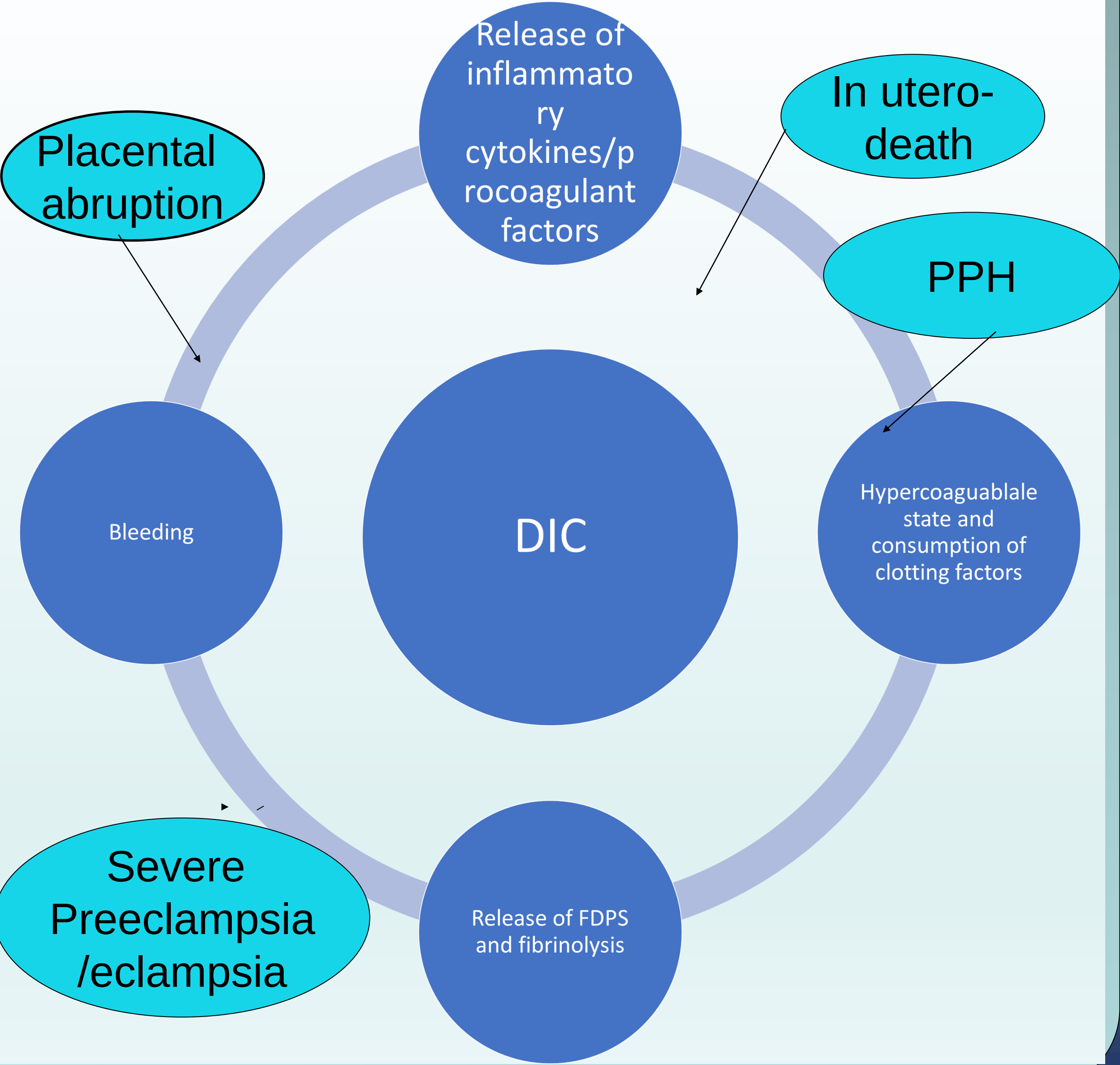


Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation In High Risk Obstetric Patients

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INTRODUCTION

An estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred worldwide in 2010,most of which were in low income countries and were un avoidable.¹ Reduction of maternal mortality has long been a global health priority and is a target in SDG-3(to reduce maternal mortality to less than 70/100,000 by 2030),² A key requirement to achieve this goal is to understand the causes of maternal deaths. Disseminated intravascular coagulation is a clinic-pathological syndrome which complicates a range of obstetric illnesses leading to Major Obstetric Haemorrhage



Obstetric hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal mortality across the globe.

