

RISK FACTORS FOR PLACENTAL ABRUPTION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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INTRODUCTION

The incidence of placental abruption is approximately 3 to 10 per 1000 births. This condition has a perinatal morbidity and mortality rate exceeding 22% and maternal morbidity rates exceeding 12%. This study aims to explore the risk factors leading to the above condition.

OBJECTIVE

Explore the incidence of risk factors leading to Abruption Placenta

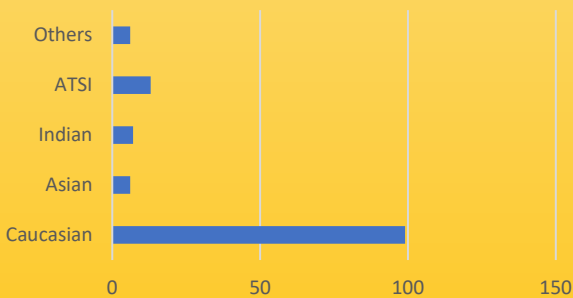
METHODOLOGY

This is a retrospective cohort study conducted at the Royal Brisbane and Womens Hospitals who have delivered between 2012 and 2021. The data was collected from the maternity database. All women who were diagnosed to have Abruption Placenta were included. ,

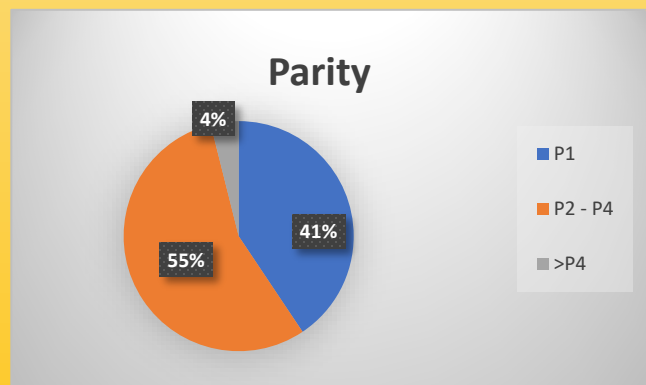
RESULTS

A total of 128 women were diagnosed with abruption out of 45834 deliveries (2.7 per 1000 births) in the unit.

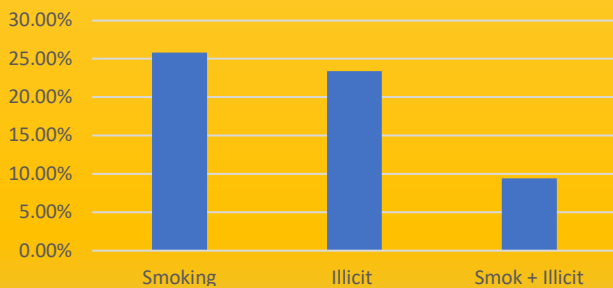
Ethnicity



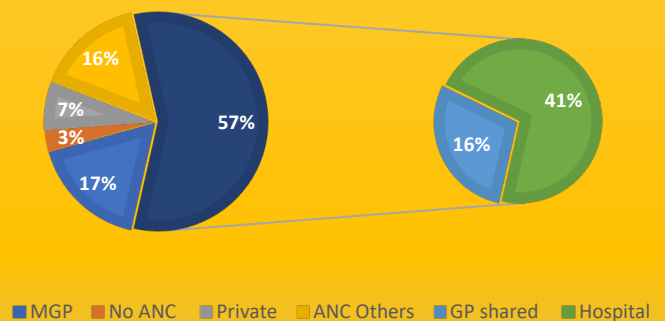
Parity



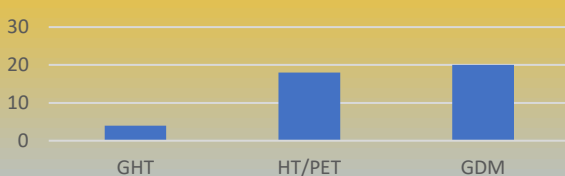
Social Factors



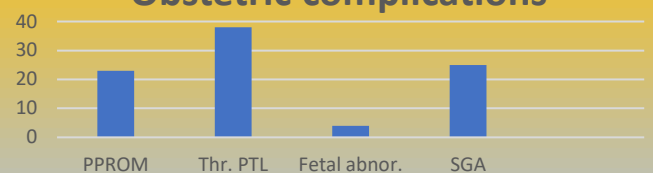
Model of care



Medical complications



Obstetric complications



- BMI was 18-30 in 64.1%
- 2.35% were teenage pregnancies, and 5.5% were older than 40 years
- Only 7.05% of them conceived via IVF or ovulation induction

CONCLUSIONS

Smoking and illicit drug consumption played a significant role in the abruption

Better control of diabetes and hypertension in pregnancy would minimise the incidence of abruption.

Need to observe women with SGA closely for Abruption as these babies are at a risk of adverse perinatal outcome

REFERENCES

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3. Pariente G, Wiznitzer A, Sergienko R, et al. Placental abruption: critical analysis of risk factors and perinatal outcomes. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med 2011; 24:698.