



# Subsequent pregnancy outcome after use of intrauterine balloon tamponade for postpartum hemorrhage

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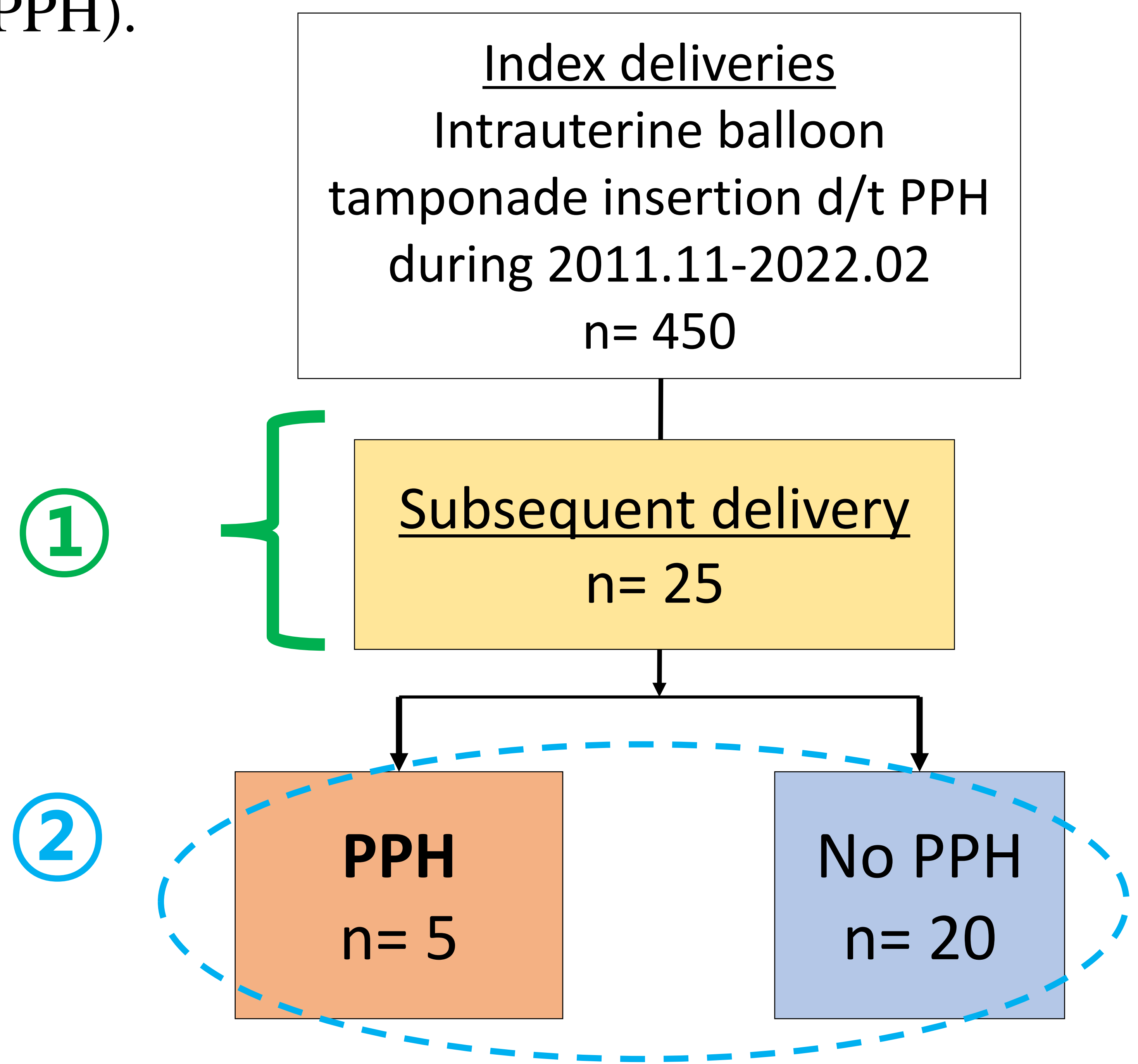
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**Objective** to investigate subsequent pregnancy outcome of patients who underwent intrauterine balloon tamponade insertion to treat postpartum hemorrhage (PPH).

## Methods

- Retrospective cohort study
- Inclusion criteria
  - Intrauterine balloon tamponade insertion for PPH  $\geq 1,000\text{mL}$  + at least one subsequent delivery
- Exclusion criteria
  - Embolization or hysterectomy at index pregnancy

\* Pregnancy outcome of index and subsequent delivery were assessed



## Results

- Index pregnancy outcome (n=25)
  - gestational age at delivery : median 37+3 weeks
  - **c/sec rate : 92% (n=23)**  
main indication = placenta previa
  - Intrauterine balloon indication  
**previa bleeding 92% (n=23)**  
low flap atony 4% (n=1)  
other (placenta accreta) 4% (n=1)
  - Technical success rate : 92%
  - no post-procedure complication

- Subsequent pregnancy outcome (n=25)
  - median interpregnancy interval : 28 (12-67) months
  - **natural pregnancy rate : 96% (n=24)**
  - c/sec rate : 96% (n=24)  
main indication = previous c/sec status
  - **low flap thickness < 3mm : 54.2% (n=13)**
  - **complicated placenta 24%**  
previa 20% (n=5), accreta 16% (n=4)
  - **postpartum bleeding rate : 20% (n=5)**

< Table. Comparison of pregnancy outcomes according to recurrent PPH >

	PPH (n=5)	No PPH (n=20)	P-value
Maternal age	32 (31-38)	32(26-40)	0.818
Prepregnancy BMI	20.7 (19.1-23.8)	20.8 (15.4-25.9)	0.818
Interpregnancy interval (month)	25 (21-47)	26 (12-67)	0.336
Gestational age at subsequent delivery	38w (32-38)	38w (35-39)	0.818
Thin LFT <3mm	3 (75%)	10 (50%)	0.596
Placenta previa	4 (80%)	1 (5%)	0.002*
Placenta accreta	3 (60%)	1 (5%)	0.016*
Transfusion	3 (60%)	1 (5%)	0.016*
Balloon insertion	2 (40%)	0	0.033*
Hysterectomy	3 (60%)	0	0.004*
Embolization	0	0	-

## Conclusion

- Higher PPH risk and intervention was noted with prior usage of bakri balloon tamponade.
- There were no significant maternal and clinical characteristics relevant to recurrent PPH after using bakri balloon tamponade.