ISGE
GYNECOLOGICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY
THE 18TH WORLD CONGRESS
7-10 MARCH 2018 FLORENCE, ITALY

P231. The utility of ultrasound examination in the surveillance of misodel induced labor

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Introduction: Misodel (misoprostol) is an E1 prostaglandin that is most frequently used in obstetrics for the induction of labor. Its action consists in raising the hydration level of the cervix, and by this inducing cervical ripening, with its consecutive effacement and dilatation.
Objectives: The main purpose of the study was to determine the efficacy and safety of prescribing misodel for the induction of labor and also to objectify its effects upon the cervix trough seriated transvaginal ultrasound examinations.
Material and methods: The study included 211 pregnant women, of which 122 were primiparous and 89 multiparous, whom they were administered Misodel for the induction of labor. Amongst the tracked parameters, we mention the length of the cervix, measured every hour since the moment of the device insertion and until the beginning of labor, the fetal and maternal intrapartum condition, the rate of emergency C-section, and also the Apgar score and the need of fetal intensive care.
Results: The amount of time elapsed from the moment of the device insertion until the beginning of the labor ranged between 3 and 24 hours, with an average lapse of 8-12h for primiparous women and 3-8h for multipaous women, during which we performed endovaginal ultrasound examination, for the assessment of the cervix length.
Conclusions: The inducing of labor and labor itself can be a long and extremely tiring experience for the pregnant woman. The use of misoprostol showed its benefits in shortening the labor period, with a significant decrease in the amount of time needed for the shortening, effacement and dilatation of the cervix, objectified trough endovaginal ultrasound examination, with a low rate of fetal distress.

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