Introduction
The most common surgical procedure in uterus is cesarean section (cs). In the past, indication for cesarean section was narrowed pelvis. At present, indication is more various so the incidence of cesarean section increase rapidly. The rate of vaginal birth after cesarean section was reduced from year to year, and the rate of repeated cesarean section is constantly growing. To better assess the risk of uterine rupture, we have proposed sonographic measurement of lower uterine segment thickness in third trimester. The thinning of myometrium thickness scar is related with increased risk of uterine rupture.

Objectives: To assess the thickness of cesarean section scar in third trimester pregnancy. The data provides an objective diagnosis to take proper action.

Methods:
The study was conducted in Pondok Indah Hospital, Jakarta from April 2017 to March 2019. The patients come from around Jakarta. All the patients were singleton pregnancy with cephalic or breech presentation. The previous history of cesarean section were singleton pregnancy also. Thirteen pregnant women in third trimester pregnancy with previous cesarean section were recruited to undergo transvaginal and transabdominal ultrasound. Maternal age was between 29 and 39 years old. Gestational age was from 34 weeks until 41 weeks. Previous cesarean section history was once through fourth times. The thickness of anterior uterine wall around the scar area was measured by transabdominal and transvaginal ultrasound. We devided the ultrasound examination in the two groups by their previous cesarean section surgery.

Results:
From the first group, with once previous cesarean history, the measurement varies from 4,0 mm to 2,0 mm. The mean scar thickness after single cesarean section was 2,5 mm. The second group, with twice until fourth times previous cesarean section, the thickness varies from 3,0 mm to 1,0 mm. The mean scar thickness after two or more cesarean section was 1,5 mm. The final result means for women having more cesarean section the scar thickness become extremely thin. For the health care provider the results warn us to take proper action immediately. Ultrasound provides crucial information for the clinicians.

Conflict of interest:
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Reference: