

The Role of Creatine Kinase (CK) as a Biochemical Marker of placental invasion in women with Placenta previa

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سَبَّحَانَكَ لَا يَلْمُ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلِمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	5
List of Figures.....	7
List of Abbreviations	10
Introduction	1
Aim of the Work	4
Review of Literature	
▪ Placenta Accreta	5
▪ Management of Placenta Accreta	18
▪ Role of Imaging in Placenta Accreta	33
▪ Creatine kinase in placenta accreta	42
Patients and Methods.....	46
Results	58
Discussion.....	83
Summary	93
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	98
References	101
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Distribution of the study population as regard general characteristics.	58
Table (2):	Distribution of the study population as regard 2D grayscale US, PD, gestational age and CK with placenta previa.	59
Table (3):	Distribution of the study population as regard complication.	59
Table (4):	Characteristics of patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	60
Table (5):	Results of 2D grayscale US with PD in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation	63
Table (6):	Results of quantitative and qualitative CK assay in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	65
Table (7):	Operative details in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	67
Table (8):	Diagnostic value of 2D grayscale US with PD for identification of abnormal placentation.....	70
Table (9):	Diagnostic value of elevated (>160 U/l) CK for identification of abnormal placentation.	72
Table (10):	Receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis for the value of quantitative CK assay in the diagnosis of abnormal placentation.....	74
Table (11):	Diagnostic value of a CK cut-off level of >60 U/l for identification of abnormal placentation.....	76
Table (12):	Comparison of the sensitivities* of CK >60 U/l, 2D grayscale US, 2DUS and PD.	78

List of Tables cont...

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (13):	Comparison of the specificities* of CK >60 U/l, 2D grayscale US, 2DUS and PD	79
Table (14):	Multivariable binary logistic regression analysis for the diagnostic value of 2D grayscale US with PD combined with quantitative CK assay.....	80
Table (15):	Comparison of the ROC curves associated with quantitative CK assay, 2DUSwith PD, or Quantitative CK assay and 2DUS with PD combined	81

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Photomicrograph of the utero-placental interface of a placenta accreta at term.....	13
Figure (2):	(A) Early pregnancy. Sagittal view. Normal implantation of a gestational sac in the fundus (arrowhead). Cervix near long arrow (B) Low implanted sac in a pregnancy which went to term. Cervix and internal os near arrow. Note the thick anterior myometrium and the continuous white line representing the bladder–uterine wall interface.....	16
Figure (3):	Pregnancy complicated with placenta percreta	17
Figure (4):	Perioperative view of a placenta percreta left in situ after the closing of the vertical fundal uterine incision	22
Figure (5):	Placenta percreta with bladder invasion at cesarean delivery Lower uterine segment is bulbous with areas of hemorrhage beneath visceral peritoneum and prominent distended vessels.	32
Figure (6):	Gray-scale and color Doppler images showing sonographic diagnostic criteria for morbidly adherent placenta.....	35
Figure (7):	Three-dimensional power Doppler used to map intraplacental vascularization and vascularization of uterine serosa–bladder interface.....	37
Figure (8):	MRI: Abnormal uterine bulging	39
Figure (9):	MRI: heterogeneity of signal intensity within the placenta.....	39
Figure (10):	MRI: presence of dark intraplacental bands on T2-weighted images.....	40
Figure (11):	General electric Voluson E6.....	50

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (12):	2D grayscale showing focal exophytic mass in case of percreta (as documented by postoperative histopathology after C.S hystrectomy)	51
Figure (13):	2 D gray scale showing multiple abnormal placental lacunae with loss and disruption of the retroplacental sonolucent zone.....	51
Figure (14):	Box plot chart showing mean age of patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	61
Figure (15):	Bar chart showing parity in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.	61
Figure (16):	Bar chart showing number of previous cesarean deliveries in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	62
Figure (17):	Bar chart showing percentage of patients with evidence of placental invasion by 2D grayscale US and power doppler among patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	64
Figure (18):	Box plot showing CK level in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.	65
Figure (19):	Bar chat showing percentage of patients with normal and elevated CK in patients with normal and abnormal placenta respectively.	66
Figure (20):	Box plot chart showing mean gestational age at delivery in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.	68

List of Figures cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (21):	Rate of performance of additional surgical procedures in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	68
Figure (22):	Incidence of unwanted intraoperative outcomes in patients with normal placenta and those with abnormal placentation.....	69
Figure (23):	Performance of 2D grayscale US with PD for identification of abnormal placentation.	71
Figure (24):	Performance of elevated (>160 U/l) CK for identification of abnormal placentation.	73
Figure (25):	Receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve for the value of quantitative CK assay in the diagnosis of abnormal placentation.	75
Figure (26):	Performance of a CK cut-off level of >60 U/l for identification of abnormal placentation.	77
Figure (27):	Comparison of the ROC curves associated with quantitative CK assay, 2DUS with PD, or quantitative CK and 2DUS with PD combined.....	82

