



CLINICAL STUDY OF PLACENTA PREVIA AND ITS EFFECT ON MATERNAL HEALTH AND FETAL OUTCOME

Dr. Pallavi K B*

MBBS Post graduate student Department of obstetrics & gynaecology BMCRI, Bengaluru*Corresponding Author

Dr. Raksha M

MBBS, MD Assistant Professor Department of obstetrics and gynaecology BMCRI, Bengaluru

ABSTRACT TOPIC – Clinical study of placenta previa and its effect on maternal health and fetal outcome **BACKGROUND:** When placenta is implanted partially or completely in the lower uterine segment it is called placenta previa. **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** To determine the incidence, obstetric risk factors, obstetric management, maternal mortality and morbidity, perinatal outcome in women presenting with placenta previa. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Total 190 women with placenta previa were analyzed between October 2017 to October 2018. These women were analyzed with respect to their age, parity, gestational age and clinical features at presentation, duration of hospitalization, need for blood transfusion, period of gestation at delivery, route of delivery and ICU admission. For the newborn APGAR score, birth weight, need for NICU admission, stillbirth rate, neonatal mortality rate. **RESULTS:** In this study 24.5% women were above 30 years of age, 79.4% were multigravidas, 58.6% had major degree placenta previa, 38.3% had prior caesarean deliveries, 8.4% had prior abortion, 39.5% preterm deliveries, 88.5% cases delivered by caesarean delivery, 18.4% cases had postpartum haemorrhage and 5.2% had adherent placenta. There were 86.3% ICU admissions. **CONCLUSION:** Advancing maternal age, multiparity, prior caesarean delivery, prior abortions are independent risk factors. Placenta previa remains a risk factor for adverse maternal and perinatal outcome. The detection of placenta previa should encourage careful evaluation with timely delivery to reduce the associated maternal and perinatal complications.

KEYWORDS : Prospective observational study, Placenta previa, multigravidas, NICU, Caesarean delivery, postpartum hemorrhage

INTRODUCTION

When the placenta is implanted partially or completely in the lower uterine segment it is called placenta previa. About one third of the ante partum haemorrhage belongs to placenta previa. The most characteristic event in placenta previa is painless haemorrhage, which usually does not appear until near the end of the second trimester or after 1. The classical features of bleeding in placenta previa are sudden onset, painless, apparently causeless and recurrent. It is associated with increased maternal morbidity and mortality due to increased incidence of hemorrhagic shock, increased operative interventions and sepsis. There is higher incidence of perinatal mortality and morbidity due to preterm delivery and its related complications like low birth weight, birth asphyxia and neonatal sepsis.

The incidence of placenta previa is around 1 in 300 deliveries². Advancing maternal age increases the risk of placenta previa. At the extremes it is 1 in 1500 for women 19 years of age or younger and it is 1 in 100 for women older than 35 years of age.³ Multiparity is associated with previa. Prior caesarean delivery increases the likelihood of placenta previa.⁴ Incidence increases from 1.9% with 2 prior caesarean to 4.1% with 3 or more.⁵ The simplest, most precise and safest method of placental localization is provided by trans abdominal sonography.¹ There is increased incidence of ante partum haemorrhage leading to maternal shock and its consequences, increased incidence of operative interventions, increased incidence of postpartum haemorrhage all posing increased risk of maternal morbidity and mortality.⁶

Preterm delivery is the major cause of perinatal death even with expectant management of placenta previa.⁷ Although some investigators suggested that congenital malformations are increased with previa, crane and co- workers were the first to confirm this.³ For reasons that are unclear, in cases of placenta previa fetal anomalies were increased 2.5 fold.^{8,9} Management of placenta previa depends on presentation, gestational age and degree of previa.^{6,10} When mothers life is not at risk, expectant management will improve the outcome.¹¹

METHODS

A prospective observational study conducted at Vanivilas hospital between October 2017 to October 2018 for 12 months.

Objective of this study is to determine the incidence, demographic features, obstetric risk factors, obstetric management, maternal mortality and morbidity, perinatal outcome in women presenting with placenta previa.

