

UK Obstetric Surveillance System

Vasa Praevia in Pregnancy Study 02/14

Data Collection Form - CASE

Please report any woman delivering on or after 1st December 2014 and before 1st December 2015

Case Definition:

A case should meet at least one of the criteria below:

- 1. Suspected VP on antenatal U/S ≥18 weeks gestation, and confirmed on antenatal U/S ≥31 weeks gestation (if not delivered prior to 31 weeks)
- 2. Palpation or visualisation of the fetal vessels during labour
- 3. Rupture of membranes with bleeding associated with fetal death/exsanguination or severe neonatal anaemia
- 4. Antenatal or intrapartum bleeding of fetal origin with pathologic CTG and/or positive Apt^{6*} test
- 5. VP documented in medical records as reason for admission and caesarean section

And

At least one of the following:

- Clinical examination of the placenta confirming intact or ruptured velamentous vessels. These may be a velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord or exposed fetal vessels between placental lobes
- Confirmation of VP on pathological examination of the placenta
- Torn umbilical cord or placenta (not able to provide placental examination)

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Bringing to life the best in women's health care

Please return the completed form to:

UKOSS
National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit
University of Oxford
Old Road Campus
Oxford
OX3 7LF

Fax: 01865 617775 Phone: 01865 289714

Case reported in:



Instructions

- 1. Please do not enter any personally identifiable information (e.g. name, address or hospital number) on this form.
- 2. Please record the ID number from the front of this form against the woman's name on the Clinician's Section of the blue card retained in the UKOSS folder.
- 3. Fill in the form using the information available in the woman's case notes.

Section 1: Woman's details

- 4. Tick the boxes as appropriate. If you require any additional space to answer a question please use the space provided in section 7.
- 5. Please complete all dates in the format DD/MM/YY, and all times using the 24hr clock e.g. 18.37
- 6. If codes or examples are required, some lists (not exhaustive) are included on the back page of the form.
- 7. If the woman has not yet delivered, please complete the form as far as you are able, excluding delivery and outcome information, and return to the UKOSS Administrator. We will send these sections again for you to complete two weeks after the woman's expected date of delivery.
- 8. If you do not know the answers to some questions, please indicate this in section 7.
- 9. If you encounter any problems with completing the form please contact the UKOSS Administrator or use the space in section 7 to describe the problem.

1.1 Year of birth	YYYY
1.2 Ethnic group ^{1*} (enter code, please see back cover	for guidance)
1.3 Marital status	single married cohabiting
1.4 Was the woman in paid employment at booking? If Yes, what is her occupation If No, what is her partner's (if any) occupation	Yes No
1.5 Height at booking	cm
1.6 Weight at booking	kg
1.7 Smoking status	never gave up prior to pregnancy
	current gave up during pregnancy
Section 2: Previous Obstetric History	
2.1 Gravidity	
Number of completed pregnancies beyond 24 we	eks
Number of live births	
Number of stillbirths	
Please give date of delivery of the most recent beyond 24 weeks:	completed pregnancy
Number of pregnancies less than 24 weeks	
Number of miscarriages	
Number of terminations of pregnancy	
Number of ectopic pregnancies	
Please give the end date of the most recent prweeks:	egnancy less than 24
If No previous pregnancies, please go to section	n 3.

2.2 Has the woman had any of the following uterine surgeries prior to this pregnancy?				
	Surgery type		Number in total	
	Caesarean section	Yes No		
	Evacuation of retained products of conception (ERPC)	Yes No		
	Surgical termination of pregnancy	Yes No		
	D&C (Dilation & Curettage)	Yes No No		
	D&E (Dilation & Evacuation)	Yes No		
	Myomectomy	Yes No		
	Manual removal of placenta	Yes No		
	Other	Yes No No		
	If Other, please specify surgery type			
2.3	Has the woman had placental abnormalities in any pr	evious pregnancy?	Yes No	
	If Yes, please tick all that apply			
	Vasa praevia			
	Placenta praevia			
	Velamentous cord insertion			
	Bilobed placenta			
	Succenturiate/ accessory lobed placenta			
2.4	Did the woman have any other previous pregnancy pr	roblems?2*	Yes No	
	If Yes, please specify			
Sec	tion 3: Previous Medical History			
3.1	3.1 Did the woman have any significant pre-existing medical problems³* Yes No			
	If Yes, please specify			
Sec	tion 4: Current Pregnancy			
4.1	Final estimated date of delivery4*		DD/MM/YY	
4.2	Was VP diagnosed antenatally?		Yes No	
	If Yes, what was the date of diagnosis?		DD/MM/YY	
4.3	Is this a multiple pregnancy?		Yes No	
	If Yes, specify number of fetuses			
	Is the pregnancy (please tick one only)			
	Monochorionic monoa	amniotic Monoch	orionic diamniotic 🗌	
	Monochorionic triamniotic Dichorionic	diamniotic Dich	orionic triamniotic	
	Trichorionic triamniotic Other, plea	se specify		
		-	Unknown	
	In which fetus was vasa praevia diagnosed?	Fetus 1 Fetu	us 2 🔲 Fetus 3 🗍	

