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Hyperthyroidism and Graves's Disease page 457

SATURDAY 31 MAY 1975

Pregnancy with an Intrauterine

T.	E	A	D	I	V	G	Α	R	TI	CL	ES
	-				•	•		_		\sim	

<u> </u>	e to Stress and Ulcers page 458 Do Little
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	crs? page 459 Chronic Paronychia page 460 c Treatment in Hirsutism page 461 A New ous Organisms page 462
PAPERS AND ORIGINALS	
Immune Status of Children with and without Severe Infection	
Anabolic Steroids in Athletics: Crossover Double-blind Tria	l on Weightlifters 467
Variations in Leucocyte Count during Menstrual Cycle BAR Circulating Immune Complexes in Schistosomiasis due to S	BURLEY
Vitamin D-resistant Rickets and 25-Hydroxycholecalciferol Oliguric Thrombotic Microangiopathy during the Fifth Mon	JAMES MANIS, ALEX NORMAN
Reduced Caloric Intake and Nicotinic Acid Provocation Test A. R. DAVIDSON, A. ROJAS-BUENO, R. P. H. THOMPSON, ROGER WILLIA	s in the Diagnosis of Gilbert's Syndrome MS. J. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE 480 up Study NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY 480 S. R. LANCER, L. F. GUTIERREZ, V. K. G. PILLAYFIVED 481
MEDICAL PRACTICE	.16 1 20 3975
Prospective Survey of Availability of Cadaveric Kidneys for Chronic Renal Failure in Nottingham and Requirements for S. L. DOMBEY, D. SAGAR, M. S. KNAPP	tion, and Laboratory Investigation to Diagnosis and . HARRISON, J. R. A. MITCHELL, J. S. PRICHARD, CAROL SEYMOUR. 486
CORRESPONDENCE—List of Contents	OBITUARY NOTICES 506
NEWS AND NOTES	BOOK REVIEWS 507
Epidemiology—Staphylococcus aureus Bacteraemia 510 Medicolegal—Patent Law and the Pharmaceutical Industry 510 Parliament—Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital 511 G.M.C. Statement—Recognition of Indian Medical Qualifications	SUPPLEMENT The Week

CORRESPONDENCE

D. C. Cameron, M. R. C. R. 500 S. R. Wealthall, M. R. 503 Reports (F. R. Allen) 50	Prostaglandin-induced Abortion and Cervical Incompetence M. P. Embrey, F.R.C.O.G	W. D. Alexander, M.R.C.P., and J. I. Evans, M.B. 501 Hospital Pharmacy Committees M. S. Knapp, M.D. 501 Social Work in General Practice G. Keele, M.R.C.G.P. 501 Prescribing Barbiturates F. S. Boffa, M.D. 502 Long-acting Phenothiazines J. A. Whitehead, M.R.C.PSYCH 502 S.I. Units G. H. Hall, F.R.C.P. 502 Drugs for Common Cancers G. A. Edelstyn, F.R.C.R., and others 502 Fibre Content of Bread C. L. Copeland 503 Dangers of Humidification of Inspired Air R. C. Browne, F.R.C.P. 503 Prevention of Overdoses P. M. Vicary, M.B. 503 Basic Science and Specialist Registration	Consultant Negotiations F. E. Weale, F.R.C.S.; J. H. E. Bergin, M.B.; L. D. Abrams, F.R.C.S., and others
D. C. Cameron, M.R.C.P	Oxyphenbutazone	Basic Science and Specialist Registration	

Correspondents are urged to write briefly so that readers may be offered as wide a selection of letters as possible. So many are now being received that the omission of some is inevitable. Letters should be signed personally by all their authors.

Prostaglandin-induced Abortion and Cervical Incompetence

SIR,—While the efficacy and relative safety of the method is increasingly accepted, some prominence has been given in recent months to the occurrence of cervicovaginal fistulae as a consequence of prostaglandin-induced midtrimester abortion. A recent communication by Murray¹ has highlighted another complication affecting the cervix which may result from a midtrimester abortion induced with prostaglandins—cervical incompetence in subsequent pregnancies. In view of this report it seems timely to record data relating to patients who have become pregnant following a previous prostaglandin-induced midtrimester abortion in this unit.

Among 307 patients followed up for 18 months or more after prostaglandin termina-

tion, 53 pregnancies have occurred in 46 patients; these include 27 term deliveries (with one stillbirth of unspecified gestation and aetiology), three pregnancies as yet undelivered, 13 repeat therapeutic abortions, eight spontaneous abortions, and one ectopic pregnancy.

The eight spontaneous abortions are analysed in the table. Of the five spontaneous first-trimester abortions, each has been followed by an uncomplicated full-term delivery. Of the three spontaneous second-trimester abortions, each was an unplanned pregnancy and none has been followed by a further pregnancy. In one of the latter there was clinical evidence suggestive of cervical incompetence, but it may be significant that

in this case vaginal aspiration termination of a 14-weeks' gestation preceded the pregnancy terminated by prostaglandins and, further, the prostaglandin induction/abortion interval was unusually short (34 hours).

Of the 26 fully documented full-term pregnancies, the mean gestation at the time of spontaneous labour (16 cases) was 40·2 weeks (range 37-42 weeks) and the mean duration of labour in all 26 cases was 9·7 hours (range 2-32 hours). No neonatal complications were encountered.

The implication of Murray's report is that the risk of subsequent cervical incompetence is particularly high following the intraamniotic administration of prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$. However, the presumption may not be justified, for the intra-amniotic route has been that most widely employed for second-trimester abortion, while $PGF_{2\alpha}$ has been used more frequently than PGE_2 because it is more readily available.

That there is some risk of subsequent incompetence of the cervix in any midtrimester abortion is accepted, but the risk is proportional to the degree of cervical trauma, and evidence of cervical incompetence occurring probably as a result of first-trimester vaginal termination has been documented.² The suggestion made by Murray of routine encirclage in subsequent pregnancy for all patients with a history of previous prostaglandin-induced abortion would, on the evidence at present available, seem unduly radical and not warranted.—I am, etc.,

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 Murray, J., Medical Journal of Australia, 1972, 2, 717.
 Wright, C. S. W., Campbell, S., and Beasley, V., Lancet, 1972, 1, 1278.

Eight Spontaneous Abortions after Previous Prostaglandin-induced Abortion

Patient	Parity	Gestation at Abortion (weeks)	Prostaglandin Used and Route of Administration	Prostaglandin Induction/ Abortion Interval (hours)	Gestation at Spontaneous Abortion (weeks)	Comments
1	0 + 0	18	E ₂ E.A.	10	8	Subsequent uncompli-
2 3 4 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 + 0 \\ 0 + 0 \\ 3 + 0 \\ 0 + 0 \end{array} $	16 14 22 18	$F_2\alpha$ I.V. E_2 E.A. $F_2\alpha$ E.A. E_2 E.A.	11¼ 10 22 18¾	7 8 8 11	cated term pregnancy """ """ "" Subsequent ectopic pregnancy followed by
6 7 8	5 + 0 0 + 1* 0 + 0	16 16 18	F ₂ α E.A. E ₂ E.A. F ₂ α I.A.	37½ 3¼ 27	22 23 24	term pregnancy Clinical evidence of cervical incompetence

^{*}Previous 14-week termination by vaginal aspiration. E.A. = extra-amniotic. I.A. = intra-amniotic. I.V. = intravenous.