

Which women with placenta previa should be transferred?

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Who is PIPER





PIPER



- 6000 referrals /year
 - Perinatal, Neonatal, Pediatric and "returns"
 - Perinatal 1200/year, about half are transferred

What happens after urgent transfer?



Delivered within 24 hours :15%

Delivered more than 24 hours to 7 days :20%

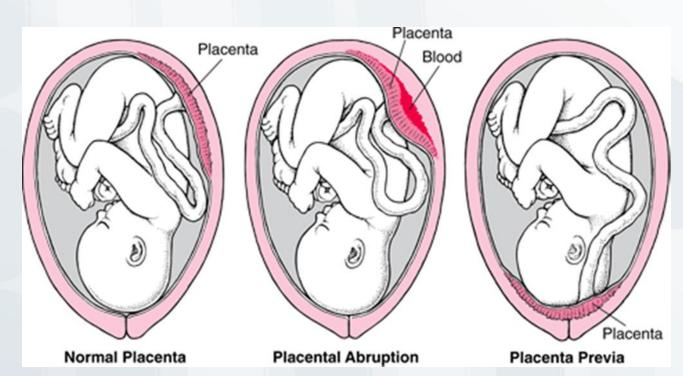
Discharged undelivered within 7 days: 25%

Remain inpatient undelivered 7 days: 40%





- Placenta previa
- Abruption
- other



When should someone who has bleeding and placenta preavia be delivered?



- Gestation
- Blood loss/tranfusion
- Contractions
- Prediction of bleeding risk

Background



- Placenta previa is associated with preterm delivery (RR 5.3)
- The mean gestational age at birth is 35-36 weeks
- 67% deliver at term, and 13% delivered before 32 weeks.
- 25% of preterm births are iatrogenic, and of these about 4% are for placenta previa

Research question: Of women with placenta preavia, who have bleeding, and are transferred, how many will deliver preterm?

How does this information inform transfer practices?

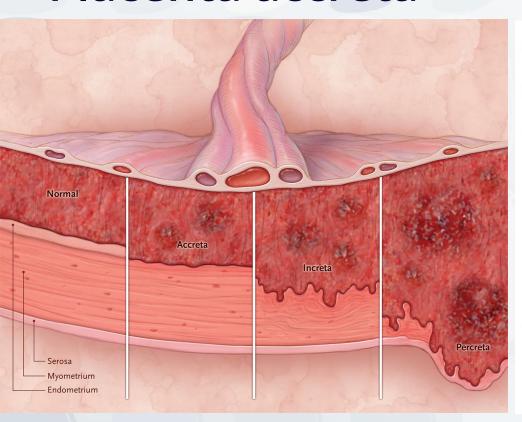


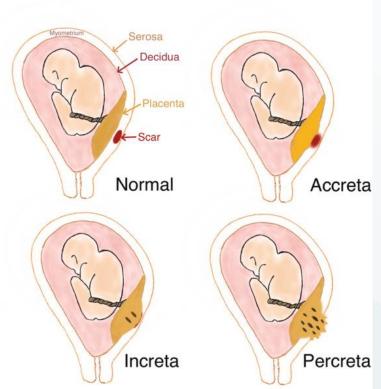


Gestational age at birth	Placenta praevia births. N= 485 (n,%)	All births n = 118. 705 (%)
24-27	3 (0.6)	0.5
28-31	18 (3.7)	0.6
32-36	117 (24.1)	6.2
37-41	347 (71.6)	92.4
42+	0	0.3

Placenta accreta

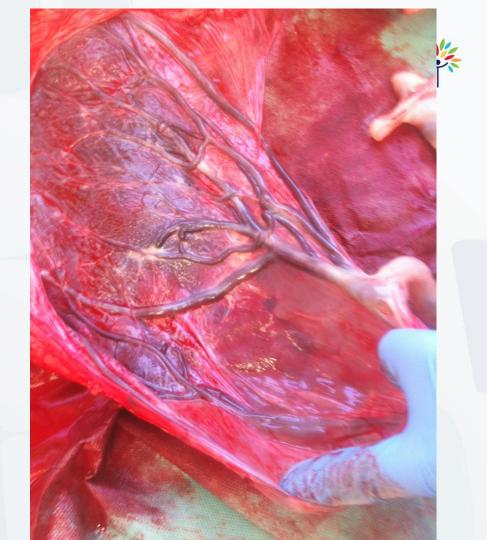






Vasa Previa





 Placenta praevia – placenta close to or overlying cervix – maternal bleeding



- Placenta accreta placenta growing into myometrium - maternal bleeding at surgery
- Vasa praevia fetal blood vessel over cervix -fetal bleeding
- Abruption concealed bleeding -fetal hypoxia

13000 records

2,500 women with antepartum bleeding

495 placenta praevia transferred



Classify according to outcome

- Delivered in 24 hours
- Delivered in 24 hrs to 7 days
- Discharged undelivered before 7 days
- Remain inpatient undelivered at 7 days

Who delivered?

