

Aus der Klinik für Geburtsmedizin des Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln  
Lehrkrankenhaus der Medizinischen Fakultät der Charité  
Universitätsmedizin Berlin

DISSERTATION

**MISOPROSTOL (CYTOTEC®) FOR INDUCTION OF LABOUR**

zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades  
Doctor medicinae (Dr. med.)

vorgelegt der Medizinischen Fakultät der Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin

von

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aus Göttingen

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## **Dedicated to**

**my beloved parents Elke Lukoschus and Dr. Ekkehart Lukoschus,  
as well as Dr. Brigitte Ließ and my brother Daniel Lukoschus.**

**Thank you for being there!**

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## 6 SUMMARY

### *6.1 Vaginal or Oral Misoprostol for Induction of Labour at Term?*

This multi-centre randomised controlled trial evaluated the efficacy and safety of oral and vaginal misoprostol (prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub>) as compared with the standard regimen using dinoprostone (prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub>, Prepidil® or Prandin®) for induction of labour at term. It was conducted at Groote Schuur Hospital and Mowbray Maternity Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa.

Four hundred and eighty women with the indication for induction of labour were randomised to receive oral misoprostol, vaginal misoprostol or dinoprostone. Misoprostol was given six-hourly at a dose of 50 µg with a maximum of 4 doses. The dinoprostone gel (1 mg) was applied into the posterior fornix every six hours with a maximum of two doses.

The rate of vaginal deliveries within the first 24 hours was 57.5% with vaginal misoprostol and 54.6% with dinoprostone (p=0.653). Significantly less women (39.2%) in the oral misoprostol group delivered within the same time (p=0.007 and p=0.007, respectively).

The median time from induction to delivery was significantly shorter (12 h 19 min) in the vaginal misoprostol group as compared with 22 h 47 min after oral misoprostol (p=0.000) and 14 h 49 min after dinoprostone (p=0.002). Women in the dinoprostone group delivered significantly faster than those in the oral misoprostol group (p=0.002).

The overall vaginal delivery rate was equal in the three treatment groups. Two thirds of the patients delivered vaginally, 1/3 delivered by cesarean section (p=0.916).

The main indication for cesarean section in the vaginal misoprostol group was fetal distress, this was more frequent compared with the oral misoprostol group (p=0.061) and the dinoprostone group (p=0.002). Failed induction of labour after 24 hours was significantly less with vaginal misoprostol compared with the other two groups (p=0.036 and p=0.001, respectively).

More women in the vaginal misoprostol group presented with tachysystole than in the oral misoprostol group (p=0.066) or the dinoprostone group (p=0.008).

There was no difference in thick meconium, low Apgars, admission to neonatal intensive care unit or incidence of hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy.

*Misoprostol is an alternative agent for induction of labour at term in viable pregnancy. Vaginal application of 50 µg every 6 hours results in more vaginal deliveries within 24 hours and a faster induction to delivery time than oral misoprostol and intravaginal Dinoprostone, although the oral misoprostol application is safer. The 4-hourly oral application of misoprostol starting with 25 µg is recommended.*

## ***6.2 Combination of Vaginal and Oral Misoprostol for Induction of Labour at Term***

This pilot study was conducted to assess whether the combination of vaginal and oral misoprostol is as effective as the oral application of misoprostol for induction of labour at term. Forty-four women admitted for induction of labour at term were randomised to receive 50 µg misoprostol orally every 4 hours or according to the combined vaginal and oral regimen, where the first dose of 50 µg was given vaginally followed by 50 µg doses orally. In both groups, three doses of misoprostol were given.

7/20 (35%) of the women in the combined vaginal and oral group delivered vaginally within 24 hours compared with 5/20 (25%) of the women in the oral group ( $p=0.731$ ). The median induction to delivery time in the oral group was 21 h 35 min compared with 18 h 8 min in the combined vaginal and oral group ( $p=0.114$ ).

The cesarean section rate with the combined application of misoprostol was 65% ( $n=13/20$ ) and 70% ( $n=14/20$ ) with oral misoprostol. The main indication for cesarean section in the combined vaginal and oral group was fetal distress. In 8/13 (62%) patients in the combined vaginal and oral group, operative delivery was indicated because of fetal distress compared with 3/14 (22%) in the oral group ( $p=0.054$ ). Oral misoprostol resulted in more cesarean sections for failed induction of labour after 24 hours ( $p=0.42$ ).

