

Placenta Accreta Spectrum in Normal Situated Placenta and Unscarred Uterus

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Abstract

Placenta accreta, one of the components of morbidly adherent placenta (MAP), currently known as placenta accreta spectrum (PAS), is a condition characterized by abnormal adherence of the placenta to the uterine wall. This can lead to significant blood loss and may lead to high morbidity and mortality rate for the mother. It is a failure of placenta separation during third stage of labor which is thought to be high prevalence in those with previous caesarean delivery especially with the presence of placenta previa. However, PAS is possible in cases of a normally situated placenta without previous cesarean delivery. We reported an interesting case of a 41-year-old woman, gravida 8 para 7, admitted to the labor room for augmentation of labor, who needed emergency lower segment cesarean section (EMLSCS). The incidental finding of PAS was made intraoperatively and was complicated with hysterectomy. PAS in a normally situated placenta (upper segment) in a virgin abdomen that has been discovered during EMLSCS could cause a nightmare to the obstetrician as it leads to massive postpartum hemorrhage, ureteric injury, and high maternal morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Placenta Accreta; Placenta Previa; Placenta.

Introduction

Placenta accreta spectrum (PAS) is a rare obstetrics emergency that is associated with massive immediate postpartum hemorrhage, which often leads to a hysterectomy. The presence of PAS is thought to be more common due to several factors such as rising maternal age at delivery, multiparity, and the increasing number of cesarean deliveries.¹ The current case report demonstrated a rare case of PAS in a normally situated placenta in a virgin abdomen that was diagnosed intraoperatively. Among those without placenta previa, pregnancy via assisted reproductive technology (ART) had been reported as an important predictor, but not cesarean section.² Yet, PAS in a virgin abdomen is rare but possible.

Case Report

A 41-year-old, gravida 8 para 7 at 40 weeks 2 days presented to our center for severe oligohydramnios with an amniotic fluid index of 2.5 cm. Her antenatal care was uneventful, and she had no history of abdominal or uterine surgery. The patient was then planned for with mechanical induction of labor. Following the procedure, she developed a spontaneous rupture of the membrane with cervical dilatation of 3 cm and was sent to the labor room for Pitocin augmentation.

In the labor room, the artificial rupture of the membrane noted moderate meconium stain liquor with continuous cardiotocography showing pathological tracing. Thus, an emergency lower-segment cesarian section was performed under spinal anesthesia. A baby girl was delivered with a thick meconium stain liquor. Fortunately, she had a good Apgar score. The baby was monitored in special care nursing for meconium aspiration syndrome.

Intraoperatively, there was difficulty to remove the whole bulk of the placenta and no plane was felt in between the placenta and endometrium. There was a presence of indentation at the uterine wall during cord traction [Figure 1]. Therefore, PAS was suspected and the team proceeded with a hysterectomy. She was given a total fluid of five crystalloids, one colloid and, transfused with three pints of packed cells during the procedure. Her mean arterial pressure was maintained at more than 65% with good oxygen saturation. The total estimated blood loss was 3 liters. The uterus was sent for histological examination.



Figure 1: Presence of indentation during separation of the placenta and endometrium layer of the uterus (as shown by the blackhead arrow).

Postpartum, she was monitored in a high dependency suite for one day and was later transferred out to an acute cubicle bed in the postnatal ward. She was then started on VTE prophylaxis and discharged when well.

Gross examination of the uterus revealed the placenta adhered to the anterior uterine wall. Histopathological findings were consistent with placenta accreta [Figure 2]. Sections from the uterus showed foci areas of chorionic villi implant directly on the surface of the myometrium without intervening decidua. Fibrin and extravillous trophoblast are often present between the villi and myometrial fibers [Figures 3–5]. The myometrium was not thinned and no perforation was noted.



Figure 2: Hemorrhagic uterus with cut section showing the placenta attached to the myometrium of the uterus.

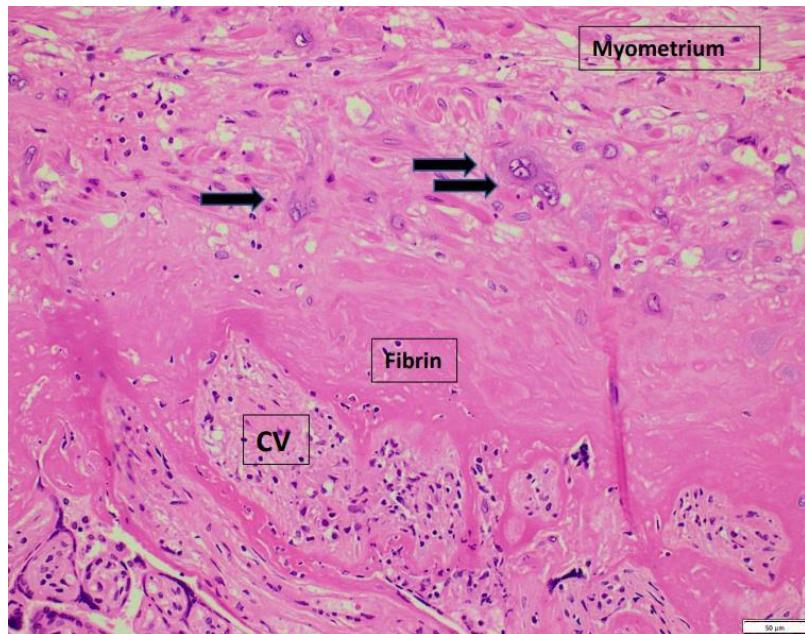


Figure 3: Chorionic villi (CV) implants directly onto myometrial fibers with no intervening decidua. Only extravillous trophoblastic cells (arrows) and fibrin separate villi from myometrial fibers with no intervening decidua. Hematoxylin and eosin staining, magnification = 200 ×.

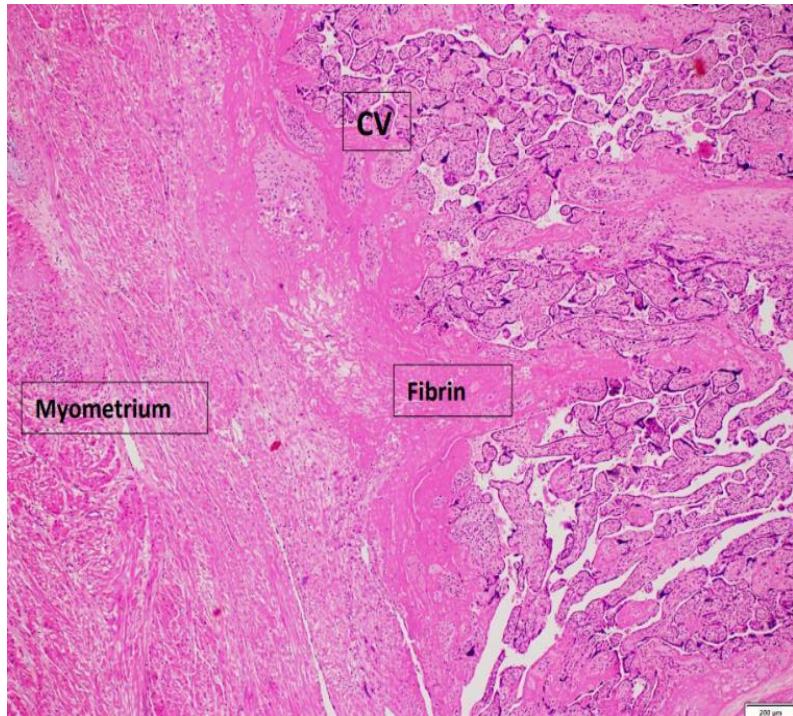


Figure 4: Low power view shows placental villi adhered onto myometrium with no decidua basalis. Hematoxylin and eosin staining, magnification = 40 ×.

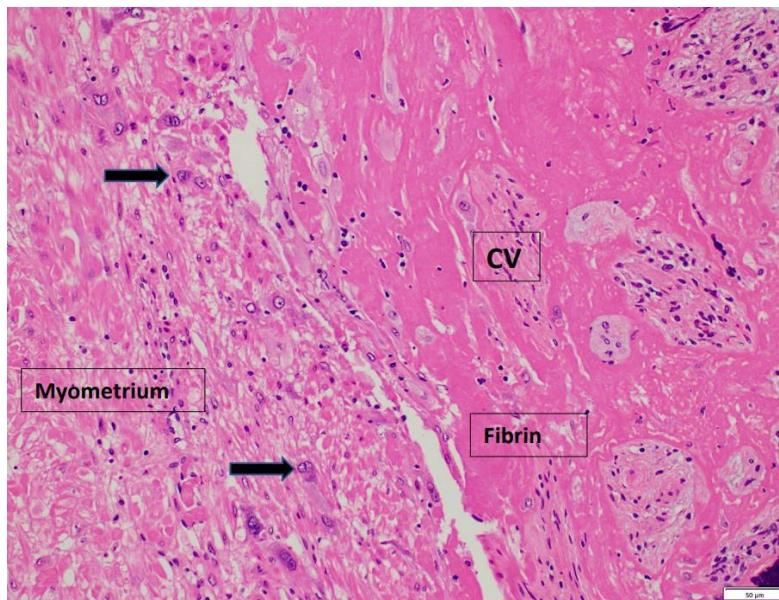


Figure 5: Chorionic villi (CV) implants directly onto myometrial fibers with no intervening decidua. Only extravillous trophoblastic cells (arrows) and fibrin separate villi from myometrial fibers with no intervening decidua. Hematoxylin and eosin staining, magnification = 200 ×.

Discussion

The incidence of PAS has been rising globally for the past few decades, which is thought to be due to the increased rate of cesarean section. The odds ratio for PAS in the presence of one, two, or three prior cesarean section deliveries were 2.6%, 4.9%, and 7.7%, respectively.³

Other independent risk factors for PAS include placenta previa (PP) diagnosed prior to birth. Other predisposing factors include prior myomectomy, curettage, and multiparity.⁴ According to a large prospective cohort study done by the Utah Health Sciences Center on the risk factors for placenta accreta, the number of PAS reported was likely greater in higher parity women and these women were older compared with those without PAS. There were 83 out

of 196 cases of PAS reported in a parity greater than three, which accounts for almost half of the cases.⁴ There was also an increased risk of PAS associated with older maternal age in women without a previous cesarean delivery. In other studies comparison of primigravida women with advanced maternal age of more than 40 years carried 19-fold higher odds of PAS compared with mothers aged less than 30.^{3,5} This is correlated to our case report as there is a high chance of acquiring PAS in multiparity and advanced maternal age.

It is unclear how normal placenta location as in this case predisposed to PAS. It could be related to multiparity, as with repeated deliveries, predispose to scarring or poor vasculature of the uterus which is associated especially with increasing age.⁶ Later, may predispose to invasion, even in women without a prior caesarean section as in this case.

There are three variants of PAS identified, which are accreta, increta and percreta. Accreta is when the placental tissue adheres to the decidua surface of the myometrium. In increta the placenta villi invade more deeply within the myometrium, and percreta is when chorionic villi penetrate through the uterine serosa and may invade surrounding organs such as the bladder.⁷ The presence of PAS is associated with major complications and maternal morbidity including massive blood transfusion, urinary tract injury, hysterectomy, admission to ICU, sepsis, DVT, pulmonary embolism, and even prolonged hospital stay.^{7,8} In terms of neonatal outcome, studies had shown that PAS may not have a direct effect, therefore antenatal fetal surveillance is not necessary unless indicated.⁹

