Second Trimester Pregnancy Termination in Previous Cesarean Section Patients with Unfavorable Cervix: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial Comparing 3 Different Methods

Abstract

Background: Vaginal termination of second trimester pregnancy is usually performed when complications occur. In this study, we compared 3 methods of vaginal termination regarding time to effacement and delivery in addition to delivery success rate.

Methods: The study was carried at Tanta University starting from April 2016 for a duration of 6 months. In all, 90 patients with previous cesarean section having different indications for second trimester vaginal termination of pregnancy were enrolled in the study. We compared 3 methods: vaginal dinoprostone (PGE2), intracervical Foley’s catheter, and intracervical injection of hyaluronidase enzyme (Hyal). The 90 patients were randomly distributed into 3 groups, 30 patients in each group. Time to effacement, time to delivery, and success rate of induction were the outcome measures of the study.

Results: Time to effacement was 9.2 ± 3.3 hours in the Hyal group, 10.3 ± 1.5 hours in the PGE2 group, and 15.4 ± 4.5 hours in the Foley’s catheter group (P < .001). Time to delivery was 14.2 ± 3.5 hours in the PGE2 group, followed by the Hyal group (15.7 ± 1.7 hours) and the Foley’s group (20.12 ± 4.8 hours) (P < .001). Success rate was 96.7% in the Hyal group, 90.0% in the PGE2 group, and 80.0% in the Foley’s group.

Conclusion: The “Hyal” technique has the shortest time of effacement and better rate of success than the other 2 methods, but it does not give the shortest time to delivery.

Keywords: Cesarean section; Induction of labor; Intrauterine fetal death; Termination of pregnancy; Time to effacement; Vaginal termination

Introduction

Induction of labor (IOL) in previous cesarean section (SC) patients with unripe cervix represents a major challenge for obstetricians to avoid fetal and maternal complications which may be catastrophic. Termination of pregnancy (TOP) in second trimester by IOL is usually performed when complications occur, such as severe pre-eclampsia and ruptured membranes. The other common medical indications include uncontrolled hypertension, impaired renal functions, and malignancy anywhere requiring immediate management [1].

Women with previous CS had an increased risk of uterine rupture than patients with unscarred uterus, so IOL in these patients should be done after thorough and detailed counseling with both patient and their relatives [2].

Many studies evaluated different methods of labor induction when the cervix is unfavorable, including misoprostol, transcervical insertion of Foley’s catheter, double-balloon catheter, laminaria tents, and oxytocin intravenous drip. These methods were classified roughly into either pharmacological or mechanical methods [3,4].

Although misoprostol (PGE1) is widely used for labor induction, it has a high incidence of uterine hyperstimulation and subsequent rupture uterus which is a nightmare for misoprostol users, especially in women with CS, so misoprostol is not recommended in those patients.5,6 On the contrary, vaginal dinoprostone is safer and had less uterine hyperstimulation and less fetal distress, but is less effective than misoprostol and somewhat expensive [7].

Foley’s catheter is another procedure used for mechanical IOL, which involves transcervical insertion of Foley’s catheter: Foley’s catheter induces labor by both mechanical dilatation and stimulating endogenous release of prostaglandins [8,9].

Another new method for labor induction was tested at a low scale of populations, which is the intracervical injection of hyaluronidase. Hyaluronidase is an enzyme that increases hydrolysis of hyaluronic acid, decreases the tensile strength of cervical collagen, and hence promotes cervical softening and effacement [10].

Mechanical methods apply pressure on the internal cervical os, stretch the lower uterine segment, and increase local pro-
duction of prostaglandin. There is a lack of compelling evi-
dence suggesting increased risk of uterine rupture because mechanical
devices can also be readily removed when needed and are stable
at room temperature. Regarding the question of which IOL
method is suitable in women with prior CS, a recent Cochrane
review stated that there was insufficient infor-mation available to
conclude on the optimal method [4].

In this study, we compared 3 methods for second trimester
cervical ripening and termination of pregnancy in previous CS
patients with unripe cervix, which are vaginal dinoprostone,
intracervical Foley’s catheter, and intracervical injection of hya-
uronidase enzyme. We also compared time with delivery and
success rate between the 3 methodologies.