Fifteen percent of the patients ( $n=3/20$ ) experienced tachysystole in the combined vaginal and oral group compared with 5% ( $n=1/20$ ) in the oral group ( $p=0.605$ ).

There was no difference in fetal and maternal parameters.

<p>The combined vaginal and oral regimen resulted in a higher efficacy, but the rate of tachysystole and cesarean section for fetal distress was elevated compared with the oral misoprostol application. The induction of labour with oral misoprostol means more safety in viable pregnancies.</p>
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## 8 ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

### *8.1 Vaginales oder Orales Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung am Termin?*

Diese multizentrische, randomisierte, kontrollierte Studie evaluiert die Sicherheit und Effektivität von "low dose" oral und vaginal verabreichtem Misoprostol (Cytotec®) im Vergleich zu Dinoproston E<sub>2</sub> Gel (Prepidil® oder Prandin®) zur Geburtseinleitung bei Schwangeren am Termin.

Sie wurde am Groote Schuur Hospital und Mowbray Maternity Hospital in Kapstadt, Südafrika, durchgeführt.

480 Patientinnen mit Indikation zur Geburtseinleitung am Termin wurden in eine orale Misoprostolgruppe, eine vaginale Misoprostolgruppe und eine Dinoprostonkontrollgruppe randomisiert.

Die Patientinnen der Misoprostolgruppen erhielten entweder 50 µg Misoprostol oral oder vaginal in 6stündigem Abstand mit einem Maximum von 4 Dosen. Das Dinoprostongel (1 mg) wurde alle 6 Stunden in die hintere Fornix appliziert. Die maximale Gabe in dieser Gruppe betrug zwei Applikationen.

In den ersten 24 Stunden nach begonnener Einleitung haben 57.5% der Schwangeren in der vaginalen Misoprostolgruppe und 54.6% in der Kontrollgruppe mit Dinoproston vaginal geboren ( $p=0.653$ ). Im Vergleich zur oralen Misoprostolgruppe mit 39.2% ergab sich ein signifikanter Unterschied ( $p=0.007$  und  $p=0.007$ ).

Die Zeit von der ersten Medikation bis zur Geburt betrug nach vaginal verabreichtem Misoprostol 12 Stunden 19 Minuten. Dies war signifikant kürzer als nach oraler Misoprostolgabe mit 22 Stunden 47 Minuten ( $p=0.000$ ) und nach Dinoproston mit 14 Stunden 49 Minuten ( $p=0.002$ ). Die Einleitungszeit nach oraler Misoprostolgabe im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe erbrachte ebenfalls einen deutlichen Unterschied ( $p=0.002$ ).

Der Anteil der Spontangeburt betrug 2/3 in allen drei Gruppen, 1/3 der Patientinnen wurden durch Kaiserschnitt entbunden ( $p=0.916$ ).

In der vaginalen Misoprostolgruppe trat als Indikation für einen Kaiserschnitt öfter eine fetale Stresssituation in den Vordergrund als in der oralen Misoprostolgruppe ( $p=0.061$ ) und der Kontrollgruppe ( $p=0.002$ ); dagegen kam es seltener zu einem frustrierten Einleitungsversuch über 24 Stunden ( $p=0.036$  und  $p=0.001$ ).

Eine Polysystolie wurde signifikant häufiger durch vaginal verabreichtes Misoprostol verursacht als durch Dinoprostongel ( $p=0.008$ ), im Vergleich zu oraler Misoprostolgabe war der Unterschied nicht signifikant ( $p=0.066$ ).

Bei den kindlichen Parametern - dickes Mekonium, niedrige Apgarwerte, Aufnahme auf die neonatale Intensivstation und hypoxisch-ischämische Enzephalopathie - ergab sich kein signifikanter Unterschied.

