

Place du ballonnet intravasculaire dans la prise en charge des placentas accretas



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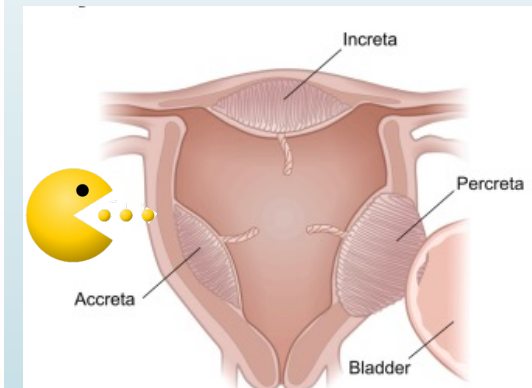
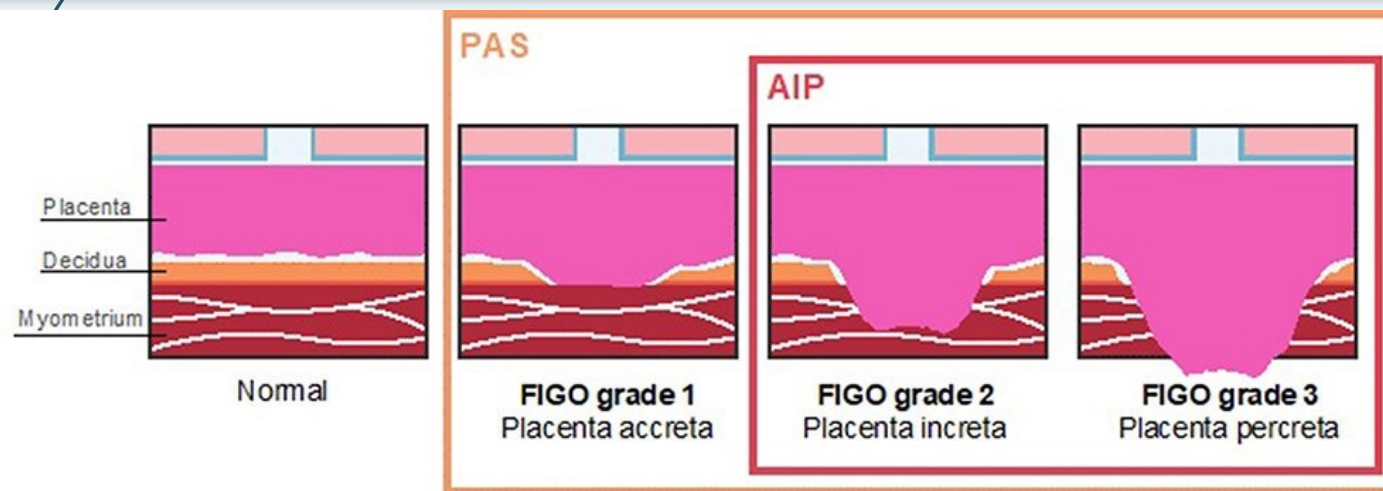


Qu'est ce que le placenta accreta?

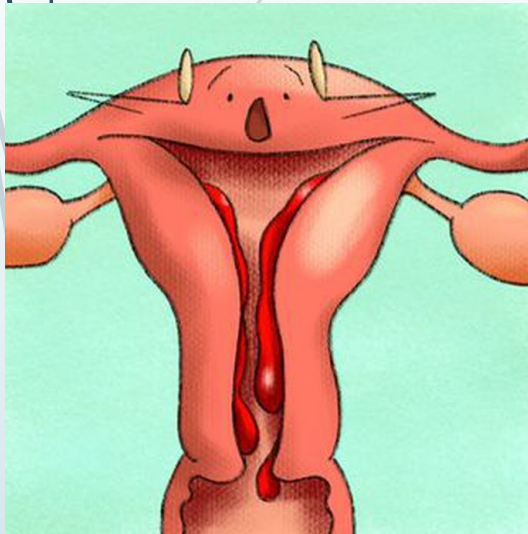
Grade 1: abnormally adherent placenta (placenta adherent or creta) - attached directly to the surface of the middle layer of the uterine wall (myometrium) without invading it

Grade 2: abnormally invasive placenta (increta) - invasion into the myometrium

Grade 3: abnormally invasive placenta (percreta) invasion may reach surrounding pelvic tissues vessels and organs.



Hémorragie du post partum!!



