

A retrospective review of medical disorders in a large London maternity population

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Introduction

- MBRACCE-UK report (2017-2019) notes that pregnancy is still a safe practise in the UK
- Maternal mortality outcomes shows ethnic and deprivation inequalities and lack of progress since 2011-2013
- The prevalence of medical conditions in the pregnant population continues to increase; also reflected in the Ockenden report
- UK government's target to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths by 50% by 2025, with better provision of joined up care through **Maternal Medicine Networks**

Aim

- To review the number and type of pre-existing medical disorders at Epsom & St. Helier University Hospitals

Design

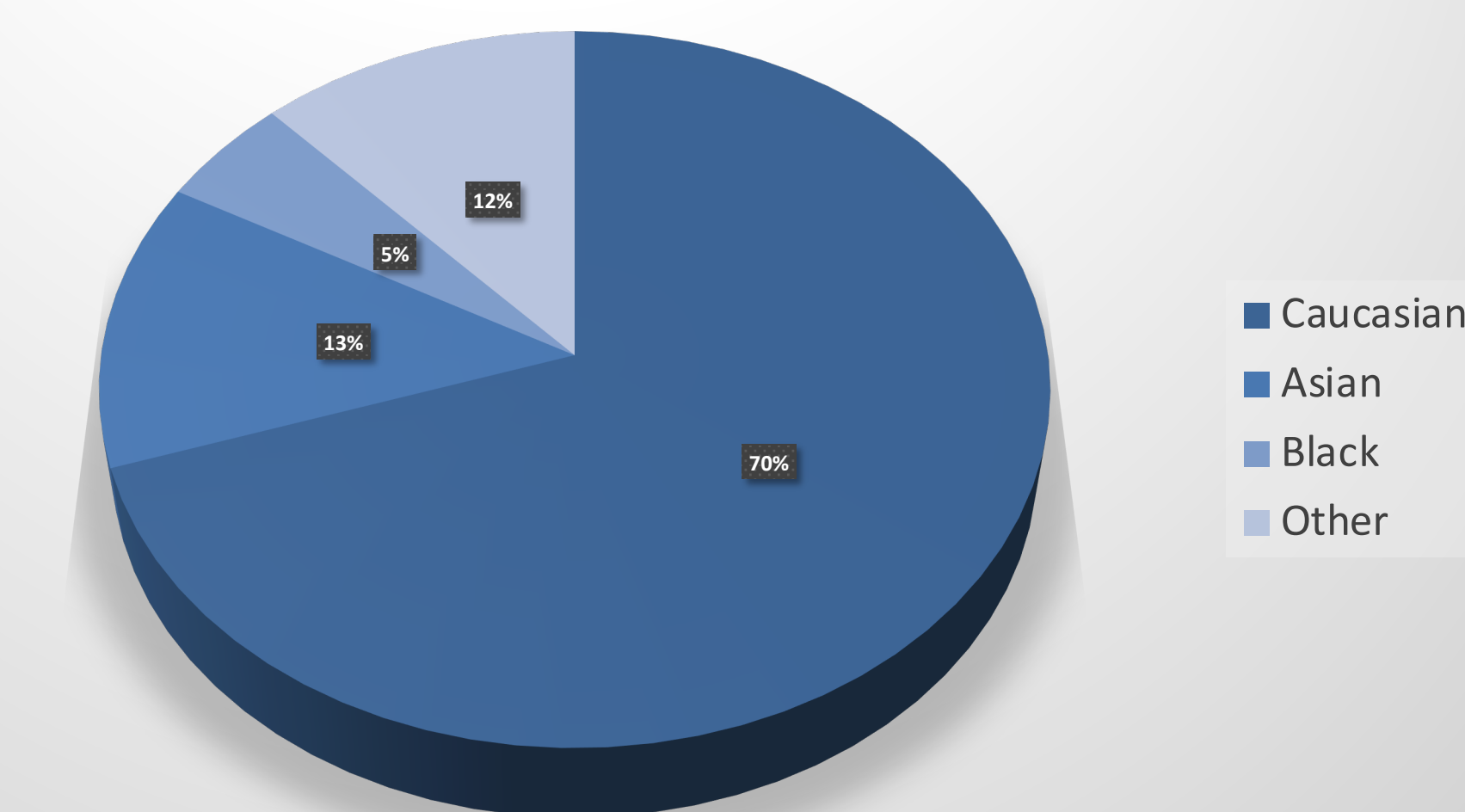
- The study is a retrospective analysis of all patients attending a tertiary referral centre over a 10-year period from 2008 – 2017

