

Single vaginal dose of 800µg misoprostol for termination of first trimester spontaneous incomplete or missed miscarriage

Abstract

Background: Vaginal misoprostol have been used for of first trimester miscarriage. But studies are lacking an ideal effective dose, frequency and patient's satisfaction. This study was done to evaluate the effectiveness and side effects of a single vaginal dose of 800 µg misoprostol for termination of first trimester miscarriage.

Materials and methods: This study was conducted in the Women specialized hospital, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from October 2010 to May 2012. A prospective study was conducted for 100 pregnant women who were admitted to Women Specialized Hospital, Riyadh, with spontaneous incomplete or missed miscarriage. All admitted patients were given 800 µg of misoprostol as a single vaginal dose. Twenty-four hours after the first dose, patients were evaluated for whether they had a complete miscarriage, went for dilatation and curettage (D&C) or needed a second repeat dose. The mean time from induction to miscarriage, vaginal loss, side effects, and complications were evaluated.

Results: A total of 50 patients (50%) had aborted completely after the first dose within the first 24 hours and 5 patients (5%) after the second dose. The mean time to complete miscarriage after the first dose was 7±4.2 hours. The remaining 45 patients (45%) went for emergency D&C due to excessive bleeding and/or the gestational sac not being passed. There were significant reductions in pulse rate, systolic blood pressure and hemoglobin level post misoprostol administration. However, there was no significant difference in diastolic blood pressure and patients were satisfied.

Conclusion: Vaginal route misoprostol can be used safely to terminate first trimester spontaneous incomplete or missed miscarriages with acceptable rates of success and minimal side effects.

Keywords: misoprostol, termination of pregnancy, early pregnancy failure

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Introduction

Spontaneous miscarriage occurs in 15–20% of all clinically recognized pregnancies, of which 80% occur in the first trimester and 20% occur in the second trimester.¹ Incomplete and missed miscarriages can be managed expectantly, surgically, or with medical therapy.^{2–4} Expectant management works well and is convenient for some patients. However, it is more costly and less desirable to women who prefer immediate treatment.⁴ For pregnancies of less than 14 weeks gestation, surgical evacuation by dilatation and curettage (D&C) is the most commonly performed standard procedure.⁵ However, complications arise such as cervical injury, uterine perforation, life-threatening hemorrhage, post-surgical pelvic infection and anesthetic complications.^{6,7} Recently, the use of Prostaglandins for termination of first trimester miscarriage has become a safe, effective and less invasive alternative procedure.⁶ Prostaglandin E2 has been commonly used by many obstetricians for pregnancy termination, however, due to its high cost, its usage has declined. Synthetic Prostaglandin E1 (Misoprostol), a cheaper alternative medication, has also been effectively used for first and second trimester miscarriage termination.^{8,9} Misoprostol also known as Cytotec® has been approved by the US FDA for the prevention and treatment of gastric ulcers.⁸ Misoprostol was first used to induce abortion in Brazil by Barbosa & Arilha.¹⁰ Following

this discovery, several studies have proven its safety, acceptability and effectiveness for miscarriage termination with success rates of 40-90% versus 30-40% with expectant management.^{11,12} Several misoprostol dosages (200-800µg), regimens, settings (inpatient versus outpatient), routes (oral versus vaginal) and indications (incomplete or missed miscarriage) have been used to treat early pregnancy miscarriages.^{11–15} A Cochrane review included 19 randomized controlled trials on pregnancies less than 14 weeks and concluded that vaginal misoprostol shortens the time to expulsion when compared with placebo.¹⁶ Furthermore, recent randomized studies have shown that vaginal misoprostol of doses 400-800µg is highly effective, takes less time to expulsion and has less side effects than similar doses given orally.^{13–16} These studies on vaginal misoprostol for treatment of spontaneous first trimester pregnancy failure are still lacking an ideal profile for effective dose and frequency with acceptable side effects. The present prospective study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness, side effects and patient's satisfaction among inpatients who received a single vaginal dose of 800µg as management for first trimester spontaneous incomplete and missed miscarriages.