- Principale cause d'hystérectomie d'hémostase*
- Morbidité maternelle
- Morbidité foétale



Daskalakis G, Anastasakis E, Papantoniou N, Mesogitis S, Theodora M, Antsaklis A. Emergency obstetric hysterectomy. *Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica*. 2007

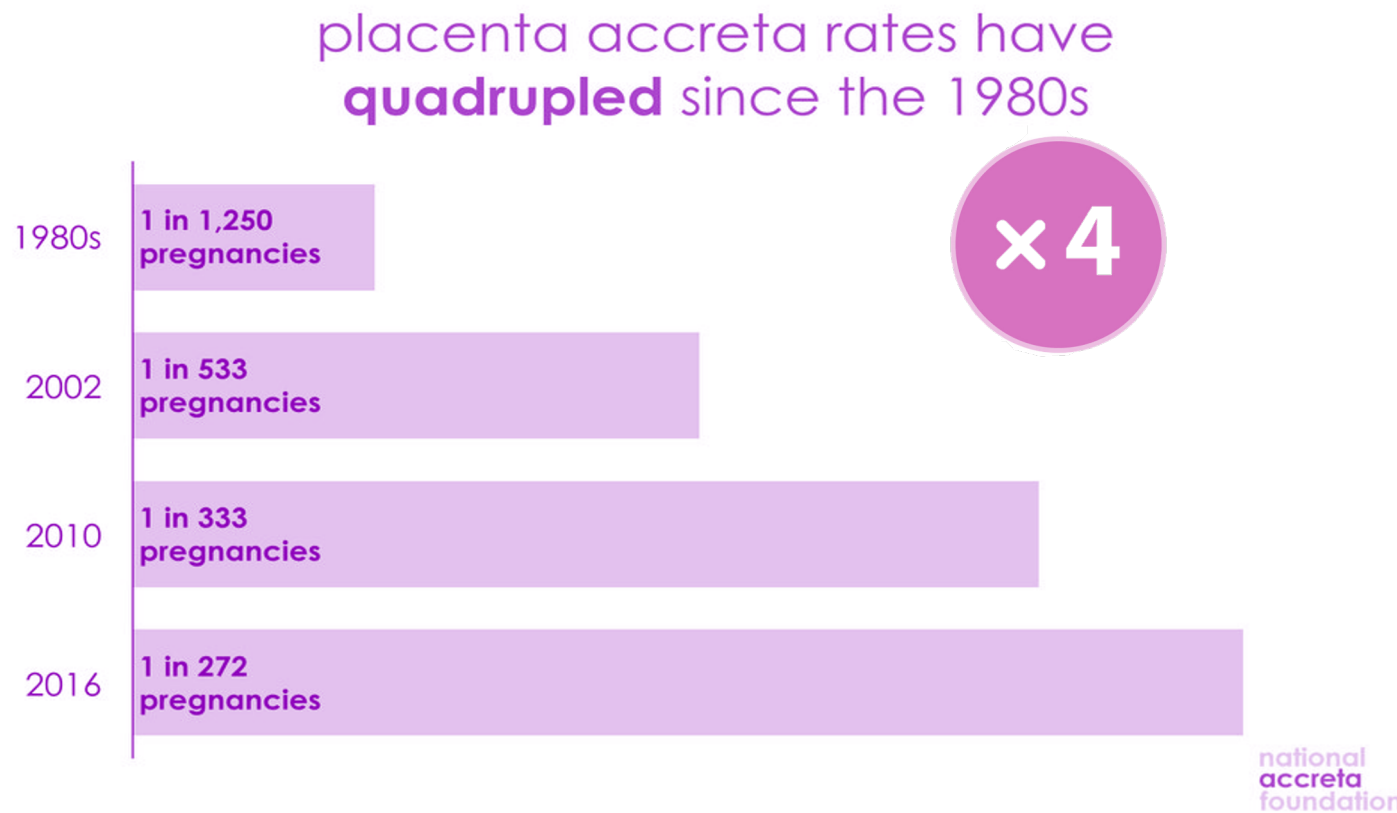


The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists
WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS



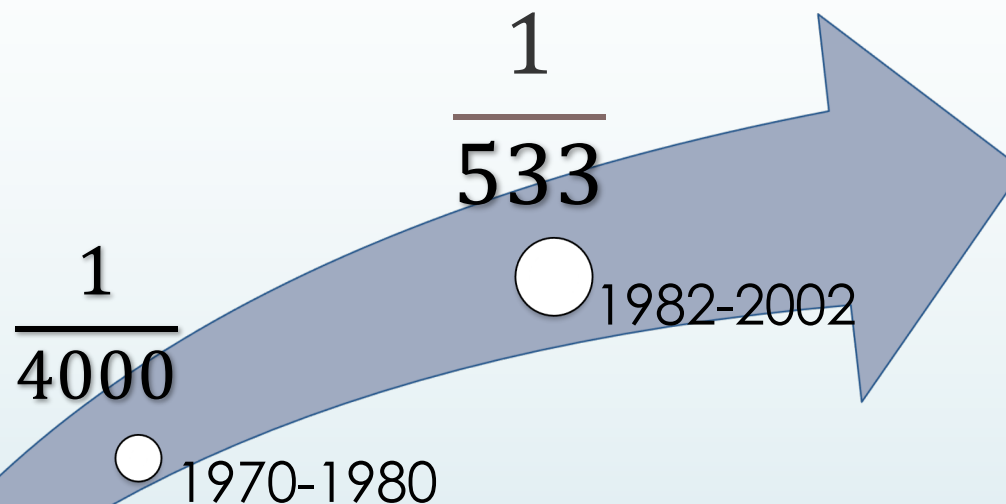
Society for
Maternal-Fetal
Medicine
High-risk pregnancy experts

