

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists



Epidemiology Unit

Newsletter 22: July 2010

AH1N1v "Swine flu" main study messages

The AH1N1v influenza in pregnancy study results will be published in the journal *Health Technology Assessment* this month. The journal is available free to access for all and we will put the link to the final results on the UKOSS website as soon as it is confirmed. These are the main messages from the study:

- Earlier treatment with antiviral agents is associated with improved outcomes for pregnant women and it is important that women with suspected AH1N1v flu receive antivirals promptly after the onset of their symptoms.
- Women with asthma and other co-morbidities are more likely to be admitted to hospital with AH1N1v in pregnancy. We need to remain aware of this association and work to ensure that women with co-existing illnesses in pregnancy receive immunisation and if they develop AH1N1v are treated appropriately.
- Maternal obesity during pregnancy is associated with both admission to hospital with confirmed infection and critical illness from AH1N1v. This highlights the importance of ongoing work to support obesity prevention at a community level.
- Maternal smoking, particularly in younger mothers, is also associated with admission with AH1N1v in pregnancy and thus prevention programmes continue to be important.
- Data on outcomes of pregnancy in women admitted to hospital with confirmed AH1N1v influenza are, as yet, incomplete. However, there appears to be a significantly increased risk of preterm delivery which has implications for provision of neonatal care.

Note that AH1N1v is expected to be the main circulating strain of influenza this winter, and thus ongoing immunisation of pregnant women is important, as well as early use of antivirals in suspected cases.

Disorder	Actual number of reported cases	Data collection forms returned (%)	Number of confirmed cases	Expected number of confirmed cases
Amniotic fluid embolism	115	108 (94)	68	65
Aortic dissection	5	3 (60)	1	39
Myeloproliferative disorders	7	5 (71)	5	23
Non-renal solid organ transplant recipients	71	61 (86)	49	71
Pituitary tumours in pregnancy	10	1 (10)	1	15
Placenta Accreta	Data collection just commenced			
Pulmonary vascular disease	68	56 (82)	25	37
Sickle cell disease in pregnancy	30	9 (30)	7	96

Case report summary for current studies to 21st June 2010

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 Ayrshire Maternity Unit, Kilmarnock Basildon Hospital, Basildon Bassetlaw District General Hospital, Worksop Bedford Hospital, Bedford 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 Caithness General Hospital, Wick Calderdale Royal Hospital, Halifax Causeway Hospital, Coleraine Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, London Cheltenham General Hospital. Cheltenham 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 Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle Daisy Hill Hospital, Newry Darlington Memorial Hospital, Darlington Derriford Hospital, Plymouth Dewsbury and District Hospital, Dewsbury Diana Princess of Wales Hospital, Grimsby Doncaster Royal Infirmary, Doncaster Dr Gray's Hospital, Elgin Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary, Dumfries Ealing Hospital, London Eastbourne District General Hospital, Eastbourne 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 Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital, London Harrogate District Hospital, Harrogate Hereford County Hospital, Hereford Hinchingbrooke Hospital, Huntingdon Homerton Hospital, London Hope Hospital, Manchester Horton Hospital, Banbury Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth, London Hull Royal Infirmary, Hull Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough James Paget Hospital, Great Yarmouth John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford Kettering General Hospital, Kettering King George Hospital, Ilford King's College Hospital, London King's Mill Hospital, Sutton in Ashfield Kingston Hospital, Kingston upon Thames Lagan Valley Hospital, Lisburn Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds Lincoln County Hospital, Lincoln Luton & Dunstable Hospital, Luton Macclesfield District General Hospital, Macclesfield Manor Hospital, Walsall Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast

Mayday University Hospital, Thomton Heath Medway Maritime Hospital, Gillingham 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 Northampton General Hospital, Northampton Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow Pembury Hospital, Tunbridge Wells Peterborough Maternity Unit, Peterborough Pilgrim Hospital, Boston Pontefract General Infirmary, Pontefract Prince Charles Hospital, Methyr Tydfil Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton Princess Elizabeth Hospital, St Martins Princess of Wales Hospital, Bridgend Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital, I ondon Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn Queen Elizabeth Hospital. London Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital, Margate Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup Queen's Hospital, Burton upon Trent Queen's Hospital, Romford Rosie Maternity Hospital, Cambridge Rotherham District General Hospital, Rotherham Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan Royal Alexandra Hospital, Paisley Royal Blackburn Hospital, Blackburn Royal Bolton Hospital, Bolton Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro Royal Free Hospital, London Royal Glamorgan Hospital, Llantrisant Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester Royal Jubilee Maternity Service, Belfast Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster 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, Edinburah 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 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 Peter's Hospital, Chertsey 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 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 Staffordshire, Stoke on Trent University Hospital of North Tees, Stockton-on-Tees University Hospital of Wales. Cardiff Victoria Hospital, Blackpool Wansbeck General Hospital, Ashington Warrington Hospital, Warrington 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 Wishaw General Hospital, Wishaw Withybush Hospital, Haverfordwest Worcestershire Royal Hospital, Worcester Worthing Hospital, Worthing Wrexham Maelor Hospital, Wrexham Wycombe General Hospital, High Wycombe Wythenshawe Hospital, Manchester Yeovil Women's Hospital, Yeovil York Hospital, York Ysbyty Gwynedd District General Hospital, Bangor Barnet and Chase Farm Hospitals NHS Trust, Enfield Barnsley District General Hospital, Barnsley Darent Valley Hospital, Dartford Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Derby Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester East Surrey Hospital, Redhill Jersey General Hospital, St Helier Leicester General Hospital, Leicester Leighton Hospital, Crewe Lister Hospital, Stevenage Liverpool Women's Hospital, Liverpool Maidstone General Hospital, Maidstone Milton Keynes General Hospital, Milton Keynes Newham General Hospital, London North Hampshire Hospital, Basingstoke North Middlesex Hospital, London Poole Hospital, Poole Raigmore Hospital, Inverness Rochdale Infirmary, Rochdale Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Exeter Royal London Hospital, London Solihull Hospital, Solihull The Jessop Wing, Sheffield The Portland Hospital, London Whittington Hospital, London Arrowe Park Hospital, Wirral Hillingdon Hospital, Uxbridge Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust, Nottingham Princess Royal Hospital, Haywards Heath

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

New Study – Severe Obstetric Cholestasis

Key points

- Obstetric cholestasis is associated with an increased risk of adverse fetal outcomes.
- The risk of adverse fetal outcomes is thought to be increased in women with severe cholestasis.^{1,2}
- There are no prospective national studies to estimate the incidence or outcomes of severe cholestasis in pregnancy.
- This study will investigate the incidence, management and outcomes for mother and infant in pregnancies where the mother has severe obstetric cholestasis.

Research questions

- What is the current incidence of severe obstetric cholestasis in the UK?
- What management strategies are used for women with severe obstetric cholestasis; in particular the incidence of elective preterm delivery and the use of ursodeoxycholic acid treatment?
- What complications are seen during pregnancy in women with severe obstetric cholestasis?
- What are the outcomes for mother and infant?

Surveillance Period

June 2010- May 2011

Case definition

Any woman in the UK identified as having severe obstetric cholestasis using the following definition:

Pruritus in the absence of a rash and in association with a single maternal serum bile acid level greater than 40 μ mol/L at any time point in the pregnancy

Excluded: Women with obstetric cholestasis but with bile acid levels less than 40 µmol/L.

Funding

Wellbeing of Women



Investigators

Professor Catherine Williamson, Institute of Reproductive and Developmental Biology, Imperial College London

Dr Victoria Geenes, Institute of Reproductive and Developmental Biology, Imperial College London Dr Marian Knight, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, University of Oxford

References

- 1. Geenes, V., *et al.*, World J Gastroenterol 2009; 2049-2066
- 2. Glantz, A., et al., Hepatology 2004; 40: 467-474



UKNeS – The National Maternal Near-miss Surveillance Programme



Enclosed with this newsletter you will find a leaflet describing the new National Maternal Near-miss Programme. This five year programme, as part of a grant from the NIHR, will fund some of the studies on the UKOSS card and these studies will use the normal UKOSS reporting system. The first of these studies is the placenta accreta study which appeared on the card for the first time this month. Other elements of the programme are described on the flyer; these will be conducted through projects using different methods outside of the UKOSS programme and will not usually involve UKOSS reporters. If you would like further information, please see the UKNeS website (www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/uknes) or email uknes@npeu.ox.ac.uk.

One of the elements of the new programme is to further investigate women's experiences of nearmiss morbidity. We are holding a meeting for women interested in sharing their experiences on 23rd September 2010. If any of you know of any women who might be interested in sharing their experience of life-threatening illness in pregnancy, please put them in touch with us at uknes@npeu. ox.ac.uk for further information.



Marian Knight: **01865 289727** Carole Harris: **01865 289714**

email: UKOSS@npeu.ox.ac.uk web: www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/UKOSS

This is an independent report from a study which is part-funded by the Policy Research Programme in the Department of Health. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the Department. Studies are additionally funded by Wellbeing of Women, the Obstetric Anaesthetists Association, Guy's and St Thomas' Charity, SPARKS, Heart UK and the Edgar Research Fellowship Fund of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.