

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



El sheikh Abdallah Albadri University

Faculty of health science

Department of nursing sciences



**Common causes of emergency caesarean
section for women attending At Atbara
hospital for normal delivery 2018**

Research submitted as partial fulfillment requirement Degree of
B.Sc of nursing

معيدة بالرقم ١٩

Submitted by:

Ebtihag Hassan Almisbah Alamien

Omnia Hassan Mohammed Alhussein

Tanzeel Musa Youseif Hamad

Sara haidar Abed alrahman Ahmed

Samah Abed alazeez Mohammed Taha

Mawada Ali Mahgoub Mohammed

Noseiba Kabashi Abed alaha Mohammed

Supervisor. us:

Hana Abed alazeez Balla

Lecturer

July 2018



الآية

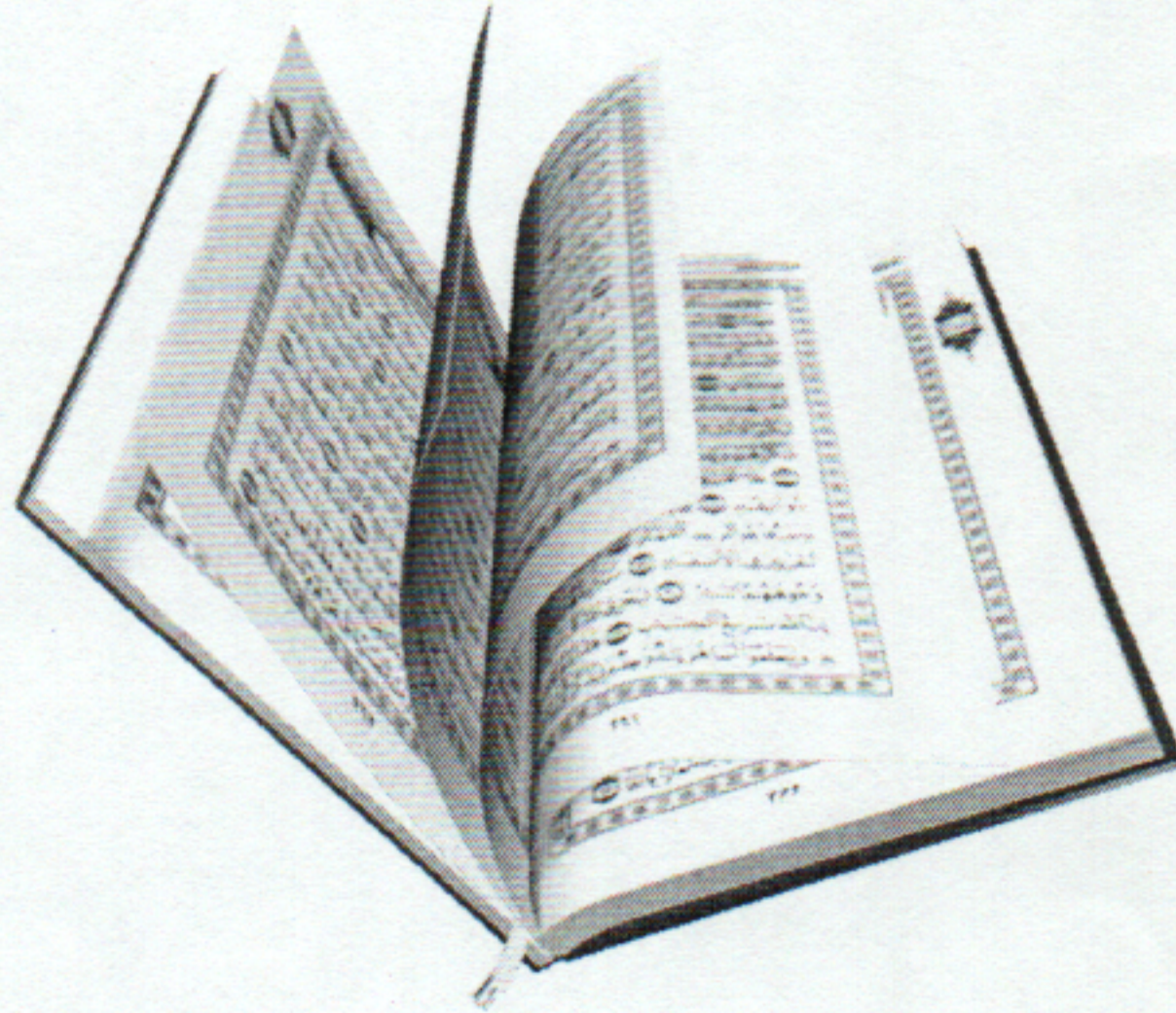
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى:

﴿وَاحْفَظْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الدُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا﴾

سُورَةُ الْاِسْرَاءِ

سورة الإسراء - الآية (24)



Dedication

*To my parent, my sisters,
my brother, my friend,
and my teacher.*

Acknowledgement

Thank the teacher/ Hana Abed elazeez

Balla

*Thank to each of the cities with help from
the medical staff and the mothers in
Atbara hospital. also thank the university
especially Department of nursing sciences.*

Abstract

Background :Caesarean section is often necessary when a vaginal delivery would put the baby or mother at risk emergency caesarean section as a serious situation or occurrence that happens un expectedly and demand immediate action. the aim of this study to assess common causes of emergency caesarean section women attending normal delivery. **Material and methods:** descriptive study design was adopted to meet The Aim of this study was conduct in Atbara hospital The study random sample of 120 from common causes of emergency caesarean section women attending for normal labour .there use collecting data in the study questionnaire (first part age ,address) second part included question for follow up and causes of emergency caesarean section. **The data management:** by excel program and SPSS .the data will present as tables and graphs **Result:** The study conclude the causes of emergency caesarean section previous caesarean section(40%) and obstetric labour (30,8%). **Conclusion** the most common causes of an emergency caesarian section was previous section , obstetric labour and causes associated fetus sizeable baby and mal presentation .

researchers recommended the hospital manager encourage regular follow up in near health facilities.

