The Cardiac-Obstetric Registry of South Australia (COROSA): improving outcomes of pregnancy for women with heart disease, a retrospective and prospective approach

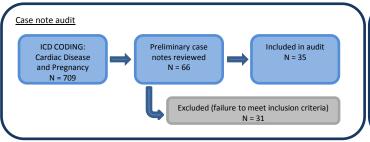
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Background

Objectives

- Worldwide, the numbers of women who have a preexisting cardiovascular disease or develop cardiac problems during pregnancy are increasing
- These pregnancies may be at a higher risk of cardiac, obstetric and neonatal complications compared to their healthy counterparts (1,2)
- There is a paucity of evidence about the outcomes of women and babies in pregnancies complicated by cardiac disease
- To monitor and improve pregnancy outcomes of South Australian women with a diagnosis of cardiac disease.
- Achieved using two approaches:
 - 1. Case note audit: 2013-2017
 - 2. Prospective registry: 2016 ongoing

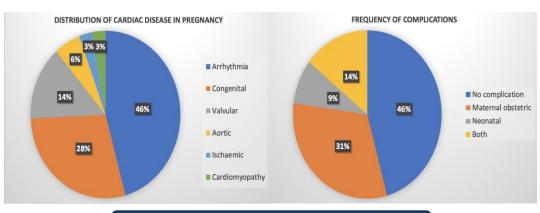
Methods



<u>Prospective</u>

- 25 women currently enrolled
- Ongoing recruitment from Lyell McEwin antenatal services
- Follow-up of mothers and babies at 6-months postpartum, yearly thereafter

Results



54% of the cohort in this interim analysis had at least one complication

Conclusion

- Short- and long-term monitoring will improve maternal and neonatal outcomes
- Future directions will focus on performing interventions and randomised control trials
- Future development of comprehensive guidelines for the care of women with heart disease in pregnancy

References

- 1. Goldstein SA, Ward CC. Congenital and Acquired Valvular Heart Disease in Pregnancy, Current Cardiology Reports, 2017
- 2. South Australian Perinatal Practice Guidelines: Cardiac Disease in Pregnancy, 2014.