*Misoprostol eignet sich zur Cervixreifung und Geburtseinleitung. Die vaginale Applikation von 50 µg Misoprostol 6stündlich führte zu einer schnelleren Geburt als 50 µg oral bzw. 1 mg Dinoprostongel intravaginal. Eine Geburtseinleitung bei vitaler Schwangerschaft mit oralem Misoprostol bietet jedoch mehr Sicherheit als mit vaginalem Misoprostol.*

*Daher wird die orale Misoprostolgabe, begonnen mit 25 µg, mit einem Applikationsintervall von 4 Stunden empfohlen.*

## ***8.2 Kombination von Vaginaler und Oraler Applikation von Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung am Termin***

Diese randomisierte, kontrollierte Pilotstudie evaluiert die Effektivität der Kombination von vaginal und oral verabreichtem Misoprostol im Vergleich zur alleinigen oralen Misoprostolapplikation zur Geburtseinleitung bei Schwangeren am Termin. Die Studie wurde am Groote Schuur Hospital in Kapstadt, Südafrika, an einem Risikokollektiv durchgeführt.

40 Patientinnen mit Indikation zur Geburtseinleitung wurden in eine vaginal orale und eine orale Misoprostolgruppe randomisiert. Die Schwangeren der vaginal oralen Gruppe erhielten eine erste Dosis von 50 µg Misoprostol vaginal, weitere 4stündliche Applikationen von 50 µg erfolgten oral. In der oralen Gruppe wurde 50 µg Misoprostol oral alle vier Stunden verabreicht. Die maximale Gabe betrug drei Applikationen.

In den ersten 24 Stunden nach begonnener Einleitung haben 7/20 (35%) der Schwangeren in der vaginal oralen und 5/20 (25%) in der oralen Gruppe vaginal geboren ( $p=0.731$ ).

Die mediane Einleitungszeit betrug nach vaginal oral verabreichtem Misoprostol 18 Stunden 8 Minuten, nach oraler Gabe 21 Stunden 35 Minuten ( $p=0.114$ ).

Die Kaiserschnitttrate war nach kombinierter Gabe mit 65% ( $n=13/20$ ) vergleichbar mit 70% ( $n=14/20$ ) in der oralen Gruppe ( $p=1.00$ ). Die Indikation für einen Kaiserschnitt war nach vaginal oraler Applikation in 62% ( $n=8/13$ ) eine fetale Stresssituation im Vergleich zu 22% ( $n=3/14$ ) nach oralem Misoprostol ( $p=0.054$ ). Dagegen führte die vaginal orale Misoprostolgabe weniger häufig zu einem frustranen Einleitungsversuch ( $p=0.42$ ).

Eine Polysystolie trat bei 3/20 der Schwangeren nach vaginal-oralem und bei 1/20 nach oralem Applikationsmodus auf ( $p=0.605$ ).

Bei den kindlichen Parametern ergab sich kein signifikanter Unterschied.

*Die Kombination von vaginal und oral appliziertem Misoprostol zeigte eine gesteigerte Effektivität, gleichzeitig wurde jedoch eine höhere Rate von Polysystolie und Geburten durch Kaiserschnitt auf Grund von fetalem Stress verzeichnet. Der orale Applikationsmodus gewährleistet somit mehr Sicherheit bei vitaler Schwangerschaft.*

## 11 APPENDIX

### 11.1 Abbreviations

ACOG	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
AMP	Adenosine MonoPhosphate
APH	Ante Partum Haemorrhage
AROM	Artificial Rupture Of Membranes
BS	Bishop Score
bzw.	beziehungsweise
C/S	Cesarean Section
cAMP	Cyclic Adenosine MonoPhosphate
cf.	confer
CI	Confidence Interval
cm	centimetre
Cmax	maximum Concentration
COX	CycloOXygenase
CTG	CardioTocoGram
CPD	Cephalo-Pelvic Disproportion
EP	E Prostaglandin receptor
FHR	Fetal Heart Rate
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FIOL	Failed Induction Of Labour
FP	F Prostaglandin receptor
GA	Gestational Age
GPH	Gestational Proteinuric Hypertension $\cong$ Pre-eclampsia
h/hrs	hour
hh:mm	hours:minutes
HIE	Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy
HELLP	Haemolysis Elevated Liver enzymes, Low Platelet count
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDT	Induction to Delivery Time
i.e.	id est
IL	InterLeukin

IOL	Induction Of Labour
IUGR	IntraUterine Growth Restriction
IVDT	Induction to Vaginal Delivery Time
LH	Luteinising Hormone
m/min	minute
MLCK	Myosin Light Chain Kinase
µg	microgram
mg	milligram
mL	milliLitre
MU	Montevideo Units
n	number
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NS	No Significance
NVD	Natural Vaginal Delivery
OR	Odds Ratio
PG	ProstaGlandin
PI	Pulsatility Index
PROM	Prelabour Rupture Of Membranes
RI	Resistance Index
RR	Relative Risk
SB	StillBirth
S/D	Systolic / Diastolic
SP	Slow Progress
t	time
TOP	Termination Of Pregnancy
TXA2	ThromboXane
vs.	versus
WHO	World Health Organisation

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## ***11.3 Study forms***

### **11.3.1 Patient information**

#### **Induction of labour**

Induction of labour is a process whereby labour is started because it is felt that the baby should be delivered before waiting for spontaneous labour. There are different ways of inducing labour and this study is being done to compare different ways of administering a new drug called misoprostol.

Usually the process of induction involves ripening or softening the cervix (the opening of the womb) and starting the contractions or labour pains.

This is done with medicines called prostaglandins and this study compares two ways of administering a new prostaglandin – by giving the first dose orally or vaginally.

#### **What is misoprostol?**

Misoprostol is a prostaglandin medicine which has been used for more than 15 years for treating stomach ulcers, and has been shown to be very safe. In the last 5 years there has been lots of research using misoprostol to start or induce normal labour. A study in America in 1997 with 1500 patients showed that when it is used in low doses it is safe for the mother and baby and may lead to a shorter labour and less cesarean sections.

#### **What will happen during induction of labour?**

During induction of labour you will be examined vaginally every four hours and given more induction medication until the labour starts. When you receive misoprostol, a small half tablet will be given by mouth or put into the vagina. Later when the waters may be broken sometimes a drip is also needed to help with the contractions. Once the labour starts you will continue with normal labour as if you went into labour without induction, with the usual monitoring of the baby.

#### **Are there risks to being on the study?**

The evidence shows that misoprostol (the new drug you may receive) is safe and very effective, although the drug has not yet been formally registered. With ANY induction the baby and mother is monitored very carefully because sometimes the baby may become distressed by contractions, and will then need to be delivered by cesarean section. This can also happen even without induction of labour. Your baby's heart will be carefully monitored throughout the labour so we can detect any distress early on.

#### **Who can I ask questions about the study?**

The midwives and doctors on labour ward will try and answer any questions you have, and if you are still uncertain Dr. Paul le Roux or Hendrikje Lukoschus who are involved with the study will discuss the study in detail with you.

Please sign the attached consent form to say you understand and agree to participate.

**Thanks for being on the study.**

### 11.3.2 Consent form

University of Cape Town  
Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

#### TOESTEMMING VIR KLINIESE NAVORSING

Ek, die ondergetekende ..... Hospitaal nr .....  
verklaar hiermee dat die aard, doel en moontlike nagevolge van die beoogde ondersoek aangaande  
..... volledig aan my verduidelike is deur Dr  
..... en dat ek die verduideliking asook die procedure verstaan. Ek is  
daarvan bewus dat sekere aspekte van die ondersoek van 'n navorsingsaard mag wees. Daar ek  
die versekering ontvang het dat ek aan geen onredelike of ongeoorloofde risiko blootgestel sal wees  
nie, neem ek vrywilliglik aan die beoogde ondersoek deel.

HANDTEKENING VAN PATIENT: .....

HANDTEKENING VAN DOKTER: .....

DATUM: .....

#### CONSENT FOR CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

I, the undersigned ..... Hospital No .....  
hereby declare that the nature, purpose and possible consequences of the proposed investigation and  
treatment regarding ..... including the procedure of  
..... have been fully explained to me by Dr  
..... and that I understand the explanation. I am aware that some aspects of  
the investigation and treatment may be of a research nature. Having been assured that I will not be  
exposed to any unreasonable or unwarranted risk, I agreed to participate voluntarily in the proposed  
investigation.

SIGNATURE OF PATIENT: .....

SIGNATURE OF DOCTOR: .....

DATE: .....

#### IMVUME NGOPHANDO IWESIGULO

Mna, lo utykitye ngesanti .....  
onombolo yesiBhedlele engu ..... ndiyavuma phantsi kohlobo,  
isizathu kwancixiphumo zoluphando lucetyiweyo kwakunye nonyango ngokunxulumene  
.....  
angokudibanisile nendlela yo ..... okuthi kwacaciswa ngokuphelcyo kum  
nguDr ..... yaye ndiyayiqonda inkcazo le. Ndiyqonda ukuba okunye  
okunxulumene noluphandu kunye nonyango luyakuba luhlobo lokuphanda ulwaze danzule. Ekubeni  
ndithenjisiwe ukuba andisayi kuvululeka nakuluphi na uhlobo iwengozi, ndiyavuma ukuthabatha  
inxaxheba ngokunganyanzelwanga kolu phando lucetyiweyo.

SIGNATURE OF PATIENT: .....

SIGNATURE OF DOCTOR: .....

DATE: .....

### 11.3.3 Questionnaire - Part I

#### INDUCTION OF LABOUR TRIAL

STUDY NO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

GROUP: ORAL MISO  / VAGINAL MISO  / PRANDIN®

(affix sticker or write)

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_ FIRSTNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

HOSP NO: \_\_\_\_\_ AGE: \_\_\_\_\_

GRAV: \_\_\_\_\_ PARA: \_\_\_\_\_ GEST AGE: \_\_\_\_\_

#### INDICATIONS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### INITIAL (FIRST) ASSESSMENT

BISHOP SCORE (CERVICAL SCORE)- (Circle relevant boxes)

(Modified Bishop's Score)

	0	1	2	3
Dilation-cm	0	1-2	3-4	5+
Length-cm	>2	2-1	1-0.5	<0.5
Consistency	firm	medium	soft	
Position	posterior	central	anterior	
Level(above spines-cm)	3	2	1 or 0	below

#### INDUCTION DETAILS

PRANDIN® GROUP (DOSES GIVEN 6 HRLY)

1<sup>ST</sup> DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>ND</sup> DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_

ARM/PITOCIN TIME \_\_\_\_\_

ORAL / VAGINAL MISOPROSTOL GROUPS (DOSES GIVEN 6 HRLY)

1<sup>ST</sup> DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>ND</sup> DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>RD</sup> DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_

4<sup>TH</sup> DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_

TIME PATIENT IS 4CM DILATED AND CONTRACTING 3 IN 10 MINUTES \_\_\_\_\_

**AUGMENTATION WITH ARM/PITOCIN FOR SLOW PROGRESS IE. < 4CM IN 4 HOURS OR INADEQUATE CONTRACTIONS (<3 /10) Y/N**

**ANALGESIA**

**MORPHINE**

**EPIDURAL**

**ENTONOX**

**SIDE EFFECTS**

**ANY NEW PYREXIA** (37.5 – 38)  (>38)

**SHIVERING**

**VOMITING**

**NAUSEA**

**DIARRHOEA**

**COMPLICATIONS**

**THICK MECONIUM**

**ABRUPTIO**

**OTHER** \_\_\_\_\_

**DELIVERY - MODE OF DELIVERY**

**NVD**

**CESAREAN**

**INSTUMENTAL**

**IF CESAREAN, INDICATION**

**FETAL DISTRESS**

**FAILED IOL AFTER 24HRS**

**FAILED IOL PRIOR TO 24HRS**

**REASON** \_\_\_\_\_

**CPD/ SLOW PROGRESS**

**OTHER** \_\_\_\_\_

**TIME OF DELIVERY** \_\_\_\_\_

**APGAR SCORE (5 MIN) <7**

**7 OR MORE**

**CORD PH** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADMISSION TO NEONATAL ICU**

**HYPOXIC ISCHAEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY**

### 11.3.4 Questionnaire - Part II

#### INDUCTION OF LABOUR TRIAL

STUDY NO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

GROUP: VAG/ORAL MISO  / ORAL MISO

(affix sticker or write)

