

Maternal and perinatal outcome of pregnancy in women with autoimmune disorder: A retrospective analysis

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INTRODUCTION:

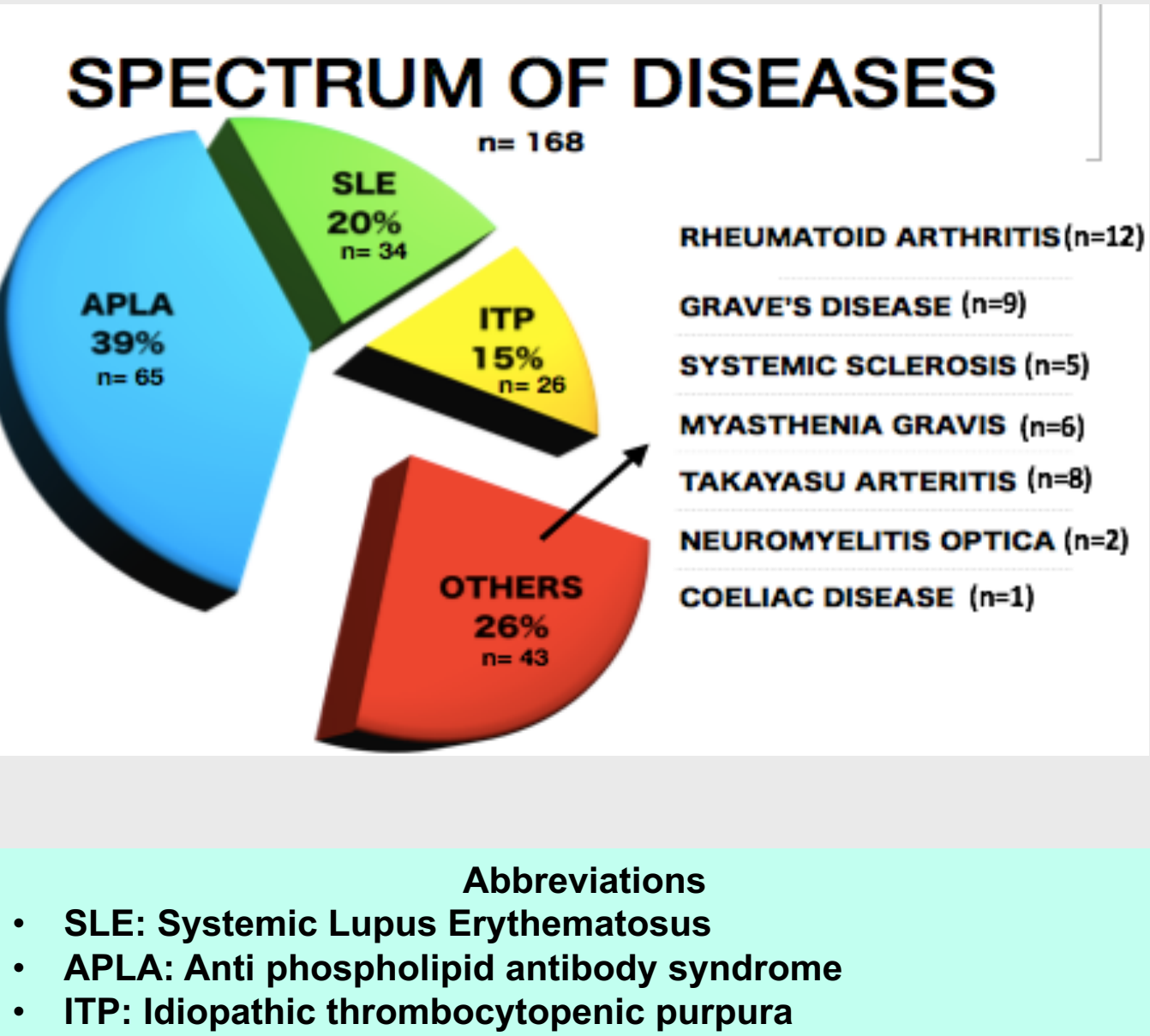
- Autoimmune disorders: A situation where “defender becomes the offender”
- Onset during reproductive years, hence pregnancy likely to be affected
- Pregnancy in women with autoimmune disorders is challenged by disease exacerbations and adverse maternal and fetal outcome.

