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Fertility-sparing surgical management of maternal hemorrhage

Every day in the year 2015, about 830 women died of childbirth and pregnancy complications. Almost all these deaths occurred in low resource settings, and most could have been prevented. The primary causes of death were hemorrhage, hypertension and sepsis. The last two decades witnessed global efforts, including Public Health, clinical, academic, administrative and socio-economic, to save lives at birth, worldwide.

In a developing country, the risk of a woman dying of a maternal-related cause during her lifetime is about 33 times higher, compared to a woman living in a developed country. The number of women dying of complications during pregnancy and childbirth has decreased by 43%, from an estimated 532,000 deaths in the year 1990, down to 303,000 deaths in the year 2015, a testimonial that Global collaborative efforts “work”. Progress was achieved in the management of maternal Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) of vaginal birth and Cesarean section; however, less progress was attained in case of Pregnancy-related bacterial sepsis, including Puerperal sepsis and post-abortion sepsis, particularly unsafe abortion’s intra-uterine infection. Sepsis is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality, worldwide.

Introduced in the year 1999, Bakri SOS Tamponade Balloon, was the First uterine tamponade balloon system for the treatment of PPH. Multiple other devices followed, including: condom catheters, BT-Cath, ESM-UBT, Ebb balloon and Zhukovsky balloon. Successful outcome (hemorrhage control) without the need for additional treatments such as embolization, B-lynch compression, B-LUVS sutures, uterine-hypogastric artery ligation, hysterectomy were reported. All other treatments except embolization, required an open laparotomy surgery to control PPH. Tamponade devices’ complications of migration/expulsion, rupture/leakage, uterus perforation and infection were reported.

Biography

Younes Bakri is an obstetrician-gynecologist in Macon, Georgia and is affiliated with Navicent Health Medical Center. He received his medical degree from Mercer University School of Medicine and has been in practice for more than 20 years. He accepts several types of health insurance, listed below. He also speaks multiple languages, including Arabic.

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