Method

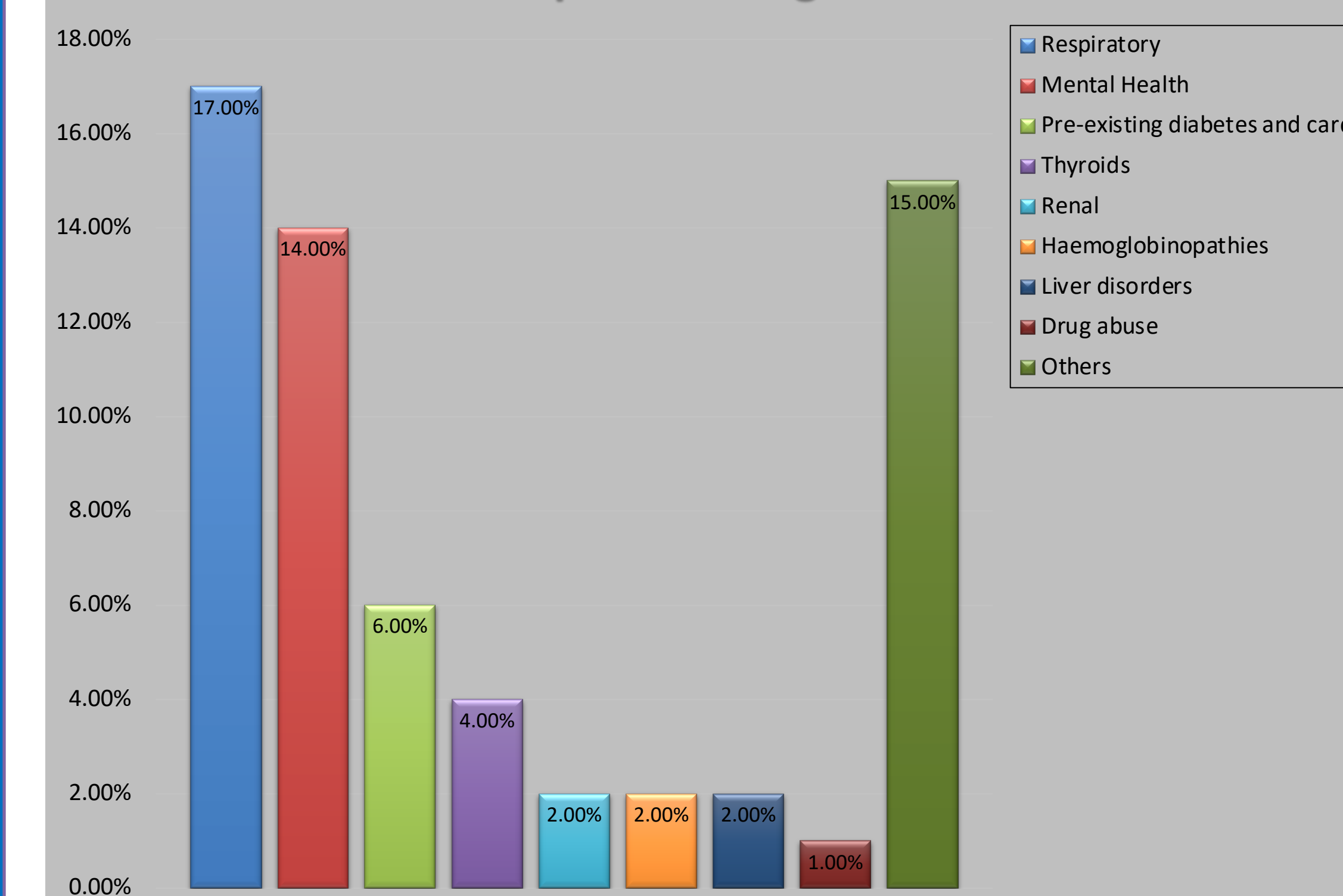
- Electronic Patient Record software [PROTOS Maternity System] was used
- Patient data were reviewed from the initial booking appointment

Results

Distribution of ethnicity of women attending the Maternal Medicine clinic



Distribution of pre-existing medical disorders



Conclusion

- > 60% of patients were noted to have medical co-morbidities
- Respiratory and mental health disorders were the highest proportion of conditions
- There were significantly high serious medical disorders among Asian and Black populations
- There is an increased need for investment in maternal medicine networks and the development of robust referral systems for appropriate management of high-risk women