



IS LOWER SEGMENT SUPERIOR TO CLASSICAL CS FOR EXTREME PREMARURITY?

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Introduction

Classical caesarean sections (CCS) are becoming increasingly more common due to the rising number of caesarean section deliveries of extreme preterm fetuses.

A classical incision is often performed over a lower uterine segment incision (LSCS) for safe delivery of foetus at the expense of high rate of maternal complications.

Aims

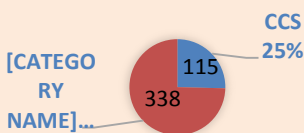
Evaluate and compare the maternal and foetal outcomes following CCS versus LSCS in extreme preterm infants less than 28 weeks gestation.

Methods

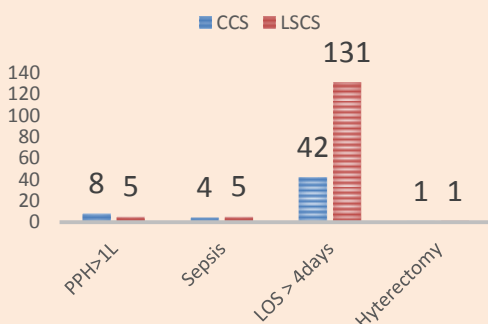
Retrospective study of women who had CS at less than 28 weeks gestation at the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital between 2000-2017. SPSS was used for statistical analysis

Results

STUDY POPULATION



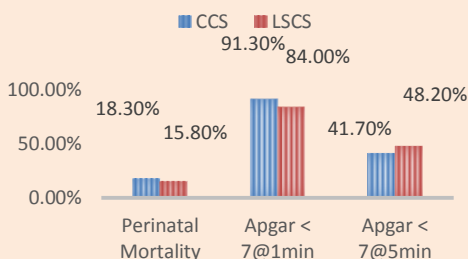
MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS



There were NO Maternal deaths in either group

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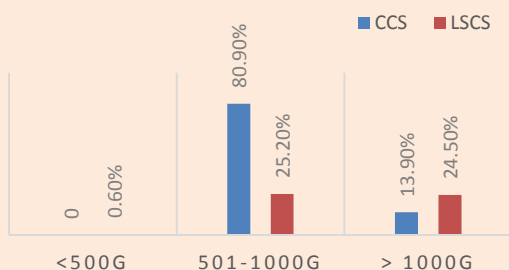
PERINATAL OUTCOME



3 still birth in CCS vs 9 in LSCS. Most had CS for Foetal distress except for two

5 were born under 24 weeks had CCS

BIRTH WEIGHTS OF BABIES



Conclusion

This study suggests that there is no statistically significant difference in the perinatal or maternal outcome, though babies born by CCS were significantly very low birth weight, which could impact perinatal outcome. Larger studies are needed to prove the safety of performing LSCS over CCS for extreme preterm births.

References

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- Kawakita, T., Reddy, U. M., Grantz, K. L., Landy, H. J., Desale, S., & Iqbal, S. N. (2017, 3.) Maternal Outcomes associated with early preterm caesarean. *Am J Obstet Gynaecology*.