



Royal College of
Obstetricians and
Gynaecologists

UKOSS

UK Obstetric Surveillance System



Newsletter 25: April 2011

New published results - Mode of delivery for women with extreme obesity

A further analysis of the UKOSS extreme obesity study, published in BJOG last month, contributes additional information to the debate about mode of delivery for obese pregnant women. Evidence suggests that the risk of caesarean delivery is increased in obese pregnant women and anecdotally, there appears to be an increasing move to recommend planned caesarean delivery to avoid the perceived risks of emergency caesarean delivery in this group of women.

The aim of this study was to investigate, using data from the UKOSS national cohort of pregnant women with a BMI 50kg/m² or over, the factors associated with mode of birth, and to compare the outcomes in women planned to deliver vaginally with those planned to deliver by caesarean.

Key results:

- After adjustment, there were no significant differences in anaesthetic, postnatal or neonatal complications between women with planned vaginal delivery and planned caesarean delivery, with the exception of shoulder dystocia (3% versus 0%, P = 0.019).
- There were no significant differences in any outcomes in the subgroup of women who had no identified medical or antenatal complications.
- This study does not, therefore, provide any evidence to support a routine policy of caesarean delivery for extremely obese women on the basis of concern about higher rates of delivery complications, but does support a policy of individualised decision-making on the mode of delivery based on a thorough assessment of potential risk factors for poor delivery outcomes.



Reference:

- Homer, C. S., Kurinczuk, J. J., Spark, P., Brocklehurst, P., Knight, M. Planned vaginal delivery or planned caesarean delivery in women with extreme obesity. BJOG (2011). 118(4): 480-487.

Case report summary for current studies up until 15 March 2011

Disorder	Actual number of reported cases	Data collection forms returned (%)	Number of confirmed cases	Expected number of confirmed cases
Amniotic Fluid Embolism	131	122 (93)	82	73
Aortic Dissection	12	10 (83)	5	72
Severe Obstetric Cholestasis	530	360 (66)	254	269
Myeloproliferative Disorders	18	15 (83)	10	58
Pregnancy in Non-renal Solid Organ Transplant Recipients	83	72 (87)	54	85
Pituitary Tumours	35	20 (57)	7	50
Placenta Accreta	128	72 (56)	62	149
Pulmonary Vascular Disease	77	65 (84)	28	43
Sickle Cell Disease	113	64 (57)	48	269

Thanks to the following hospitals who have returned cards for the last three months:

Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen
 Airedale General Hospital, Keighley
 Alexandra Hospital, Redditch
 Altnagalvin Area Hospital, Londonderry
 Antrim Hospital, Antrim
 Arrowe Park Hospital, Wirral
 Ayrshire Maternity Unit, Kilmarnock
 Barnet and Chase Farm Hospitals NHS Trust, Enfield
 Bamsley District General Hospital, Bamsley
 Basildon Hospital, Basildon
 Birmingham City Hospital, Birmingham
 Birmingham Heartlands Hospital, Birmingham
 Birmingham Women's Hospital, Birmingham
 Borders General Hospital, Melrose
 Bradford Royal Infirmary, Bradford
 Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth
 Burnley General Hospital, Burnley
 Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, London
 Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital, Chesterfield
 City Hospitals Sunderland NHS Trust, Sunderland
 Colchester General Hospital, Colchester
 Conquest Hospital, St Leonards-on-Sea
 Countess of Chester Hospital, Chester
 Craigavon Area Hospital, Portadown
 Croydon University Hospital, Thornton Heath
 Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle
 Daisy Hill Hospital, Newry
 Darent Valley Hospital, Dartford
 Darlington Memorial Hospital, Darlington
 Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Derby
 Derriford Hospital, Plymouth
 Dewsbury and District Hospital, Dewsbury
 Diana Princess of Wales Hospital, Grimsby
 Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester
 Dr Gray's Hospital, Elgin
 Ealing Hospital, London
 East Surrey Hospital, Redhill
 Epsom General Hospital, Epsom
 Erne Hospital, Enniskillen
 Fairfield General Hospital, Bury
 Forth Park Hospital, Kirkcaldy
 Friarage Hospital, Northallerton
 Frimley Park Hospital, Camberley
 Furness General Hospital, Barrow-in-Furness
 George Eliot Hospital, Nuneaton
 Glan Clwyd District General Hospital, Rhyl
 Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Gloucester
 Good Hope Hospital, Sutton Coldfield
 Harrogate District Hospital, Harrogate
 Hereford County Hospital, Hereford
 Hinchingsbrooke Hospital, Huntingdon
 Homerton University Hospital, London
 Hope Hospital, Manchester
 Horton Hospital, Banbury
 Hull Royal Infirmary, Hull
 Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich
 James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough
 James Paget Hospital, Great Yarmouth
 Jersey General Hospital, St Helier
 John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford
 Kettering General Hospital, Kettering
 King's College Hospital, London
 King's Mill Hospital, Sutton in Ashfield
 Kingston Hospital, Kingston upon Thames
 Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds
 Leicester General Hospital, Leicester
 Leicester Royal Infirmary, Leicester
 Leighton Hospital, Crewe
 Lincoln County Hospital, Lincoln
 Lister Hospital, Stevenage
 Macclesfield District General Hospital, Macclesfield
 Maidstone General Hospital, Maidstone
 Manor Hospital, Walsall
 Medway Maritime Hospital, Gillingham
 Milton Keynes General Hospital, Milton Keynes
 Nevill Hall Hospital, Abergavenny
 New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton
 Ninewells Hospital & Medical School, Dundee
 Nobles Hospital, Douglas
 Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital, Norwich
 North Devon District Hospital, Barnstaple
 North Manchester General Hospital, Manchester
 North Middlesex Hospital, London
 Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow
 Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust, Nottingham
 Peterborough City Hospital, Peterborough
 Pilgrim Hospital, Boston
 Pinderfields General Hospital, Wakefield
 Prince Charles Hospital, Methyr Tydfil
 Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow
 Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton
 Princess Elizabeth Hospital, St Martins
 Princess Royal Hospital, Haywards Heath
 Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow
 Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington
 Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth
 Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital, London
 Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead
 Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn
 Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City
 Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital, Margate
 Queen's Hospital, Burton upon Trent
 Queen's Hospital, Romford
 Raigmores Hospital, Inverness
 Rochdale Infirmary, Rochdale
 Rosie Maternity Hospital, Cambridge
 Rotherham District General Hospital, Rotherham
 Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan
 Royal Alexandra Hospital, Paisley
 Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading
 Royal Bolton Hospital, Bolton
 Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro
 Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Exeter
 Royal Free Hospital, London
 Royal Glamorgan Hospital, Llantrisant
 Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport
 Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester
 Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster
 Royal London Hospital, London
 Royal Oldham Hospital, Oldham
 Royal Shrewsbury Hospital, Shrewsbury
 Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford
 Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton
 Royal United Hospital, Bath
 Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Russells Hall Hospital, Dudley
 Salisbury District Hospital, Salisbury
 Scarborough Hospital, Scarborough
 Scunthorpe General Hospital, Scunthorpe
 Sharoe Green Unit, Preston
 Simpson Centre for Reproductive Health, Edinburgh
 Singleton Hospital, Swansea
 South Tyneside District Hospital, South Shields
 Southend Hospital, Westcliff-on-Sea
 Southern General Hospital, Glasgow
 Southmead Hospital, Bristol
 Southport & Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust, Ormskirk
 St George's Hospital, London
 St Helier Hospital, Carshalton
 St James's University Hospital, Leeds
 St John's Hospital, Chelmsford
 St John's Unit at Howden, Livingston
 St Mary's Hospital, London
 St Mary's Hospital, Manchester
 St Mary's Hospital, Newport
 St Michael's Hospital, Bristol
 St Richard's Hospital, Chichester
 Staffordshire General Hospital, Stafford
 Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport
 Stirling Royal Infirmary, Stirling
 Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury
 Tameside General Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Taunton and Somerset Hospital, Taunton
 The Great Western Hospital, Swindon
 The Jessop Wing, Sheffield
 Torbay Hospital, Torquay
 Ulster Hospital, Belfast
 University College Hospital, London
 University Hospital Lewisham, London
 University Hospital of Coventry & Warwickshire, Coventry
 University Hospital of North Durham, Durham
 University Hospital of North Tees, Stockton-on-Tees
 University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff
 Victoria Hospital, Blackpool
 Warwick Hospital, Warwick
 Watford General Hospital, Watford
 West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven
 West Middlesex University Hospital, Isleworth
 West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds
 West Wales General Hospital, Carmarthen
 Western Isles Hospital, Stornaway
 Wexham Park Hospital, Slough
 Whipps Cross University Trust Hospital, London
 Whiston Hospital, Prescot
 Whittington Hospital, London
 William Harvey Hospital, Ashford
 Wishaw General Hospital, Wishaw
 Withybush Hospital, Haverfordwest
 Worcestershire Royal Hospital, Worcester
 Worthing Hospital, Worthing
 Wrexham Maelor Hospital, Wrexham
 Wythenshawe Hospital, Manchester
 Yeovil Women's Hospital, Yeovil
 York Hospital, York
 Ysbyty Gwynedd District General Hospital, Bangor
 Bassetlaw District General Hospital, Worksop
 Bedford Hospital, Bedford
 Caithness General Hospital, Wick
 Doncaster Royal Infirmary, Doncaster
 Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary, Dumfries
 Eastbourne District General Hospital, Eastbourne
 Hillingdon Hospital, Uxbridge
 King George Hospital, Ilford
 Liverpool Women's Hospital, Liverpool
 Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast
 North Hampshire Hospital, Basingstoke
 Northampton General Hospital, Northampton
 Nottingham City Hospital, Nottingham
 Poole Hospital, Poole
 Princess of Wales Hospital, Bridgend
 Royal Jubilee Maternity Service, Belfast
 St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey
 The Portland Hospital, London
 Wansbeck General Hospital, Ashington
 Warrington Hospital, Warrington
 Calderdale Royal Hospital, Halifax
 Causeway Hospital, Coleraine
 Luton & Dunstable Hospital, Luton
 Newham General Hospital, London
 Queen Elizabeth Hospital, London
 University Hospital of North Staffordshire, Stoke on Trent

