Objective
Uterine rupture may result in catastrophic outcome for both mother and fetus. Therefore, women are often advised not to conceive after they have experienced uterine rupture. However, some women desire to have additional children and become pregnant again. Our objective was to study the outcome of pregnancies in women with a history of uterine rupture or dehiscence.

Methods
This was a retrospective, single center study conducted at Ma’ayanei Hayeshuah Hospital. We collected demographics data, medical history, pregnancy complications and neonatal outcome of women who were previously diagnosed with uterine rupture.

Results
We identified 11 women who gave birth after they had experienced uterine rupture or dehiscence between 2008-2010. The mean maternal age was 27±2.42 years (range 24-32), mean gravidity was 4±2.53 (2-11) and parity was 3±1.51 (1-6). All were delivered by elective repeat cesarean sections at 37±5±1 (36-39+2) weeks’ gestation. The average blood loss was 611±145 mls. There were three (27%) cases of repeat uterine rupture/dehiscence, all were repaired and none required a hysterectomy. All 11 newborns had good outcome with 1 and 5 minute Apgar 9 and 10. The average birth weight was 3,020±410 grams.

Conclusion
The outcome of subsequent pregnancy in women who had previously experienced uterine rupture were generally good. Clinicians may use this information when counseling women who consider becoming pregnant again after they had experienced uterine rupture.