



P130. MATERNAL AND FETAL OUTCOMES OF MULTIPLE REPEATED CESAREAN DELIVERIES

Çintesun E (TR) [1], Al R A (TR) [2]

Context: The cesarean section which contains with various complications. is the most common obstetric surgical procedure in the world.

Objective: We aim to study the assessment of the relationship between repetitive cesarean deliveries and maternal and fetal morbidity.

Methods: In this retrospective study, a total amount of 1526 patients who underwent cesarean section between January 2006 and May 2014 were analyzed. Two groups were compared according to demographic characteristics and preoperative, intraoperative postoperative and fetal outcomes.

Patients: A total amount of 1506 patients who underwent cesarean section between January 2006 and May 2014 were analyzed. The patients were classified as those having third cesarean procedure as control group (1062 patients) and those underwent fourth and greater cesarean operation as study group (444 patients). **Intervention:** The data was collected from the patient's file retrospectively.

Main Outcome: The patients were compared according to demographic characteristics and preoperative, intraoperative postoperative and fetal outcomes.

Measures: The data were analyzed by using the Pearson Chi-Square test, the Fisher Exact test, and the Mann-Whitney U test. The odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence levels were used to establish the proportional rate of differences between the case and control groups.

Results: Compared with the control group, the study group had significantly older at age ($p < 0.001$), higher mild maternal morbidity ($p = 0.03$), higher rates of dense adhesion ($p < 0.001$), higher tubal ligation request ($p < 0.001$), increased drain usage ($p < 0.001$), increase in hospitalization time ($p < 0.001$) and increased need for transfusion ($p = 0.03$). Postoperative hemoglobin levels were higher in control group ($p = 0.002$). Umbilical artery ph level was significantly lower in the study group ($p = 0.003$). No significant difference was found in other parameters. There was no significant difference when mother and infant mortality were evaluated.

Conclusions: Multiple repeated cesarean sections correlate with the increase the risks for operative complications and poor perinatal outcomes. Patients must be informed about the related risks of repeated cesarean sections and tubal ligation needs to be encouraged

[1] Selcuk University Faculty of Medicine Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, [2] Ataturk University Faculty of Medicine Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology