

**Obstetric Hysterectomy versus Conservative Surgery for
Management of Patients with Placenta Accreta as
Regard Maternal Morbidity and Mortality:
A Retrospective Study for the last 5 Years and
a Prospective Study for the Next 6 Months**

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ لَوْلَا

لَسَبَّكَ أَنْكَ لَا تَعْلَمُ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

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List of Contents

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
List of Abbreviations.....	i
List of Tables.....	iv
List of Figures	vi
Introduction	1
Aim of the Work.....	5
Review of Literature	
The Placenta.....	6
Pathologies of Placentation.....	22
Management of Placenta Accreta	50
Patients and Methods.....	72
Results.....	77
Discussion	109
Summary	123
Conclusion.....	128
Recommendations	129
References	130
Arabic Summary	—

List of Abbreviations

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Full-term</i>
2D	: Two-dimensional
3D	: Three-dimensional
ACOG	: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
AFP	: Alpha fetal protein
CI	: Confidence interval
CS	: Cesarean section
D&C	: Dilatation and Curettage
DIC	: Disseminated intra vascular coagulopathy
DNK	: Decidual natural killer
DVT	: Deep venous thrombosis
FFP	: Fresh frozen plasma
FN	: Fibronectin
GA	: Gestational age
Hb	: Hemoglobin
HCG	: Human chorionic gonadotropin
HCT	: Hematocrit
Hr	: Hour
ICU	: Intensive Care Unit
IL	: Interleukin
IUFD	: Intrauterine fetal death
MAP	: Morbidly adherent placenta
MMPs	: Matrix metallo-proteinases
MRI	: Magnetic resonance imaging
NICU	: Neonatal intensive care unit
PA	: Placenta accreta

PAD	: Placental attachment disorders
PG	: Primigravida
PIGF	: Placental growth factor
PL	: Placenta
PRBCs	: Packed Red blood cells
RCOG	: Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
S	: Significant
SD	: Standard deviation
SPSS	: Statistical package for social science
TOP	: Termination of pregnancy
UB	: Urinary bladder
US	: Ultrasound
VEGF	: Vascular endothelial growth factor
WK	: Week

List of Tables

<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Table (1):	Development of the placenta - first 21 days post fertilization	9
Table (2):	Placental maturation	11
Table (3):	Generally, four grades of placenta previa are seen	24
Table (4):	Classification of abnormal placental invasion	27
Table (5):	Incidence of accreta in women with previa, based on number of previous caesarean deliveries Study Previous caesarean deliveries, % 0 1 2 3 4 >5	30
Table (6):	Multidisciplinary Checklist for Suspected Placenta Accreta	52
Table (7):	Statistics of reviewed data for study period.....	77
Table (8):	Age and obstetric history of conservative group.....	78
Table (9):	Finding in antenatal imaging modalities in conservative group	80
Table (10):	Pre, post- operative HB, blood loss and blood transfusion in conservative group	82
Table (11):	Intra-operative data in conservative group	83
Table (12):	Post-operative data of conservative surgery cases.....	85
Table (13):	Neonatal outcomes after conservative surgery	86
Table (14):	Age and obstetric history of hysterectomy group	88

Table (15): Finding in antenatal imaging modalities in hysterectomy group.....	90
Table (16): Pre, post- operative HB, blood loss and blood transfusion	92
Table (17): Intra-operative data in hysterectomy group	94
Table (18): Post-operative data of hysterectomy group	95
Table (19): Neonatal outcomes after hysterectomy	96
Table (20): Comparison between two groups regarding age and obstetric history	97
Table (21): Comparison between the two groups regarding antenatal imaging finding modalities.....	99
Table (22): Comparison between the two groups as regard Pre, post- operative HB, blood loss and blood transfusion.....	101
Table (23): Comparison between two groups regarding intra-operative data	103
Table (24): Comparison between two groups regarding post-operative data.....	105
Table (25): Comparison between two groups regarding fetal outcome	107

List of Figures

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Fig. (1):	In the placenta, nutrients, wastes, and gases are exchanged between the mother's blood and the baby's blood.....	6
Fig. (2):	Placenta in cross section at umbilical cord shows the fetal surface covered partially by amnion and chorion	13
Fig. (3):	A schematic drawing of a section through a full-term placenta.	15
Fig. (4):	Normal placenta and placenta previa.....	23
Fig. (5):	Grades of placenta previa.....	25
Fig. (6):	The difference between normal and abnormal placental implantation with different degrees of accreta.	28
Fig. (7):	Hysterectomy with abnormal placentation. Residual placental tissue is seen adherent to the uterine wall	32
Fig. (8):	a- Normal thin hypo-echoic retro-placental myometrial zone. b- Loss of this zone	36
Fig. (9):	Thinning of the hyper-echogenic uterine serosa-bladder interface and presence of focal mass-like elevations of placental tissue beyond the uterine serosa.....	37
Fig. (10):	Intra-placental lacunae:	37
Fig. (11):	The trans-pelvic ultrasound is from a pregnant 33-year-old female	41
Fig. (12):	A): Homogeneity of the placental tissue. B) The placental "bulge",.....	43