All 190 women who's gestational age is beyond 28 weeks and who are diagnosed with placenta previa at or after admission and during cesarean delivery are included in the study. Details of their age, parity, gestational age & clinical features at presentation, detailed history of current pregnancy and previous pregnancies, period of gestation at which placenta previa was diagnosed, history of warning bleeding etc are documented. Women are subjected to a detailed clinical examination. Duration of hospitalization, need for blood transfusion, period of gestation at delivery, route of delivery (vaginal or cesarean), need for extra surgical maneuvers during operative delivery to prevent or to stop bleeding like cervico-isthmic stitch, uterine artery ligation, stepwise devascularisation and hysterectomy and need for ICU admissions are noted down. An analysis of maternal mortality and morbidity was done with respect to development of hypovolemic shock, DIC, anemia, acute kidney injury, septicemia and maternal deaths.

For the newborn gestational age at delivery, APGAR score, birth weight, need for NICU admission, still birth rate, neonatal mortality rate, presence of congenital anomalies are noted down. Both mother and baby are followed up throughout the period of their hospitalization till discharge.

Ethical approval: The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee RESULTS

The following data was obtained from the present study. During the study period, there were 21760 deliveries, of which 190(0.87%) were complicated with placenta previa.

The age distribution of present study group is shown in Table 1. Nearly one fourth of women are above 30 years of age.

Table 1: Age distribution.

Age	Number	Percentage
<20 years	19	9.5
20-24 years	60	31.4
25-29 years	66	34.6
30 years and above	45	24.5

In the present series there are 39 (20.6%) primigravida, 44 (23.2%) second gravida, 63 (33.3%) third gravida, 42 (22.1%) fourth gravida and 2 (0.8%) fifth gravida. More than three fourth of women (79.4%) in this study are multigravidas.

Type of placenta previa depending the location (noted either by placental localization by ultrasound or previa noted during cesarean delivery for some other indication and where ultrasound examination had failed to notice placenta previa) is shown in Table 2. There were 111 (58.6%) cases of major degree placenta previa in the present series.

Table 2: Location of placenta (by USG and intraop findings).

Age	Number	Percentage
<20 years	19	9.5
20-24 years	60	31.4
25-29 years	66	34.6
30 years and above	45	24.5

In the present series there are 39 (20.6%) primigravida, 44 (23.2%) second gravidas, 63 (33.3%) third gravidas, 42 (22.1%) fourth gravidas and 2 (0.8%) fifth gravida. More than three fourth of women (79.4%) in this study are multigravidas.

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Table 2: Location of placenta (by USG and intraop findings).

Type of placenta	Number		Percentage	
	Anterior	Posterior	Anterior	Posterior
Type 1	30	18	15.8	9.5
Type 2	27	26	14.2	13.7
Type 3	29	15	15.2	8.0
Type 4	45		23.6	
Total	190			

64 (33.7%) admitted with history of bleeding per vagina, further 47 (24.7%) developed bleeding after admission. In 24(12.6%) cases placenta previa was diagnosed during clinical examination or cesarean delivery. 51(26.8%) cases stayed for more than a week in the hospital after diagnosis of placenta previa.

In the present series there were 62 (32.2%) cases with one prior cesarean delivery, 12(6.1%) cases with 2 prior cesarean deliveries, 16(8.4%) had prior abortion and 1 (0.5%) case had prior manual removal of placenta. 168(88.5%) cases delivered by caesarean delivery and 22(11.5%) cases were delivered by vaginal route. 27(14.3%) cases delivered prior to 32 weeks, 55(28.7%) cases delivered between 32-37 weeks and 108 (57%) cases delivered after 37 completed weeks.

Table 3: Additional surgical procedures/maneuvers carried out to control bleeding.

Type of procedure	Number	Percentage
Cervico isthmic apposition Stitch	10	5.1
B-lynch stitch	04	2.1
Uterine artery ligation	05	2.6
Emergency peripartum Hysterectomy	11	5.9
Uterine artery ligation followed by hysterectomy	03	1.6
Emergency peripartum hysterectomy followed by internal iliac artery ligation	02	.01

25 (13.2%) cases had postpartum haemorrhage and 10 (5.2%) had adherent placenta. Additional surgical procedures/maneuvers carried out to control bleeding are shown in Table 3. In present series total 160 (84.2%) cases received blood and blood product transfusions. Among them 44 (23.1%) had received one unit transfusion whereas 116 (61.1%) required transfusion of more than one unit.

There were 164 (86.3%) ICU admissions, 7 (3.7%) cases of acute kidney injury, 2 (1.02%) case of septicemia and 3(1.5%) maternal death in the present series. Neonatal outcome has been shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Neonatal outcome.

