

INTRODUCTION

Caesarean hysterectomy is performed during caesarean section as a life saving procedure to prevent maternal morbidity and mortality due to massive postpartum haemorrhage. It is generally performed when all conservative measures have failed to achieve haemostasis in the setting of life threatening hemorrhage. Caesarean delivery rate has progressively increased throughout the world. The reasons for this increase are multifactorial such as the increasing number of women with a prior caesarean delivery, the increase in multiple gestations, the use of intrapartum electronic fetal monitoring, medicolegal concerns, alterations in parental and societal expectations of pregnancy outcome and maternal autonomy in decision making regarding delivery mode. The reported incidence of peripartum hysterectomy ranges from 0.24-8.9 per 1000 deliveries [1-6].

OBJECTIVE

To study the incidence, demographic data and risk factors associated with Caesarean hysterectomy in various states in Malaysia.

METHODOLOGY

This is a retrospective review based on data from the National Obstetrics Registry from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2012. A total of 260959 deliveries were analyzed and in this study a total of 104 patients with Caesarean Hysterectomy was reviewed. Demographic data and risk factors associated with caesarean hysterectomy were studied.

DISCUSSIONS

Caesarean hysterectomy rate in this study was 0.16 %. Caesarean hysterectomy varies widely between 0.17 and 8.7/1000 deliveries [2]. This is attributed to the proportion of women with previous Caesarean section with the concomitant risk of placenta previa and accreta [1-6]. In this study, the commonest indication for Caesarean hysterectomies was placenta praevia and previous CS. The rate of caesarean hysterectomy increased with advancing maternal age and increasing parity.

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RESULT

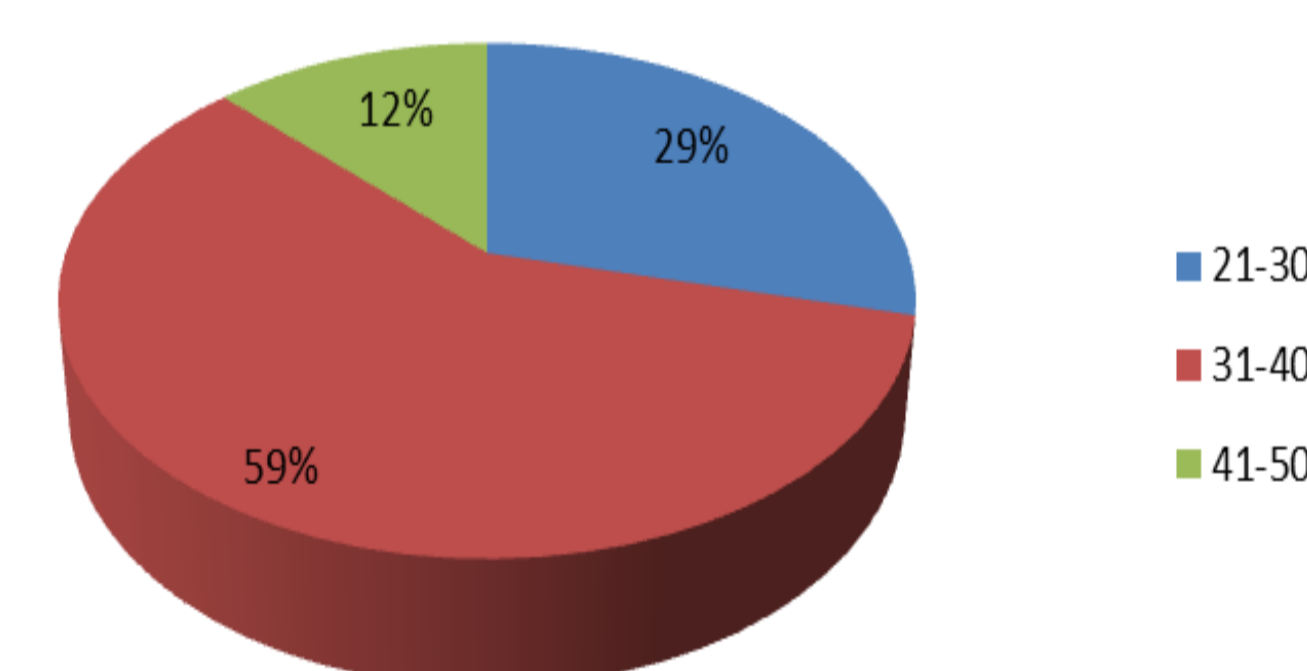
There were 63,158 Caesarean Section (CS) in 2011 and 2012. The overall CS rate was 24.2%. The incidence of Caesarean hysterectomies in this study was 0.16%.