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
2DUS	Two-dimensional ultrasound
3D	Three-dimensional
3DPD	3 dimensional power doppler
3DUS	Three-dimensional ultrasound
ACOG	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist
AJOG	American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology
AUC	Area under the curve
CK	Creatine kinase
CS	Cesarean section
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor
FFP	Fresh frozen plasma
IIA	Internal iliac artery
MAP	Morbidly adherent placenta
MNGCs	Number of multinucleated giant cells magnetic
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
MSUS	Multislice ultrasound
MSV	Multi-Slice View
NPV	Negative predictive value
OMD	Orthogonal display mode
PAD	Placental adhesion disorders
PPV	Positive predictive value
PRBCs	Packed red blood cells.
RCOG	Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist
ROC	Receiver operating characteristic (ROC)
ROI	Region of interest
SD	Standard deviation
SPSS	Statistical package for social sciences
UA	Uterine artery
US	Ultrasound
VEGFR-2	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2

Abstract

However combining two preoperative tools with each other, showed significant improvement in detection rate of PAD.

This opens the field for the use of multipreoperative modalities in detection of PAD, rather than use of either sonographic or biochemical marker alone.

Yet, it is still not an ideal test, so further studies needed to assess additional biochemical & radiological modalities either alone or in combination with other modalities to be compared with results of our study aiming for better detection of all cases of MAP, aiming to decrease maternal morbidity & mortality, & to eliminate the fear associated with preoperative consent taken for hysterectomy in patients with no placental invasion & not in need for that step.

Key words: 3 dimensional power Doppler - Area under the curve - Epidermal growth factor receptor - Fresh frozen plasma- Internal iliac artery - Morbidly adherent placenta - Multislice ultrasound - Magnetic resonance imaging

INTRODUCTION

Placenta previa is a potentially life threatening obstetric condition that requires a multidisciplinary approach to management. The incidence of placenta accrete has increased and seems to parallel the increasing cesarean delivery rate. Women at greatest risk of placenta accreta are those who have myometrial damage caused by previous cesarean delivery with either anterior or posterior placenta previa overlying the uterine scar (*ACOG, 2012*).

Placenta accreta occurs when the chorionic villi abnormally invade the myometrium. The reported incidence of placenta accreta is 1 per 2500 deliveries (*Miller et al., 1997*).

Risk factors of placenta accreta include placenta previa, repeated cesarean deliveries, multiparity, history of abortion, and prior curettage. The growing trend of cesarean sections correlates with an increase in the incidence of placenta accreta (*Serena et al., 2005*).

Unfortunately this life threatening obstetrical condition may be diagnosed at the time of delivery, often resulting in emergency treatment with a greater risk of morbidity. In contrast, a prenatal diagnosis would allow for a planned approach with the possibility of treatment under more controlled conditions, and could also reduce the blood loss associated with placenta accreta during delivery (*Ramez et al., 2008*).

Gray-scale ultrasound has been the cornerstone in diagnosing placenta accreta due to its wide availability and high accuracy with a sensitivity of 93% and a specificity of 79% (*Chou et al., 2000*). 3D power Doppler may be useful as a complementary technique for the antenatal diagnosis or exclusion of placenta accreta (*Chih et al., 2008*).

Aggressive management of hemorrhage through the use of uterotonics, fluid resuscitation, blood products, planned hysterectomy, and surgical homeostatic agents can be life saving for the patients. Conservative management, including the use of uterine and placental preservation and methotrexate therapy or pelvic artery embolization, may be considered when a focal accreta is suspected; however, surgical management remains the current standard of care (*Tseng et al., 2006*).

Clinically, the most significant feature of placenta accrete is the abundant uteroplacental neovascularization, which can lead to life threatening hemorrhage (*Finberg and Williams, 1992; Levine et al., 1997*). However, its antenatal diagnosis is based on grey scale ultra sound imaging, such as the loss of subendometrial echolucent zone or presence of abnormal placental lacunae (*Comstock et al., 2004*).

Despite the modern advances in imaging techniques, no single diagnostic technique afford complete assurance for the presence or absence of placenta accreta (*ACOG, 2006*).

Creatine kinase (CK) expressed by vaarious tissue and cell types. CK catalyses the conversion of creatine and utilizes

adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to create phosphocreatine (PCr) and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). *Wallimann et al. January 1999*). Thus creatine kinase is an important enzyme in such tissues (*Wallimann and Hemmer, 1994*).

Elevated maternal serum creatine kinase has been associated with placenta accreta and it has been suggested that there is a direct relationship between the extent of invasion and the elevation of this analyst (*O'Brien et al., 1996*).

AIM OF THE WORK

This study aims to assess the accuracy of serum CK level as a predictor of placental invasion in women with placenta previa.

Research Hypothesis:

In women with placenta previa serum creatine kinase level may predict placental invasion.

Primary objective:

Is to detect whether creatine kinase is helpful in diagnosis of placental invasion in pregnant females with placenta previa.

Research Question:

In women with placenta previa, does serum creatine kinase level predict placental invasion accurately?