

The Comparison between three methods of misoprostol and isosorbide mononitrate and control; group for cervical dilatation in abortion under 20 weeks in Alavi hospital

Abstract

Background and Objective: Half of the world's population is made up of women, and it is natural that certain diseases of this group affect the entire human population. In the first trimester of pregnancy, 15 to 20 percent of pregnancies result in miscarriage. According to the National Center for Abortion Health, termination of pregnancy is less than 20 weeks, and this condition accounts for about 15% of pregnancies. Misoprostol is widely used for induction of labor in the second trimester; Therapies, early termination of pregnancy, duration of term delivery are used. The purpose of this study was to compare the effects of vaginal misoprostol and isosorbide mononitrate and control group on cervical spine preparation in patients under 20 weeks at Alavi Hospital in Ardabil.

Methods. 120 pregnant women with miscarriage were enrolled in the study. Rats were randomly divided into 3 groups: misoprostol, and isosorbide mononitrate and control group. And the effect of the drug on cervical dilatation, time needed for abortion, and drug side effects

Results: The mean age of patients in the misoprostol group was 29 ± 6.8 years and in the isosorbide group was 6 ± 26 years and in the control group was 32.5 ± 6.8 years. The interval of abortion was not significantly related to dilatation rate. Nausea, diarrhea, and fever were higher in the mesoprostol group. Headache in the isosorbide group was significantly higher than the other groups. The bleeding rate of misoprostol group was significantly higher than the other two groups

Conclusion. This study identifies isosorbide mononitrate as a suitable alternative to misoprostol.

Keywords: Misoprostol · Isosorbide Mononitrate · Abortion