

Table (I): Distribution of the studied patients according to clinical data:

Characteristics	Summary statistics
Pulse	
Mean± S.D.	99.73 ± 9.58
Median (Range)	100 (80 – 120)
Temperature	
Mean± S.D.	37.14 ± 0.33
Median (Range)	37 (36.8 – 38)

Table (II): Distribution of the st

Latency , mode and cause of delivery	No (%)
Latency (days)	
Mean± S.D.	20.1 ± 13.73
Median (Range)	18 (1 – 60)
Mode of delivery	
Cesarean section	63 (86.3%)
Normal vaginal delivery	10 (13.7%)
Cause of termination of pregnancy	
Breech	1 (1.37 %)
Chorioamnionitis	8 (10.96%)
Active in labor	16 (21.92%)
Fetal distress	5 (6.85 %)
Placental separation	5 (6.85 %)
34 weeks of gestation	37 (50.68%)
Retroplacental hematoma	1 (1.37 %)

udied patients according to delivery data:

Table (III): Distribution of the studied patients according to drugs used :

Variables	Tocolysis		P-value
	No (N.=53)	Yes (N.=20)	
Latency (weak)			
Mean± S.D.	19.79 ± 14.23	20.9 ± 12.63	0.527*
Median (range)	14 (2 – 60)	22.5 (1 – 42)	
Admission to neonatal ICU			
No	22 (41.5%)	9 (45%)	0.788
Yes	31 (58.5%)	11 (55%)	

P-value was calculated by Chi Square Test

* P-value was calculated by Mann Whitney Test

Table (IV): Relation between latency period, admission to neonatal ICU and tocolysis:

Drugs used	No (%)
Steroids	
No	2 (2.74 %)
Yes	71 (97.26%)
Tocolysis (SO4)	
No	53 (72.6%)
Yes	20 (27.4%)
Antibiotics	
Dalacin	64 (87.67%)
Dalacin + IV Cefotax	9 (12.33%)