Medical Journal of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences Vol. 47, No.85 P:313-318 Autumn 2004

.()

.()



 /

% ()

.() .()

.(

.()

.() .()

.()

() .() ()

.()

¹ Roshun fek D. ² Murphy ³ Taizone

(() ()) (p= /) .(() () MIN MAX

/

+ % / .() + % /

(%) . (%)

. (p= /)

.(). % .(p=/_)

% ()

⁵ Taizone ⁴ Friedman

.()

References:

- 1- Cuningham F., Levemo. K., Gant. N., et al: Casarean Delivery and cesarean hysterectomy in: william obstetrics, (21 th edition), Appleton and lange, 2001; 538-592.
- 2- American College of obstetriciams and Gymecologists: Task force on cesarean delivery Rates: Evaluation of Cesarean delivery, june 2000.
- 3- Gabbe S., Niebyl J., Simpson J.,: Cesarean delivery, DEPP R In: obstetetrics Normal and problem pregnancies, chnrchill liuing stone, 4th ed 2002, chapter 13 p 541.
- 4- Rosen MG., Dickinson, westhof cl.,: Vaginal birth after cesarean: A meta analysis of morbidity and mortality. Obstet Gynecl, 1991; 77: 465.
- 5- Soliman S.R.H., Burrows R.F.: Cesarean section: Analysis of the experience before and after the national consensun conference on aspects of ceserean birth. Can. Med. Assoc. J, 1993; 148: 1315.
- 6-American College of obstetricians and Gynecologists: ACOG Executive summary: Evaluation of Cesarean Delivery Washington, DC, ACOG, 2000.
- 7- Isaacs J.D., magann E.F., martin R.W., Chauhan S.P.: Complicating pregnancy. J. perinatol, 1994; 14:10.

8- peipert JF, Bracken M.B.: Maternal age: An independent risk factor for cesarean delivery. obstet Gynecol,1993;

81: 200.

- 9- perlow J.H., Morgan M.A.: Massire maternal obesity and perioperative cesarean morbidity. Am. J. obstet. Gynecol, 1994; 170: 560.
- 10- Brumfield C.G., Hauth J.C., Andrews W.W.: Puerperal infection after Cesarean delivery: Evaluation of a standardized protocol. Am J obstet Gynecol, 2000;182: 1147.
- 11- Friedman E.A., sachtleben M.K.: Station of the Fetal peresenting part II: Effect on the course of labor. Am.J. obstet. Gynecol, 1965; 93: 530-6.
- 12- Friedman E.A., Sachtleben M.R.: Station of the fetal peresenting part IV: Arrest of descent in nulliparnus. Obstet. Gynecol, 1976; 47: 129-36.
- 13- Handa V.L., laros R.K.: Active phase arrest in labor predictore of cesarean delivery in a nulliparous. Obstet. Gynecl, 1993; 51: 758-63.
- 14- Cuningham F., levenol K., Gant N., et al: Anatomy of the reproductive tract in: williams obstetrics, Appleton lange, 21th edition. 2001; 58-59.
- 15- Harry Oxorn, xoron Foote.: Human labor, Birth Engagement, synclitism, Asynclitism in Oxorn textbook, 1986; 65-6.
- 16-DWIJHT J, elaine S.T.: Normal labor delivery newborne care and puerpcion

In: Danforths obstetric and gynecology, Lippin cott Willians, and Wilkins 9 th ed. 2003: 35-39.

17- Cuningham F., Leveno K., Gant N., et al: Mechanisms of normal labor in occiput presentation in: william obstetrics Applaton and lange, 21 st ed. 2001: 301-303.

18-Gabbe S., Niebyl J., Simpson J.: labor and delivery, Norwitz E, Robinson J., Pepkke J., In: obstetrics Normal and Problem pregnancies, churchill Liuingstone 4th Ed. 2002; 364.

19- Rohan fekr D., et al: Station at the onset of active labor in nulliparous patient and risk of cesarean Delivery. Obstetric Gynecology, 1999; 93(3): 329-31.

20- Murphy k., et al: Labor and delivery in nulliparous women who present with an unengaged fetal head. Journal. perinatology,1998; 18(2): 122-5.

21- Taizone S., et al: Unengaged vertex in nulliparou women in active labor, A risk factor for cesarean delivery. Journal. reprod Med, 1998; 670-80.

The relationship between unengaged vertex in

nulliparous in active labor and methods of delivery SUMMARY

Purpose: unengaged vertex in nulliparous in active labor, as confirmed by some studies is considered as a risk factor in cesarean section

Considering the increasing rate of cesarean section in recent years and higher marbidity of cesarean section compared to vaginal delivery we tried to verify the relation between unengaged in vertex nulliparous in active labor and methods of delivery.

Method: This research was conducted between june 22 1999 to oct 22 2000 in delivery ward in IMAM Reza and HAZRAT ZAYNAB hospital. 100 nulliparous patient with unengaged vertex at the biginning of active labor were considered as the case group 100 other nulliparous patient with engaged vertex were chosen as control group. All the patient were singletons with the fetus between 37 to 42 week. They did not have pelvic contraction and the fetuses were not macrosomic for every patient was filled a questionnaire from the biginning of the active labor to the time of the delivery. The data obtained were analyzed using the fisher test and Ttest.

Results: of 100 cases of engaged vertex, there were 8 cases of cesarean section and 92 cases of vaginal delivery (Five cases due to fetal distress and three cases due to arrest and protraction disorders).

Of 100 cases of unengaged vertex there were 21 cases of cesarean section and 7 cases of vaginal delivery (9 cases due to fetal distress and 12 cases due to arrest and protraction disorders).

Conclusion: In nulliparous with unengaged vertex the risk of cesarean section increases. In such cases, therefore the need for conscious seach is clearly felt.

Key words: nulliparaus – active labor Unengaged vertex