

Frequency of Urinary Tract Injury in Patients with Morbidly Adherent Placenta

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INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Morbidly adherent placenta is a serious condition where the placenta invades and is inseparable from the uterine wall. It can lead to bladder and urinary tract complications. Studies have reported frequent bladder injury in such cases.

OBJECTIVES/AIMS

To determine the frequency of urinary tract injuries in patients with morbidly adherent placenta undergoing elective cesarean section during 6 months in a teaching hospital (Jinnah Hospital, Lahore) in Pakistan.

METHODS

92 cases with morbidly adherent placenta diagnosed on Doppler ultrasound at gestational age >28 weeks were selected for the study through Non-Probability, Consecutive Sampling. Symptomatic patients were admitted to the hospital, while asymptomatic ones were followed through the OPD. Cesarean section was planned for subjects with indications, and all procedures were performed by doctors of the same clinical experience to reduce bias. Data has been stratified for effect modifiers like age, parity, and uterine scarring. Post-stratification chi-square test has been applied, taking $p \leq 0.05$ as significant.

CONCLUSIONS

Urinary tract injuries are frequent complications of morbidly adherent placenta regardless of the patient’s age, parity, previous C-section and type of placentation. It warrants prophylactic measures among such cases in future practice to decrease the patient’s morbidity and mortality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To my supervisor and the patients involved in the study.

RESULTS

The age of the patients ranged from 20 years to 35 years, with a mean of 32.9 ± 3.2 years. Most of the patients were aged between 28 and 35 (90.2%) followed by 20-27 years (9.8%). The parity of these patients ranged from 1 to 5, with a mean of 2.8 ± 1.5 . There were 22 (23.9%) primiparas and 70 (76.1%) multiparas. 64 (69.6%) patients had a history of previous cesarean delivery. Placenta accreta was the most frequent and was observed in 59 (64.1%) patients, followed by placenta percreta (26.1%) and increta (9.8%). Bladder injury was diagnosed in 22 (23.9%) patients. There was no statistically significant difference in the frequency of bladder injury across various subgroups based on patient’s age (p-value=0.900), parity (p-value=0.881), previous C-section (p-value=0.712) and type of placentation (p-value=0.985).

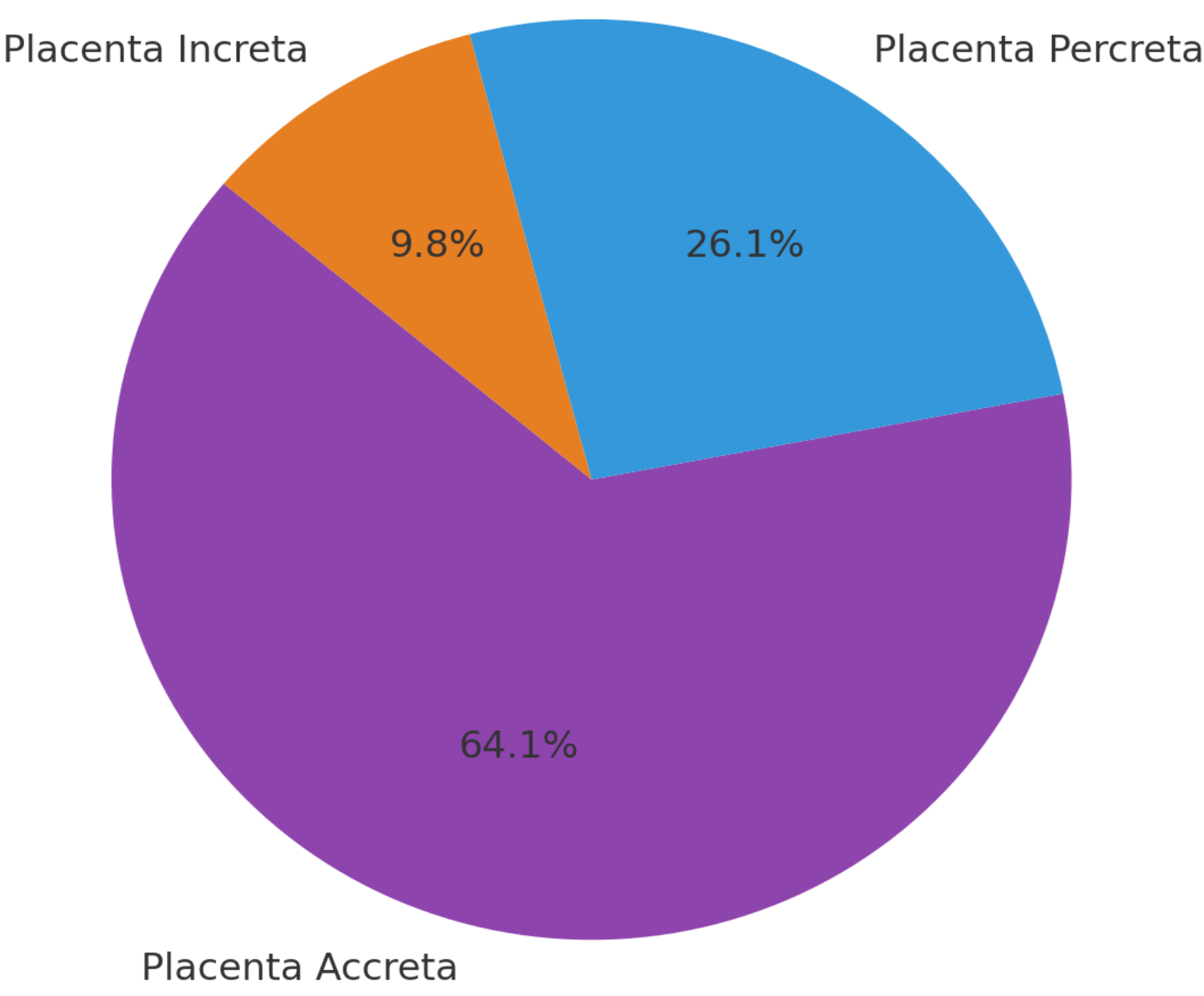
Table: Stratification of Bladder Injury across various Subgroups n=92

Characteristics	n	Bladder Injury (n=22)	P value
Age (years)			
•20-27 years	9	2 (22.2%)	0.900
•28-35 years	83	20 (24.1%)	
Parity			
•Primiparas	22	5 (22.7%)	0.881
•Multiparas	70	17 (24.3%)	
Previous C-Section			
•Yes	64	16 (25.0%)	0.712
•No	28	6 (21.4%)	
Morbidly Adherent Placentation			
•Placenta Increta	9	2 (22.2%)	0.985
•Placenta Percreta	24	6 (25.0%)	
•Placenta Accreta	59	14 (23.7%)	