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_ FIRSTNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

HOSP NO: \_\_\_\_\_ AGE: \_\_\_\_\_

GRAV: \_\_\_\_\_ PARA: \_\_\_\_\_ GEST AGE(GA): \_\_\_\_\_

#### INDICATIONS

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

#### INITIAL (FIRST) ASSESSMENT

BISHOP SCORE (CERVICAL SCORE)- (Circle relevant boxes)

	0	1	2	3
Dilation-cm	0	1-2	3-4	5+
Length-cm	>2	2-1	1-0.5	<0.5
Consistency	firm	medium	Soft	
Position	posterior	central	anterior	
Level(above spines-cm)	3	2	1 or 0	below

Bishop score =

#### VAGINAL/ORAL GROUP (DOSES GIVEN 4 HRLY)

1ST DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_ (VAGINALLY)

2ND DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_ (ORALLY)

3RD DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_ (ORALLY)

#### ORAL GROUP (DOSES GIVEN 4 HRLY)

1ST DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_ (ORALLY)

2ND DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_ (ORALLY)

3RD DOSE TIME \_\_\_\_\_ (ORALLY)

#### REASSESSMENT AFTER 12 HOURS

DILATION-CM: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACTIONS IN 10MIN: \_\_\_\_\_

#### OTHER INTERVENTIONS

AROM AS PART OF IOL

Y/N

AROM FOR SLOW PROGRESS IE. < 4CM IN 4 HOURS  
OR INADEQUATE CONTRACTIONS (<3/10)

Y/N

PITOCIN REQUIRED

Y/N

#### ANALGESIA

MORPHINE

EPIDURAL

ENTONOX

**SIDE EFFECTS**

ANY NEW PYREXIA (37.5 – 38)   
(>38)

SHIVERING

VOMITING

NAUSEA

DIARRHOEA

**COMPLICATIONS**

THICK MECONIUM

ABRUPTIO

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

**TACHYSYSTOLE**

Y/N

WAS TACHYSYSTOLE ASSOCIATED WITH FETAL  
DISTRESS?

Y/N

**MODE OF DELIVERY**

NVD

CESAREAN

INSTUMENTAL

**IF CESAREAN, INDICATION:**

FETAL DISTRESS

FAILED IOL AFTER 24HRS

FAILED IOL PRIOR TO 24HRS

REASON \_\_\_\_\_

CPD/ SLOW PROGRESS

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF DELIVERY \_\_\_\_\_

TIME OF DELIVERY \_\_\_\_\_

MATERNAL BLOOD LOSS(ML): \_\_\_\_\_ FETALWEIGHT(G): \_\_\_\_\_

APGAR SCORES: 1 MIN \_\_\_\_\_ 5MIN \_\_\_\_\_

APGAR SCORE (5 MIN) <7

7 OR MORE

CORD PH \_\_\_\_\_

ADMISSION TO NEONATAL ICU

HYPOXIC ISCHAEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

## **12 CURRICULUM VITAE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

### ***12.1 Curriculum Vitae***

Mein Lebenslauf wird aus Datenschutzgründen in der elektronischen Version meiner Arbeit nicht mit veröffentlicht.





## ***12.2 Veröffentlichungen und Poster***

- 04/2001      Mitarbeit am Jahresbericht des Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln 1999/2000  
Misoprostol oral zur Zervixreifung und Geburtseinleitung  
Nierhaus M, Lukoschus H
- 11/2001      „Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung – vaginal oder oral?“  
Posterausstellung und Abstract  
20. Deutschen Kongress für perinatale Medizin, ICC, Berlin
- 01/2002      Lukoschus H, Nierhaus M, Vetter K. Misoprostol in Gynäkologie und  
Geburtshilfe. Gynäkol. Prax. 26; 9-21 (2002)
- 01/2003      Lukoschus H, Nierhaus M, Vetter K. Umfrage. Misoprostol in Gynäkologie  
und Geburtshilfe. Gynäkol. Prax. 27; 23-30 (2003)
- 02/2003      Lukoschus H, Nierhaus M, Vetter K. Misoprostol in Gynäkologie und  
Geburtshilfe. Frauenarzt. 44:Nr.2; 154-162 (2003)
- 04/2003      Lukoschus H, Nierhaus M, Vetter K. Therapie postpartaler Atonie – Prostaglandin  
F<sub>2α</sub> und Misoprostol. Gynäkol. Prax. 27; 295-296 (2003)
- 11/2003      „Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung – ein neues Regime“  
Posterausstellung und Abstract  
21. Deutschen Kongress für perinatale Medizin, ICC, Berlin
- 09/2004      „Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung – vaginal oder oral?“  
Posterausstellung und Abstract  
55. Kongress der DGGG in Hamburg
- 01/2006      Lukoschus H, Vetter K. Misoprostol im Kommen. DHZ 1; 25-29 (2006)
- 09/2006      „Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung – Daten aus Berlin“  
Posterausstellung und Abstract  
56. Kongress der DGGG, ICC, Berlin