Incidence du SPA aux Etats Unis



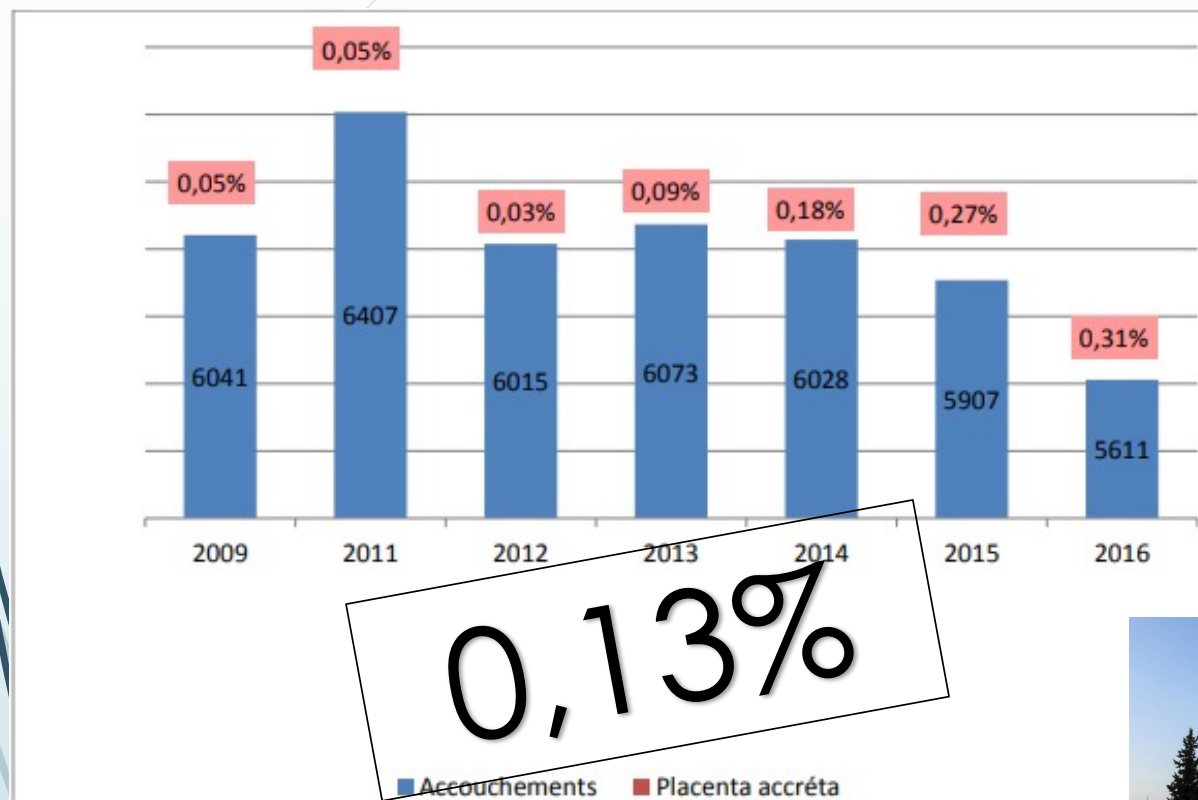
Obstetric Care Consensus (Replaces Committee Opinion No. 529, July 2012 and SMFM Clinical Guideline #1, November 2010) | #7 smfm.org

