Abortion

Definition: Abortion means the termination of pregnancy before the twentieth week of pregnancy, or in other words, delivery of a fetus weighing less than 500 grams and is one of the emergencies of obstetrics and gynecology. Abortion is the most common complication of pregnancy in the first trimester of pregnancy, which causes severe psychological stress in eager couples.

Types of Abortion:

Premature: Abortion before 12 weeks

Late: abortion from the end of week 12 to week 20

Causes of Abortion:

Embryonic factors:
- Abnormal egg development, which in 40% of cases of growth disorder leads to spontaneous abortion.
- Hereditary and genetic abnormalities of the fetus

Maternal factors:
- Infectious diseases of the mother: rubella and sexually transmitted infections, the flu that accompanies acute fever.
- Chronic debilitating diseases in the mother: tuberculosis, cancer, hypertension and kidney disease
- Drug use and environmental factors: smoking, alcohol
- Cervical insufficiency: Excessive opening of the cervix

Note: Abortion is more common in pregnant women under 20 and over 40 years.

Types of Abortion:

Spontaneous abortion is divided into the following:

Spontaneous Abortion: When a spontaneous abortion is performed without the use of medical or mechanical means of emptying the uterus, it is called a spontaneous abortion.

Threat of Abortion: The amount of female bleeding and abdominal pain is very low, the symptoms of pregnancy may persist and the pregnancy may continue.

Unavoidable Abortion: The patient loses water and the cervix opens.

Complete Abortion: The contents of the uterus are completely removed following previous bleeding.
Incomplete Abortion: The cervix is completely open and there is a lot of bleeding and contractile pain in the lower abdomen. In this case, some of the products are excreted and a large number of these products remain in the uterus.

Forgotten Abortion: The fetus is dead but has remained in the uterus for months, and has not yet been expelled.

Criminal Abortion: In fact, abortions are performed by irresponsible doctors or non-physicians and using illegal facilities that are not approved by the law of the country.

These illegal abortions are often associated with heavy bleeding, infection, infectious shock, and kidney failure, and in most cases lead to death.

Note: The most common sign of abortion is vaginal bleeding.

Uterine Cerclage: In the form of prophylaxis in the 10th-14th week of pregnancy, a suture is pressed from a non-absorbable material firmly under the cervical mucosa. Following this operation, the mother needs to rest in bed for 3-5 days. Cervical sutures should be removed between 38-39 weeks of gestation or earlier in case of preterm labor pains.

Nursing Care in Abortion:

- Checking out the cause of abortion and explaining the current condition to parents
- Supporting the mother Psychologically
- Estimating the amount of bleeding by counting the pads used
- Controlling maternal hematocrit
- Controlling vital signs
- Replacing lost mother fluids with blood and venous fluids
- Prescribing iron supplements if necessary
- Injecting Rugam if the mother is Rh negative.
- Checking out for complications of abortion in the mother and informing the doctor
- Reminding the patient to have more rest at home during discharge.

Complications of Abortion:

Salpingitis, Endometritis, Infection, Bleeding, Bacterial Shock

If you have any questions or ambiguities, call the following number:

023-33460066, Gynecological Surgery of Amir-al- Momenin Hospital