Risk Scoring System With MRI for Intraoperative Massive Hemorrhage in Placenta Previa and Accreta in Fayoum university hospital

Thesis

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Placenta previa is a type of placenta that extends partially or completely over the internal cervical oss and it is one of the leading causes of widespread postpartum hemorrhage and maternal mortality worldwide.

It has been known to cause maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity due to massive hemorrhage. Consequently, accurate and appropriate strategies for its prediction and preparation should be developed to prevent adverse obstetric outcomes such as maternal death. Massive hemorrhage caused by placenta previa generally occurs either intra or postoperatively.Therefore, strategies for massive hemorrhage due to placenta previa are warranted

The main risk factors are an obstetric history of prior PP or cesarean delivery. After a cesarean delivery, the risk of PP at a new pregnancy is 1.5–6 times higher than following a vaginal delivery. A cesarean section performed in a primiparous woman increases the risk of PP for subsequent deliveries

The aim of this study was to attain scoring system for intraoperative massive haemorrhage combining MRI and clinical characteristics to predict the risk of massive haemorrhage in placenta previa and accreta and improve the preoperative

assessment for cases of placenta accreta spectrum thus enable us to avoid maternal complication in Fayoum university hospital.