Prévalence du placenta accreta en Amérique



AJOG American
Journal of
Obstetrics &
Gynecology

Incidence du SPA en Tunisie



Prise en charge



Traitement conservateur avec maintien
du placenta in utéro

Traitement conservateur avec excision
du lit d'insertion placentaire

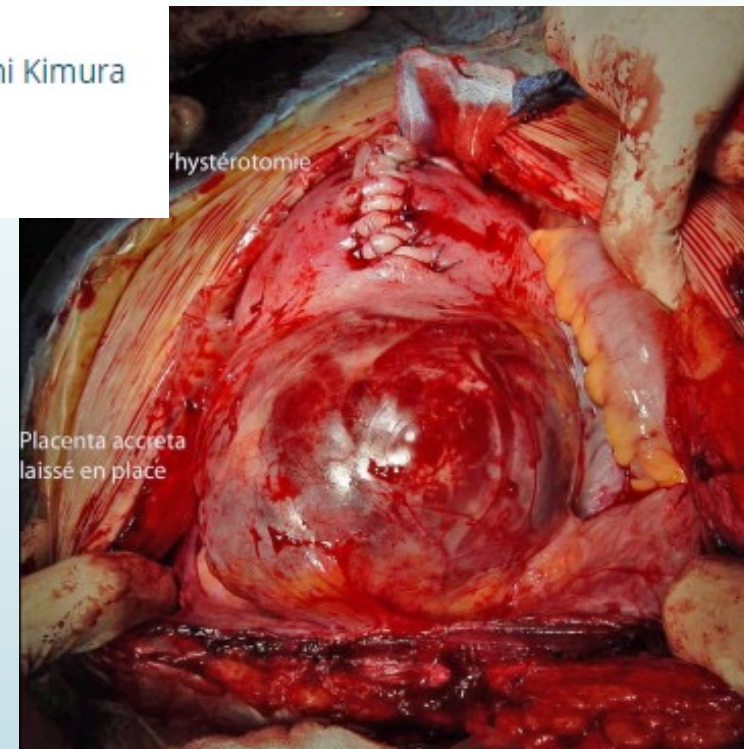
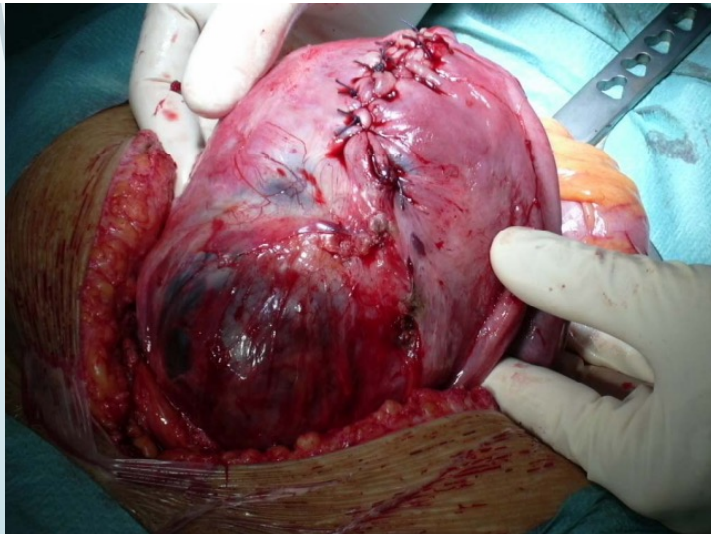
Césarienne-hystérectomie

REVIEW ARTICLE

Conservative management of placenta percreta

Shinya Matsuzaki ✉, Kiyoshi Yoshino, Masayuki Endo, Aiko Kakigano, Tsuyoshi Takiuchi, Tadashi Kimura

First published: 30 November 2017 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.12411> | Citations: 42



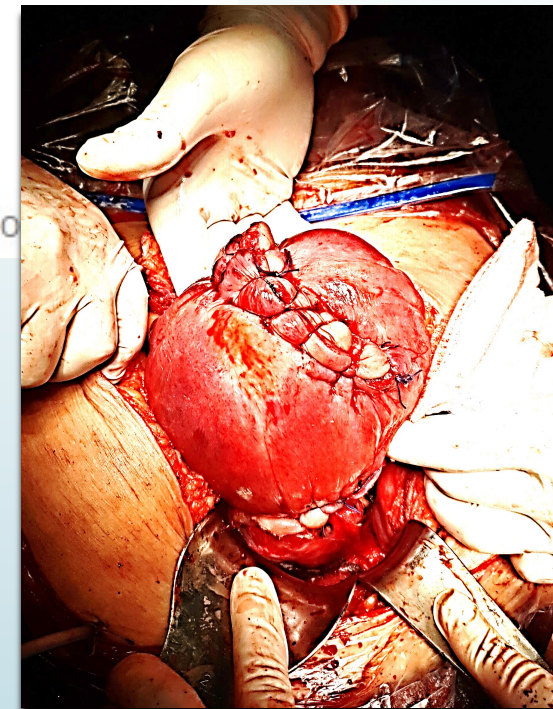
Free Access

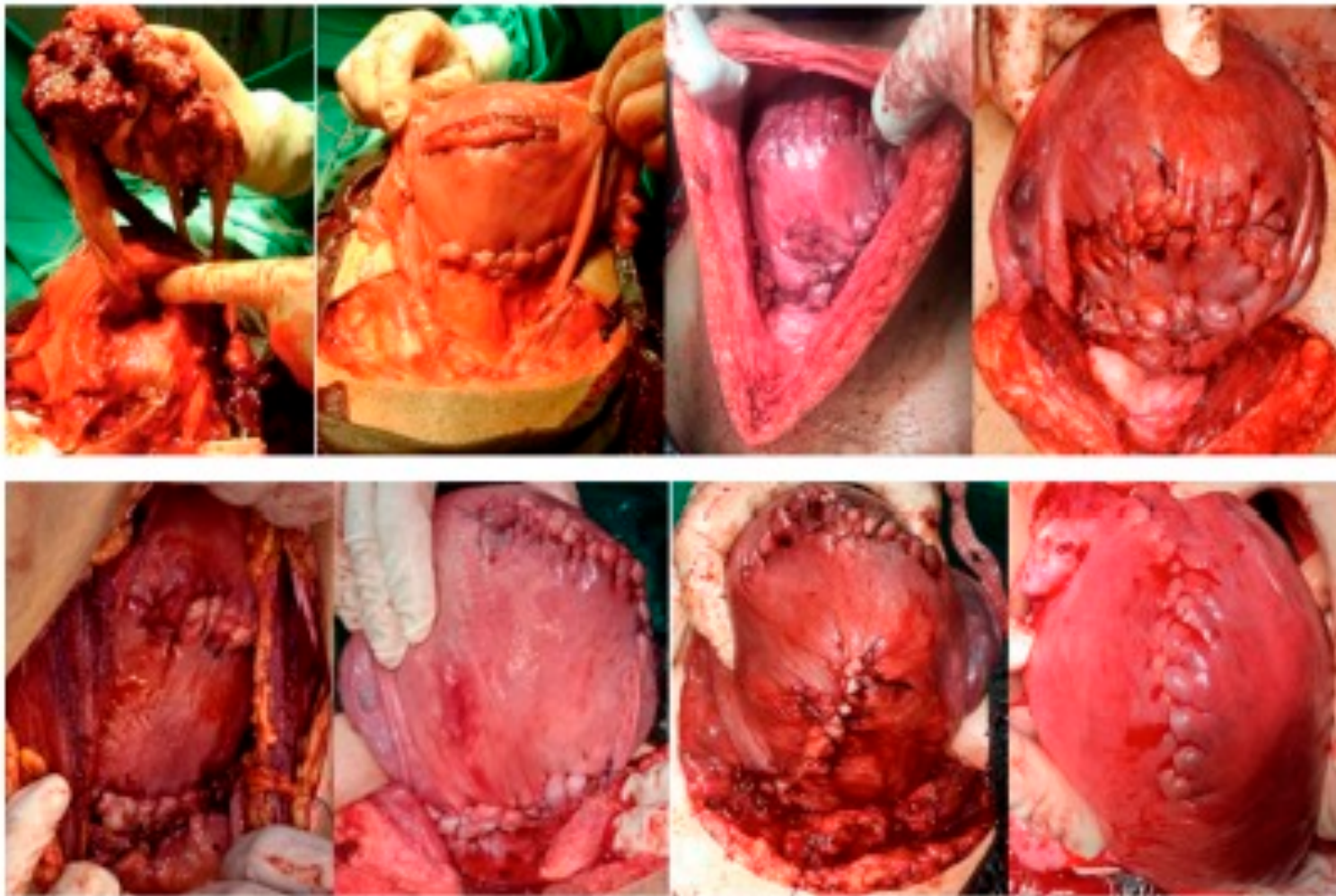
Anterior placenta percreta: surgical approach, hemostasis and uterine repair

José M. Palacios Jaraquemada ✉, Mario Pesaresi, Juan C. Nassif, Susana Hermosid

First published: 15 July 2004 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0001-6349.2004.00517.x> | Citation

Save Your
Uterus



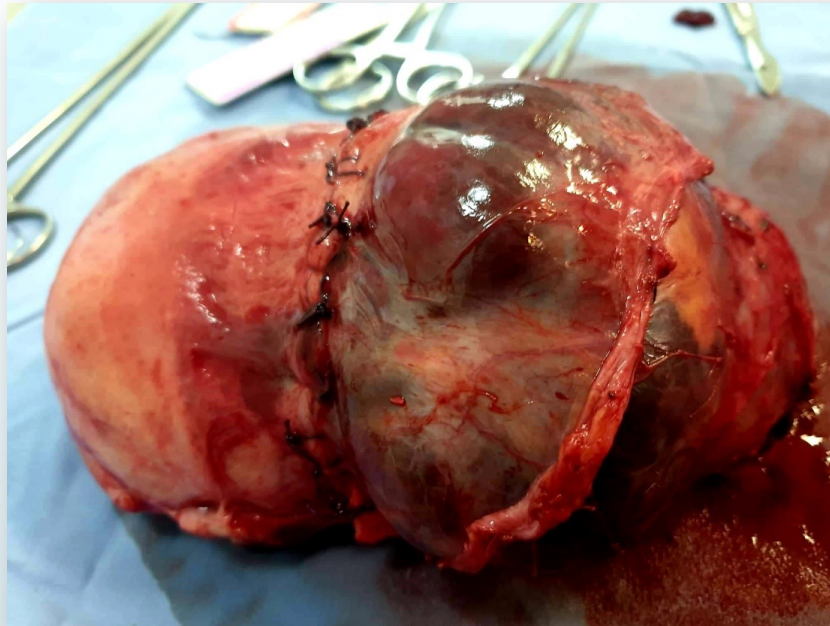


FEBRASGO POSITION STATEMENT • Rev. Bras. Ginecol. Obstet. 43 (09) • Sept 2021 • <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0041-1736371> [COPY](#)

Management of placenta accreta spectrum Number 9 - September 2021

Álvaro Luiz Lage Alves Lucas Barbosa da Silva Fabrício da Silva Costa Guilherme de Castro Rezende

La césarienne – hystérectomie



Anesthesia: Estimated Blood Loss?
Surgeon: Let's call it 50cc's



Tamponnement par ballonnet de l'artère iliaque interne



- 1997
- Hopital Sainte-Justine, Université Montréal
- Hystérectomie
- 2000 mL



Notre expérience

- 2 ans
- Service C du centre de maternité de Tunis
- 3000 accouchement / an
- Série de 26 patientes



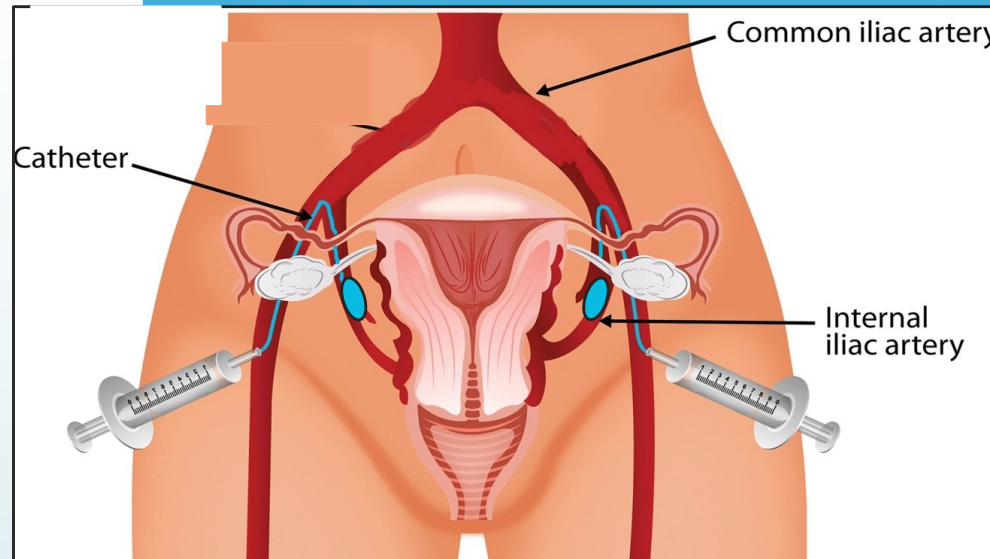
Objectifs

- Pertes sanguines
- Transfusion
- Durée opératoire
- Complications
- Durée de séjour en USI
- Durée d'hospitalisation



Technique

la mise en place préopératoire de cathéters à ballonnet via les artères fémorales dans les branches antérieures des artères iliaques internes