Materials and methods

This prospective clinical study was conducted in the Women Specialized Hospital, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh, Kingdom of

Saudi Arabia from October 2010 to May 2012. The study protocol was approved by the hospital Institutional Review Board. All patients who were admitted to the hospital for the management of incomplete or missed miscarriages were offered and consented to participate in the study protocol. The diagnosis was made after history evaluation, physical examination, and serial transvaginal ultrasound (TVS) and serial β-HCG levels. All women aged 18-40 years old, with a diagnosis of blighted ovum, missed or in complete miscarriage, between 6 and 13 weeks gestation and who agreed to participate were included in the study. Patients were excluded from the study if they had a history of prostaglandins allergy, asthma, hypertension, heart disease, renal or liver dysfunction, hemodynamic instability, septic miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy or trophoblastic disease. A total of 100 pregnant women who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the study. The indications for miscarriage termination were incomplete miscarriage (n=42), absence of an embryo/fetus cardiac activity (n=45) and an empty gestational sac (blighted ovum) (n=13). Patient demographic characteristics are depicted in Table 1. Clinical parameters, pulse rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure and temperature were recorded before and after misoprostol administration (Table 2). Gestational age was calculated from the first day of last menstrual cycle, pelvic examination and ultrasonogram assessment. All patients on admission had laboratory investigations, complete blood count, blood group and rhesus status, and coagulation profile. Patients were restricted nothing per oral and intravenous fluid was administered.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of the study population (n=100)

Demographic data	
Age (year)	30.6±6.6
Nulliparous	34 (34)
Multiparous	66 (66)
Gestational Age (week)	10±2.5

*Values are means±SD with (%) in parentheses.

Treatment protocol

All included patients received 800µg of misoprostol (Cytotec 200µg, Searle, High Wycombe, England) as a single vaginal dose consisting of four tablets of 200µg each. After inserting vaginal misoprostol in the posterior fornix, the patients were restricted to bed rest for 40 minutes and their vital signs, vaginal loss, side effects and complications were recorded at 2 hour intervals during the first 24 hours and after abortion. No additional co-interventions were used. Patients would receive intramuscular or intravenous narcotic agents for pain control. If side effects such as fever occurred, patients would receive acetaminophen 500-1,000mg orally. Success was defined as complete evacuation of the uterus without recourse to surgical intervention. Missed abortion was defined as ultrasound evidence of intact empty gestational sac or an embryo/fetus with no evidence

of fetal cardiac activity and closed cervical os. In cases of complete abortion, patients were assessed by clinical examination and the findings were confirmed by pelvic sonogram. In cases of incomplete abortion with excessive vaginal bleeding, emergency D&C was performed. In cases of incomplete abortion without excessive vaginal bleeding, patients were offered a second repeat dose or D&C. If complete abortion had not occurred or the gestational sac was still found 12 hours after the second dose, these cases were considered failure cases and patients were taken for D&C. Side effects such as pain, nausea, vomiting, fever, diarrhea, and prolonged and/or heavy bleeding were recorded and evaluated. The patients who had excessive bleeding and Hct≤30% were considered for blood transfusion. The initiation of abortion and the time interval from vaginal misoprostol insertion to complete expulsion of conceptus were evaluated and recorded by the on call obstetrician. All Rh-negative patients were given anti-D immuno prophylaxis after miscarriage before discharge. A brief questionnaires were given to all patients during and after the abortion in order to assess their experience and satisfaction with the medical regimen.