CAESAREAN SECTION RATE AND HYSTERECTOMY RATE IN VARIOUS HOSPITAL IN MALAYSIA FOR YEAR 2011-2012

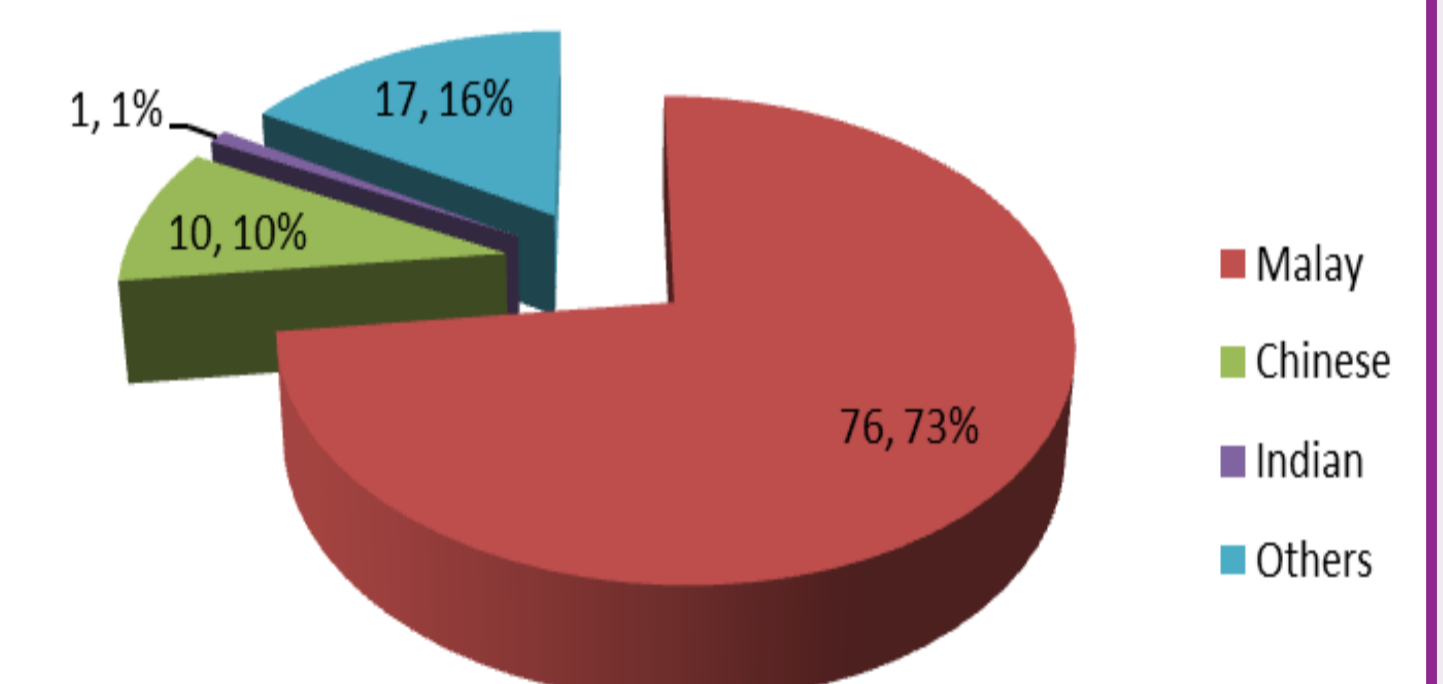
PARTICIPANT HOSPITAL	Total deliveries	Total Caesarean deliveries	Caesarean Rate(%)	Total Caesarean Hysterectomy	Hysterectomy Rate(%)
Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Perlis	8073	1879	23.3	9	0.5
Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Kedah	20921	5415	25.9	15	0.3
Hospital Pulau Pinang	6429	2809	43.7	8	0.3
Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Perak	10923	5775	52.9	5	0.09
Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Selangor	24689	6048	24.5	2	0.03
Hospital Kuala Lumpur	23863	7304	30.6	16	0.2
Hospital Tuanku Jaafar, Seremban	11159	2656	23.8	2	0.08
Hospital Melaka	21816	5050	23.1	7	0.14
Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor	25107	6718	26.8	11	0.16
Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Pahang	18254	4301	23.6	4	0.09
Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Terengganu	25126	4381	17.4	7	0.16
Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kelantan	24316	4444	18.3	7	0.16
Hospital Umum Sarawak	11463	2679	23.4	7	0.3

Total number of Caesarean hysterectomy was highest in Hospital Tuanku Fauziah Perlis at 0.5% followed by Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Kedah, Hospital Pulau Pinang and Hospital Umum Sarawak at 0.3%. CS rates although was highest in Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Perak the Caesarean hysterectomy rate was the lowest at 0.09%. The highest number of caesarean hysterectomy were in woman aged 31-40 years (59%) followed by 21-30 years (29%) and 41-50 years (12%). Among the ethnic groups, caesarean hysterectomy rate was highest among Malays (76.7%) followed by Chinese (10.1%) and in Indians (1.1%). Majority of caesarean hysterectomies were in parity 2 to 5 at 77.9%.

Total Caesarean Hysterectomy by Age Group



Total Caesarean Hysterectomy by Ethnic Groups



Factors contribute to caesarean hysterectomy	n	%
Placenta Praevia	53	51
Previous caesarean section	50	48
Prematurity	48	46
Abruptio placenta	7	6.7
Induction of labour	7	6.7
Bleeding disorders	7	6.7
Uterine rupture	3	2.9

Placenta praevia contributed to 51% of caesarean hysterectomies, 48% had previous caesarean section, 46% was associated with prematurity. 6.7% cases were associated with abruptio placenta, induction of labour and bleeding disorder and 2.9 % was associated with uterine rupture. There were 2 cases of maternal mortality reported in this study group.