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PREVALENCE OF POSTPARTUM BLEEDING

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Objective. One of the most serious complications of childbirth is bleeding. The danger of this problem lies in the fact that with prolonged blood loss, the risk of loss of life increases puerperas. According to a worldwide statistical indicator, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the causes of maternal mortality is postpartum hemorrhage.

Aim: to study the etiology and prevalence of postpartum bleeding.

Materials and methods. The analysis of women's birth histories for the period 2017-2021 was carried out in "Maternity Hospital No. 2" in Tver (Russia).

Results and discussion. Subsequent bleeding is due to a violation of separation of the placenta and discharge of the placenta and injuries of the soft tissues of the birth canal.

In 2017, in the Maternity Hospital No. 2, there were 1938 births in total, in 2018 - 1692, in 2019 - 1380, in 2020 - 1032, in 2021- 633. Unlike previous years for 2020-2021 there were fewer births, because the maternity hospital in these years was repeatedly re-profiled into an infectious diseases hospital for adults with a new coronavirus infection.

During the period of 2020, only 33 cases (3.2%) were with complications, namely different degrees of early and late bleeding. Of this amount, slightly more than half - 54.6% (18 cases) there was bleeding up to 600 ml, up to 800 ml there were 8 cases, which amounted to a quarter of all bleeding, up to 1000 ml was 3 cases - 9.1%, up to 1500 and up to 2000 ml was the same amount: 2 cases, namely 6.1%.

And for the period of 2021 in the same maternity hospital there were only 20 cases (3.16%) with bleeding. Of the 20 cases, less than half - 45% (9 cases) had bleeding in up to 600 ml, up to 800 ml there were 8 cases, which also accounted for a quarter of all bleeding, up to 1000 ml was 3 cases - 15%, up to 1500 and up to 2000 ml was 10 and 5% respectively.

The age of patients with bleeding correlates from 17-29 years - 45.28%; 30-39 years old - 50.95% and over 40 years old - 3.77%. In the last 5 years of women in labor up to 17 and over 40 years old, little, because they were sent for childbirth to perinatal centers, due to their age and also high risk of complications, including postpartum hemorrhage. Early postpartum hemorrhage occurs twice as often as late: 66% (35 cases) and 34% (18 cases), respectively.

A review of the birth history of women with bleeding showed that their pregnancy proceeded against the background of infection in 48.7% of cases, and in 55% of patients the presence of chronic infections, namely herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, HIV, HCV and HBs, Luis and others; in 45% - infections in the acute stage of the respiratory (ARVI, bronchitis) and urinary tract (cystitis, pyelonephritis, urethritis). Of the extragenital pathologies, various types of anemia are most observed. (31%), arterial hypertension accounted for 16%, endocrine diseases (diseases thyroid gland, pancreas (diabetes mellitus, including gestational diabetes)) 24%, diseases of the digestive system 6%, diseases of the respiratory system (bronchial asthma, bronchiectasis, etc.) 9.1%, cardiovascular diseases 7%, obesity 4.7% and other 2.2%. In primiparas, 5% of the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage, second births - before 20%, third or more births - about 75%.

Conclusion. In the maternity hospital, in which the birth histories were analyzed, there is a high percent of postpartum bleeding. The frequency of postpartum hemorrhage in nulliparous women are fewer than those of multiparous women and more.