



Comparison of oral (20 µg 2 HOURLY) VERSUS VAGINAL (25 µg 6 HOURLY) MISOPROSTOL FOR INDUCTION OF LABOUR IN TERM PREGNANCIES

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Abstract:

Induction of labour is defined as the process of artificially stimulating the uterus to initiate the process of labour. Over the past several decades, the incidence of labour induction has continued to rise. In developed countries, the proportion of infants delivered at term following induction of labour, is as high as one in four deliveries.¹ Induction is widely carried out all over the world, in cases where continuation of pregnancy is considered hazardous to both the mother or to the fetus or both. Labour induction is considered as successful when it results in vaginal delivery. However when induction is performed on a patient with an unfavorable cervix, it is often difficult and can result in cesarean delivery



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Publications:

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