Use of MTP kit (Mifepristone and Misoprostol combination pack) for 1st trimester MTP (up to 63 days) at GMERS Dharpur, Patan, Gujarat, India

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ABSTRACT

Background: MTP has been legalized in India since 1971. MTP pill (Medical abortion) refers for early pregnancy termination (usually before 9 week gestation) performed without any primary surgical interventions. This study was called out to measure its effectiveness and safety as an abortifacient drug.

Methods: This is a prospective study of 57 cases, conducted at OBSTETRIC and GYNECOLOGY Department, GMERS Medical College, Dharpur, Patan (N.G.) from April 2017 to April 2018.

Results: In present study, 61.4% women are of 20-30 years of age. Majority of women are (82.5%) of 2nd and 3rd para. Complete abortion was found in 91.2%. Incomplete abortion was in 7%. And there was no effect in 1.8%. Major side effects were bleeding (84.2%), abdominal pain (85.9%). Misoprostol related side effects are minimal.

Conclusions: The present observational study demonstrates that mifepristone and misoprostol combined therapy is an effective and well tolerated medication in Indian adult women (≥18 years) requiring medical termination of intrauterine pregnancy (MTP) up to 63 days’ gestation.

Keywords: Mifepristone and Misoprostol, MTP, MTP pill

INTRODUCTION

Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy before the fetus has attained viability, i.e. becomes capable of independent extra-uterine life. The term medical abortion refers to early pregnancy termination (usually before 9 weeks’ gestation) performed without primary surgical intervention and resulting from the use of abortion-inducing medications. When performed as per guidelines with success rate of 95 to 99.1

Drug Controller General of India approved the use of Mifepristone (in April 2002) and Misoprostole (in December 2006) for termination of pregnancy up to 49 days gestation period. In December 2008, Mifepristone + Misoprostol (1 tab of mifepristone 200mg and 4 tab of misoprostol 200 mcg each). Combipack was approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, Directorate General of Health Services for the medical termination of intrauterine pregnancy (MTP) for up to 63 days gestation.2

Federation of Obstetrics and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI) recommends close monitoring of distribution of drugs that are used for medical abortion and that the medical profession and pharmaceutical industry should exercise due diligence in the promotion and usage of drugs that are used for medical abortion.3 As per the MTP law of India, abortion pills can only be prescribed by registered medical practitioner.4
Mifepristone acts by binding to the progesterone receptor, thus inhibiting the effect of progesterone. The sensitivity of myometrium to exogenous progesterol is also increased by administration of Mifepristone. Thus, in early pregnancy, administration of Mifepristone results in regular uterine contractility and increased sensitivity of progesterol. Misoprostol is a synthetic prostaglandins E1 analogue and because of its uterotonic and cervical-ripening actions, Misoprostol is also widely used for various gynecological and obstetrical purposes, such as cervical ripening and induction of labour, for pretreatment of the cervix prior to surgical termination of pregnancy and, in combination with Mifepristone for medical abortion. Prostaglandins causes powerful contraction of uterus.

METHODS

This study was carried out at Obstetric and Gynecology Department, GMERS Medical college, Dharpur, Patan, (N.G.) from April 2017 to April 2018.

Inclusion criteria

Women who needed termination of pregnancy with live intrauterine pregnancy up to 63 days gestation, confirmed by ultrasound.

Exclusion criteria

- Pregnant women more than 63 days of gestation
- Previous allergic reaction to the drugs involved
- Severe anemia
- Pre-existing heart disease
- Undiagnosed adenexal mass
- Intrauterine device in place
- Chronic adrenal failure
- Renal or hepatic failure
- Porphyria and Hemorrhagic disorders
- With concurrent anticoagulant therapy
- Long-term corticosteroid therapy.

All the women were explained about the bleeding and some abdominal pain after taking the drug and all the women were explain about the surgical evacuation in case of incomplete abortion or if there is no effect of the drug. All women had timely access to appropriate emergency medical facilities, if arises.

Day 1 Tab. Mefipristone 200mg orally

Follow up on Day 2 Tab. Misoprost 400mcg orally given and advised to take another 400 mcg after 12 hours at home.

Follow up on day 14- for final confirmation by clinical examination and ultrasonographic scan that a complete termination of pregnancy had occurred.

Efficacy rates were determined as complete abortion rate, incomplete abortion rate or no response rate observed at Day 14. Based on the outcome of the treatment for each patient.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows majority of women seeking for MTP pill are of 20-35 years of age accounting for 80% of case study. Whereas 12.3% of women were between 15-19 years and 7% were 35-39 years.

Table 1: Age distribution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of women</th>
<th>No. (n=57)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 2, majority of women are 2nd and 3rd para about 82.5% of case study and about 12.3% cases are para 1 and 5.35% are having 4 or more children.