Data analyses

Statistical comparisons were performed with descriptive techniques and two-tailed t tests were used for continuous data. A paired t-test was used for comparison of pulse rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure and temperature before and after misoprostol administration. Fisher's exact and chi-square tests were used for categorical data and a P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 100 women completed the study and were eligible for final analysis. A total of 50 patients (50%) had aborted completely after the first vaginal dose within the first 24 hours and 5 patients (5%) after the second dose. The mean time to complete miscarriage after the first dose was 7±4.2 hours. There was no significant difference between patients who aborted following the first dose with a diagnosis of missed miscarriage (n=30) versus incomplete miscarriage (n=20) P=0.07, 95% CI: 0.9-5.4. A total of 38 patients (38%) went for emergency D & C due to excessive bleeding following the first misoprostol dose and 7 patients (7%) went for D & C after the second dose due to mild bleeding and due to the gestational sac not being passed. There were significant reductions in pulse rate, systolic blood pressure and hemoglobin level post misoprostol administration (Table 2). However, there was no significant difference in diastolic blood pressure (Table 2). There was a significant increase in temperature post misoprostol administration (Table 2). Side effects occurring within the first 24 hours are shown in Table 3. No uterine rupture was reported in our study and no patients required blood transfusion. Seventy one patients reported that they were satisfied with the medical treatment and regimen, and 29 patients reported they were unsatisfied (71% vs 29%) (P<0.001, 95% CI: 3.1-11.6).

Table 2 Comparing pre and post misoprostol parameters

Parameter	Pre Misoprostol	Post Misoprostol	P Value
Pulse per Minute	84±10.8	81±11.2	0.01
Temperature (°C)	36.9±0.5	37.1±0.5	0.001
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	112±11.0	110±10.8	0.04
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	66±7.0	65±7.0	0.1
Hemoglobin(g/dl)	12.3±1.3	11.4±1.2	0.001

Table 3 Side effects encountered within the first 48 hours (n=22/100)

Side effects	N (%)
Nausea/Vomiting	13(13)
Fever	6(6)
Bleeding	3(3)
Total	22(22)

Discussion

Misoprostol (Cytotec), a synthetic analog of prostaglandin E1, has been proven to be an effective, safe and cheap alternative to surgical evacuation, with varying adverse events and success rates. It can be given in both outpatient and inpatient settings. In this study we prospectively reviewed 100 patients who were diagnosed with incomplete or missed miscarriage at <14 weeks' gestation. All patients who were admitted to the hospital had a single vaginal misoprostol dose of 800 µg alone or with a repeat dose after 24 hours for a maximum of two doses (total of 1600µg). We had a total success rate (complete miscarriage) of 55%, within 48 hours. The remaining 45 patients who required D&C were considered failure cases with a rate of 45%. Our success rate of 55% is lower than previously reported success rates described by other studies of 60-90%, but similar to Ho PC et al.¹² who reported success rate of 50% using the vaginal route.¹² This is due to the shorter observation time following misoprostol administration for the first and the second doses (24-48 hours). Other studies used expectant times between 2 to 7 days before giving the second dose. Their higher success rates were probably due to more observation times being given to allow for complete spontaneous uterine expulsion and/or more frequent misoprostol doses. However, Ngoc et al.¹⁷ reported in a randomized study that their mean time from induction to expulsion was significantly longer than our study (13.5h versus 7.0 h, P<0.01) and patients required several medical visits.¹⁷ In a prospective study by Salakos et al.¹⁸ 800µg doses of vaginal misoprostol were given every 12 hours for a period of 36 hours (total of 2400µg) and the success rate was 91%.¹⁸ However, in their study the gestational age for miscarriage termination was less than our study (<9 weeks versus 13 weeks), a greater total dose was given and their side effects rate was significantly higher than our rate (93% versus 22%, P<0.001). Several studies reported the incidence of side effects as 25-90% while the overall incidence rate in the present study was only 22%.¹⁵⁻¹⁸ The need for curettage was high in our study 45%, but was comparable to the rates reported by others 43-62%.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Our higher curettage rate may be due to high false positive ultrasound reports, which may have overestimated the need for it.

In summary, administration of 800µg misoprostol vaginally every 24 hours for a maximum of two doses is effective, safe and associated with high patient satisfaction. It can be offered as a valid alternative to surgical evacuation for patients with incomplete or missed miscarriages at <14 weeks' gestation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, vaginal route misoprostol can be used safely to terminate first trimester spontaneous incomplete or missed miscarriages with acceptable rates of success and high patient satisfaction.

Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare there is no conflict of interests.

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