27 (5.4%) delivered within 24 hours

26 women (5.3%) delivered after more than 24 hours and less than 7 days

153 (30.9%) were discharged undelivered from the receiving hospital at less than 7 days

289 (58.4%) remained in the receiving hospital undelivered at 7 days





Conclusions



- 9.6% of women who are transferred with APH from isolated PP without contractions deliver within 7 days.
- The rate is higher in women who are contracting at presentation, and lower (5%) under 28 weeks gestation.
- Consideration should be given to providing care in a centre able to manage maternal status, rather than transfer to a tertiary centre for neonatal capability, especially under 28 weeks gestation.

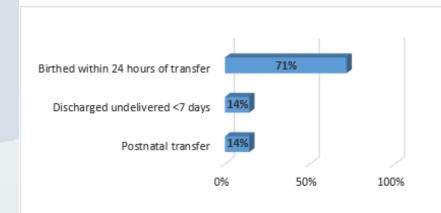
References



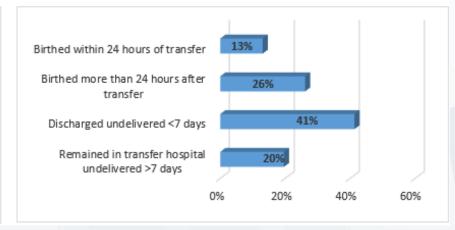
- Marya G., The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine, 2010
- Chung P, Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2020
- Balachandar K. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2020
- Vahanian SA. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2015

	Delivered less 24 hours	Delivered 24 hours to 7 days	Discharged undelivered less 7 days	Remain inpatient undelivered 7 days
52 women with contractions	7 (13.5)	6 (3.8)	22 (42.3)	17 (3.7)
375 women without contractions or vasa praevia or placenta accreta	17 (4.5)	19 (5.1)	113 (30.1)	226 (61.1)
193 women at less than 28 weeks	4 (2.1)	6 (3.1)	52 (26.9)	131 (67.9)
245 women at 28 to 31 weeks	13 (5.3)	14 (5.7)	79 (32.2)	139 (56.7)
57 women at 32 to 36 weeks	10 (17.4)	6 (10.5)	22 (38.6)	19 (33.3)

Outcomes of Time Critical Transfers



Outcomes of Urgent Transfers







Time Critical Bed Finding

90th centile:

34 mins



56%

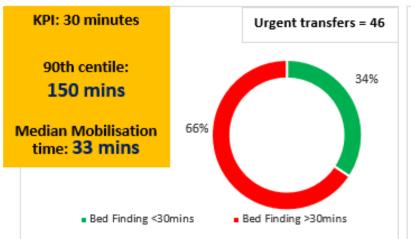
Bed Finding >30mins

Median Mobilisation time:

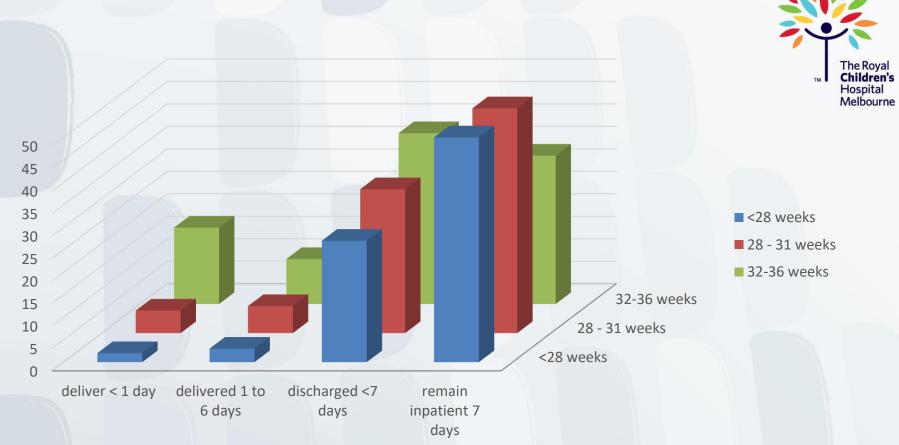
Bed Finding <30mins

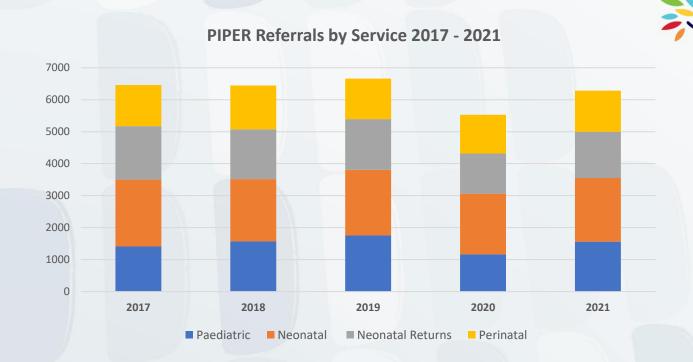
44%

Urgent Bed Finding



Outcomes after transfer





The Royal **Children's** Hospital Melbourne

