Management of first trimester miscarriage using Gemeprost – A retrospective study

Nur Syuhaina AB¹, Nuha F¹, Izzatul Najwa I¹, Fatin Nabila J¹, Melor M¹, Sarah S¹, Khairul A¹, Rosmawati A¹, Ridzuan A¹, Soelar A², Baharudin I³

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kepala Batas Hospital (HKB), Penang, Malaysia, ²Clinical Research Centre, Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar, Malaysia, ³Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Spontaneous miscarriage occurs in about 10% of clinically identified pregnancies. It is a pregnancy loss before viability such as none/incomplete and missed miscarriages which require intervention to ensure complete evacuation of the product of conception (POC). Gemeprost (G) is a drug used in Kepala Batas Hospital (HKB) to soften and dilates the cervix. The objective of this study was to evaluate the outcome of the management of first trimester miscarriages using G prior to surgical evacuation of POC. Materials and Methods: Data of all pregnant patients in first trimester diagnosed with missed miscarriage and treated with G (Cervagem®) were collected from medical record HKB from December 2022 till December 2023. Evaluation on requirement for surgical evacuation was reviewed following G insertion period, side effects and surgical evacuation. Statistical data was analysed using SPSS software. Results: The success rate (complete evacuation of POC) after 4 hours of G insertion was only 21.3%. Majority (78.7%) of the patients required surgical procedure due to the none (72.3%) or incomplete (6.4%) evacuations. All studied parameters (age, BMI, parity and gestational age) had no significant difference between the two studied groups (P>0.05). Nevertheless, G did not offer complete evacuation of POC within 4 hours of insertion. Dosage and period of G insertion may be reviewed in order to reduce surgical evacuation. Conclusions: The dosage of G and period of insertion was not optimal for the management of first trimester miscarriage in this study. Bigger population need to be observed for the conclusive result.