

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF CONTROLLED BALLOON TAMPONADE OF THE UTERUS AS A METHOD FOR STOPPING POSTPARTUM HYPOTONIC BLEEDING IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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The Urgency of the problem: Obstetric hemorrhage is one of the major causes of maternal mortality in the world. According to statistics from the World Health Organization (WHO 2010) more than 20% of maternal deaths associated with postpartum hemorrhage. In Europe, maternal mortality from hemorrhages is -1.7%; in Russia- 22%; in Ukraine- 25%; in Nigeria-27%.

Purpose: The present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of controlled balloon tamponade of the uterus (UBTM) as a method of stopping postpartum bleeding hypotonic (ISC).

Materials and methods: According to medical records, namely, trading cards form №113 / o labor histories form фТВ №096 / o, a retrospective analysis of the application UBTM in 11 parturient with a singleton pregnancy, early postpartum period is complicated by hypotonic bleeding, delivery, based on CPP "Maternity house №3 "Zaporozhye through 2014. All data were processed by the Microsoft Corporation Excel- program 2007, Statistica 6.0 (USA).UBTM used for catheter type Bakri In order MH of Ukraine from 03.24.2014 №205 presents a methodology of UBTM. Antibiotic therapy is appointed to prevent septic complications. The balloon is left for 24 hours. The status of women were monitored in an intensive care unit. Then the solution was gradually put for 2 hours, after which the balloon is removed.

Results and discussion: Analysis of anamnestic data showed that the average age of the examined patients was 24.54 +/- 5.84 years. (63.6 %). Extragenital diseases were identified 63.6% women. In these patients often suffer from diseases of the urinary system. Gynecological diseases were detected in 54.5% women. Births per vias naturalis occurred in 100% of patients. In 36.4% of women in childbirth complicated primary (9.1%) and secondary uterine inertia (27.3%), which can be corrected by introducing tonomornoy solution. Preterm birth and belated occurred in 9.1% of patients.The average total duration of labor was -9 hours 42 min +/- 2h 40min. Evaluation of neonatal Apgar scores in the first minute was 7.55 +/- 0.69 points, in the fifth minute - 8.36 +/- 0.81 points. The average weight of newborns was 3357.27 +/- 1g. Births larger than 4kg (weight 4170 - 4180g) occurred in 2 (18.2%) patients. Congenital malformations in newborns were not found. In the early postpartum period, the 11 parturient were with ISC. The median time to the use of the balloon after ROPME in our study was 7.13 +/- 8.18 min. Efficacy of UBTM in all cases was 100%.