

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF M.T.P. WITH IMMEDIATE POSTABORTAL CU-T200 INSERTION AND M.T.P. ALONE

By

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## SUMMARY

One hundred patients were taken up and divided into two groups of 50 patients each, namely M.T.P. with immediate post-abortion insertion of Cu-T and M.T.P. alone. Patients were followed up for 3 months and complications were compared in each group. No case had any serious side effect. Though the complication of menstrual problems was statistically significant at the end of one month, it became insignificant at the end of 3 months. As the volunteers for M.T.P. are already in a better state of self-motivation for the use of some contraceptive method, it was concluded that IUCD should be advocated along with M.T.P. in immediate post-abortion period.

### *Introduction*

With the increased use of elective abortions for unplanned and unwanted pregnancies, it has been realised that the concomitant insertion of IUCD at the time of M.T.P. is more acceptable to the patients. Many authors (Lippe 1963) claim that immediate insertion of IUCD after M.T.P. causes higher incidence of bleeding, infection and expulsion. Hence the present study was undertaken with a view to compare the complications in two groups—M.T.P. with immediate post abortal IUCD insertion and M.T.P. alone.

### *Material and Methods*

100 cases were taken from the patients attending Gynec. and Obstet. O.P.D. of

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Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana and were divided into two groups of 50 patients each. Group A patients were those in whom Cu-T was inserted immediately on completion of M.T.P. Group B patients underwent M.T.P. alone. All the cases were followed for 3 months and observations regarding vaginal bleeding, backache, abdominal pain, vaginal discharge, expulsion, conception, need for removal of Cu-T and perforation of uterus were made.

### *Observations*

Table I shows event rates after 1 week follow-up. It shows that moderate to excessive bleeding occurred in 15 patients of Group A and 12 patients of Group B. Pain in abdomen was present in 9 cases of immediate post abortal Cu-T insertion cases as compared to 7 cases of M.T.P. alone.

TABLE I  
Event Rates After One Week

S. No.	Event	Group A		Group B	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Bleeding				
	Spotting	9	18	16	32
	Moderate	8	16	5	10
	Severe	7	14	7	14
2.	Backache	15	30	9	18
3.	Infection	—	—	2	4
4.	Pain in abdomen	9	18	7	14
5.	Vaginal				
	Discharge	3	6	3	6
6.	Expulsion	—	—	—	—
7.	Removal				
	Medical	1	2	—	—
	Social	—	—	—	—
8.	Perforation	0	0	—	—
9.	Conception	0	0	—	—

Table II shows event rates after one month. Here moderate to excessive vaginal bleeding was present in 36% cases of Group A in comparison to 16% of Group B. The results were statistically significant. Backache occurred in 20% cases of Group A as compared to 18% of Group B.

TABLE II  
Event Rates After One Month

S. No.	Event	Group A		Group B	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Bleeding				
	Spotting	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	7	14	6	12
	Severe	11	22	2	4
2.	Backache	10	20	9	18
3.	Infection	2	4	1	2
4.	Pain in abdomen	10	20	7	14
5.	Vaginal				
	Discharge	2	4	7	14
6.	Expulsion	2	4	—	—
7.	Removal				
	Medical	2	4	—	—
	Social	0	0	—	—
8.	Perforation	0	0	—	—
9.	Conception	0	0	—	—

Table III shows event rates after 3 months. Incidence of excessive bleeding decreased to 6% in Group A and 4% in Group B, and that of backache to 8% in Group A and 4% in Group B. The results were statistically insignificant. Cu-T had to be removed in 4 cases of Group A due to excessive bleeding. One case sought removal due to social reasons.

TABLE III  
Event Rates After 3 Months

S. No.	Event	Group A		Group B	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Bleeding				
	Spotting	0	0	0	0
	Moderate	2	4	2	4
	Severe	1	2	0	0
2.	Backache	4	8	2	4
3.	Infection	2	4	0	0
4.	Pain in abdomen	5	10	4	8
5.	Vaginal				
	Discharge	0	0	—	—
6.	Expulsion	1	2	—	—
7.	Removal				
	Medical	4	8	—	—
	Social	1	2	—	—
8.	Perforation	0	0	—	—
9.	Conception	0	0	—	—

#### Discussion

This study was carried out on 100 patients similar in age distribution, religion, education, rural-urban ratio, parity, occupation and socio-economic status.

Menstrual disorders, pain in abdomen backache and vaginal discharge were the main complications noted in both the groups. Incidence of each complication decreased remarkably with the passage of time. Though the incidence of menstrual disorders was significantly high in Group A as compared to Group B at one month follow up, it became insignificant at the end of 3 months.

Pain in abdomen occurred in 20% cases of:—



Group A as compared to 14% of Group B at 1 month follow up while its incidence was 10% in Group A and 8% in Group B at the end of three months Hue and Known (1974) reported pain abdomen in 8.3% cases of M.T.P. with Cu-T as compared to 7.8% of M.T.P. alone. The incidence of backache was similar in the two groups. Infection occurred in two cases of M.T.P. alone within one week and in no case from Group A. At one month it was present in 4% cases of Group A as compared to 2% of the group B. At the end of 3 months its incidence was 4% Group A and nil in Group B. Lower incidence in

group A within the first week after M.T.P. is probably due to the fact that patients having IUCD were more conscious and took antibiotics properly. There was no case of perforation of uterus and none of cases got pregnant while having Cu-T 200 in situ.

References

1. Known, H. Y. and Hue, K.: Am. J. Obstet. Gynec. 1974.
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