

Postpartum Minor Health Problems Encountered among Women and Neonates Undergoing Cesarean Section at Women's Health Center - Assiut University Hospital

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Abstract

Minor complications are more common than major complications when having a Cesarean Section (C.S) may affect either the mother or the infant. Maternal morbidity following C.S is estimated to be eight times greater than that following vaginal delivery. **objective:** to identify postnatal health problems experienced by women delivered by C.S. **Methods:** A prospective study design was adopted in this study to achieve the stated aim, a purposive sample of all puerperal women (n=330) puerperal women and their newborns' who had C.S delivery in the postpartum wards of Obstetrics Department, Women's Health Center, Assiut University Hospital, Egypt. The Women's Health Center. **Results:** minor problems were reported by 88.8% of the puerperal women. (during 1st visit) and 74.2% during 2nd visit. **Conclusion:** the overall incidence of minor health problems following C.S is occurred among the majority of women (89.0%).

Key Words: Cesarean Section (C.S), Health Problem, Postpartum, Minor Problems

Introduction

The postpartum is the most challenging time for the mothers who deliver caesarean babies, since it is one of the major surgeries where both mother and a baby can be at risk (Rock, 2005). The rate of Caesarean sections between 10% and 15% of all births in developed countries. In 2004, the Caesarean rate was about 20% in the United Kingdom, while the Canadian rate was 22.5% in 2001-2002 (Stephen, 2009).

More than 70% of maternal deaths occur in the postpartum period, especially in developing countries due to a number of problems, 77% of these complications occur during or shortly after childbirth (within 24 hours). Such as postpartum hemorrhage, puerperal infection and hypertensive disease (Jhon & Sons, 2007).

Women undergoing C.S have 5 to 20 folds greater risk for infection and other common complications such as fever, urinary tract infections, bacteremia, endometritis and thrombophlebitis, compared with a vaginal delivery (Jhon & Sons, 2007). Also the women experiencing C.S have reported higher levels of tiredness, breastfeeding problems, constipation, depression, headache, difficulty voiding, abnormal bleeding, urinary tract infection, abdominal pain, and vaginal discharge than their counterparts who had a spontaneous vaginal birth (Hannah, 2007). Skilled care and early identification of problems which arise during this period could reduce the incidence of deaths and disabilities, that is consider as a single

most important intervention for preventing maternal and newborn morbidities and mortalities .

Significance of the study

Cesarean section deliveries are more likely to be associated with increased mortality and morbidity both for mother and the baby compared to women who deliver vaginally (Alexander, 2006). The Egyptian Demographic Health Survey (EDHS) conducted in Egypt 2005 obtained information on the incidence of C.S. It showed that one-fifth (20.0%) of deliveries were by C.S. At Assuit, according to the registries of the University Hospital, C.S rate was 45.8% in 2010.

Thus there is critical need for early detection, monitoring and providing good quality care of postpartum health problems that can have devastating effect on the mother and her newborn during this period. In addition, improving nurses knowledge and skills related to nursing care in C.S is deemed necessary to mitigate the mortality and morbidity risks that may be encountered among parturient women and their newborn babies.

Aim of the study

The aim of this study was to identify postnatal health problems experienced by women delivered by C.S and her newborn, and to propose a nursing protocol to meet the needs of the post cesarean women during the puerperium.

Subject and methods

• **Research design:** A prospective study design was adopted in this study to achieve the stated aim.

• **Setting:** This study was conducted in the postpartum wards of Obstetrics Department, Women's Health Center, Assiut University Hospital, Egypt. The Women's Health Center **Sample:** A purposive sample of all puerperal women (n=330) puerperal women and their newborns' who had C.S delivery in the study settings were recruited for this study, according to the following criteria was recruited.

Inclusion criteria: Gestational age was more than 28 weeks, either primiparous or multiparous, whether elective or emergency, With any type of C.S.