OBJECTIVE:

To analyse the pregnancy course and outcome of women with auto immune disorders.

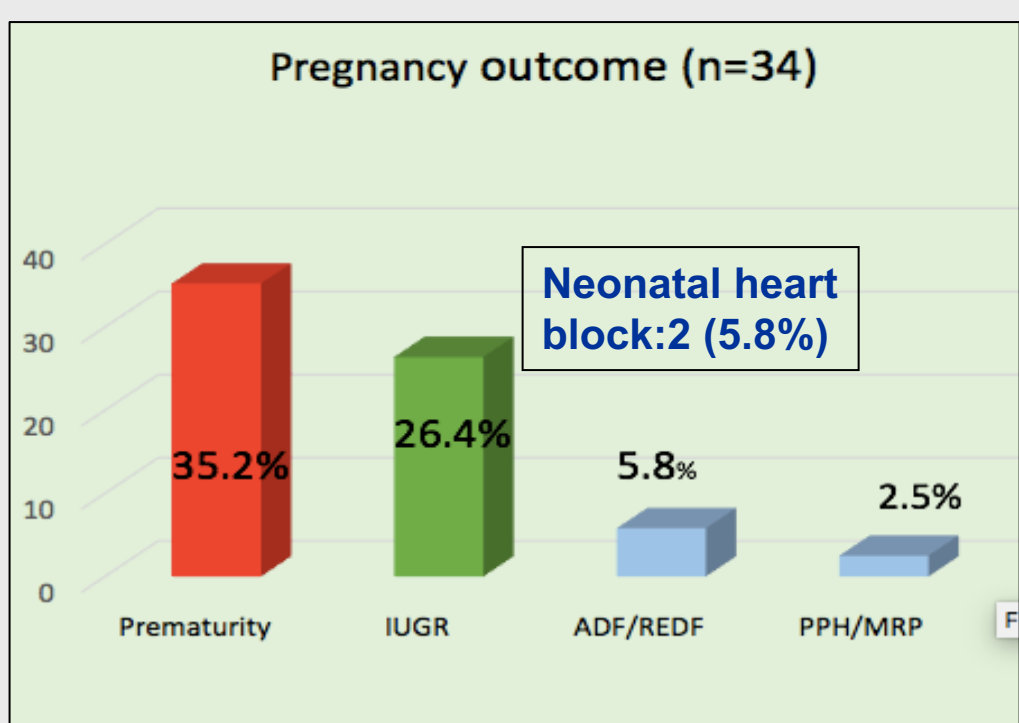
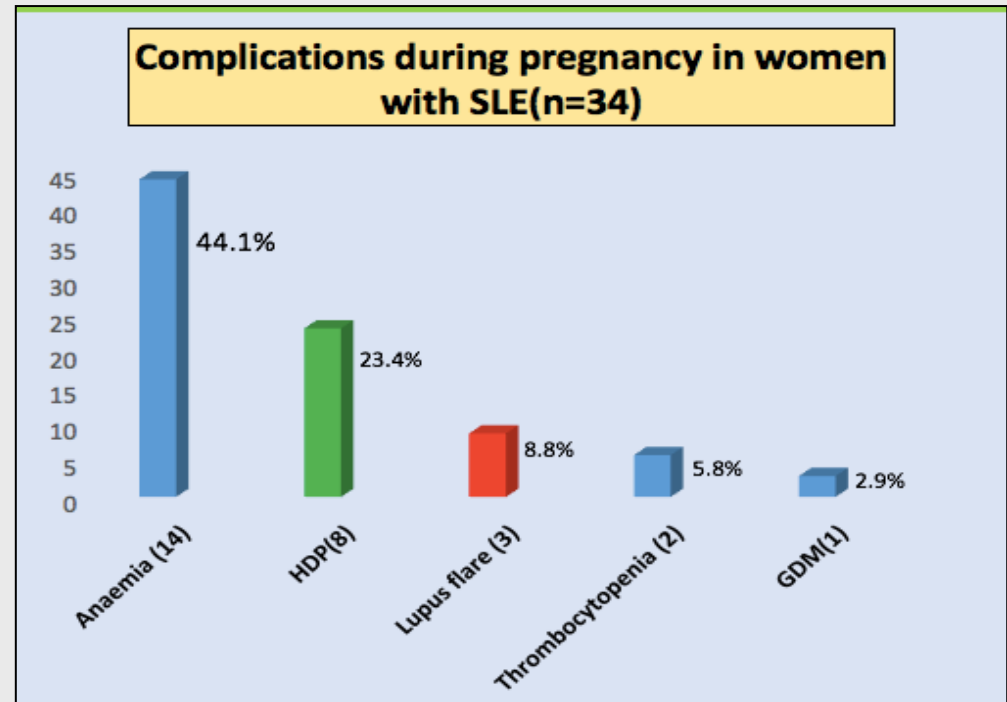
METHODS:

- Study design: Retrospective study
- Study period: 2009-2018
- Place of study: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Sample size: 168 pregnant women with diagnosed autoimmune disorders
- Outcome measures
 - Adverse perinatal outcome: Hyperensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP), abruption, prematurity, fetal growth restriction (FGR), intrauterine death (IUD), intrapartum event, mode of delivery, birth weight, NICU stay or disease specific neonatal complications
 - Live birth rate

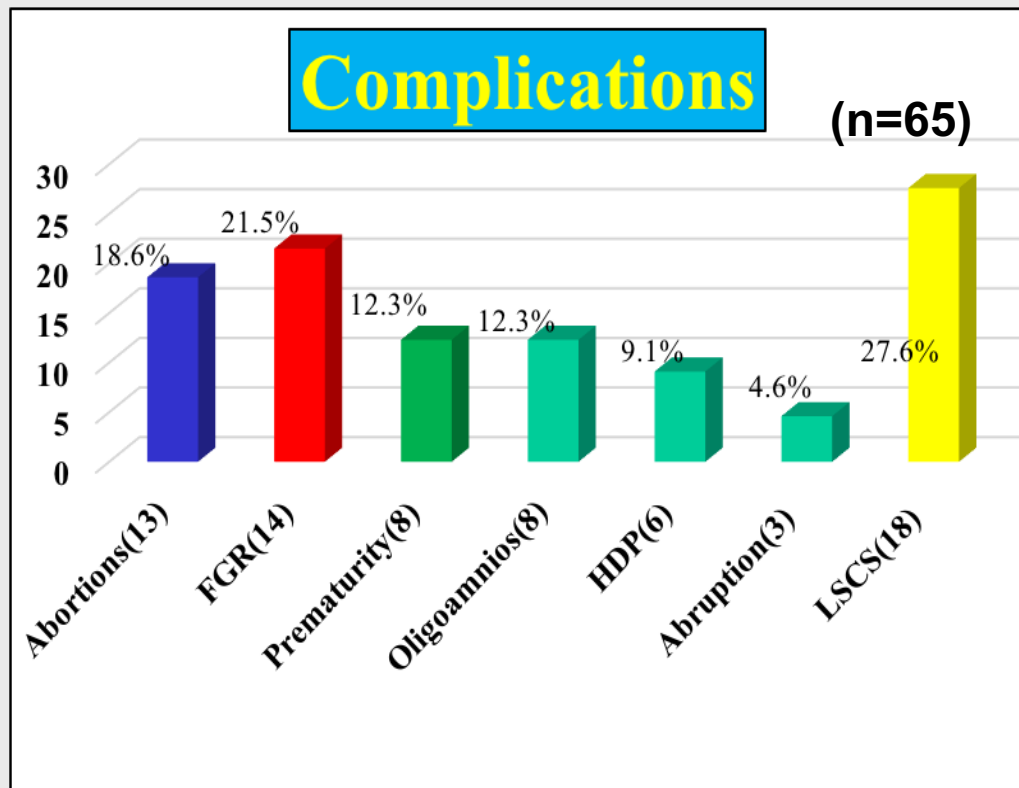
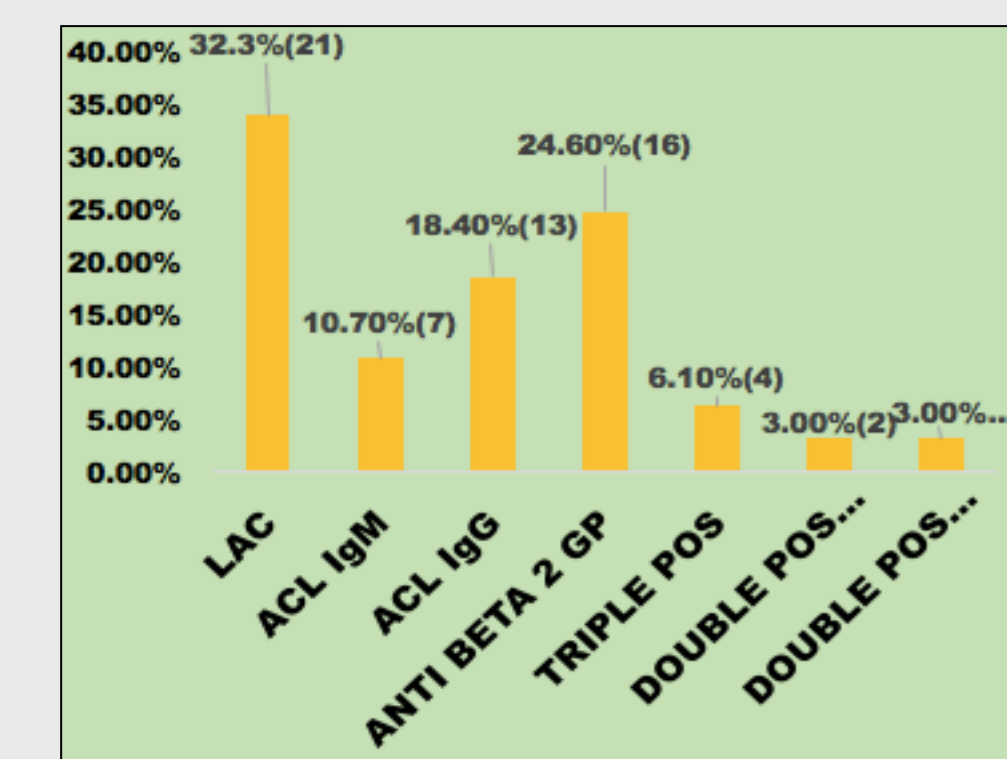


