## 7- A Retrospective Study of Feto –Maternal Outcome in Premature Rupture of Membranes at Aswan University Hospital

**Background:** Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) is a challenging problem to the obstetricians. In the last three decades it has taken a new dimension because of identification of clinical risk factors and improved fetomaternal outcome due to better management.

Premature rupture of membranes is a common and important event in obstetrics. It has a major impact on fetal and maternal outcome, complicating the pregnancy leading to maternal and fetal complications, immediate risks such as cord prolapse, cord compression and placental abruptions, and later risks such as maternal or neonatal infection, as well as the use of interventions such as caesarean section and its complications

**Material and Methods:** A list of patients that had PROM admitted to Aswan University Hospital from January 1/2013 to December 31/2013. Diagnosed by history clinical examination and investigations. The case notes was retrieved from the medical records department. The data was entered in the computer for statistical analysis using one proprietary statistical package which is Statistical Packages for the Social Science (SPSS).

**Results:** incidence 10.85%, the average age 28.5 year . The patient's parity primigravida (25.47%), multiparas patients (52.47%) and grand multi-paras represent (22.05%) patients . Average gestational age 34 weeks. Caesarean section (38.27%) vaginal delivery61.72% . About the indications for caesarean section fetal distress 25.28%, failure to progress (40.4%) and previous caesarean section(s) (34.2%) Fetal complications, (NICU) admission 10.07%, respiratory distress (RD)2.28% , and neonatal sepsis 5.13% . maternal complications, Chorioamnitis 0.57%, postpartum heamorrage 11.59%, Puerperal pyrexia 8.55%

**Conclusions:** Individualized management of cases with Premature rupture of membranes depending on the gestational age and risk of complications is the best way to achieve a good fetomaternal outcome .

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