In normal pregnancy, the decidualized endometrial stroma is the site of placental separation from the uterine wall by shearing action between the contracting myometrium and the non-contracting placenta. In PAS, the absence of decidua prevents separation, thus leading to a clinically adherent placenta and subsequently causing massive hemorrhage. The exact reason for this is still unknown, however, in previous cesarean section, the possible pathophysiology is thought to be due to an absence or deficiency of Nita Buch's fibrinoid layer or the spongiosum layer of the decidua which results in affixing of the chorionic villi to the myometrium.⁸

Several studies have suggested that inordinate trophoblast invasion may contribute to PAS. Normal implantation of the placenta involves invasion of the uterine wall by two special subdivisions of extravillous trophoblast to establish critical tissue connection in the development of placenta-uterine intersection; the interstitial trophoblast (invading through endometrium and superficial one-third of the myometrium) and the endovascular trophoblast (invading and remodeling the maternal spiral arterioles). This later causes the defeat of the smooth muscles in the arterial wall, resulting in vessels with dilated lumina and a hyalinized wall containing endovascular trophoblast.⁹ Benirschke and Kaufmann suggest that this is the consequence of a failure of refashioning of the endometrium or/and decidua basalis after repair during cesarean section.¹⁰ Histology usually shows that the trophoblast has invaded the myometrium without intervening decidua.

It is believed that in PAS there is defective interaction between maternal tissues and migratory trophoblast in the early stages of placentation, together with the development of an abnormal uteroplacental circulation resulting in profound trophoblast invasion into the uterus and resulting in PAS.¹¹

In response to the high maternal morbidity, there should be a prompt diagnostic approach to PAS including transabdominal ultrasound, which is a non-invasive procedure. There are sonographic features suggestive of PAS including the irregular shape of placental lacunae within the placenta often containing turbulent flow, thinning of the myometrium overlying the placenta, and loss of "clear space/zone" between the uterus and placenta. The placenta also can bulge into the bladder with intact serosa causing bladder wall interruption, increased vascularity of the uterine serosa-bladder interface, and color Doppler US showed uterovesical hypervascularity.¹²

MRI may be used as a complement to the US in assessing the depth of invasion and lateral extension of myometrial invasion, especially with posterior placentation and/or suggesting parametrial invasion. The features include abnormal uterine bulging, dark intra-placental bands on T2-weighted imaging, heterogenous signal intensity within the placenta, disorganized vasculature of the placenta, and disruption of the uteroplacental zone.^{12,13}

Management of PAS involves a planned cesarean hysterectomy between 35 to 36 weeks of gestation to provide a balance between fetal maturity and risk for an emergency delivery. Cesarean hysterectomy with the placenta left in situ is preferable compared to attempting separation of the placenta from the uterine wall. This significantly reduced the short-term morbidity such as massive postpartum hemorrhage that later predisposes to disseminated intravascular coagulopathy.¹³

On other hand, in selected cases, conservative management by leaving the placenta in situ versus the extirpative method is essential to attempt to decrease the risks of severe maternal morbidity during cesarean delivery.^{14,15} Forcibly removing an invasive placenta with placental villi that have invaded the deep uterine vasculature increases the risks of massive obstetric hemorrhage and the need for salvation hysterectomy. Uncontrolled bleeding will lead to coagulopathy and will also complicate the surgical procedure, increasing the risk of injuries mainly to the bladder and ureters and their possible long-term complications such as vesicouterine fistula.

Conclusion

Advanced age and multiparity represents unique risk factors for PAS. Furthermore, undiagnosed PAS in a normally situated placenta without previous uterine surgery may lead to postpartum hemorrhage, which subsequently increases the risk of morbidity and mortality. A high index of suspicion with early initiation of cesarean hysterectomy in this case reduces the risk of massive postpartum hemorrhage and coagulopathy.

Disclosure

The authors declared no conflicts of interest. Written consent was obtained from the patient.

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