### **12.3 Vorträge**

- 11/2000 „Misoprostol for induction with unripe cervix”  
am Departmental Research Day and Cuthbert Crichton Memorial Lecture  
Groote Schuur Hospital, Kapstadt, Südafrika
- 01/2002 „Prostaglandine in der Schwangerschaft“  
61. Neuköllner Fortbildungskurs am Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin
- 03/2002 „Anwendung von Misoprostol in der Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie“  
Klinik für Gynäkologie, Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin
- 04/2002 „Geburtseinleitung und Abortinduktion mit Misoprostol (Cytotec®) aus  
Berliner Sicht“  
Symposium - Neue Trends in der Geburtseinleitung mit Prostaglandinen,  
Charite Campus Virchow-Klinikum
- 06/2002 „Misoprostol zur Geburtseinleitung und Behandlung der Atonie des Uterus“  
auf dem Symposium Sommer 2002,  
Pränatal-Medizin München in der Frauenklinik vom Roten Kreuz, München
- 09/2002 „Misoprostol (Cytotec®) in der Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe“  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe in Berlin
- 01/2003 „Prostaglandine in der Geburtsmedizin“  
62. Neuköllner Fortbildungskurs am Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin
- 09+10/2003 „Gynäkologie und Geburtsmedizin“  
Lehr- und Vortragsreihe über 20 Stunden  
Ausbildungsstätte für operativ-technische Assistenten,  
Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Rudower Strasse
- 11/2003 „Geburtseinleitung - wann, warum und wie“  
21. Deutschen Kongress für perinatale Medizin, ICC, Berlin
- 01/2004 „Prostaglandine in der Geburtsmedizin“  
63. Neuköllner Fortbildungskurs am Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin
- 06/2004 „Anwendung von Misoprostol in der Geburtshilfe“  
Fortbildungsveranstaltung Havelhöhe, Berlin
- 01/2005 „Prostaglandine in der Geburtsmedizin“  
64. Neuköllner Fortbildungskurs am Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin

- 08/2005 „Geburtseinleitung Indikation und Methoden“  
1. Intensivkurs für Perinatalmedizin und Geburtshilfe, Berlin
- 11/2005 „Die Anwendung von Cytotec im Zusammenhang mit Abruptiones“  
Workshop zum Thema „Medikamentöser Schwangerschaftsabbruch“  
Ärztammer Berlin
- 4/2006 „Geburtseinleitung Indikation und Methoden“  
2. Intensivkurs für Perinatalmedizin und Geburtshilfe, Berlin
- 1/2007 „Geburtseinleitung Indikation und Methoden“  
3. Intensivkurs für Perinatalmedizin und Geburtshilfe, Berlin

20.02.2007, Berlin

Hendrikje Lukoschus

### ***Selbständigkeitserklärung***

„Ich, Hendrikje Lukoschus, erkläre, dass ich die vorgelegte Dissertationsschrift mit dem Thema:  
MISOPROSTOL (CYTOTEC®) FOR INDUCTION OF LABOUR  
selbst verfasst und keine anderen als die angegebenen Quellen und Hilfsmittel benutzt, ohne die  
(unzulässige) Hilfe Dritter verfasst und auch in Teilen keine Kopien anderer Arbeiten dargestellt  
habe.“

27.02.2006, Berlin

Hendrikje Lukoschus

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