Exclusion criteria: Presence of any psychological problems, women with perinatal and neonatal deaths

Tools of the study: Data collection was done through the use of the following tools:

1- Structured interviewing sheet:

This sheet was developed by the researcher to collect data related to :

• **Socio-demographic data. Obstetric profile, current antenatal condition and Current C.S delivery.**

2- Immediate Postpartum Assessment:

This part was developed by the researcher to collect data related to the condition of the woman immediately after delivery i.e. during the fourth stage of labor; until patient's discharge, as vital signs, intake and output, general and local condition of the mother as well as her new born.

3- Follow up sheet:

This sheet was used to record data related to postoperative period and any complications that have arisen. Follow up started during the first postnatal visit (12 days of the puerperium) and second visit (40 Day of the puerperium). Follow up sheet included patient's condition (vital signs, breasts, wound, uterus, lochia, perineum, lower extremities and elimination) and problems encountered. Newborn assessment, included assessment of vital signs, head, chest, abdomen, genitalia and skin condition was also done.

Administrative design.

• An official permission was granted by submission of an official letter from the Faculty of Nursing to the responsible authorities of the study setting to obtain the permission for data collection.

Field study

• Data collection took a period of nine months from the first of January 2010 to the end of September 2010. After getting the official permission the pilot testing of the study tools was done and analyzed

The present study was carried out through three phases as follows

1-Interview phase: in which all parturient women who were undergoing C.S were interviewed (structured interview) to collect data related to their socio-demographic characteristics, obstetric profile, current pregnancy and labor condition. Personal interview took 10 minutes for each one.

2-Assessment phase: In this phase, the researcher together with the on- duty physician started the examination of the parturient woman, immediately after the C.S delivery i.e. during the fourth stage of labor. Woman general and local condition was assessed; vital signs, uterus, lochia, intake and output...etc as well as the newborn condition. Problems encountered were recorded and reported.

3-Implementation of the Proposed Nursing Protocol: The implementation of the nursing protocol started during the assessment phase. Postnatal and newborn care was provided by the researcher during hospitalization and the protocol was tailored to meet each puerperal woman and her baby's needs during this stage.

• Then the investigator asked the woman to come as soon as possible to the clinic according to her reported problem to be managed properly or referred if needed. Women were followed up after their discharge, and asked to attend the out patient clinic on the "12th day" and the end of the puerperium" 40th day", whether they have problems or not.

• During these 2 contacts (Follow-up visits) the investigator assessed general condition of the mother such as (Vital signs, breast status, wound condition, uterus, lochia, perineum, nutritional status, elimination and hygiene) and her newborn as (cord condition, hygiene, feeding, sleeping and clothing) in the out patient clinic and asked her if she had any problem either for herself or her newborn and managed it or referred them if needed according to their problem. .

Results:

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of puerperal women

Sociodemographic characteristics	(N)	(%)
Age (mean+SD)	25.85+4.8155	
< 20	27	8.3
20-	213	64.5
30+	90	27.2
Occupation		
• Housewife	302	91.5
• Employer	28	8.5
Education		
• Illiterate	97	29.4
• Read and write	12	3.6
• Primary school	11	3.3
• Preparatory school	40	12.1
• Secondary school	124	37.6
• University	46	13.9
Residence		
• Urban area	90	27.3
• Rural area	240	72.7