Table 2: Parity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parity of women</th>
<th>No. (n=57)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or more</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Table 3, age of gestation at the time of taking pill shows 40-49 days gestation carries 40% of case study and 50-63 days of gestation carries 35%. Early hospital visit (30-39days) consist of 24.6% of case study.

Table 3: Gestational age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of gestation (days)</th>
<th>No. (n=57)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 of success rate shows about 91.2% of cases all completely aborted when followed up on 14th day, confirmed by ultrasound scanning, only 7% of cases need surgical intervention due to incomplete abortion and only 1.8% cases have no effect, so surgical evacuation done.
According to Table 5, in present study, the main side effect is bleeding (84.2%) and pain related effects—Abd Pain (85.9%), backache (19.2%), headache (5.2%). With nausea (31.5%), and vomiting (19.2%). 7% had anxiety and 3.5% had sleeplessness may be due abortion related fear and nervousness. Loss of appetite in 8.7 and and diarrhea was in 10.5% of cases.

**DISCUSSION**

In India, MTP act was passed in 1971 to prevent unsafe and illegal abortion with the aim to reducing the maternal mortality and morbidity due to unsafe abortion. As per the guidelines for medical abortion in India, medical abortion is only offered only to those patients, who are ready for minimum three follow-up visits, can understand the instruction, ready for surgical procedure if failure or excessive bleeding, good family support and easy access to appropriate healthcare facility.

Present study shows majority of woman seeking for MTP pill are of 20-35yr ages accounting for 80% of case study. Whereas 12.3% patients were less then20 years, compare to study by Sarojini et al 3.8% patients were less than 19 years of age. Majority of woman are 2and 3rd para about 82.5% of case study about 12.3% case are para 1and 5.35% are having 4 or more children. Where in a study by Sarojini majority of patients were multigravida. Age of gestation shows 40-49day gestation carries 40% of case study and 50-63 day of gestation comprise of 35%. Early hospital visit (30-39days) consists of 24.6% case. Thus, majority of patients having 40-63 days consist of 75% cases.

In success rate, Present study Suggest about 91.2% of case all completely aborted when follow up on 14th day, confirm by ultrasound scanning. In a study by Ashok et al, overall success rate was 97.5% our success rate is comparable to study by Shivastava in 2006 in Nepal. success rate was 92.6%. Kathleen et al, in 2011 performed similar study and found success rate of 80%. Similarly Schaff et al reported success rate of 97% with 200mg mifepristone followed by 800 microgram misoprostol vaginally. In present study, only 7% of case need surgical intervention due to incomplete abortion which is slightly higher than 2.5% reported by Ashok et al. In a study by Sarojini et al, surgical evacuation required in 90.4% and 1-2% required surgical evacuation for heavy bleeding and 2-3% need surgical evacuation due to incomplete abortion. Schaff et al reported 2.4% surgical evacuation rate and spitz IM, and Bardin CW reported 14.65% surgical evacuation rate respectively.

In present study, only 1.8% case have no effect. which is higher than the 0.6% rate reported by Ashok et al Schaff et al reported 0.3% of cases have no effect at all. Ongoing pregnancy rate with a range of 0.8% to 1.5% has been reported by Spitz IM et al.

In side effects, endogenous prostaglandins induce uterine contractility and increase sensitivity of prostaglandins and leads to the uterine bleeding and disruption of placental function. present study Shows excessive bleeding 84.2%, abdominal pain 85.9%, nausea 31.5%, vomiting 19.2%, backache 19.2%, other side effects are very minimal. In a study by Sarojini et al, 69.3% patients reported bleeding. Vaginal bleeding and Uterine cramping are expected. In present study, pain related side effects are about abdominal pain 85.9%, backache 19.2% and headache5.2%. where as in study of Schaff et al, the abdominal cramping c was reported 36.9% - 91.8%. Pain related side effects like abdominal pain, backache, headache were experienced due to uterine contraction and misoprostol related side effects.

About Naushea and vomiting and diarrhoea, our study reported 31.5% and 19.2% and 10.5% respectively, in the study of Schaff et al, nausea was reported in 44.6 and 91.8%, where as in study of El-Refaey et al, its incidence reported was 70%, 44%, and 36% respectively. These were attributed due to misoprostol. The most frequent side effects reported in some studies are abdominal pain or discomfort (56%), nausea (54%), tiredness (50%) and breast pain (28%).

In present study, Anxiety, sleeplessness, and loss of appetite were experienced by many number of women. This could be due to mental health of women undergoing the abortion.

**CONCLUSION**

Medical abortion is effective and safe if carried out under medical supervision. The standard protocol followed by the hospital was oral administration of 200 mg Mifepristone followed by (24 hours later) oral administration of Misoprostol 800 mcg. The success rate of the combination was excellent and was found to be significantly associated with gestational age. Misoprostol related gastrointestinal side effects were minimal. Unwanted pregnancies due to failure of contraception were one of the noticeable reasons which was intervened and counselled properly.
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Conflict of interest: None declared
Ethical approval: The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee

REFERENCES


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