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The uptake, outcome, and challenges of postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device: Sabah Women and Children's Hospital experience

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD) is a safe long-acting reversible contraception. We aimed to assess the uptake, outcome, and challenges of PPIUCD in Sabah Women and Children's Hospital. **Methods:** This is a two-year retrospective study between 2021 and 2022. The data was obtained from Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department records and analysed with……. (SPSS). **Results:** A total of 943 PPIUCDs were inserted which accounted for 3.4% of total delivery in this hospital. Five hundred and eight (54%) PPIUCDs were placed following vaginal delivery (VD), while four hundred thirty-five (46%) were inserted intra-operatively during caesarean section. Only 463 patients turned up for follow-up. The outcome of 480 patients (51%) was unknown since the health clinic did not provide follow-up information and the patients could not be reached. During follow-up, sixty-six (14%) patients experienced spontaneous expulsion of PPIUCD during the first six weeks postpartum, with the numbers for post-vaginal delivery and intra-caesarean groups were 45 and 22 respectively. During PPIUCD insertion follow-up, reported concerns include heavy menstrual bleeding, painful sexual intercourse, abdominal cramping, infection, and pregnancy with IUCD. **Conclusion:** The uptake of PPIUCD in this hospital is encouraging. The patients' failure to return for follow-up may be due to logistical obstacles or there is no complication noted or reason to seek medical attention. Possible contributing factors to the greater spontaneous expulsion in the group of post-vaginal delivery PPIUCD insertion group should be investigated further in the future.

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The effectiveness of Monofer in the treatment of maternal iron deficiency anemia (IDA) – Hospital Seberang Jaya experiences

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Maternal IDA is associated with depleted iron stores and deficient iron intake. Parenteral iron replenishes iron stores, leading to a rapid increase in haemoglobin. We aimed to determine the efficacy and safety of Monofer among pregnant women with IDA. **Methods:** Retrospective data of pregnant patients with IDA who received Monofer at Hospital Seberang Jaya, in the year 2022-2023, were collected. The findings were compared to women who received Venofer and Cosmofer in 2017/2018. **Results:** A total of twenty women received Monofer. An adverse event was reported in three patients (15%). All of them experienced difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath. Similar event and percentage were reported in Cosmofer group. Monofer infusion was discontinued in two patients. A mean Monofer dose of 715 ± 33 mg was administered (n=18). Hb increment within 2 weeks of infusion was 1.01 ± 0.19 g/dL (from 9.12 ± 0.13 g/dL to 10.14 ± 0.23 g/dL). The rate of haemoglobin increment was 0.07 ± 0.01 g/dL per day, which was lower than the other types of parenteral iron. During admission for delivery, the Monofer recorded mean haemoglobin of 11.67 ± 0.25 g/dL or an increment of 2.24 ± 0.22 g/dL from the baseline. **Conclusion:** Despite the convenience of a single-dose treatment and outpatient drug administration, Monofer showed a similar number of adverse events as Cosmofer. When compared to Venofer and Cosmofer, Monofer has lesser haemoglobin increment within two weeks of infusion. However, a bigger sample size is required for future studies.