Emergency peripartum hysterectomy in the Dubai health system: A fifteen year experience

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Abstract (300 word limit)

Objective: To determine the incidence, demographic data, risk factors, indications, outcome and complications of Emergency peripartum hysterectomy (EPH) performed in two major tertiary care hospitals in Dubai, and to compare the results with the literature.

Materials and Methods: Records of all women underwent EPH from January 2000 to December 2015 in two major tertiary care hospitals in Dubai, were accessed and reviewed. Maternal characteristics, hysterectomy indications, outcome, postoperative complications were recorded, using descriptive statistics to describe the cohort.

Results: There were 79 EPH out of 168,293 deliveries, a rate of 0.47/1000 deliveries. The most common indications for hysterectomy were abnormal placentation (previa and/or accreta) and uterine atony. The majority of hysterectomies were subtotal (70%). The complications were dominated by massive transfusion, urinary tract injuries, one case of maternal death and one case of neonatal death.

Conclusion: The main indication of the EPH was the abnormal placentation in scarred uterus and uterine atony. The major prevention of EPH is to assess women's risks and to reduce the number of cesarean section deliveries, by limiting the rate of the primary cesarean. This is challenging in United Arab Emirates where cultural life goes with high gravidity and high parity. Recommendations to act to reduce the primary and repeated cesarean should be included on the national agenda in UAE.

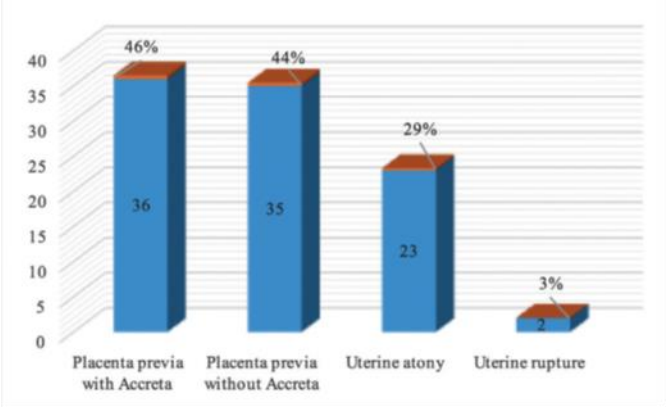


Table 2. General characteristics of patients with peripartum hysterectomy. *The data was available for 76 patients only

Maternal characteristics	No (N=79)
Type of pregnancy	
Singleton	75 (95%)
Twin	4 (5%)
Previous caesarean delivery	
0	10 (13%)
1 or more	69 (87%)
Previous uterine surgery	
Curettage	19 (20%)
Myomectomy	1 (1%)
Ectopic	3 (4%)
Placentation*	
Normal	5 (7%)
Previa without accreta	35 (46%)
Placenta previa with Accreta	36 (47%)
Labour	
Presence of labour	17 (21%)
Induction of labour	4 (5%)
Augmentation of labour	1 (1%)
Reason of admission	
Antepartum haemorrhage	29 (37%)
Elective	28 (35%)
Abdominal Pain	7 (9%)
Preterm premature rupture of membranes	6 (8%)
Labour	5 (6%)
Others[1]	4 (5%)
Comorbidities	
Hypertension	4 (5%)
Diabetes mellitus	16 (20%)
Type of Caesarean section	
Elective	39 (49%)
Emergency	40 (51%)
Registered in the hospital	
Yes	64 (81%)
No	15 (19%)

Recent Publications (minimum 5) (If not leave as blank)

1. The association of rs7903146 of TCF7L2 gene, rs5219 of KCNJ11 gene, rs10946398 of CDKAL1 gene, and rs9939609 of FTO gene with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Emirati population. Mariam Al Ali, Sarah El hajj chehadeh1, Khalifa Almansoori, Mehera Abdulrahman, Habiba Alsafar. (under review, 2017)
2. Emergency peripartum hysterectomy in the Dubai health system: A fifteen year experience. Muna Tahlak, Mahera Abdulrahman, Nawal Al Hubaishy. Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. (2018)
3. Burnout and Depression among Medical Residents in the United Arab Emirates: A Multicenter Center Study. Mahera AbdulRahman, Madiha Muhammad Farooq, Aisha Al Kharmiri, Farida Al Marzooqi, Frederick Robert Carrick. J Family Med Prim Care. 2019
4. Establishing a genetic link between FTO and VDR gene polymorphisms and obesity in the Emirati population. Saad Mahmud Khan, Sarah El Hajj Chehadeh, Mehera Abdulrahman, Wael Osman, Habiba Al Safar. BMC Med Genet. 2018 Jan 17;19(1):11.
5. Limited Understanding of Pap Smear Test among Women, a Barrier to the Cervical Cancer Screening Program in the United Arab Emirates. Fatima Ahmed ALHammadi, Fatema Ali AlTahri, Asma Mohamed Al Ali, Satish C. Nair, Mahera Abdulrahman. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2017 Dec 29;18(12):3379-3387.



Dr Mahera previously held several positions at the Dubai Health Authority (DHA), most recently as head of Research Section within the DHA. She has also acted as an head of research support unit, and chair of metabolic genetics lab. Dr Mahera has also played an important role in leading several research projects within DHA, mainly focused on Genetic studies on UAE population and medical education. In addition, she actively established links between DHA and other organizations both nationally and internationally.

In addition to her extensive professional career, Dr Mahera is a dedicated academic and has initiated the "Residency Research Program" in DHA since 2011. Dr Mahera is regularly invited to lecture at prestigious institutions, and to speak at various medical conferences. Her work has also been published in international journals, and presented at several conferences.

Dr Mahera obtained her Medical degree and then her Master in Molecular pathology from Kuwait University in 2003 and earned her Doctor of Philosophy in Clinical Genetics at UK in 2007. Dr Mahera was recognized with the Best Research Award by the prestigious Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Award on 2013 for Excellence for Distinguished research on genetics.

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Notes/Comments: