عنوان مقاله:

Complications of Cesarean Delivery Based on Robson's Classification in Women Referred to Hospitals Affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences: A Cross-Sectional Study

نویسندگان:

Zoheh Rokesh - *MSc of Midwifery, Department of Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Mahnaz Zarshenaz - *Assistant Professor, Community Based Psychiatric Care Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

Naemeh Tayebi - *Lecturer, Noncommunicable Diseases Research Center, Bam University of Medical Sciences, Bam, Iran*

Marzieh Akbarzadeh - *Lecturer, Maternal –fetal Medicine Research Center, Shiraz University of medical sciences, Shiraz, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background & aim: WHO proposed using the Robson Ten Group Classification System (TGCS) for assessing, monitoring, and comparing cesarean section (CS) rates. This study aimed to identify which group of women have more complications after CS based on TGCS in Shiraz maternity teaching hospitals. Methods: This cross-sectional study included a sample of ۱۷۸۷ pregnant women who underwent cesarean section. From September to November ۲۰۱۸, convenience sampling was carried out at selected maternity teaching hospitals affiliated with Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. Demographic, obstetric, and fertility-related data were collected through personal interviews and a review of CS records. This study employed the TGCS to classify the women based on their obstetric data. Descriptive statistical analysis was done using SPSS software (version ۲۳). Results: Out of the ۱۷۸۷ patients, ۴۵۵ (۲۵.۵%) had planned and ۱۳۳۲ (۷۴.۵%) had emergency CS. Complications of CSs included three causes: surgical, maternal, and neonatal. Surgical complications were the most prevalent in groups ۵, ۱۰, and ۸; maternal complications were the most prevalent in groups ۵, ۲, and ۱۰; and neonatal complications were the most prevalent in groups ۵, ۲, and ۱۰. The most common CS complications were breastfeeding disorders (۵۶.۱%) and bladder adhesions to the uterus (۲۷.۵%). In total, ۵۶۳ (۲۵%) patients had surgical complications, ۱۰۷۷ (۴۹.۶%) had maternal complications, and ۵۳۱ (۲۴.۴%) had neonatal complications. Conclusion: Most complications occurred in cases where the women had a previous history of CS (group ۵). It seems essential to develop more efficient strategies to prevent unnecessary CSs.

کلمات کلیدی:

Cesarean section, Iran, Ten-group, Robson Classification

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا: