

Investigation of infectious abortion and its complications in pregnant women  
admitted in Alavi hospital in Ardebil during 1390-1397

**Abstract**

**Background and Objective:** *Infection is one of the most common causes of maternal mortality. And mortality from miscarriage is actually caused by infection. A 1990 study of abortion deaths in the United States found that 62 percent of deaths were due to illegal abortions and 51 percent were due to infections. Infectious abortion is an abortion associated with infection with fever, endometritis, and parametritis. It is one of the most serious threats to women's health around the world. Infectious abortions and deaths from infectious abortions are rare in countries where abortion is legal, but are more common in many developing countries where it is illegal or inaccessible.*

**Methods:** *In this study, information about pregnant women admitted to Alavi Hospital in Ardabil city during the years 1390-97, who had an infectious abortion, was extracted from the women's hospital file and analyzed using statistical methods. The case of women who had an abortion in the first or second trimester of pregnancy and had at least two of the following were studied:*

**Results:** *The rate of infectious abortion in this study was 40 people per 50,000 live births, which was equivalent to 8 cases per 10,000 live births. The mean age of the women studied was  $32.58 \pm 5.35$  years. In most studies, the highest number of women in the gestational age group was over 13 weeks (50%), followed by 30% of pregnant women at 9-12 weeks of gestation, and finally the lowest number of women aged 8-4 weeks. they had. Most women admitted to pregnancy had more than three pregnancies due to an abortion. Among them, 5 (12.5%) of them had a first pregnancy and 7 (17.5%) had a previous pregnancy. About 80% of women had a fever, with the highest rates of clinical manifestations after fever, including vaginal bleeding, tachycardia, abdominal pain, vaginal discharge, body aches, and urinary incontinence, respectively. 52.5% of women had an open cervix at the time of referral, and 35% of women had a closed cervix. 45% of the women surveyed were hospitalized for less than 4 days and the remaining 55% were hospitalized for more than 4 days. Complications of infectious abortion included peritonitis, uterine rupture, septic shock, and DIC. Twenty-five percent of women had a miscarriage when they went to the doctor, and 35 percent had a miscarriage with a midwife using tools such as curettage and less.*

**Conclusion:** *Referral due to infectious abortion due to manipulation and its complications can be due to the use of induction drugs and safe methods for abortion, and it is not possible to judge the reduction of general induction statistics.*

**Keywords:** *Infectious abortion, gestational age, septic shock*