration of further pregnancies and deliveries.

KEYWORDS: *caesarian section, modified method*

In spite of the vast number of scientific researches on admission of pregnancy and labor in case of the patients with scars on uterus this problem is miles from dealing.

The majority of women after the caesar section plan to become pregnant in the future. The issue on the access of the next pregnancy in case of the patients with the scar on uterus can be decided after the inspection of the full value of uterus scar. The date for the access of the next pregnancy can be decided individually on the basis of the thorough examination of the uterus scar.

Nowadays, the frequency of the surgery by the caesar section is growing from day to day. Accordingly, the development, performance and implementation to the practice of the high technology modification of the caesar section using the modern informative methods of diagnosis are quite actual.

The priority of the modified methods of caesar section proposed by us is mainly conditioned by the favorable consequences for mother, fetus and newborn [1].

Introduction with the literature on an investigated issue identified the following: E.M. Speranskaya (quoted according to V.I. Krasnopolsky) [2] has been studying the morphological peculiarities of the scars on the uterus after the surgery by the caesar section of different periods after the surgery. She stated that in the period of the first 3-6 months the muscularization follows very rarely. At this stage the new granulating tissue, atrophy and muscular fascicles deformation had been generated: a very sharp collagenization of the argirofilal muscular fibers occurred. After 6-12 months there is no sign of the total regeneration of myomethry, the phenomenon of diffuse myofibrose predominates. After 2-3 years and later dates after the surgery by the caesar section the signs of diffuse myofibrosis, ossification and collagenization of the argirofilal muscular cover have been disclosed. Accordingly the organic and functional deficiency of the uterus presented. The data by L.M. Timchenko and others, [3] and A.S. Slepikh [4] pointed that with time the processes of disorganization in the conjunctive tissue and vessels of the lesion zone have begun in the form of collagen destruction that give rise to demuscularization of the scar and its major incapability.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The researches have been conducted in the Tbilisi Experimental Maternity House during 10 years. 1577 clinical population with operation by the caesar section has been studied. The patients were separated on two

groups. In the first group, experimental group was created by 469 women who undergo a caesar section according to the method proposed by us (twice and even more); in the second group, control group was created by 103 women, who undergo a caesar section by traditional method (under Gusakov-Zanchenko).

The purpose was to make histological researches, which have definitely high informatively and diagnostic importance for the definition of the effectiveness of the proposed modified methods of surgery.

To execute a purpose we have performed the following tasks:

- Histological study the post-surgical scars of patients of both control and experimental groups.
- For research we got verbal (informative) permission of the patient.
- We also conducted prospective, open-controlled parallel research.

The criteria to include the patient to the research were the undergone surgical intervention - existence of the scar on the uterus wall.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research was stated, that the progress of the reparative processes depend on:

- correlation of macro and microorganisms;
- surgery duration;
- quantity of the blood lost;
- method of stitching on the uterus wall;
- method of peritonization.

The comparative analysis of the research performed by us has identified that histological with the experimental group of patients, in 84% of cases after 6 months was prevailed muscular tissue. In the myomethry there were noticed segmental muscular fascicles with the only minor vessels and cellular conjunctive-tissue girdles. In the control group of patients by this time, i.e. after 6 months in 83% of cases the vast volume of dystrophic changes drew attention to.

Based on the results of the research was stated, that creating optimal conditions of operation techniques is the guaranty of full value. This is important to prognoses outcome of the future pregnancy and labor.

CONCLUSION

The data of histological research of dissected scar in 53 patients, who undergo an Caesar Section operation by modified method amongst 469 patients is given in the article hereafter. 103 women, who undergo a Caesar, created the control group Section operation by traditional

method. In this group scar histological research was processed in 20 patients.

Based on the results of the research was stated, that creating optimal conditions of operation techniques is the guaranty of full value. This is important to prognosis outcome of the future pregnancy and labor.

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Модифицированная методика кесарева сечения и гистологический метод исследования

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Р Е З Ю М Е

Анализируются результаты гистологических исследований иссеченного рубца 53 после операции кесарева сечения по модифицированной методике. В контрольную группу вошли 103 роженицы, которым операция кесарева сечения проведена традиционным методом. В этой группе гистологические исследования проведены у 20 пациентам. Установлено, что при оптимальных условиях техники операции исход полноценен, что важно для прогнозирования течения последующих беременностей и родов.

Ключевые слова: кесарево сечение, модифицированная методика