DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended regimen for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage with misoprostol is a single dose of 600 mcg misoprostol orally administered during the third stage of labor.

Notes:

Currently, there is insufficient evidence to recommend a lower dose of misoprostol for PPH prevention in community-based settings. As more evidence becomes available on lower doses (ranging from 200-400mcg), these Instructions for Use will be reviewed and updated with information on an optimal dose.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Instructions for Use: Misoprostol for Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage. Expert review organized by Gynuity Health Projects. July 2007.

For more information, refer to www. gynuity.org

This document will be periodically reviewed and updated with current information and research developments.

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KULLANMA YÖNERGESÍ



POSTPARTUM KANAMANIN ÖNLENMESÍ ÍÇÍN MÍSOPROST OL

GENEL BÍLGÍ

Misoprostol bir prostaglandin E1 analoğudur. Genelde, steroid olmayan anti enflamatuvar ilaçların (NSAIDIar) kronik kullaniminda gastrik ülseri önlemek ve tedavi etmek için kullanılmaktadır. Uterus kontraksiyonlarını uyarmasından dolayı da postpartum kanamanın (PPK) önlenmesi amacıyla etiket dışı kullanılmaktadır. Doğum eyleminin üçüncü evresinin aktif yönetimi (AMTSL), PPK'nın azaltılması için kanıtlanmış bir yöntemdir. AMTSL, üçüncü evrede profilaktik uterotonik uygulanması, kontrollü kord traksiyonu ve uterus masajini kapsamaktadır. Geleneksel enjektabl uterotonik bulunmadığı durumlarda, misoprostolün PPK'nın önlenmesi amacıyla güvenli ve etkili biçimde kullanılabileceği araştırmalarla gösterilmiştir. Bu bilgi, oksitosinin bulunamadığı sağlik birimlerinde çalışan sağlık personeline rehberlik etmek için hazırlanmıştır.

ENDÍKASYON VE KULLANIM

Misoprostol, normal vajinal doğum sonrası postpartum kanamanın önlenmesi amacıyla kullanılabilmektedir.





Misoprostol PPK'nın önlenmesi amaciyla kullanildiginda, vajinal dogumdan sonra postpartum kan kaybinin azalmasinda etkilidir. Dogum eyleminin üçüncü evresinde proflaktik amaçla uterotonik kullanilmadigi durumlarla karsilastirildiginda misoprostol postpartum kan kaybini azaltmaktadir. Yapilan arastirmalarla misoprostolün etkinliginin oksitosinden daha az oldugunu ancak agizdan kullanilan ergometrin kadar iyi oldugu ortaya konmustur.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

History of allergy to misoprostol or other prostaglandins.

PRECAUTIONS

- Providers should confirm that there is no undiagnosed second twin before giving the misoprostol. If there is any uncertainty, or if the birth attendant is unqualified to make the decision, then misoprostol is best given after delivery of the placenta.
- Small amounts of misoprostol or its active metabolite may appear in breast milk. No adverse effects on nursing infants have been reported (Derman et al 2006).

EFFECTS AND SIDE EFFECTS

Prolonged or serious side effects are rare.

SHIVERING

Shivering is the most common side effect of misoprostol following its postpartum administration. It usually occurs within the first hour of taking misoprostol. This side effect is transient and will subside 2-6 hours after delivery.

FEVER

Fever is less common than shivering and does not necessarily indicate infection. Elevated body temperature is often preceded by shivering, peaks 1-2 hours after taking misoprostol, and gradually subsides within 2-8 hours. An antipyretic can be used for relief of fever, if needed. If fever or shivering persists beyond 24 hours, the woman should seek medical attention to rule out infection.

DIARRHEA, NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Diarrhea may also occur following administration of misoprostol but should resolve within a day. Nausea and vomiting may occur and will resolve 2 to 6 hours after taking misoprostol. An antiemetic can be used if needed.

CRAMPING

Cramping or painful uterine contractions, as commonly occurs after childbirth, usually begin within the first few hours and may begin as early as 30 minutes after misoprostol administration. Nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drugs or other analgesia can be used for pain relief without affecting the success of the method.

POSTPARTUM BLEEDING

Excessive bleeding, before or after placental delivery, should be referred immediately for additional care. Additional misoprostol should not be given within six hours of the initial dose.