- Maternal mortality due to obstetric hemorrhage in **PAKISTAN:41%**.³
- Maternal mortality due to obstetric hemorrhage in **UK 7%**.⁴

International society of thrombosis and hemostasis (**ISTH**)has established a criteria to diagnose a hemostatic system which is under stress but still able to compensate I-e non overt DIC before it progresses to overt-DIC,which has an override of the regulatory factors and degradation of endothelial regulatory network with the use of a scoring system. ⁵To calculate a DIC score, utilizing simple laboratory tests that are available in almost all hospital laboratories (platelet count, fibrin marker, PT and serum fibrinogen))The presence of an underlying disorder known to be associated with DIC is a prerequisite for the use of the algorithm. For overt DIC, a cumulative score of 5 or more was proposed

OBJECTIVE

To determine the frequency of disseminated intravascular coagulation in high risk obstetric patients ,using scoring system of international society of thrombosis and haemostasis

STUDY METHODOLOGY

STUDY DESIGN: Descriptive case series

PLACE AND DURATION: The study was conducted in maternal and child health Centre, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences,Islamabad.From August 2010 tp August 2011.

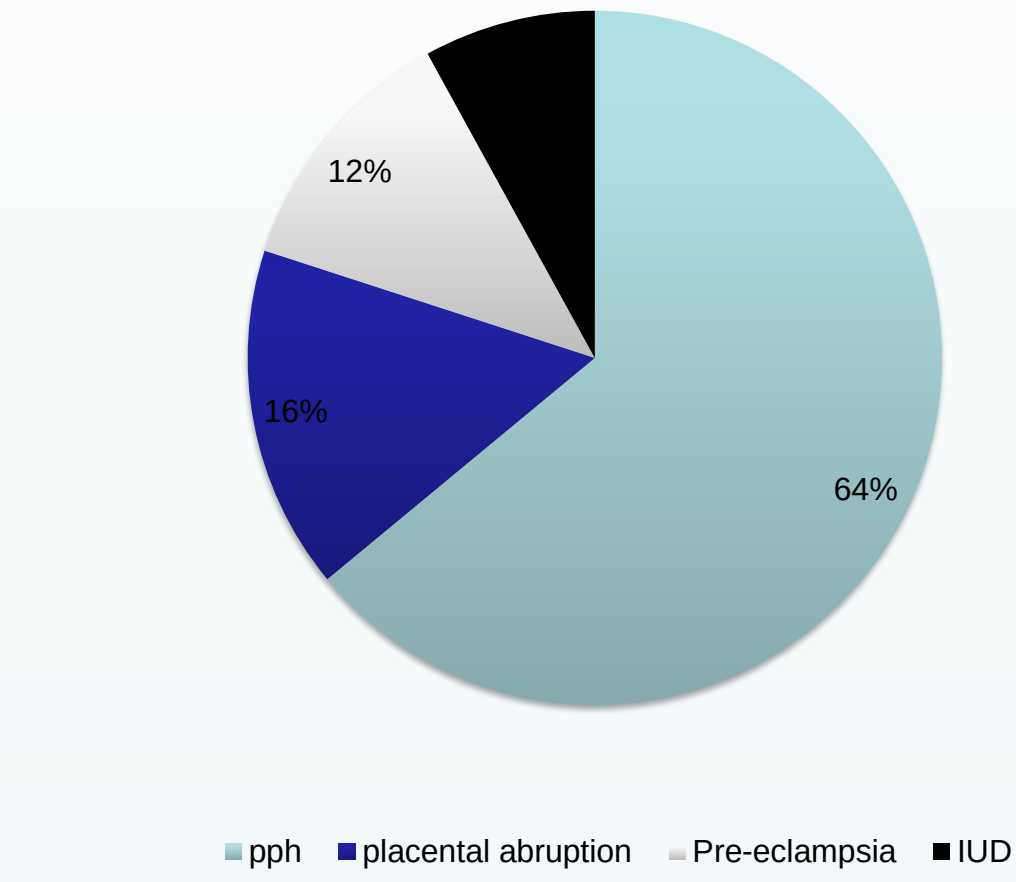
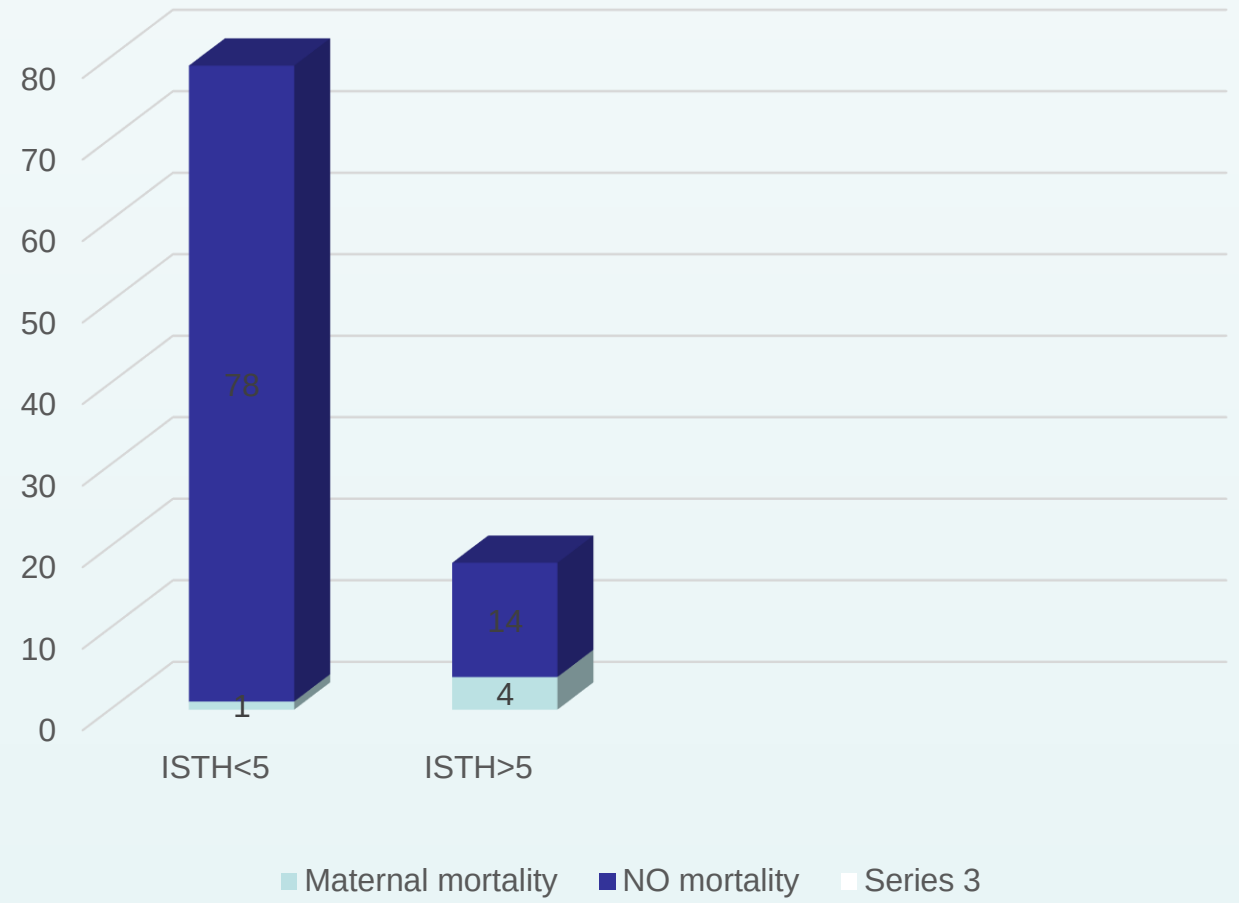
A total of 97 patients with high risk pregnancies(with underlying disorder associated with DIC were presented)

The ISTH score was calculated and two groups were made
With ISTH score less than 5
With ISTH score equal to or more than 5

Both groups were followed for outcome
Development of DIC
Maternal mortality associated with DIC

RESULTS

) Out of 97 patinets,25 (25.7%)developed DIC clinically with the development of bleeding from multiple sites. There were **5 maternal deaths,1(20%)** in group I(ISTH score less than 5)and **4(80%)** deaths were in the group II(ISTH score equal to or more than 5..



DIC remained more prevalent amongst **primigravidae(45%)**. The major predisposing cause was found to be **PPH(64%)**

The proportion of patients with DIC who has **ISTH score less than 5 were significantly lesser(15% vs 72%,p value<0.05)** as compared with patients having ISTH score equal or more than 5

I ISTH score	With DIC	Without DIC	TOTAL	P-value
Less than 5	12	67	79	0.000
Equal to or more than 5	13	05	18	0.000

The comparison of DIC showed **significant** association between ISTH score and DIC.

CONCLUSION

DIC is a grave complication in obstetrics leading to major obstetric haemorrhage.ISTH score has significant association with DIC and maternal mortality so can be used as a tool for early diagnosis and treatment.