Patients and Methods

This study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics
and Gynecology, Tanta University, on patients attending both out-
patient and inpatient units. Study protocol was approved by the
Human Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta
University, before the study began. The study was held in the
period from April 1 to October 1, 2016. A total of 115 patients
signed informed consent (IC) and were screened for the study; 25
of them were excluded due to reasons shown in Figure 1. In all, 90
patients were enrolled in the study (Figure 1).

All women were thoroughly informed about the study aims
and discussion about the procedure, associated benefits and risks,
and assigned written consent.

Inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria were women with 1 lower transverse
cesarean scar, singleton pregnancy, second trimester (16 to
20 weeks), scar thickness 5mm measured by transabdominal
ultrasound, normally situated placenta, unfavorable cervix
(Bishop score <5), and intact fetal membranes (Table 1).

Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria were women with 2 or more previous
CS, classical CS, and previous uterine scar for gynecological
conditions, eg, myomectomy, hysterotomy, congenital uterine
abnormality, previous rupture uterus, uterine fibroids, pla-
centa previa, premature rupture of membranes, and suspected
chorioamnionitis (Table 2).

All patients were assessed by history taking and clinical
examinations and were investigated by routine investigation to
check for general condition. Abdominal ultrasound was done to
check for fetal presentation, number of fetuses, scar thickness,
placental location, and uterine anomalies or fibroids.

The 90 patients included in the study were randomized into
3 study groups according to sequence of computer-generated
block-random numbers.

Each group included 30 patients. These groups were as follows:

- Group I: vaginal dinoprostone, referred hereafter as “PGE2”;
- Group II: intracervical Foley’s catheter, referred hereafter as
  “Foley’s”;
- Group III: intracervical injection of hyaluronidase enzyme,
  referred hereafter as “Hyl.”

Intervention

In Group I, PGE2 3 mg tablet was applied every 12 hours as
a prostaglandin type to enhance cervical ripening and vaginal
termination of pregnancy. If spontaneous contractions occurred
every 2 minutes or if cervical score reached 9 or more, the next
dose was not administered. If there were no effective uterine
contractions after cervical score reaches 9, amniotomy with
oxytocin IV infusion was commenced at a rate of 1 mU/min, and
the infusion rate was doubled every 30 minutes until the uterine
contractions become regular at 3-minute interval. If 48 hours
passed without labor, it was considered method fail-ure, and in
this situation, CS was offered for the patient.

In Group II, Foley’s catheter no. 22 was inserted through the
cervix under aseptic technique and pushed by uterine sound
under ultrasound guide. The balloon was inflated by 30mL
normal saline, traction was applied to the catheter, and then it
was fixed by adhesive tape to the medial side of the thigh. If it
got loose, more traction was applied. The catheter was kept for
48 hours if spontaneous expulsion did not occur. The catheter
was removed earlier if there was spontaneous rupture of mem-
branes, excessive vaginal bleeding, scar tenderness, or patient
intolerance. After Foley’s catheter expulsion, amniotomy with
oxytocin IV infusion was commenced at a rate of 1 mU/min and
the infusion rate was doubled every 30 minutes until the uterine
contractions become regular at 3-minute interval. If catheter did
not enhance effacement of cervix or induce labor after 48 hours,
was removed and considered method failure, and under this
condition, we shift to CS.

In Group III, hyaluronidase enzyme (HylaGAN; Fidia
Farmaceutica SpA, Italy) was used, imported by Egyptian
Promoters Center for Pharmaceuticals, Cairo, which is sup-plied
in prefilled syringe in 20 mg/2 mL solution. [AQ: 2] A dose of
0.5 mm was injected intracervically at 12 o’clock or at 6 o’clock
position using 18G Disposable Spinal Needle. The pro-cedure was

Figure 1: Consort flow chart.

