

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF ISTHMOCELE AFTER CESAREAN SECTION: ASSESSMENT OF RISKS, CONSEQUENCES AND OPTIMAL CARE

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Relevance: Research activity in the field of isthmocele after cesarean section has increased significantly in recent years. An isthmocele, also known as a uterine cavity or uterine defect, is a cavity in the uterus that forms after an incision in the wall of the uterus during a caesarean section. Problems associated with isthmocele may include intermenstrual bleeding, painful menstruation, a lack of replenishment of the fertile environment for embryo implantation, and the risk of premature uterine wall rupture in the event of a subsequent pregnancy. Isthmoceles can vary in size and depth and may be asymptomatic or cause varying clinical manifestations. A review of the literature suggests that early diagnosis of isthmocele and timely treatment are important aspects of managing this complication after cesarean section.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the risks, consequences and optimal care for patients experiencing isthmocele problems after cesarean section. The study will examine the extent of the problem, the incidence of niches after caesarean section, risk factors and impact on the lives of patients. Various diagnostic methods such as hysteroscopy, ultrasound, and biomarkers that can be used to detect isthmocele will be reviewed.

Materials and Methods: Using data from this study, it will be possible to better understand the risks and consequences of isthmocele after cesarean section and develop optimal care and treatment strategies for patients experiencing this problem.

1. **Risks and complications:** The study should evaluate the various risks associated with CS surgery, such as bleeding, infection, thromboembolic complications, organ damage and long recovery period. It is also worth exploring possible psychological effects related to unmet expectations or emotional aspects associated with surgery.
2. **Consequences for the child:** The study should also evaluate the consequences of CS surgery for the child, such as the risk of developing respiratory problems, adjustment disorders, increased risk of allergic reactions and prolonged stay in the intensive care unit. It is also necessary to study issues related to breastfeeding and the connection between CS and possible disruption of this process.
3. **Optimal care:** Investigation and analysis of the isthmocele can also provide recommendations for optimal care and support for women after CS surgery. This may include approaches to wound care, pain management, rehabilitation, and psychological support to help women cope with the physical and emotional consequences of surgery.

Research results:

1. Risk assessment after caesarean section :
 - Possible complications such as infection, bleeding, thrombosis, etc.
 - Risk of repeat caesarean section in subsequent pregnancies.
 - Increased risk of developing uterine scar defects.

2. Assessing the consequences after a cesarean section :

- Increased risk of developing adhesions in the niche, which can lead to pain and reproductive health problems.
- Possible complications in subsequent births, such as incomplete dilation of the cervix, increased risk of bleeding and fetal distress.

3 . Optimal care after caesarean section :

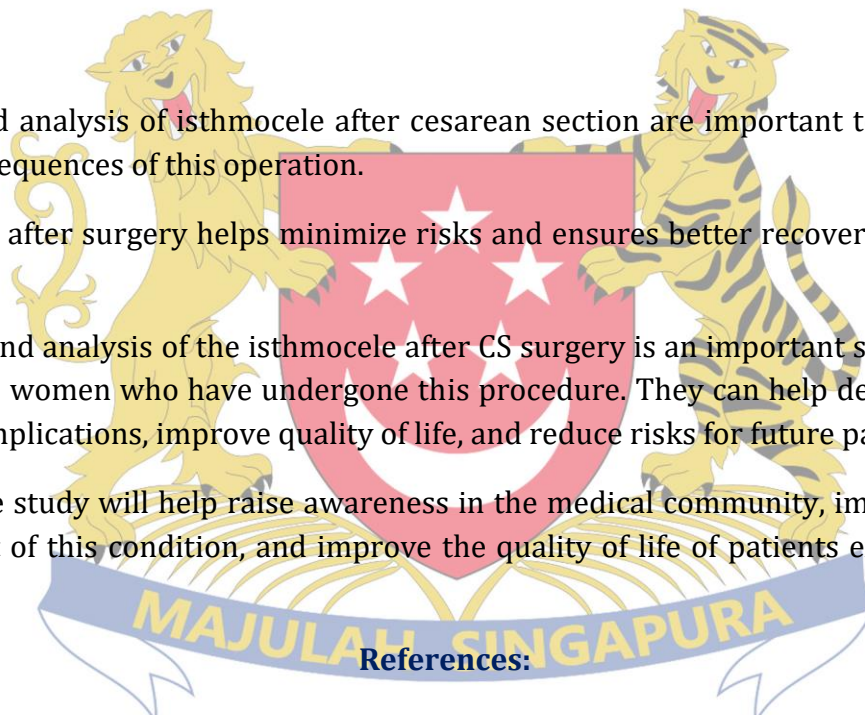
- Regular medical observation and monitoring of the isthmocele condition.
- Application of preventive measures to prevent infections and other complications.
- Physical exercises and rehabilitation programs to strengthen the abdominal and pelvic muscles.

Conclusion :

- Research and analysis of isthmocele after cesarean section are important to determine the risks and consequences of this operation.
- Optimal care after surgery helps minimize risks and ensures better recovery and health for women.

Examination and analysis of the isthmocele after CS surgery is an important step in providing quality care to women who have undergone this procedure. They can help develop strategies to prevent complications, improve quality of life, and reduce risks for future patients.

Ultimately, the study will help raise awareness in the medical community, improve diagnosis and treatment of this condition, and improve the quality of life of patients experiencing this problem.



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