Fig. 1 Type of C.S in both groups

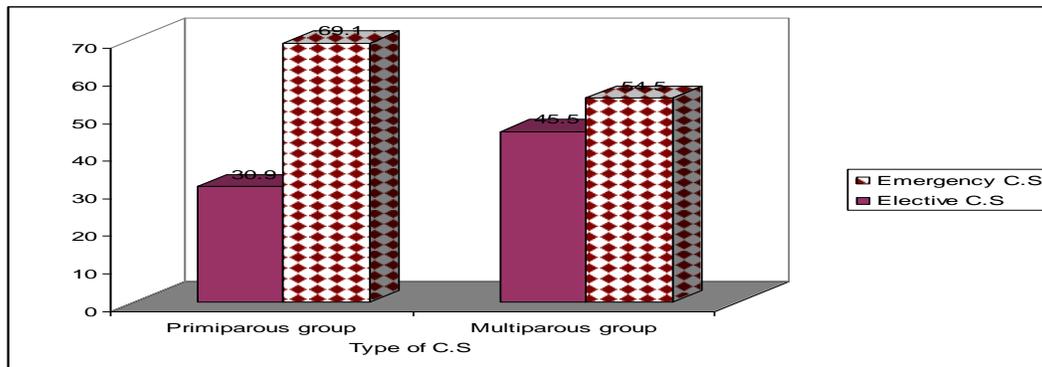


Fig. 2 Type of C.S in both groups

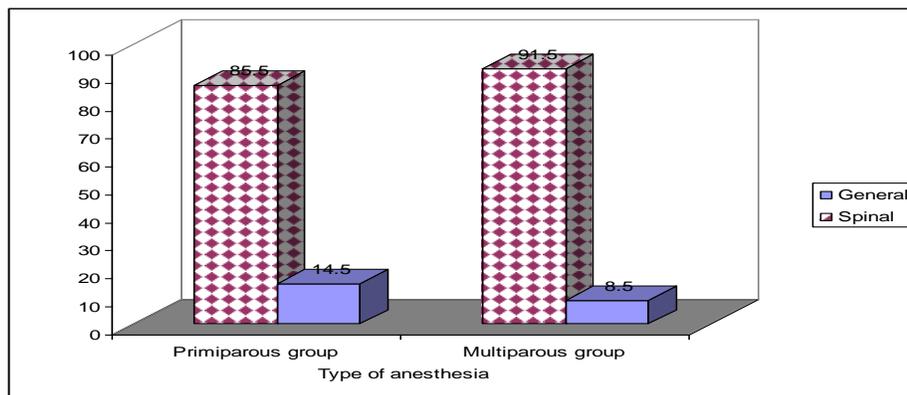


Table 2. Minor health problem encountered among the studied women:

Items	During hospitalization n=(330)		During 1 st visit n=(330)		During 2 nd visit n=(295)	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
1- Reported CS postpartum health problems						
• Yes	312	94.5	293	88.8	219	74.2
• No	18	5.5	37	11.2	76	25.8
2. Type of these problems @						
■ General problems	261	79.1	227	68.8	130	44.1
△ GIT problems	248	75.2	68	20.6	27	9.2
▣ Incision problems	163	49.4	183	55.5	55	18.6
□ Muscle skeletal problems	128	38.8	206	62.4	100	33.9
◇ Breast problems	45	13.6	68	20.6	27	9.2
+ Others	38	11.5	39	11.8	16	5.4

+ *Others (itching, leg pain/edema, dysurea/renal pain and hypotension and hypertension*

△ *GIT problems (nausea/ vomiting, abdominal distention /pain, constipation).*

■ *General problems (Fatigue, headache).*

□ *Muscle skeletal problems (Backache, neck/ shoulder pain)*

◇ *Breast problems (Cracked / sore nipple, Flat nipple Inverted nipple, mastitis and breast abscess, insufficient milk flow*

▣ *Incision problems (pain, tenderness/numbness around wound area, oozing of blood from the wound, skin rash, redness, separation of wound edges).*

@*Not mutually exclusive*

The minor health problem encountered among C.S puerperal women are displayed in

Table 3. Newborn health problems (during hospitalization) among both groups:

Newborn health problems	Primiparous group N (165)		Multiparous group N(165)		p.value
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	
1. Reported current newborn problems					
• Yes	87	52.7	85	51.5	0.866
• No	78	47.3	80	48.5	
2.Type of these problems					
• Physiological jaundice	40	24.2	33	20	0.764
• Pathological jaundice	0	0.0	0	0.0	
• Respiratory problems	32	19.4	36	21.8	
• Gastrointestinal problems	18	10.9	15	9.1	
• Congenital anomalies	2	1.2	3	1.8	
• Cord bleeding	0	0.0	0	0.0	
• Cord infection	1	0.6	0	0.0	
• Others	6	3.6	8	4.8	

Others (eye infection, hyperthermia, head injury, urine retention, polydactyl and Mongolian baby).