Citation: El-Halwagy AS, Dawood ASA (2017) Second Trimester Pregnancy Termination in Previous Cesarean Section Patients with Unfavorable Cervix: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial Comparing 3 Different Methods. Int J Preg & Chi Birth 3(4): 00070. DOI: 10.15406/ipcb.2017.03.00070
repeated every 12 hours for 48 hours. If labor occurred during the procedure or if a cervical score of 9 was reached, the next dose was not given and amniotomy with oxytocin IV infusion was done, but if labor did not occur after 48 hours, it was considered method failure and CS was done.

Table 1: Demographic data in the 3 groups.

| Variable | Group I: PGE2 | Group II: Foley’s | Group III: Hyal | P Value |
|----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Age      | 27.5 ± 5.4 (17–40) | 28.9 ± 5.9 (18–40) | 29.1 ± 3.7 (19–35) | 0.407   |
| BMI      | 26.7 ± 3.4 (19–34) | 27.2 ± 3.9 (20–40) | 27.5 ± 4.5 (19–35) | 0.739   |

Abbreviations: BMI: Body Mass Index; Foley’s: Intracervical Foley’s Catheter; Hyal: Intracervical Injection of Hyaluronidase Enzyme; PGE2: Vaginal Dinoprostone

Table 2: Time to effacement, time to delivery, and success rate in the 3 groups.

| Variable       | Group I: PGE2 | Group II: Foley’s | Group III: Hyal |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Time to Effacement, h | | | |
| Base           | 27            | 24                | 26              |
| 10.4 ± 1.5 (7.5–14.1) | 15.4 ± 4.7 (8.1–26.1) | 9.2 ± 3.4 (6.4–22.3) | |
| Time to Delivery, h | | | |
| Base           | 27            | 24                | 26              |
| 14.2 ± 3.6 (11.2–27.2) | 20.1 ± 4.8 (12.9–29.5) | 15.8 ± 1.8 (12.6–19.2) | |
| Success (Delivery) | | | |
| Base           | 30            | 30                | 30              |
| Success number | 27            | 24                | 29              |
| Success percent| 90            | 80                | 96.7            |

Abbreviations: Foley’s: Intracervical Foley’s Catheter; Hyal: Intracervical Injection of Hyaluronidase Enzyme; PGE2: Vaginal Dinoprostone Side effect was reported only in 1 case in group 1; no serious adverse events were reported

Labor was managed by the attending obstetrician and residents. Uterine activity and progress of labor were monitored by cardiotocography. The outcome parameters of the study were duration of time until effacement is reached (cervical score 9), induction to delivery interval, and rate of successful vaginal delivery.

Results

There were no significant difference

Discussion

Cohort studies suggest that for women who have had a previous cesarean birth and require IOL in a subsequent pregnancy, there are potential benefits and harms associated with the IOL. These benefits and harms may vary considerably with the method used to induce labor. Few studies addressed the hyaluronidase enzyme injection cervical ripening and termination of pregnancy. One of these studies, which had been done on 168 women comparing placebo with hyaluronidase enzyme injection, showed that IOL was achieved in 82% of patients treated with hyaluronidase enzyme compared with 51% in placebo [11]. From another perspective, we tried to investigate the safety of different vaginal termination of pregnancy methods in patients with previous 1 cesarean section scar in the second trimester.

In our study, we tried to compare the hyaluronidase enzyme injection (Hyal group), which is a method with limited data in the literature, with the other 2 standard methods for cervical ripening and termination of pregnancy. The primary objective of this study was to compare “time of effacement” between hyaluronidase enzyme injections and the other 2 well-known methods. “Time to delivery,” “success rate,” and “adverse events” were considered in the study as secondary objectives.

Time to effacement was 9.2 ± 3.3 hours in the Hyal group compared with 10.3 ± 1.5 hours in the PGE2 Group. The difference was statistically significant (P < .001) as shown in Figure 2. In addition, time to effacement was shorter than that of the Foley’s group (15.4 ± 4.5 hours). The difference was statistically significant (P < .001) as shown in Figure 3. Time to effacement was shorter in PGE2 than Foley’s group. The difference was statistically significant (P < .001).