Factors	Number	Percentage
Gestational age (maturity)		
28-32 weeks	23	12.1
33-36 weeks	52	27.4
>37 weeks	115	60.5
Birth weight		
<1.5 kg	14	7.4
1.5-2.4 kg	38	20
2.5 -3.4 kg	121	63.6
>3.5 kg	17	9
Apgar score (<7 in 5 minutes)	23	12.1
Nicu admissions	57	30.0
Preterm birth	75	39.4
Still birth	14	7.4
Early neonatal death	27	14.2
Congenital anomaly	6	3.1

DISCUSSION

Placenta previa is one of the dreaded complications in obstetrics due to its associated adverse maternal and perinatal outcome. Increasing age and number of pregnancies have been shown to be an important risk factor for placenta previa. In this study nearly one fourth of women were above 30 years of age and more than three fourth of women were multiparas. These results are comparable with the study done by Ojha N et al, Wu S et al.12, 13

26.4% of women were managed by MacAfee and Johnson protocol, which includes bed rest, periodic blood investigations and cross matched blood ready, watch on vaginal bleeding, frequent fetal surveillance with USG steroid prophylaxis if gestation is less than 34 weeks. It causes decrease in perinatal mortality.14

Regarding previous obstetric history 38.3% had prior cesarean delivery and 8.9% had prior history of check curettage. In a retrospective cohort study of 399,674 women, the rate for placenta previa at second birth for women with first vaginal birth was 4.4 per 1000 births, compared to 8.7 per 1000 birth for women with cesarean section at first birth. After adjustment, cesarean section at first birth remained associated with increased risk of placenta previa (OR 1.6 95% CI 1.44-1.76).15

In present study 8.4% cases had history of prior abortion. In a study conducted by Ojha et al, previous history of abortions (both spontaneous and induced) have been significantly associated with up to three times risk of placenta previa.12

In present study 88.5% cases underwent cesarean delivery, main indications being major degree placenta previa, when patient is in exanguinated state due to bleeding or for other obstetric indications. Results are comparable to a study conducted by Anand et al.14

There were 35 cases of postpartum hemorrhage cases in this study, out of which were managed by conservative surgical measures like cervico isthmic apposition stitch (5.1%), B-lynch stitch (2.1%) and uterine artery ligation (2.6%). 11 cases underwent emergency peripartum hysterectomy when conservative measures failed to control bleeding. There were 10 cases of adherent placenta, all 10 underwent peripartum hysterectomy following cesarean delivery. All 10 cases of adherent placenta had prior cesarean deliveries.

Regarding maternal complications there is increased rate of postpartum hemorrhage, multiple unit blood and blood product transfusions, ICU admissions, acute kidney injury which are attributable to placenta previa. This fact is substantiated by a retrospective cohort study in Nova Scotia, Canada from 1988-1995 which had 388 cases of placenta previa. Maternal complications included postpartum bleeding (RR-1.86), hysterectomy (RR- 33.26), blood transfusion (RR-10.05), and septicemia (RR- 5.55) 15.

Neonatal morbidity in our study was also significant. 39.5% of our patients were delivered before 37 weeks and 30% of newborns were

admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit. We also observed a low 1-minute Apgar score. However, the 5-minute Apgar score was improved, and only 12.1% had a score <7. Morbidity was more marked before 34 weeks. A population based retrospective cohort study among singleton 544, 734 mother-infant pair showed that the association between low birth weight and placenta previa is chiefly due to preterm delivery and to lesser extend to fetal growth restriction.¹⁶

There was a progressive decrease in neonatal morbidity in the form of improving Apgar scores and fewer admissions to the neonatal intensive care unit as gestation advanced was observed in the study. This is also supported by the studies done by Rosenberg T et al and Fiaz AS et al.^{11,17} Therefore, waiting until 37 weeks if patient is not bleeding could decrease neonatal morbidity in our population. However, the obstetrician must weigh the risks of neonatal prematurity against the benefits of a planned delivery.

CONCLUSION

Advancing maternal age, multiparity, prior cesarean section, and prior abortions are independent risk factors for placenta previa. An increase in the incidence of these risk factors probably contributes to a rise in the number of pregnancies complicated with placenta previa. Placenta previa remains a risk factor for various maternal complications adversely affecting maternal and perinatal outcome. The detection of placenta previa should encourage a careful evaluation with timely delivery in order to reduce the associated maternal and perinatal complications.

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