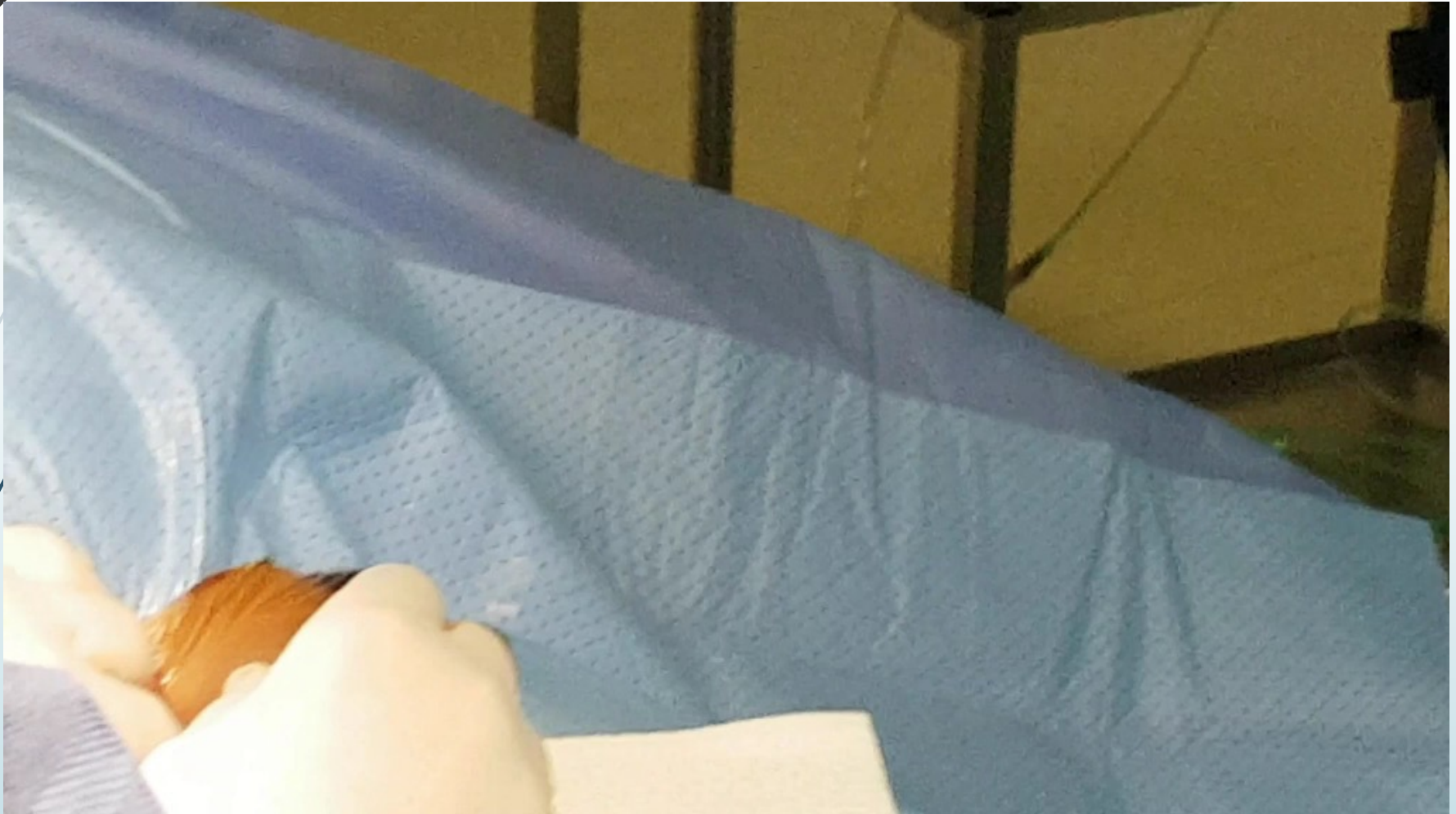
préopératoire

à ballonnet

Vérification de l'hémostase (Radiologue sur place)+++++

dégonflement

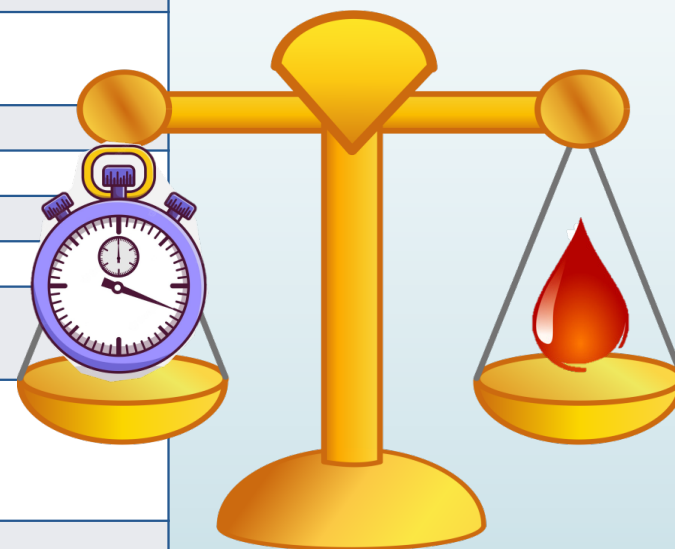
Vidéo



Résultats

	Groupe témoin (n=18)	Groupe d'étude (n=8)	p
Age	36,00 ± 4,16	37,63 ± 4,03	0,18
Gestité	4,5 ± 2,45	4 ± 1	0,26
Parité	3,25 ± 1,14	3,25 ± 1,03	0,34
Nombre de cicatrices	2 ± 0,9	2,25 ± 1	0,27
IRM placentaire	18 (100%)	8 (100 %)	
Terme à l'accouchement	36 ± 1	36,3 ± 0,5	0,27

	Groupe témoin (n=18)	Groupe d'étude (n=8)	p
Pertes sanguines estimées	2748 ± 2089	1699 ± 1110	0,09
Taux de réduction de l'hémoglobine (ΔHb)	2,57 ± 1,67	1,6	0,08
Nombre de CGR Transfusés	5,78 ± 5,45	2,5 ± 1,51	0,06
Durée de l'intervention	120 ± 60	140 ± 40	0,06
Césarienne-Hystérectomie	15 (57,6 %)	7 (26,9 %)	0,5
Traitement conservateur	4 (15,3 %)	1 (3,8 %)	0,21
Complications :			
Plaie vésicale	1 (3.8 %)	0	0,3
Plaie urétérale	0	0	
Plaie digestive	0	0	
Infection puepérale	0	0	
Durée de séjour en unité de soins intensifs	1,39 ± 1,46	1,5 ± 1,77	0,4
Durée de séjour hospitalier	6,2 ± 2,9	5,6 ± 1,84	0,29





- ↘ Besoins en transfusion
- ↘ Pertes sanguines
- Meilleure visibilité en peropératoire
- Pas de modification du temps opératoire

Internal iliac artery balloon occlusion in the management of placenta accreta: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Deku Liang, Hu Zhao, Dandan Liu, Yonghong Lin *

Table 3
Estimated blood loss volume (ml).

Study (y)	PTABO group		Control group	
	n	Mean (SD)	n	Mean (SD)
Shrivastava (2007)	19	3345.08 (2578.33)	50	3140.33 (1426.45)
Cali (2014)	30	846.67 (280.06)	23	1156.52 (576.69)
Tan (2007)	11	1058 (921.9)	14	2211 (921.9)
Fan (2017)	74	1236 (138.2)	89	1694 (144.3)
Cho (2017)	18	1950 (2094)	59	1150 (2094)
Picel (2017)	90	2360 (1620)	61	3290 (2710)
Feng (2017)	30	2271.67 (4107.09)	11	2177.78 (3037.03)
Zhou (2019)	58	1338.02 (777.03)	25	1841.04 (1036.2)
McGinnis (2019)	12	2577.86 (1375.05)	12	2799.17 (1286.27)
Chen(2019)	83	3594.12 (2371.3)	31	3957.5 (1989.35)
Peng(2020)	48	1504.17 (1123.44)	56	1108.04 (1008.32)
Cho (2020)	17	2319 (3119)	25	4435 (3119)

PTABO, prophylactic trans-catheter arterial balloon occlusion.

Twelve trials including 946 patients reported estimated blood loss volume. The prophylactic trans-catheter arterial balloon occlusion group had a lower estimated blood loss volume than the control group (-0.525 mL, $[95\% \text{ CI}, -1.112 \text{ to } -0.061]$, $p = 0.079$) (Table 3 and Fig. 5). Heterogeneity was high in this comparison ($p = 0.00$, $I^2=93.7\%$) (Table 2)

Meta-Analysis > Eur J Radiol. 2021 Jun;139:109711. doi: 10.1016/j.ejrad.2021.109711. Epub 2021 Apr 20.

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Original Article | [Open Access](#) | 

Study of the utility and problems of common iliac artery balloon occlusion for placenta previa with accreta

Yoshihisa Ono  Yoshihiko Murayama, Sumiko Era, Shigetaka Matsunaga, Tomonori Nagai, Hisato Osada, Yasushi Takai, Kazunori Baba, Satoru Takeda, Hiroyuki Seki



Bleeding during CH for placenta previa with accreta can be decreased by CIABO. This study also confirmed the safety of CIABO in regard to maternal lower limb ischemia and fetal radiation exposure during balloon placement.

First published: 03 January 2018

OBSTETRICS

Perioperative prophylactic internal iliac artery balloon occlusion in the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage in placenta previa: a randomized controlled trial

Simon Chun Ho Yu, MD¹; Yvonne Kwun Yue Cheng, MRCOG¹; Wing Ting Tse, MRCOG; Daljit Singh Sahota, PhD; Man Yan Chung, MRCOG; Simon Sin Man Wong, FRCR; Oi Ka Chan, MSc; Tak Yeung Leung, MD

TABLE 2

Intraoperative and postoperative outcomes by intention-to-treat analysis

	Occlusion group (n = 19) ^a	Control group (n = 20)	Pvalue
Intraoperative blood loss (mL)	1451 [1024–2388]	1454 [888–2300]	.945
Postpartum hemorrhage ≥1500 mL	9 (47.4%)	10 (50.0%)	.869
Postpartum hemorrhage ≥1000 mL	15 (78.9%)	15 (75.0%)	.999
Length of surgery (min)	49 [30–62]	37 [30–51]	.204
Any transfusion at operation	11 (57.9%)	10 (50.0%)	.621

Randomized Controlled Trial > Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2020 Jul;223(1):117.e1-117.e13.

doi: 10.1016/j.ajog.2020.01.024. Epub 2020 Jan 21.

Conclusion

Procédure controversée



Onéreuse



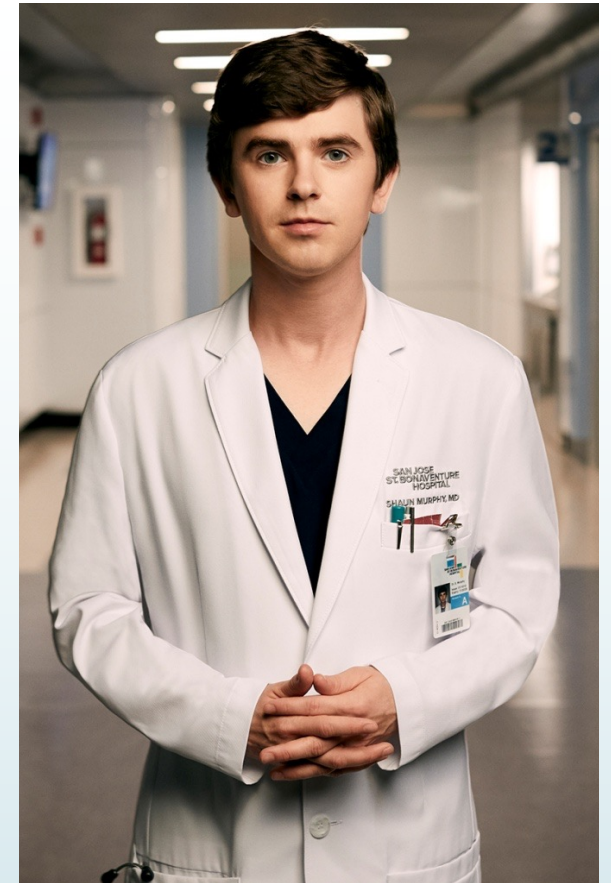


Anesthésiste

Radiologue

Obstétricien

➡ Courbe d'apprentissage ++++



TAKE HOME MESSAGE



Challenge obstétrical



Diagnostic anténatal



Traitement conservateur



Recherche +++

Merci pour votre attention



Sidi Bou Said (Tunis, Tunisie)