Looking at “time to delivery,” it was found that the PGE2 group has shorter time (14.2 ± 3.5 hours) than the Hyal group (15.7 ± 1.7 hours), which is explained by the effect of PGE2 on uterine contractility plus its cervical ripening effect. The difference was statistically significant (P < .001) as shown in Figure 4.

“Time to delivery” was shorter with the Hyal Group than the Foley’s group (20.12 ± 4.8 hours). The difference was statistically significant (P < .001) as shown in Figure 5.
Success rate was 96.7 (29 of 30) in the Hyal group, 90.0% in the PGE2 group, and 80.0% in the Foley’s group (Figure 6). There was no statistical difference between the PGE2 group and both the Hyal and Foley’s groups (P < .05).

Adverse events were minimal; only 1 case in the PGE2 group (3.3%) had hyperstimulation, which was controlled by CS. No side effects were reported in the other 2 groups. No serious adverse events were reported.

Conclusion
We conclude that it is safe to go for vaginal termination of second trimester pregnancy in patients with previous 1 cesarean section scar with high success rate and minimal risk. The shortest “time to cervical effacement” and saving the patient from CS are achieved by applying the “Hyal” technique than the other 2 slandered methods: “PGE2” and “Foley’s.” However, applying the “Hyal” technique does not give the shortest time to delivery.

Acknowledgement
None.

Conflict of Interest
None.

References
1. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Obstetric Practice (2006) ACOG Committee Opinion No. 342: Induction of labor for vaginal birth after cesarean delivery. Obstet Gynecol 108(2): 465-468.
2. Ravasia D, Wood S, Pollard J (2000) Uterine rupture during induced...
Second Trimester Pregnancy Termination in Previous Cesarean Section Patients with Unfavorable Cervix: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial Comparing 3 Different Methods

3. Jozwiak M, Dodd J (2013) Methods of term labour induction for women with a previous cesarean section. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 3: CD009792.

4. Sananes N, Rodriguez M, Stora C, Pinton A, Fritz G, et al. (2014) Efficacy and safety of labour induction in patients with a single previous Caesarean section: a proposal for a clinical protocol. Arch Gynecol Obstet 290: 669-676.

5. Hofmeyr G, Gülmezoglu A, Pileggi C (2010) Vaginal misoprostol for cervical ripening and induction of labour. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 10: CD000941.

6. Austin S, Sanchez-Ramos L, Adair C (2010) Labor induction with intravaginal misoprostol compared with the dinoprostone vaginal insert: a systematic review and metaanalysis. Am J Obstet Gynecol 202(6): 624.e1-624.e9.

7. Hughes E, Kelly AJ, Kavanagh J (2001) Dinoprostone vaginal insert for cervical ripening and labor induction: a meta-analysis. Obstet Gynecol 97(5 Pt 2): 847-855.

8. Jozwiak M, Rengerink K, Benthem M, van Beek E, Dijkstra J, et al. (2011) Foley catheter versus vaginal prostaglandin E2 gel for induction of labour at term (PROBAAT trial): an open-label, randomised controlled trial. Lancet 378(9809): 2095-2103.

9. Vaknin Z, Kurzweil Y, Sherman D (2010) Foley catheter balloon vs locally applied prostaglandins for cervical ripening and labor induction: a systematic review and metaanalysis. Am J Obstet Gynecol 203(5): 418-429.

10. Byers B, Bytautiene E, Costantine M, Buhimschi CS, Buhimschi I, et al. (2010) Hyaluronidase modifies the biomechanical properties of the rat cervix and shortens the duration of labor independent of myometrial contractility. Am J Obstet Gynecol 203(6): 596.e1-596.e5.

11. Kavanagh J, Kelly AJ, Thomas J (2006) Hyaluronidase for cervical ripening and induction of labour. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2: CD003097.

Citation: El-Halwagy AS, Dawood ASA (2017) Second Trimester Pregnancy Termination in Previous Cesarean Section Patients with Unfavorable Cervix: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial Comparing 3 Different Methods. Int J Pregn & Chi Birth 3(4): 00070. DOI: 10.15406/ipcb.2017.03.00070