Some of newborn had more than one problem.

Table.4 Newborn health problems (during 1st visit) among both groups:

Newborn health problems (during 1 st visit)	Primiparous group N (165)		Multiparous group N(165)		p.value
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	
1.Reported newborn problems(during 1st visit)					0.425
• Yes	132	80.0	122	73.9	
• No	30	18.2	39	23.7	
• Die	3	1.8	4	2.4	
2.Type of these problems					0.084
• Physiological jaundice	55	33.3	39	23.6	
• Pathological jaundice	0	0.0	3	1.8	
• Respiratory problem	38	23	28	17	
• Constipation	34	20.6	29	17.6	
• Diarrhea	13	7.9	11	6.7	
• Vomiting	64	38.8	50	30.3	
• Abdominal distention	71	43	29	17.6	
• Colic	82	49.7	41	24.8	
• Cord bleeding	12	7.3	14	8.5	
• Cord infection	37	22.4	29	17.6	
• Delay in cord separation	54	32.7	30	18.2	
• Others	34	20.6	30	18.2	

Others(diaper rash, oral infection, skin rash, eye infection, umbilical hernia, dysurea/urine retention and hyperthermia). Some of newborn had more than one problem.

Table 5 Newborn health problems (during 2nd visit) among both groups

Newborn health problems(during 2 nd visit)	Primiparous group N (150)		Multiparous group N(145)		p.value
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	
1. Reported newborn problems(during 2nd visit)					*0.004
• Yes	110	73.3	125	86.2	
• No	40	26.7	18	12.4	
• Die	0	0.0	2	1.4	
2.Type of these problems					
• Jaundice	0	0.0	0	0.0	*0.001
• Respiratory problem	5	3	3	1.8	
• Constipation	4	2.4	4	2.4	
• Diarrhea	40	24.2	53	32.1	
• Vomiting	21	12.7	43	26.1	
• Abdominal distention	25	16.6	20	13.7	
• Colic	72	43.6	61	37	
• Cord infection	58	35.2	49	29.7	
• Oral infection	57	34.5	68	41.2	
• Eye infection	14	8.5	28	17	
• Others	47	28.5	27	16.4	

Others (diaper rash, dysurea/urine retention, skin rash, umbilical hernia and hyperthermia).

Some of newborn had more than one problem.

(15 women primiparous and 20 women multiparous defaulted from the second visit of follow-up).

()significant statistical difference.(p<0.05).*

Table 1. describes the sociodemographic characteristics of women in the study sample. About two thirds of women (64.5%) were between 20-30 years and more than one fourth (27.2%) of them were 30 years and more, with mean (SD) 25.85+4.8 years. Regarding education, the highest percentage had secondary or university education (51.5%), while 29.4% were illiterate. The majorities was housewives (91.5%) and were living in rural areas (72.7%).

Fig. 1 : This figure show that slightly more than half of women in both groups had an emergency C.S (69.1% vs. 54.5%) with significant statistical difference

Fig. 2: This figure illustrate that C.S order in multiparous group was more than one third of women underwent C.S for the second time (38.2%) followed by (32.7%) of them had C.S for the first time. While nearly less than one fourth of women had their third C.S and the rest of them had fourth and fifth C.S(10.3%).

table 2. The main problem was mostly the general problems (79.1%) as; fatigue and headache. Approximately equal proportion (75.2%) suffered from GIT problems such as; nausea and vomiting, abdominal distension and constipation during hospitalization .meanwhile during 1st visit the most commonly reported problems were that of general problems (68.8%) followed by muscle skeletal problems (62.4%), incisional problems (55.5%), breast problems (32.4%) and one fifth of the women (20.6%) having gastrointestinal problems.

