

36. REPEATED CESAREAN SECTION: CLINICAL ANATOMICAL ASPECTS AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES

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Introduction. Cesarean section is the most common practice surgery internationally. The World Health Organisation recommends keeping the incidence of cesarean section below 15%, however there has been a sharp increase in the number of births completed in the abdomen in the last decade. Numerous factors are involved in increasing the rate of cesarean operations that determine and characterise the trends of contemporary obstetrics.

Aim of study. Aimed to provide accurate information to counsel women about the risks of future pregnancies, and compare obstetric outcomes in patients with a single cesarean section and patients with multiple caesarean sections.

Methods and materials. Total 240 women who had cesarean sections were retrospectively reviewed. Of these, 120 had previously had two or more cesarean sections (multiple repeat cesarean section group) and 120 had first cesarean sections (control group).

Results. Once the woman chooses an elective cesarean section, it is known that the rate increases for the next births by cesarean section. The rate of adhesion processes, the time of surgery, ligation of the fallopian tubes is met with a higher incidence in the case of repeated cesarean operations compared to the first cesarean section

Conclusion. The risk of abnormal placentation, visceral injury, adhesion processes, increased with the number of multiple repeat cesarean sections.