



Effects of endovascular embolization of uterine arteries accomplished before surgical delivery in women with placenta previa and placenta accreta

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Objective

The purpose of the study To compare the effectiveness of the traditional surgical treatment combined with the use of endovascular techniques in surgical abdominal delivery in women with placenta previa and accreta. To estimate the effects of endovascular embolization of uterine arteries accomplished before surgical delivery in women with placenta previa and placenta accreta.

Methods

A retrospective controlled study included 51 patient with a complete placenta previa. The diagnosis of placenta previa was set initially by ultrasound. The degree of invasion into the myometrium placenta was evaluated by Doppler blood flow studies in the placenta.

Results

Comparing the results of conventional surgical treatment and combined operations using UAE in group of patients without placenta accreta (subgroup CONna and UAEna) there were no significant differences in the amount of blood loss and necessity for blood transfusion (Table 2). The main and control group did not differ in frequency of the hysterectomy. There were no differences between the group in ICU stay duration and hospital stay duration.

Conclusion

The use of temporary UAE in operative abdominal delivery in women with placenta accreta significantly reduces blood loss, need for blood transfusion and women disability. This study did not reveal any benefits of combined technique over the conventional abdominal operative delivery in patients with placenta praevia with no signs placenta accreta.