In the 2nd visit more than two fifth of the studied women (44.1%) complained of general problems, followed by muscle skeletal problems (33.9%), incisional problems (18.6%) in the form of pain, tenderness/numbness around wound area, incision itching oozing of purulent fluid from the wound, skin rash/redness/hotness around the wound edges and separation of wound edges.

Table 3 shows that there were no significant statistical difference as regarding to newborn health problems among both groups and the most common types of these problems were physiological jaundice (24.2% vs. 20%) followed by respiratory problems (19.4% vs. 21.8%) and gastrointestinal problems (10.9% vs. 9.1%). The most common others problems that reported by among both groups were [eye infection (2.4%) vs. (3.6%) respectively.]

table 4 noticed that there were no significant statistical difference among both groups concerning to the newborn health problems (during 1st visit) . Additionally the most common types of these problems were [colic (49.7%), abdominal distention (43.0%) and vomiting (38.8%)] among newborn of primiparous women. Meanwhile [vomiting (30.0%),

colic (24.8%) and physiological jaundice (23.6%)] were the most common types of problems encountered among newborn of multiparous women. Also oral infection (9.6%) followed by diaper rash (7.2%) respectively were the most common others problems among both groups.

Table 5 : This table points to presence of significant statistical difference (0.001) among both groups as regarding to newborn health problems (during 2nd visit). Also demonstrates that the colic(43.6%), cord infection (35.2%) and oral infection (34.5%) were the most frequent problems repeated among primiparous group while in the other group oral infection (41.2%) followed by colic (37%) were the most common problems in this period. Diaper/skin rash (16.6% vs.13.7% respectively) were the most common others problems reported among both groups.

Discussion:

According to the present study findings, The majority of the studied women were housewives and living in rural areas. In the same line, these findings were also in congruence with **Mahmoud (2007) & Abd El-hamid (2006)**, who clarified that the highest percentage of women were housewives and living in rural area. This finding could be because women in rural areas have little access to antenatal care. According to the present study nearly more than half of women in both groups had an emergency C.S 69.1% vs. 54.5% with significant statistical difference. In congruence with these findings, **Abd El-hamid (2006) and Mahmoud (2007)**, have shown that the majority of C.S were emergency.

As for type of anesthesia, spinal anesthesia received by highest percentage of women 85.5% vs. 91.5%. But present study could not revealed any significant statistical difference among both groups. Similarly **Mahmoud (2007)**, reported that the majority of women 90.3% received spinal anesthesia. Also **Pitt (2001)**, who studied (post C.S complications) reported that one third of the sample 30% were received spinal anesthesia

The most common minor health problems encountered among women during hospitalization in the present study were the general problems (79.1%) followed by GIT problems, incision problems and muscle skeletal problems. **Eugene (2008)**, examined “Mothers reports of their postpartum experiences with pain” stratified by method of delivery and pointed that about 79 % of mothers who had a C.S experiencing pain from their surgery in the first 2 months after birth. **Kashaninia (2007)**, studied “the effect of discharge planning on physical status of Iranian mothers in the postpartum period” and found no significant differences were observed in some

others complications, such as abnormal nipple, nipple fissure, abnormal uterine size, dysuria, frequency and incontinence of urine, chronic fatigue and sleep disorders, and mothers' re-hospitalization rate at sixth week.

There were no significant statistical difference as regarding to newborn health problems among both groups as revealed in our study, and the most common types of these problems were physiological jaundice 24.2% vs. 20% followed by respiratory problems 19.4% vs. 21.8% and gastrointestinal problems 10.9% vs. 9.1%.

The present study revealed that there were significant statistical difference among both groups as regarding to newborn health problems (during 1st & 2nd visit) **Ransjo et al., (1998)**, reported in their study that the infant health problems pattern was similar in the both groups with no significance difference at day 42 postpartum

Conclusions :

The total incidence of minor problems occurred among the majority of women with early problems being more frequent compared to problems during 1st and 2nd visits.

Recommendations:

A training program for all nurses about postpartum health problems and postpartum care that needed for the women undergoing C.S and further studies in different settings were recommended in this study.

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