المستخلص :

خلفية: العملية القيصرية الطارئة عبارة عن حالة طارئة تحدث بشكل غير متوقع وتتطلب اتخاذ إجراءات فورية. **الهدف:** معرفة الأسباب الأكثر شيوعا التي تجعل الولادة الطبيعية تتحول إلى عملية قيصرية طارئة في مستشفى عطبرة التعليمي. **طرق البحث:** تم استخدام الاستبيان لجمع المعلومات من الأمهات في غرفه الولادة ويشمل هذا الاستبيان جزئيين: الأول: البيانات الشخصية. الثاني: يحتوي علي أهميه المتابعة أثناء فترة الحمل. **تحليل البيانات :** عن طريق برنامج excel و SPSS ووضعت هذه النتائج في جداول ومدرجات. **نتيجة البحث:** في سنة 2018 وجدت هذه الدراسة أكثر الأسباب المتعلقة بالعملية القيصرية الطارئة هي العملية القيصرية السابقة (40%) وتعسر الولادة (30,8%) وأكثر الأسباب المتعلقة بالطفل هي الوضعية الغير طبيعية. **التوصيات :** التي نوصي بها انه يجب على ادارة المستشفيات التشجيع علي المتابعة المستمرة في المراكز الصحية .

Table of Content

Content	Page
Quran	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
English Abstract	iv
Arabic Abstract	v
List of content	vi
List of tables	vii
List of figures	viii
List of Abbreviation	ix
Chapter One	
Introduction	1
Research problem	2
Justification	2
Objective	2
General objective	2
Specific objective	2
Chapter Two	
Literature Review	3-10
Chapter Three	
Methodology	11
Chapter Four	
Data analysis	12-18
Chapter Five	
Result	19-20
Discussion	21
Chapter Six	
Conclusion	22
Recommendation	23
References	24-25

List of Tables

Table No	Subject	Page No
4-1	Distribution according to age	12
4-2	Distribution according to address	12
4-3	Distribution according to occupation	13
4-4	Distribution according to mother parity	14
4-5	Distribution according to health facility	15
4-6	Distribution according to following test	16
4-7	Distribution according to causes of emergency caesarean section	17

List of Figures

Figure No	Subject	Page No
4-1	Distribution according to education level	13
4-2	Distribution according to type of delivery	14
4-3	Distribution according to follow up	15
4-4	Distribution according to medication	16
4-5	Distribution according to causes associated of fetus	17
4-6	Distribution according to causes associated of mother	18

List of Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Means
CPD	Cephalo Pelvic Disproportion
CS	Caesarean Section
ECS	Emergency Caesarean Section
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
PIH	Pregnancy Induced Hypertension
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
VBAC	Vaginal Birth After Caesarean
VTE	Venous Thrombo Embolic

Chapter one

Introduction

(1-1) Introduction :

Any pregnancy end by delivery either normal labour or caesarean section ,labour is series of events that take place in the genital organs in an effort to expel the viable products of conception (fetus, placenta and membrane) out of the womb through the vagina in to the outer world (1).

Caesarean section is a surgical intervention which is carried out to insure safety of mother and child when vaginal delivery is not possible or when the doctors consider the danger to the mother and baby would be greater with a births is considered as one of the important indicators of emergency obstetric care (2).

Caesarean section, also known as C-section or caesarean delivery, is the use of surgery to deliver one or more babies, a caesarean section is often necessary when a vaginal delivery would put the baby or mother at risk, this may include obstructed labour, twin pregnancy, high blood pressure in the mother, breech birth, or problems with the placenta or umbilical cord, a caesarean delivery may be performed based upon the shape of the mother's pelvis or history of a previous C-section, a trial of vaginal birth after caesarean section may be possible, the WHO recommends that caesarean section be performed only when medically necessary, some caesarean sections are performed without a medical reason, up on request by someone, usually the mother, caesarean sections result in a small overall increase in poor outcomes in low-risk pregnancies, they also typically take longer to heal from, about six weeks, than vaginal birth. The increased risks include breathing problems in the baby and amniotic fluid embolism and postpartum bleeding in the mother, established guide lines recommend that caesarean sections not be used before 39 weeks of pregnancy without a medical reason. [The method of delivery does not appear to have an effect on subsequent sexual function].(3) (4) (5)

Emergency as a serious situation or occurrence that happens unexpectedly and demands immediate action, causes of emergency caesarean section such as hypertensive disorders ,uterine causes , sudden maternal collapse ,haemorrhage ,placenta previa and abruption ,cord prolapse ,bradycardia. (6)

(1-2)Research problem :

Increase incidence of emergency caesarean section,WHO that the rate of cesarean section should not exceed 10%to 15% in any country in recent years the rate of caesarean deliveries increased dramatically worldwide and many countries had exceeded the WHO recommended rate

(1-3) Research justification:

This study find the major causes of emergency caesarean section and causes of increased rate of emergency caesarean section and increase maternal death form caesarean section due to complication after caesarean section

(1-4) Research objective :

General objectiv :

To identify common causes of emergency caesarean section for women attending normal delivery in Atbara hospital 2018

Specific objective:

- To correlate between emergency caesarean section and baby size .
- To correlate between emergency caesarean section and age mother.
- To correlate between emergency caesarean section and multi gravid.
- To correlate between emergency caesarean section and prima gravid.
- To correlate between emergency caesarean section andmalpresentation .
- To asses antenatal care and it is relation will increased rate of emergency caesarean section

Chapter two