Fig. (13):	The placenta is characterized as an accrete	46
Fig. (14):	Panel A) Villi have attached to scar tissue (arrows) which replaced the endometrium in an area of thinned myometrium	47
Fig. (15):	Panel A) collection of villi are totally enclosed by myometrium with no intervening decidua	48
Fig. (16):	Step 3 (Holding the cervix).....	60
Fig. (17):	Step 6 (M cross double ligation).....	62
Fig. (18):	Step 7-1 (Filling the bladder).....	65
Fig. (19):	Step 7-2 (Opening the bladder).....	65
Fig. (20):	Step 8 (Double distal edge pick up).....	67
Fig. (21):	Number of previous CS in conservatively treated cases.	79
Fig. (22):	US findings (retro-placental zone of cleavage) of morbidly adherent placenta in conservative surgery patients	81
Fig. (23):	Type of skin and uterine incisions during conservative surgery.....	84
Fig. (24):	Neonatal outcomes after conservative surgery.....	86
Fig. (25):	Number of previous CS in patients treated by hysterectomy.....	89
Fig. (26):	Placental localization by US in patients treated by hysterectomy.	91
Fig. (27):	Neonatal outcomes after hysterectomy surgery.....	96
Fig. (28):	Comparison between the two groups as regard number of previous CS.	98

Fig. (29):	Comparison between two groups according to antenatal imaging finding.	100
Fig. (30):	Comparison between the two groups as regard intra-operative blood loss.	102
Fig. (31):	Comparison between the two groups as regard injury to adjacent organs.....	104
Fig. (32):	Comparison between two groups as regard post-operative complications.....	106
Fig. (33):	Comparison between two groups as regard neonatal outcomes.	108

Introduction

Invasive placentation (placenta accreta, increta, and percreta) is a serious and increasingly frequent complication of pregnancy, characterized by an excessive penetration of the placenta into or through the myometrium. For convenience, these three diagnoses are often described as placenta accreta (*Khong, 2008*).

The aetiology of placenta accreta has been thought to be due to the absence of the spongiosus layer of the decidua and the histology correspondingly shows the trophoblastic invasion into the myometrium without intervening decidua (*Oyelese and Smulian, 2006*).

The most common risk factor for invasive placentation is the presence of a uterine scar, usually following previous Caesarean section (*Clark et al., 1985*). The incidence of invasive placentation has increased from 1:30 000 50 years ago to 1:2500 to 1:550 in recent series (*Clark et al., 1985; Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2007*) This 10-fold to 50-fold increase is most likely due to increases in both the CS rate and number of pregnancies occurring at advanced maternal age (*Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2007*).

Postpartum hemorrhage, adjacent organ injury, ileus, infection, and thromboembolic complications are all markedly increased in the presence of invasive placentation leading to increased rates of maternal morbidity and mortality (*Silver et al., 2006*).

In several studies invasive placentation has replaced uterine atony as the leading indication for peripartum hysterectomy (*Shellhaas et al., 2009*).

Various methods of managing placenta accreta have been described, ranging from conservative methods to extirpative management. There has been a paradigm shift in terms of treatment, from the historical caesarean hysterectomy to more conservative methods of management (*Oyelese and Smulian, 2006*).

It is better to perform the surgery under elective, controlled conditions rather than urgently with inadequate preparation in an emergency. In addition, regardless of the management options taken, the prevention of complications ideally requires a multidisciplinary team approach (*Warshak et al., 2010*).

Conservative surgical alternative to peripartum hysterectomy for women with morbidly adherent placenta

involves perioperative placental localization and delivery of the fetus via transverse uterine incision above the upper border of the placenta; pelvic devascularization; and placental non-separation with myometrium excision and reconstruction of the uterine wall, other conservative methods may be applied (*Sentilhes et al., 2010*).

Blood loss from the separated and adherent part of the placenta is controlled by under suturing. In cases of placenta percreta in which prenatal imaging indicates trophoblastic invasion into the posterior wall of the urinary bladder, hemostatic sutures are placed along the line of invasion of the placental tissue into the posterior wall of the bladder to achieve hemostasis. This is followed by closure of the myometrial defect in 2 layers (similar to cesarean delivery). Maternal morbidity is minimized because there is no extensive surgery involving resection of the urinary bladder, and complications associated with peripartum hysterectomy are avoided (*Palacios-Jaraquemada, 2008*).

The intraoperative complications to be noticed first will be; hemorrhage and injury to adjacent organs. The early post-operative outcome will be a composite score of maternal morbidity that included any of the following: sepsis, septic

shock, peritonitis, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, acute pulmonary edema and acute renal failure. The late post-operative complications assessment will include rate of occurrence of: uterine necrosis, fistula, pelvic adhesion. Also, maternal mortality will be recorded. Whether a hysterectomy was performed intraoperative within the first 24 hours (early post-operative) or delayed >24 hours after delivery (late post-operative) in cases with failed conservative trial will be recorded (*Sentilhes et al., 2010*).