

Title: The effect of intraumbilical vein oxytocin in postpartum hemorrhage and length of the third stage of labor, Tabriz, 1995

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OBJECTIVE: To compare IUVOX¹ and normal saline solution for their effect in reducing the risk of postpartum hemorrhage and shorting the length of the third stage of labor.

Design: Double blind, randomized clinical Trail (RCT).

Setting: Two Tabriz Medical University teaching hospitals.

Subjects: 52 term pregnant women who expected a vaginal birth during the period of the trail whom didn't have any history of C.S, corettage, PIH, Multiple pregnancy, third trimester Bleeding. Informed consent was obtained.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Postpartum hemorrhage, (by Hb & HCT Change) third stage length, and Hypotention and Tachycardia after IUVOX.

Results: 52 women were randomly allocated to receive 20^{cc} normal salin (n = 26, G1) or 20^{cc} normal saline with 10 IU oxytocin (n = 26, G2) through intraumbilical vein. Rates of postpartum hemorrhage ($\Delta\text{HB} > 1\text{gr}/100$ or $\Delta\text{HCT} > 3\%$) were significantly low in G2. (odds = 0.22), (PPH rate was 19.3% in group 2 versus 53.4% in group 1) and length of the third stage of labor was shorter in IUVOX user.

Conclusion: It seems that use of IUVOX in management of the third stage of labor is a safe and cost effective method. And it can practically taught to midwifery students.

Key word: Postpartum hemorrhage, third stage length. Intraumbilical vein oxytocin (IUVOX), Randomized clinical trail (RCT)

¹ - Intra Umbical Vein Oxytocin