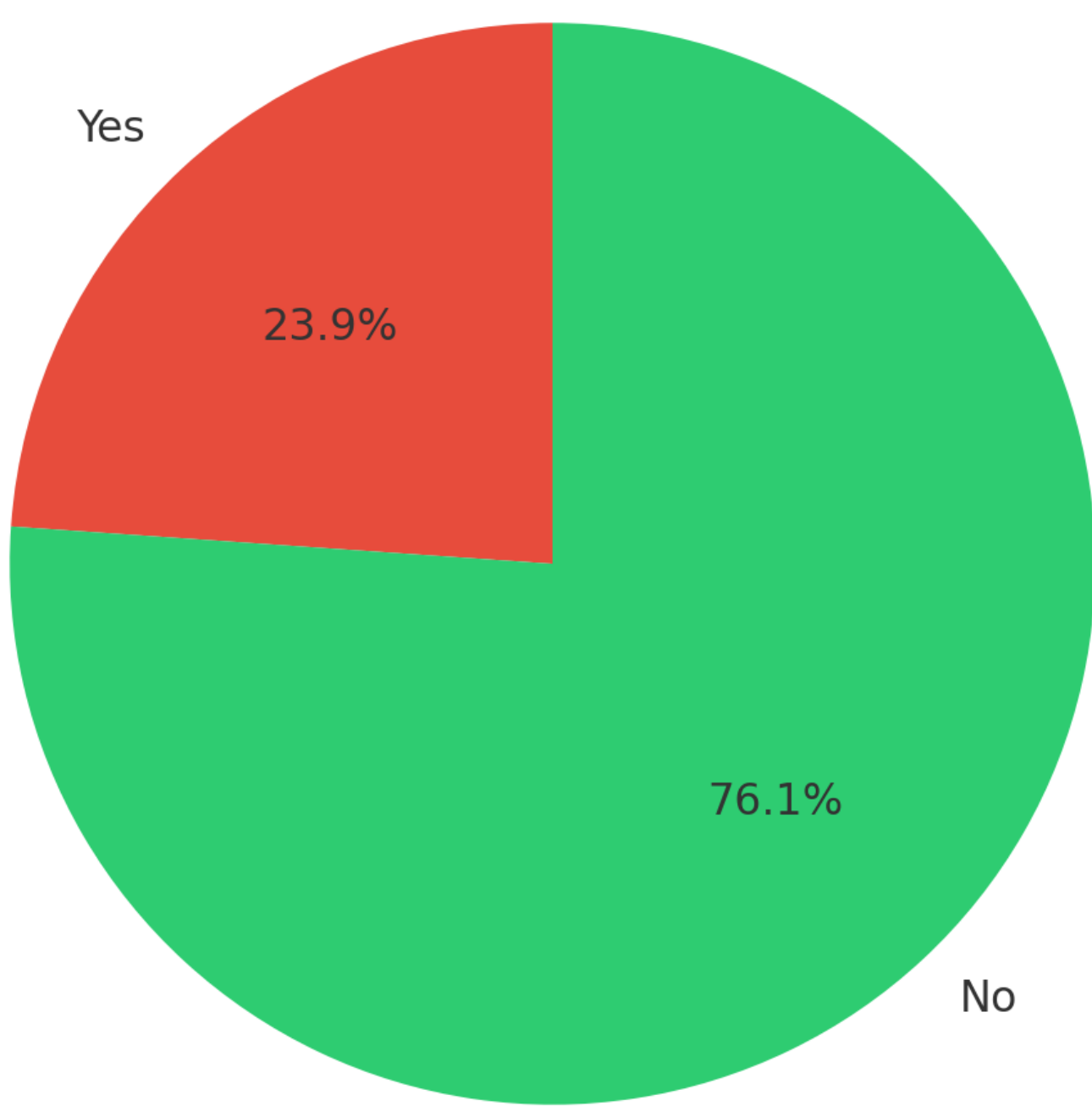
Table: Frequency of Bladder Injury

Bladder Injury	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Yes	22	23.9
No	70	76.1
Total	92	100.0

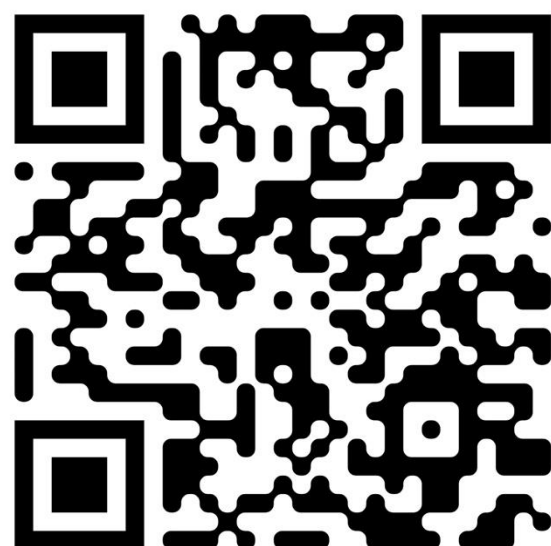
Distribution of Morbidly Adherent Placenta Types



Bladder Injury Frequency in MAP Patients



REFERENCES



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