



COMMENTARY

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Surgical Expertise in Maternity: Types of Obstetric Surgeries and Their Indications

Pedro Lebica*

Department of Gynaecology, Laikipia University, Nyahururu, Kenya

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Description

Obstetric surgery refers to surgical procedures performed during pregnancy, childbirth, or the postpartum period. These procedures may be necessary to protect the health and well-being of the mother and the baby. Obstetric surgery can be life-saving in certain situations, and it has become an essential part of modern obstetrics. This study discusses about some common obstetric surgeries and their indications.

Cesarean section (C-section)

A cesarean section, or C-section, is a surgical procedure in which the baby is delivered through an incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus. C-sections are usually performed when vaginal delivery is not possible or would be unsafe for the mother or baby. Indications for a C-section may include a baby in breech position, fetal distress, multiple pregnancies, a narrow birth canal, or a previous C-section.

During a C-section, the mother is given anesthesia, and the doctor makes an incision in the lower abdomen. The uterus is then opened, and the baby is delivered through the incision. After the baby is delivered, the doctor will remove the placenta and close the incisions. C-sections are generally safe, but like any surgery, they carry some risks, such as bleeding, infection, and injury to nearby organs.

Hysterectomy

A hysterectomy is a surgical procedure in which the uterus is removed. This procedure is usually performed when there are no other options to treat a medical condition that affects the uterus, such as cancer, uterine fibroids, or severe endometriosis. Hysterectomies can be performed through an abdominal incision, a vaginal incision, or laparoscopically.

During a hysterectomy, the uterus is removed, and

sometimes the cervix and ovaries are also removed. After the procedure, the woman will no longer be able to get pregnant, and her periods will stop. Hysterectomies are major surgeries that carry some risks, such as bleeding, infection, and injury to nearby organs.

Myomectomy

A myomectomy is a surgical procedure in which uterine fibroids are removed. Uterine fibroids are non-cancerous growths in the uterus that can cause heavy bleeding, pelvic pain, and infertility. A myomectomy can be performed through an abdominal incision, a vaginal incision, or laparoscopically.

During a myomectomy, the doctor removes the fibroids while leaving the uterus intact. After the procedure, the woman can still get pregnant and have children. Myomectomies are generally safe, but like any surgery, they carry some risks, such as bleeding, infection, and injury to nearby organs.

Tubal ligation

Tubal ligation is a surgical procedure in which the fallopian tubes are cut, tied, or sealed. This procedure is a permanent form of birth control and is usually performed on women who do not want to have any more children.

During a tubal ligation, the doctor makes a small incision near the belly button and uses a laparoscope to locate the fallopian tubes. The tubes are then cut, tied, or sealed. Tubal ligation is generally safe, but like any surgery, it carries some risks, such as bleeding, infection, and injury to nearby organs.

Obstetric surgery has become an essential part of modern obstetrics, and it can be life-saving in certain situations. Cesarean sections, hysterectomies, myomectomies, and tubal ligations are some common obstetric surgeries that may be necessary to protect the health and well-being of the mother and baby.