Returned all three cards. Returned two cards. Returned one card.

New studies:

Adrenal Tumours

This study will investigate the current incidence of rare adrenal tumours including Pheochromocytomas, those associated with Conn's Syndrome and Cushing's Syndrome. It will describe their current management and the associated outcomes for women and their infants and develop guidelines for their optimal management.

Surveillance Period: March 2011-February 2012

Case definition: Any pregnant women in the UK with a functioning adrenal neuroendocrine tumour, including women diagnosed pre-pregnancy who have not undergone surgery to remove the tumour.

INCLUDED

PHAEOCHROMOCYTOMA Neuroendocrine adrenal tumour secreting catecholamines (dopamine, nor-adrenaline, adrenaline, metadrenaline and normetadrenaline).

CUSHING'S SYNDROME Adrenal cortex tumour secreting excessive amounts of cortisol.

CONN'S SYNDROME Adrenal cortex adenoma secreting excessive amounts of aldosterone.

EXCLUDED

Women with a non-functioning adrenal tumour.

Investigators: Catherine Williamson, Kimberly Lambert, Mandish Dhanjal, Imperial College London; David McCance, Royal Victoria Hospital

HELLP

This study will estimate the incidence of HELLP syndrome in the UK and will investigate and quantify the associated risk factors, management and outcomes and will also explore whether any factors are associated with poor outcomes.

Surveillance Period: June 2011-May 2012

Case definition: All pregnant women in the UK identified as having HELLP syndrome defined as new onset of the following:

Elevated liver enzymes, defined as:

Serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) ≥ 70 U/L **OR** Gamma-glutamyltransferase (γ -GT) ≥ 70 U/L **OR** Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ≥ 70 U/L

AND

Low platelets, defined as platelet count $< 100 \times 10^9/l$.

