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EDITORIAL

Announcing the winner of the John J. Sciarra IJGO Prize Paper Award for 2011

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CLINICAL ARTICLE

Effect of intravenous tranexamic acid administration on blood loss during and after cesarean delivery

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess the effect of intravenous tranexamic acid on blood loss during and after cesarean delivery. **Methods:** One hundred pregnant women were randomized to receive either 10 mg/kg of tranexamic acid or placebo intravenously 20 minutes before incision in a double-blind controlled study. Postplacental delivery blood loss, postoperative hemorrhage 2 hours after surgery, and oxytocin administration were recorded. **Results:** The patients' mean age, weight, and duration of surgery were similar between the 2 groups. Mean blood loss was significantly less in the tranexamic acid group compared with the control group for both intraoperative bleeding (262.5 ± 39.6 vs 404.7 ± 94.4 mL) and postoperative bleeding (67.1 ± 6.5 vs 141.0 ± 33.9 mL; $P < 0.001$), respectively. Oxytocin administration was significantly less in the tranexamic acid group compared with the control group (39 ± 5.8 vs 43 ± 5.4 units; $P = 0.001$). **Conclusion:** Intravenous tranexamic acid decreased intra- and postoperative blood loss and oxytocin administered in patients delivered by cesarean.

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The editors of the *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics* (IJGO) are pleased to announce the winner of the prize award for the best clinical research paper from a low/middle-income country published in the IJGO during 2011. The winning paper is by A. Movafegh, L. Eslamian, and A. Dorabadi, from Shariati Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. The paper is "Effect of intravenous tranexamic acid administration on blood loss during and after cesarean delivery" *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011; 115(3): 224–226. It was published in the December 2011 issue of the IJGO.

This award brings with it a stipend of €1000, a 1-year subscription to ScienceDirect, Elsevier's web database of journals, reference works, and book series (www.sciencedirect.com), and an award certificate for each of the authors.

All clinical research articles submitted to the IJGO from low/middle-income countries that were published in 2011 were considered

for this prize. The paper was chosen from over 100 qualifying articles. Selection was made by the editors and was endorsed by the editorial board of the IJGO.

Additional papers that are worthy of special recognition are awarded an honorable mention. While the honorable mention recognition does not include a financial award, each author receives a certificate of recognition and a letter of commendation from the editors of the IJGO.

The IJGO Prize Paper Award was established in 1998 for the purpose of encouraging investigators, especially young scientists, from low/middle-income countries to submit their best clinical research articles for publication in the Journal. The IJGO is the official publication of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO), the primary international organization for the specialty of obstetrics and gynecology. FIGO is dedicated to enhancing the health-care of women worldwide.

The following 11 papers receive an honorable mention.

Honorable mentions 2011

South Africa

Hofmeyr GJ, Fawole B, Mugerwa K, Godi NP, Blignaut Q, Mangesi L, Singata M, Brady L, Blum J. Administration of 400 µg of misoprostol to augment routine active management of the third stage of labor. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(2):98–102.

Egypt

Sayed GH, Zakherah MS, El-Nashar SA, Shaaban MM. A randomized clinical trial of a levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system and a low-dose combined oral contraceptive for fibroid-related menorrhagia. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(2):126–130.

Nigeria

Fawole AO, Sotiloye OS, Hunyinbo KI, Umezulike AC, Okunlola MA, Adekanle DA, Osamor J, Adeyanju O, Olowookere OO, Adekunle AO, Singata M, Mangesi L, Hofmeyr GJ. A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial of misoprostol and routine uterotonics for the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(2):107–111.

India

Mittal S, Sehgal R, Aggarwal S, Aruna J, Bahadur A, Kumar G. Cervical priming with misoprostol before manual vacuum aspiration versus electric vacuum aspiration for first-trimester surgical abortion. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(1):34–39.

Russia

Pushkar DY, Godunov BN, Gvozdev M, Kasyan GR. Complications of mid-urethral slings for treatment of stress urinary incontinence. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;113(1):54–57.

Pakistan

Karim SA, Nusrat U, Aziz A. Vitamin D deficiency in pregnant women and their newborns as seen at a tertiary-care center in Karachi,

Pakistan. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(1):59–62.

Kosovo

Paçarada M, Zeqiri F, Kongjeli N, Kongjeli G, Obërtinca B. Misoprostol-induced abortions in Kosovo. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(2):116–118.

Jamaica

Christie LR, Harriott JA, Dacosta VE, Wynter SH, Everett DM, Foster RA. Intrauterine insemination in Jamaica as a low-cost subfertility treatment in a low-resource region. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;112(3):208–210.

Ghana

Issah K, Nang-Beifubah A, Opoku CF. Maternal and neonatal survival and mortality in the Upper West Region of Ghana. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;113(3):208–210.

Kenya

Weston K, Mutiso S, Mwangi JW, Qureshi Z, Beard J, Venkat P. Depression among women with obstetric fistula in Kenya. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;115(1):31–33.

Uganda

Atuhairwe S, Busingye RB, Sekikubo M, Nakimuli A, Mutyaba T. Urologic complications among women with advanced cervical cancer at a tertiary referral hospital in Uganda. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 2011;115(3):282–284.

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