

Placenta Accreta Index (PAI) Score Association With Incidence of Placenta Accreta Spectrum, E-Cadherin Expression, Maternal and Neonates Outcome

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<p>Submitted :</p> <p>Accepted :</p> <p>Author's affiliation :</p> <p>Obstetric and Gynecology Resident, Medical Faculty of Diponegoro University/Central General Hospital of Kariadi Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Author's correspondence :</p> <p>Martina Wibowo, Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>E-mail :</p> <p>martinawibowo@gmail.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>BACKGROUND : Placenta Accreta Spectrum is defined as abnormal implantation of placenta and becoming one of the main causes of maternal morbidity and mortality in recent years due to increasing caesarean rates. E-Cadherin, one of the many molecular expression in which contributes to implantation and invasion of placenta. PAI Score as early detection for PAS.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES : To know the association between PAI Score with incidence of PAS, E-Cadherin Expression, Maternal and Neonates Outcome</p> <p>METHODS : Retrospective observation from medical record of patient whom diagnosed as PAS was compared between the PAI Score in antenatal care and the delivery outcome</p> <p>RESULTS : Based on this study there is no significant association of PAI Score with Incidence of PAS, E-Cadherin expression, and neonates outcomes. While maternal outcomes with blood transfusion was higher in subjects with PAI Score ≥ 4.</p> <p>CONCLUSION : There is no association between PAI Score and the incidence of Placenta Accreta Spectrum and E-Cadherin expression. While patient with PAI Score ≥ 4 associated with increasing usage of blood products during surgery. Patients with PAI Score ≥ 4 have an increased tendency to use blood products during surgery, must usage of blood products was PRC. Termination of pregnancy at 35 weeks or more can reduce the risk of infant morbidity such as low birth weight and prematurity but the possibility of antepartum hemorrhage should be considered.</p>
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