

Original Paper

Risk factors and outcomes of placenta previa in pregnant women

Kashani E (MD)¹, Tabandeh A (MD)¹, Karimi Zare E (MD)², Roshandel G (MD)^{*3}

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Gynecology, Gorgan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran.

²General Physician. ³General Physician, Research Fellow, Golestan Research Center of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Gorgan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran.

Abstract

Background and Objective: Placenta previa (PP) is a common cause of pri-partum bleeding leading to high mortality and morbidity in mothers and neonates. This study was conducted to determine risk factors and outcomes of PP in Golestan province of Iran.

Materials and Methods: This case-control study was done on pregnant women admitted for delivery to the Dezyani hospital of Gorgan, Iran during 2002-07. All PP cases were recruited as case group and 251 non-PP ones were entered into the study as control group. Student t-test and Chi-Square test were used to assess the relationship between variables.

Results: In this study out of 33473 pregnant cases, 82 women (0.24%) had PP. The mean (\pm SD) age of mothers with PP was 28.5 (\pm 6.2) years. There was a significant correlation between PP and delivery method ($P < 0.05$). History of cesarean section was significantly higher in cases than controls ($P < 0.05$). The prevalence of hysterectomy due to PP was significantly higher in women with history of cesarean section (24%) than other ones (5%) ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: We found a significant relationship between history of cesarean section and hysterectomy due to PP. Therefore, PP should be considered in women with a history of cesarean section.

Keywords: Placenta previa, Risk factors, Pregnancy, Cesarean section

* Corresponding Author: Roshandel GhR (MD), E-mail: roshandel_md@yahoo.com

Received 21 Dec 2009

Revised 4 Aug 2010

Accepted 9 Aug 2010

This paper should be cited as: Kashani E, Tabandeh A, Karimi Zare E, Roshandel G. [Risk factors and outcomes of placenta previa in pregnant women]. J Gorgan Uni Med Sci. Winter 2011; 12(4):46-50. [Article in Persian]