Chapter 8

Cesarean Section and Surgical Techniques

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ABSTRACT

An increasing amount of deliveries in the Turkey are carried out by cesarean section. The method has changed little through the years but protection rates have improved significantly, primarily on account of improved preoperative planning. There's widespread debate about the advantages of cesarean section in contrast to vaginal delivery. It's crucial to keep excellent medical teaching as the amount of hard procedures is growing because of the increase in the speed of repeat cesarean sections. Surgical methods are reviewed along with problems linked to this typical procedure.(1) Protection of the mother and also price will be the two major areas of concern. Many scientific studies on the methods of executing a cesarean section have centered on lowering the working time, cost, wound infection and blood loss. Because cesarean section is essential, the most widely done operation in obstetrics, it's crucial that trainers and also trainees are acquainted with the fundamental medical methods which best practice has adhered to.(2)

INTRODUCTION

The cesarean birth rate ranges from 10% to 35% worldwide.(3) Caesarean section was practised over hundreds of years, though it's just lately become sufficiently protected that females are requiring it in the lack of various other indications. This has produced much controversy among health experts concerned in childbirth, besides the public. (4) The frequency of vaginal births is growing globally and in the country of ours in the recent past. The World Health Organization (WHO) suggests the cesarean rate shouldn't go over fifteen%. (5), (6) According to 2018 Ministry of Health statistics, yearbook of health data, cesarean sections among live births in Turkey was determined to be 54,9%. Primary Cesarean Sections

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The Joel Cohen opening reduces blood loss since it stays away from superficial epigastric vessels and also makes hemostasis unnecessary. This way of opening the abdominal wall also avoids damage to the urinary bladder (the transverse opening of the parietal peritoneum). The single layer maintenance of the uterus with non-locking sutures is better regarding wound healing to a locking closure than staying away from the ischemic necrosis. Amniotic fluid might be spilled in the abdomen since its bacteriostatic properties. (31) Leaving the parietal and visceral peritoneum opened prevents adhesion development. (32)

The Misgav Ladach technique of cesarean delivery may be the most uncomplicated and least traumatic medical method of the oldest main surgical intervention in the history of medicine. It's safe and efficient. It reduces working time, blood loss, postoperative febrile morbidity, analgesics required, duration of hospitalization, seriousness and frequency of the postoperative and intraoperative complications, and duration of natural recovery. Experiencing the moment we understood the Misgav Ladach procedure, it changes into inevitable that this approach be accepted when the standard for cesarean section.

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