AND

EITHER

Haemolysis, defined by abnormal peripheral blood smear or serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH levels ≥ 600 U/L or total bilirubin $\geq 20.5 \mu\text{mol/l}$ **OR** Hypertension, defined as a systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or a diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg **OR** Proteinuria, defined as 1+ (0.3 g/l) or more on dipstick testing, a protein:creatinine ratio of 30 mg/mmol or more on a random sample, or a urine protein excretion of 300 mg or more per 24 hours.

UK National Maternal Near-miss Surveillance Programme (UKNeS); www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/uknes



Funding: This study presents independent research commissioned by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) under its Programme Grants for Applied Research Programme (Grant Reference Number RP-PG-0608-10038).



Coming soon – UKOSS study of severe maternal sepsis

Maternal sepsis is becoming of widespread concern in the UK, particularly following the latest report of the Confidential Enquiry into maternal deaths, which places sepsis as the leading cause of direct maternal death. Additional study of women who suffer from severe sepsis but do not die will provide further understanding of the risk factors for maternal sepsis and will help to better target potential points of clinical intervention. The aims of the UKOSS sepsis study are to investigate the incidence and risk factors for severe maternal sepsis in the UK, the main causative organisms, the outcomes for mother and infant and any factors potentially associated with poor outcomes. Data collection for the UKOSS sepsis study is expected to begin July 2011.

Funding: This study presents independent research commissioned by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) under its Programme Grants for Applied Research Programme (Grant Reference Number RP-PG-0608-10038).

MBRRACE-UK

The National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) have informed us that the NPSA, Department of Health in England and representatives from the devolved administrations have decided to discontinue the procurement process for the Maternal and Newborn Clinical Outcomes Review Programme with immediate effect. This decision follows from strategic and policy changes in healthcare across the United Kingdom, which the funding stakeholders agreed necessitated a review of the objectives of the work to ensure the best possible support is provided for maternal and newborn health.

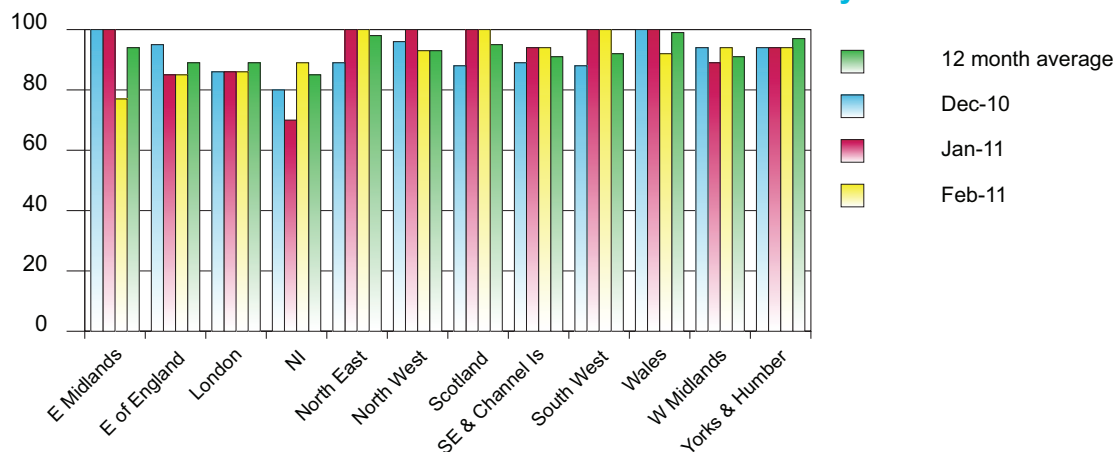
The NPSA and funding stakeholders acknowledged that this decision does not affect their views on the excellence of ongoing research and surveillance programmes at the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit at the University of Oxford or other members of the MBRRACE-UK collaboration, to whom the service was intended to transfer. The decision will not impact on the continuation of existing programmes of work, including UKOSS, dedicated to improving care for woman and their babies at the NPEU.

The NPSA/HQIP will be contacting units with details of interim and future arrangements for submitting data about maternal and perinatal deaths.



UKOSS Regional Card Return Rates

Card return rates December 2010 - February 2011



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