RESULTS:

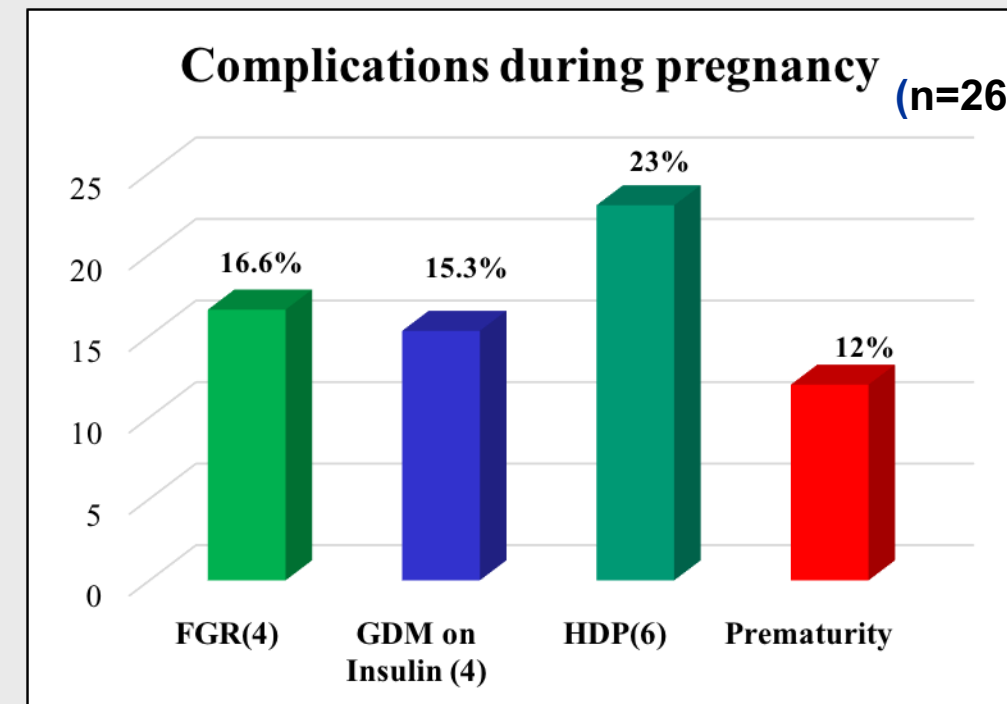
➤ SLE:



➤ APLA:



➤ ITP:

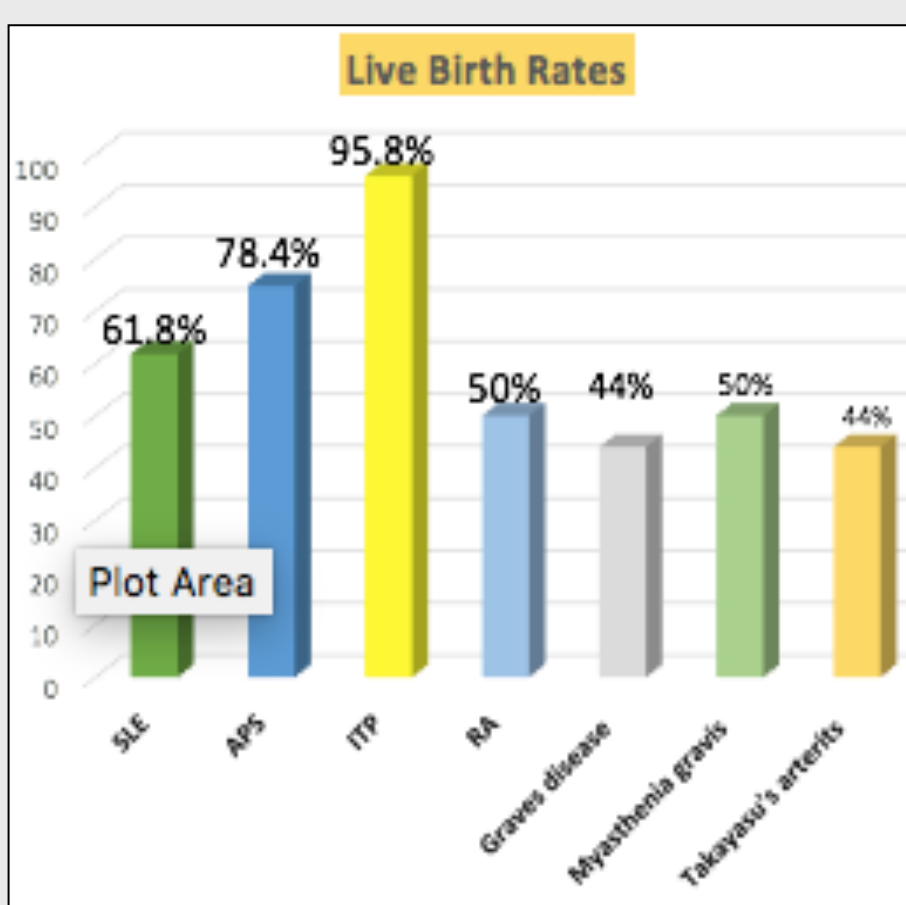
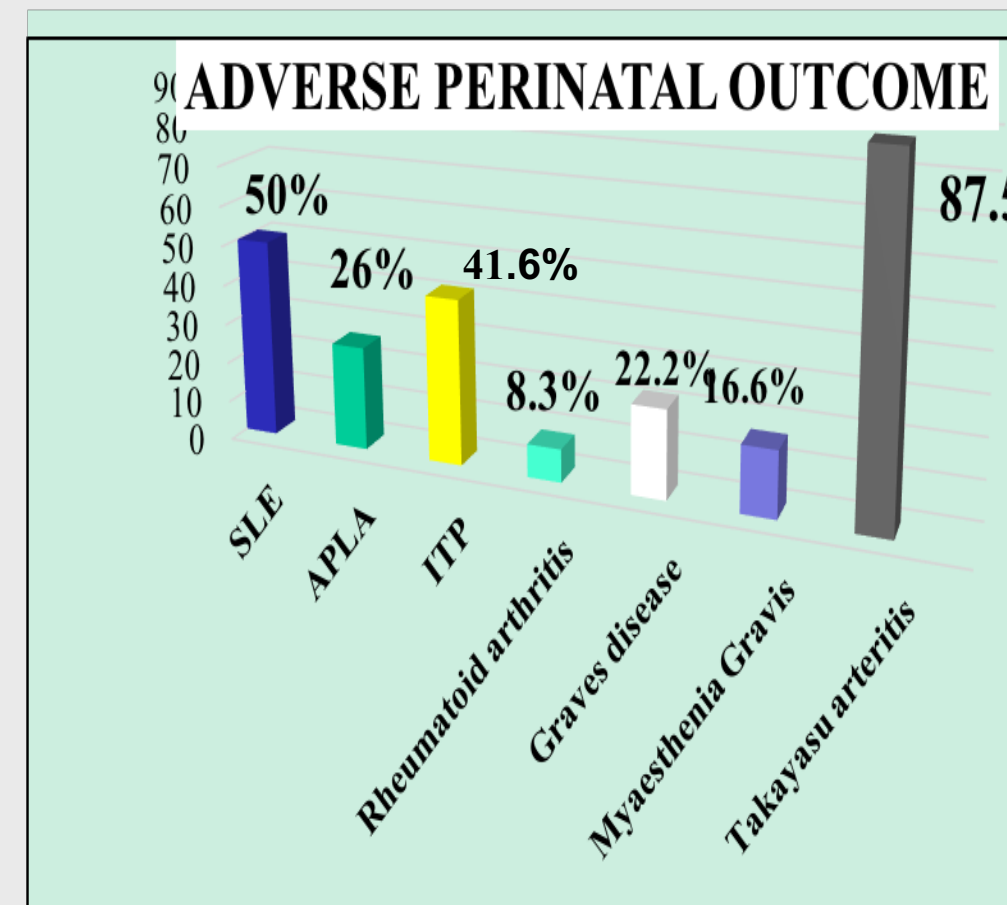


