

P5/58(1)

MEDICAL REPORT 1957.

During the year ending Dec. 31st. 1957, 602 patients were admitted to the hospital. Of these 485 were delivered of babies of which 19 were stillborn. Abortion accounted for 84 admissions while Toxaemia of Pregnancy was the cause of admission in 12. Five patients were admitted to await Caesarean Section and these were transferred to other hospitals. Sixteen patients were admitted who were not in labour.

On the district there were 146 deliveries so that the hospital was responsible for 631 confinements.

ABNORMAL PRESENTATIONS

BREECH PRESENTATION. Breech presentation occurred 12 times, an incidence of 2.5%.

There was one stillbirth.

FACE PRESENTATION. Face presentation occurred 4 times, an incidence of under 1 per cent.

There was one stillbirth.

SHOULDER PRESENTATION, Shoulder presentation in labour occurred twice. One was treated by internal version and one by Caesarean Section. Both babies lived.

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY. There were 5 sets of twins. One neonatal death occurred due to prematurity.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.

CAESAREAN SECTIONS. There were 6 Caesarean Sections. These were done in other hospitals. The indications were Contracted Pelvis 2, Shoulder Presentation 1, Placenta Praevia 1, Pre-eclamptic toxaemia 1, Aged Primigravida 1. All babies survived.

FORCEPS DELIVERIES. There were 35 forceps deliveries an incidence of around 7%.

Five infants were stillborn.

VERSIONS DURING LABOUR There was 1 version during labour. The baby survived.

MANUAL REMOVAL OF THE PLACENTA. Manual removal of the placenta was carried out 8 times.

There were no morbid puerperiums.

MATERNAL DISEASES DURING PREGNANCY.

ABORTION. Abortion accounted for 84 admissions. Fourteen were threatened and the pregnancy continued, 32 completed themselves spontaneously while 38 were curetted.

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. This accounted for 12 cases. Three infants were stillborn.

PLACENTA PRAEVIA. Six patients had Placenta Praevia. There were 2 stillbirths.

Five were delivered vaginally and one by Caesarean Section.

ACCIDENTAL HAEMORRHAGE. There were 2 cases of accidental haemorrhage. Both were mild and the infants survived.

INFECTIONS. There was one case of Pneumonia and one of severe bronchitis. There was no case of severe birth canal infection.

POST PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE. There were 4 cases of post partum haemorrhage. All responded to treatment.

INFANT SECTION

STILLBIRTHS. There were 24 stillbirths giving an incidence of 5%. The causes stated were as follows, Anencephalic foetus 5, Rhesus incompatibility 3, Pre-eclamptic toxæmia 3, Post Maturity 3, Prolapse of the cord 2, Placenta Praevia 2, Breech Delivery 1. The remaining 5 were of unknown cause.

NAONATAL DEATHS. There were 7 neonatal deaths. One baby was Rhesus sensitized, the remainder were Premature and died of Atelectasis.

P5/58(2)

MEDICAL REPORT 1958.

During the year ending Dec. 31st. 1958, 625 patients were admitted to the hospital. There were 489 deliveries among which were 15 stillbirths. On the district 124 patients were delivered in their own homes so that the hospital was responsible for 613 confinements. *Attendances at the outpatients numbered 721.*

ABNORMAL PRESENTATIONS

BREECH PRESENTATION. There were 10 Breech deliveries, an incidence of 4%. One baby was stillborn.

FACE PRESENTATION. Face presentation occurred 3 times an incidence of 0.6%. All babies lived.

SHOULDER PRESENTATION. There was one case. The baby was stillborn.

PRESENTATION & PROLAPSE OF THE CORD. There was one case of prolapse of the cord in labour. Treatment was by internal version followed by Breech delivery. The baby survived.

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY. There were 5 sets of twins. One set were premature & both died.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.

CAESAREAN SECTIONS:- Four patients were delivered by Caesarean Section. The indications were Placenta Praevia 3. Small Pelvis & repeat operation 1. Of the 4 operations 3 were performed in other hospitals.

CAESAREAN HYSTERECTOMY. One patient had Caesarean Hysterectomy in another hospital because of rupture of the uterus.

FORCEPS DELIVERIES. There were 34 Forceps deliveries. All babies survived.

VERSIONS DURING LABOUR. There were 2 versions during labour. One baby was stillborn.

MANUAL REMOVAL OF THE PLACENTA. Manual removal was carried out 6 times. Four were patients delivered in the hospital while 2 were delivered outside & admitted with retained placenta. There were no morbid puerperiums.

MATERNAL DISEASES DURING PREGNANCY.

ABORTION. Abortion accounted for 81 admissions. Thirty two were threatened, 8 completed themselves. The remaining 41 were inevitable or incomplete & were curetted.

