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**EVALUATION OF AMNISURE TEST IN DAIGNOSIS OF PREMATURE RUPTURE
OF AMNIOTIC MEMBRANES FROM 34-37 WEEK OF GESTATION IN DUHOK
AZADY GENERAL TEACHING HOSPITAL**

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Abstract

Background and Objective:

Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) is defined as spontaneous rupture of the amniotic membranes before the onset of uterine contraction and it which occur in about 10%, while preterm PROM is defined as PROM before 37 weeks it is recorded in about 30% of women with PROM

The aim of study was to determine the diagnostic accuracy of placental alpha microglobulin-1 assay and routine clinical methods (pooling test and ultrasonography) for detecting rupture .of membrane

Methods: cross sectional study, at Duhok Azady teaching Hospital/Kurdistan/Iraq, carried out in 100 women. Initial evaluation of preterm premature rupture of membranes included clinical diagnosis by (pooling test), ultrasonography for Amniotic Fluid Index and AmniSure test (placental alpha microglobulin-1 immunoassay). The actual rupture of membranes was diagnosed on review of the medical records after delivery (considered as a final diagnosis). Sensitivity, specificity, negative and positive predictive values were calculated.

Results: Hundred women were included in the study, their mean age + SD was 28.14 + 6.12, with a median of 26 years, ranging from 19 to 42 years. The mean + SD gestational age was 35.38 + 1 week, with a median of 35 weeks, ranging from 33 to 37 weeks. more than one third (36%) of women was less than 25 years, and 74% of the women were multiparous. Hundred women included in the study 22% of them had history of PROM, and 27% had history of preterm labor in. The sensitivity and specificity of AmniSure were 94.8% and 75% respectively, with a high PV+ (98.9%). No significant difference was detected between the

Conclusions and recommendation: In the light of these .results of the two tests (p = 0.219) findings and previous studies, the PAMG-1 test could be the gold standard for the diagnosis of PROM instead of the classical methods and ultrasonography

Key words: PTPRM, Preterm labour, diagnosis of PTRM

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