

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMMEDIATE POST ABORTAL AND INTERVAL INSERTION OF Cu-T 200

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SUMMARY

One hundred and two cases of immediate post abortal insertion of Cu-T 200 following suction evacuation and another 102 cases of interval insertion of Cu-T 200 were studied and the findings were compared. The overall incidences of side effects were slightly lower in post abortal group compared to interval group. The incidences of side effects like menstrual disorder, pain, leucorrhoea etc. were observed to be highest during first 3 months of insertion which gradually declined with passage of times. No serious side effects were observed in both groups, so this device may be advocated for insertion during immediate post abortal period.

Experience has shown that the concomittant insertions of Cu-T 200 at the time of M.T.P. is more acceptable to the patients who desire termination of unwanted and unplanned pregnancies. Immediate post abortal insertions of I.U.C.D. (Lippes' loop, Cu-T) were used and are still in use (Cu-T) inspite of some prevailing fears (Ishihama 1959, Lippes 1963). Many workers (Timonen et al

1974; Nag and Eduljee 1978; Sofat et al 1988) concluded that I.U.C.D. Cu-T should be advocated alongwith M.T.P. during immediate post abortal period.

To evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of immediate post abortal insertions of Cu-T 200, this study has been undertaken. Here 102 cases of post abortal insertion of Cu-T 200 following suction evacuation (Group A) and 102 cases of interval insertion of Cu-T 200 (Group B) were selected from family welfare planning clinic attached to Chittaranjan

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Table I
Months in use

	1-3 months		4-6 months		7-9 months		10-12 months		Total	
	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. A	Gr. B
Removal	9	12	6	2	-	1	1	1	16 15.6%	15 14.3%
Expulsion	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3 2.9%	6 5.8%
Menorrhagia	12	15	3	3	-	-	-	3	16 15.6%	18 17.6%
Spotting	20	22	-	5	2	4	2	2	12 11.7%	15 14.7%
Pain	7	9	2	4	-	-	2	-	11 10.7%	15 14.7%
Leucorrhoea	8	7	3	4	-	-	-	1	11 10.7%	12 11.7%

Seva Sadan, Calcutta during a period of 2 years from 1.1.91 to 31.12.92. They were followed up for 1 year on different parameters. All of the patients in both Group A and B belonged to 18-30 years of age and their number of children varied mostly from 1 to 3 in both groups, indicating that women of highest fertile period seek for termination of pregnancy as well as contraception* in larger numbers. The overall incidence of side effects in post abortal cases were slightly less than those of interval group (Table I). Table I analysis of side effects according to number, rate and duration of use.

COMMENTS

In this study expulsion rate in post abortal cases was observed to be low 2.9%, compared to 5.8% of interval group. Sofat et al (1988) reported the expulsion rate of 6% in their series. However higher expulsion rate of 10.1% and 8.5% were reported by Nag and Eduljee (1978) in post abortal and interval group respectively.

The rate of removal (15.6%) in post abortal group is slightly higher than that of interval group of (14.3%). This com-

parative higher rate was due to 6 cases of incomplete abortion (Table II). However Sofat et al (1988) reported a higher removal rate of 16% after 3 month's of use.

Abdominal pain was less (10.7%) in post abortal group compared to interval group (14.7%). A similar incidence (10.1%) was reported by Nag and Eduljee (1978)

In this study the incidence of menorrhagia is lower (15.6%) in post abortal group than interval group (17.6%), Nag and Eduljee (1978) reported a lower incidence of menorrhagia in post abortal group (14.8%) compared to interval group (27.6%). Sofat et al (1988) reported this incidence as 38% in 1st month and 6% in 3rd month.

Table II

Analysis of cases of removal according to cause

	Group A	Group B
Incomplete abortion	6	-
Menorrhagia	6	12
Pain	3	6
Personal reason (Tubectomy)	3	3

Table III

Analysis of the cases according to the length of menstrual cycle

	21-28 days	29-35 days	36-46 days	Remarks
Group A	30 (29.4%)	60 (58.8%)	3 (2.9%)	Removal within 1 month - 6 Expulsion - 3.
Group B	39 (38.2%)	51 (60%)	3 (2.9%)	Expulsion 3 Lactational Amenorrhoea - 6.

Spotting was observed in 11.7% of cases in post abortal group compared to 14.7% in interval group in this study. Sofat et al (1958) reported a higher incidence of spotting (18%). But a low incidence of 2.8% was reported by Bhargava et al (1978).

The incidence of white discharge in post abortal group was slightly lower (10.7%) compared to interval (11.7%) Nag and Eduljee (1978) also reported an equal incidence of 9% in post abortal and interval group in their series. Sofat et al (1988) reported this incidence as 10%.

Study of different side effects in post abortal group showed that maximum number of complications arose within first 3 months of insertion like interval group and their incidences decreased remarkably with the passage of time. Bhargava et al (1978) and Sofat et al (1988) also had the same opinion.

The continuation rate of the device in this study was higher in post abortal group i.e. 81.3% (83 cases) compared to interval group of 79.4% (81 cases). Similar observation of 83.7% in post abortal group and 77% in interval group was reported

Table IV

Analysis of cases according to the duration of menstrual flow

	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-8 days	9 + days	Remarks
Group A	9 (8.2%)	60 (58.8%)	21 (20.5%)	3 (2.9%)	Removal within 1 month - 6 Expulsion - 3.
Group B	-	66 (64.7%)	24 (23.5%)	3 (2.9%)	Expulsion 3 Lactational Amenorrhoea - 6

Table V

Analysis of endometrial histology in relation to clinical symptom in both group A and B (34 cases of each group)

Symptoms	Proliferative		Secretory	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B
Menorrhagia	5	6	1	1
Spotting	10	11	4	3
White discharge	8	6	1	2
Others	4	3	1	2

Table VI

Analysis of Results of cervical swab culture in both Group A and B
(34 cases of both groups)

	Before insertions		After insertions	
	Single organism	Mixed organism	Single organism	Mixed organism
Group A	-	34	6	28
Group B	-	34	4	30

by Nag and Eduljee (1978).

Slightly higher incidence of normal menstrual function both in duration and cycle compared to interval group was noted in this study (Table II & IV).

Here 4 cases (3.9%) in post abortal group and 3 cases (2.9%) in interval group showed Hb% less than 10 gm% indicating the effect of severe menorrhagia.

In the present series no differences in endometrial study was observed in both post abortal and interval group (Table V) and the side effects like menorrhagia, spotting etc. were mainly associated with oestrogenic vaginal smear and proliferative phases of endometrium.

Analysis of cervical swab culture (Table VI) showed mixed organisms in preinsertional vaginal flora in both Group A and Group B, in this study. But preponderance of single organism was noted in few cases amongst post insertional group like staph. aureous; ps. aeruginosa and E. Coli. ps. aeruginosa and strepto-

viridance showed lower incidence after insertion of device in both groups. In the mixed infection group besides above mentioned organisms, staph epidermis, strepto faecalis, Diptheriodes, B. Subtilis, Klebsiella etc. were also detected.

Not a single pregnancy or a case of perforation was detected in this study like that observed by Sofat et al (1988).

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