PLACENTA PRAEVIA. There were 5 cases of Placenta Praevia. Two were vaginal deliveries & 3 had Caesarean Section. These were removed to other hospitals.

ACCIDENTAL HAEMORRHAGE. There were 2 cases. Both were followed by premature labour & with foetal neonatal death in both.

PRE-ECLAMPTIC TOXAEMIA. There were 9 cases treated for Pre-eclamptic toxemia. Five of the infants were stillborn and there was 1 neonatal death.

PLACENTA PRAEVIA. There were 5 cases. ^{all} These were treated by Caesarean Section & had vaginal deliveries. All infants survived.

HEART DISEASE There were 2 cases of heart disease in pregnancy. One was transferred to another hospital.

ECTOPIC PREGNANCY. One patient was admitted with Ectopic Pregnancy & was transferred to another hospital.

POST PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE Eleven patients had post partum haemorrhage. All responded to treatment.

INFANT SECTION

STILLBIRTHS. There were 15 stillbirths. Five were the result of Pre-eclamptic toxemia, 3 were Rhesus sensitized, 2 were Anencephalic, 1 was the result of breech delivery & one followed internal version. The remaining 4 were attributed to prolonged labour and post maturity.

NEONATAL DEATHS. There were 11 neonatal deaths. ^{Three} They were attributed to Atelectasis & Prematurity. 2 to accidental haemorrhage, 2 had Congenital Heart Disease, 2 had Spina-Bifida, 1 had Pneumonia & 1 was Rhesus sensitized.

PS/58(9)

MEDICAL REPORT 1959

During the year ending December 31st 1959, 534 patients were admitted to the hospital. There were 437 deliveries among which were 18 stillbirths. On the district 129 patients were delivered in their own homes, so that the hospital was responsible for 566 confinements. The number of out patients attendances was 506.

ABNORMAL PRESENTATIONS

BREECH PRESENTATION.

There were 13 Breech deliveries, 4 were stillborn and there was one neonatal death. However, these were all complicated, 3 were premature, 1 was anencephalic and 1 had spina bifida.

SHOULDER PRESENTATION.

There were 4 cases. One baby was stillborn.

PROLAPSE OF THE CORD.

There was 1 case which occurred in labour. Treatment was by internal version and breech delivery. The baby survived.

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY.

There were 9 sets of twins. One baby was stillborn.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURES.

CAESAREAN SECTION.

Eleven patients were treated by Caesarean Section. The indications were - Disproportion 6, Transverse lie 1, Toxaemia 1, Placenta Praevia 2, Accidental Haemorrhage 1. Four of the operations were done at other hospitals. One infant died due to antipartum haemorrhage.

FORCEPS.

There were 33 Forceps deliveries. Two babies were lost. One was dead long before delivery and one died following difficult forceps delivery.

VERSIONS DURING LABOUR.

There were 2 versions during labour. One baby was stillborn.

MANUAL REMOVALS.

There were 2 manual removals.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

There were 3 vaginal repair operations and 1 curettage.

P5/58(5)

MATERNAL DISEASES DURING PREGNANCY.

ABORTION.

Abortions accounted for 84 admissions. Twenty eight were threatened, 7 completed themselves. and 48 were inevitable and incomplete and were curetted. There was one missed abortion.

PLACENTA PRAEVIA

There were 2 cases. Both were transferred to other hospitals.

ACCIDENTAL HAEMORRHAGE

There were 5 cases. One case was of the severe concealed type. The mother recovered. Three were moderate and one was mild. Four infants were stillborn.

RE-ECLAMPTIC TOXAEMIA.

There were five cases. No case had a fit.

POST PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

There were 2 cases, neither was severe.

INFECTIONS.

There was no case of severe maternal infection.

INFANT SECTION

STILLBIRTHS.

There were 20 stillbirths. Four were associated with accidental haemorrhage, 2 had Rhesus incompatibility, in 3 the infant was dead some time before admission., 1 was due to severe toxemia, 1 to placenta praevia, 1 to knot in the chord, 1 to intracranial haemorrhage, 1 to hydrocephalus, 1 to prematurity, and in 5 the cause is not stated.

NAONATAL DEATHS.

There were 3 neonatal deaths. All were associated with prematurity and all were under 4lbs. weight.

P5758(6)

MEDICAL REPORT 1960

During the year ending December 31st 1960, 378 patients were admitted. There were 267 deliveries, and 20 Stillbirths. On the District 139 were delivered in their homes so that the hospital was responsible for 406 confinements. There were 541 attendances at Outpatients.

ABNORMAL PRESENTATIONS.

BREECH

There were 5 Breech deliveries, one was stillborn and one died in the neonatal period... These were complicated, both being very premature.