- Out of the 26 pregnancies three patients underwent splenectomy prior to pregnancy
- Mean platelet count during labour was 52000/cu mm. None had obstetric hemorrhage.
- 73% patients antenatally and all patients in labour required platelet transfusion.

➤ OTHERS:

Characteristics	Outcome of patients			
	Rheumatoid arthritis (n=12)	Myasthenia gravis (n=6)	Takayasu's arteritis (n=8)	Grave's disease (n=9)
LBR	50%	50%	44%	44%
Abortions	41%	50%	-	33%
Preterm birth	8%	-	55%	11%
IUD	-	-	44%	11%
Caesarean rate	16%	16%	44%	-
Antenatal complications	Oligohydramnios- 10% Low lying placenta- 10% IUGR- 20%	-	Chronic HTN- 100% Superimposed pre-eclampsia- 22% IUGR- 33% Oligohydramnios- 11% rectus sheath hematoma, Accelerated hypertension- managed in NTG drip	GDM- 11% Oligohydramnios- 11%
Postnatal complications	-	-	-	-
Mean birth weight	2717 +/- 474	2825 +/- 127	1577 +/- 795	2670 +/- 1112
Neonatal complications	-	-	poor feeding, hypoglycaemia, hypocalcaemia- 11%	ENND- 11% Still birth- 11% Neonatal Grave's- 16%
Hospital stay (days)	5 +/- 1.4	6 +/- 3.7	19.5 +/- 13	4 +/- 1

➤ OVERALL STATISTICS:



CONCLUSION:

- We found a strong association between auto immune disorder and obstetric complications.
- Pre pregnancy optimization and multidisciplinary care is essential to get optimal maternal and perinatal outcome.

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- Gomez-Puerta JA, Cervera R. *Diagnosis and classification of the antiphospholipid syndrome. J Autoimmun* 2014; 48 – 49:20 – 25
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