

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THIRD STAGE OF LABOUR WITH INTERNAL PBIICAL OXYTOCIN

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SUMMARY

The authors have been studying the third stage of labour for several years. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN on the third stage of labour. The study was conducted in a hospital with 1000 beds. The subjects were 100 women who were in the third stage of labour. The results showed that the use of internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN significantly reduced the time of the third stage of labour. The authors conclude that internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN is an effective and safe method for the active management of the third stage of labour.

1. INTRODUCTION

The third stage of labour is often defined as the period from the delivery of the placenta to the delivery of the fetus. The management of the third stage of labour is an important part of obstetric care. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN on the third stage of labour. The study was conducted in a hospital with 1000 beds. The subjects were 100 women who were in the third stage of labour. The results showed that the use of internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN significantly reduced the time of the third stage of labour.

Internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN is a synthetic oxytocin derivative. It is used to induce labour and to manage the third stage of labour. The study was conducted in a hospital with 1000 beds. The subjects were 100 women who were in the third stage of labour. The results showed that the use of internal PBIICAL OXYTOCIN significantly reduced the time of the third stage of labour.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

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The results of the study are given in Table I. The mean age of the primigravidae was 26.5 years and 25.5 years for the multiparous women. The mean duration of labour was 10.5 hours for the primigravidae and 7.5 hours for the multiparous women. The mean duration of labour was 10.5 hours for the primigravidae and 7.5 hours for the multiparous women. The mean duration of labour was 10.5 hours for the primigravidae and 7.5 hours for the multiparous women.

The results of the study are given in Table II. The mean duration of labour was 10.5 hours for the primigravidae and 7.5 hours for the multiparous women. The mean duration of labour was 10.5 hours for the primigravidae and 7.5 hours for the multiparous women. The mean duration of labour was 10.5 hours for the primigravidae and 7.5 hours for the multiparous women.

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Table I
Age Distribution

	Sallar Group	Oryzolia Group
20 Years or Less	12 (36%)	23 (46%)
21 to 30 Years	29 (30%)	25 (30%)
31 Years	03 (04%)	02 (04%)
Total	50	50

Table II
Duration of Third Stage of Labour

	Sallar Group	Oryzolia Group
Less than 5 min.	07 (14%)	28 (36%)
6 to 10 min.	33 (66%)	20 (40%)
11 min. and more	10 (20%)	02 (04%)
Total	50	50

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of aging on the ability to perform a complex task. The study was conducted with a group of 20 young adults and a group of 20 older adults. The young adults were between the ages of 18 and 25, and the older adults were between the ages of 65 and 80. The task was a complex motor task that required coordination and fine motor control. The results of the study showed that the older adults performed significantly worse than the young adults on the task. This suggests that aging has a negative effect on the ability to perform a complex motor task. The study also found that the older adults were slower to learn the task than the young adults. This suggests that aging also has a negative effect on the ability to learn a new task. The study was limited by the fact that it only included two groups of subjects. Future studies should include a larger number of groups to better understand the effects of aging on complex motor tasks.

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Age Group	Group	20 Years or Less	21 to 30 Years	31 Years
Young	20	18 (90%)	20 (100%)	22 (110%)
Older	20	10 (50%)	15 (75%)	18 (90%)

using their eyes. The study was limited by the fact that it only included two groups of subjects. Future studies should include a larger number of groups to better understand the effects of aging on complex motor tasks.

Age Group	Group	Less than 7 min	8 to 10 min	11 min and more
Young	20	07 (35%)	11 (55%)	10 (50%)
Older	20	03 (15%)	07 (35%)	10 (50%)