SHOULDER

There were 2 cases. One had placenta praevia. and was treated by Caesarean operation, the other was treated by internal version with live infant.

MULTIPLE PREGNANCY

There were 5 cases of twins and all the infants survived.

CAESAREAN SECTION

Six patients had this operation. The indications were, Disproportion 2, Repeat Operation 2, Transverse lie and Placenta praevia 1, Rhesus Rhesus Incompatability 1, . Four of the operations were done in other hospitals.

FORCEPS.

THERE were 22 cases.

VERSIONS DURING LABOUR. There was 1 case. The infant survived.

MANUAL REMOVAL OF PLACENTA. There was 1 case.

DISTRUCTIVE PROCEDURES

There was one case in which the aftercoming head was perforated because of hydro-cephalus.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

THERE were 2 total hysterectomies, 3 Manchester repair operations, 1 ventro suspensun and 2 curettages on non expectant patients.

PS/58(7)

MATERNAL DISEASES DURING PREGNANCY.

ABORTION.

Abortions accounted for 81 admissions. Twenty four were threatened, 5 completed themselves. The remaining 52 were inevitable or incomplete and were curetted.

PLACENTA PRAEVIA.

There were 3 cases of Placenta Praevia. Two were treated by Caesarean Section and one had spontaneous delivery, and the infant died.

ACCIDENTAL HAEMORRHAGE

There were 5 cases. Four were not severe. One case was of the severe concealed type. The infant was stillborn. The mother developed anuria and was transferred to Jervis St. Hosp. Dublin, to have the benefit of the artificial kidney. In spite of this she died after 7 days. Of the 4 milder cases 3 infants were lost because of prematurity.

RE-ECLAMPTIC TOXAEMIA

There were 6 cases. Three infants were still-born.

POST PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE. There were 3 severe cases and these responded to treatment.

INFECTIONS.

There was 1 case of severe urinary tract infection at 17 weeks. There was no case of birth canal infection.

INFANT SECTION

STILLBIRTHS

There were 18 Stillbirths. ~~Th~~^{Two} were due to Toxaemia, 2 followed premature breech delivery, 1 was due to rhesus sensitization, 1 followed internal version, 2 were anencephalic, 1 was due to placental insufficiency in 1 twin, 1 followed severe A.P.H. and in 1 the cause was not known.

NEONATAL DEATHS.

There were 10 Neonatal deaths. Eight were due to Atelectasis and Prematurity, one had spina bifida, and one followed difficult forceps delivery. Of the eight due to prematurity, 4 had an added complication of ante partum haemorrhage.

The number of patients confined in the Hospital remained fairly constant during the years 1957, '58, and '59. The decline in 1960 is attributed to the opening of the Regional Maternity Hospital. The form of presentation of the Medical Report is a simple one and while some headings are excluded, it gives a reasonable survey of the work done considering the information available. Large numbers attended the ante natal clinic and many poorly nourished patients benefited from vitamin and mineral supplements.

On reviewing the results, the incidence of malpresentations, operative deliveries, etc compares with that found in most hospital reports. The number of stillbirths is very high. This is due in part to the fact that many patients were sent in because of intrauterine death of the foetus. The number of abortion cases treated was high, as the Hospital has always received a big number of these cases

It has been unfortunately the custom to transfer patients from the Hospital for Caesarean Sections. This has always seemed a bad arrangement and an effort has been made to provide facilities necessary for carrying out such operations.

The Hospital has been fortunate in its nursing Staff and the thanks of the Medical Staff go to the Matron, Sister and nurses for their good care of the patients. A noticeable attribute has been the willingness of the nurses at all times when asked to undertake extra work. The management of the patients has always been of a high order. The Medical staff would also thank the Paediatricians and Anaesthetists from outside Hospitals who gave their services when called upon.

The number of patients confined in the Hospital remained fairly constant during the years 1957, '58, and '59. The decline in 1960 is attributed to the opening of the Regional Maternity Hospital. The form of presentation of the Medical Report is a simple one and while some headings are excluded it gives a reasonable survey of the work done considering the information available. Large numbers attended the ante-natal clinic and many poorly nourished patients benefited from vitamin and mineral supplements.

On reviewing the results, the incidence of malpresentations, operative deliveries, etc compares with that found in most hospital reports. The number of stillbirths is very high. This is due in part to the fact that many patients were sent in because of intrauterine death of the foetus. The number of abortion cases treated was high as the Hospital has always received a big number of these cases.

The Hospital has been fortunate in its nursing Staff and the thanks of the Medical Staff go to the Matron, Sister and nurses for their good care of the patients. A noticeable attribute has been the willingness of the nurses at all times when asked to undertake extra work. The management of the patients has always been of a high order. The Medical staff would also thank the Paediatricians and Anaesthetists from outside Hospitals who gave their services when called upon.