4.4	Were any of the following risk fact	ors for VP confirmed	before or immediat	tely after delivery?
	Low lying placenta detected	At ultrasound	At surgery No	Not known
	Bilobed placenta		Yes No	Not known
	Succenturiate/ accessory lobed p	lacenta	Yes No	Not known
	Velamentous cord insertion		Yes No	Not known
	Marginal cord insertion		Yes No	Not known
	In Vitro Fertilisation		Yes No	Not known
4.5	How many formal ultrasound scar	ns were performed aft	er 17 weeks gestati	on?
4.6	Please give details of all formal ulweeks gestation? (please continue			
	Date of scan	DD/MM/YY	DD/MM/YY	DD/MM/YY
	Type of scan Transabdominal / transvaginal / both			
	Was doppler used?	Yes No Not known	Yes No Not known	Yes No Not known
	Was Vasa Praevia suspected?	Yes No Not known	Yes No No Not known	Yes No No Not known
	Distance from internal os ^{5*} (mm) (please state if not measured)			
	Closed cervical length (mm) (please state if not measured)			
	Other abnormal finding on scan (continue in section 7 if required - st	ate if none)		
4.7	Was the woman admitted to hospi (please continue in section 7 if require		g the pregnancy?	Yes No
	Date of admission Date of discharge be	Was the admission Cause of VP?	r reason Detail	s of other reason
	TO / MM / YY PO / MM / YY Ye	s No Yes	No 🗌	
	DD/MM/YY DD/MM/YY Ye	s No Yes	No 🗌	
4.8	Was fetal fibronectin testing unde	rtaken because of VP	?	Yes No
	If Yes, was it used to inform decis	sion on admission?		Yes No
4.9	Was cervical length measurement	undertaken?		Yes No
	If Yes, was it used to inform decis	sion on admission?		Yes No
4.10	Was delivery planned by caesarea	n section?		Yes No
	If Yes, was this because of			
	Vasa Praevia			
	Other reason planned (please	specify)		
	What was the planned date of cae	esarean section?		DD/MM/YY
4.11	Was a course of antenatal steroids	s administered?		Yes No

	If Yes, date first dose administered
4.12	Was magnesium sulphate administered for fetal neuroprotection?
	If Yes, date of administration
4.13	Was there antenatal bleeding of fetal origin? Yes No
	If Yes, how was it suspected/confirmed? (Please tick one only)
	Apt test ^{6*} Pathological CTG Other, please specify
4.14	Were there any other problems in this pregnancy?2* Yes No
	If Yes, please specify
<u> </u>	tion For Delivery
5a.1	tion 5a: Delivery Did this woman have a miscarriage? Yes No
Ja. I	If Yes, please specify date
5a.2	
	If Yes, please specify date
	If Yes to 5a.1 or 5a.2, please now complete sections 6a, 7 and 8
5a.3	Is this woman still undelivered?
	If Yes, will she be receiving the rest of her antenatal care from your hospital? Yes No
	If No, please indicate name of hospital providing future care
	Will she be delivered at your hospital?
	If No, please indicate name of delivery hospital, then go to Section 7
5a.4	How did the membranes rupture? ARM Spontaneously At CS Not known
5a.5	Was there bleeding when the membranes ruptured? Yes No
5a.6	Did the woman labour?
	If Yes, was VP suspected by palpation or visualisation of the fetal vessels in labour? Yes No
	Was there bleeding during labour?
	If Yes, were any of the following tests used to determine if the blood was
	of fetal origin? (please tick one only) Yes No
	Kleihauer test
	Apt test ^{6*}
	Other
	If Other, please specify
5a.7	Was continous electronic fetal monitoring used around the time of delivery/labour? Yes No
	If Yes, when was the last CTG started before birth?
	What was the CTG classification? (please tick one only)
	Normal Suspicious Pathological
5 a.8	Was delivery by caesarean section?
	If Yes, please state
	Grade of urgency ⁷ *
	Indication for caesarean section
	Method of anaesthesia: (please tick one only) Regional General anaesthetic

Section 5b: Placenta
(If multiple placentae, please complete for the placenta that shows evidence of vasa praevia)
5b.1 Was the placenta examined after delivery? Yes No Not known
If Yes, what was the finding of the placental examination? (tick all that apply)
Torn placenta/umbilical cord
Velamentous cord insertion
Velamentous vessels between placental lobes
Bilobed placenta
Succenturiate lobed placenta
Other (please specify)
5b.2 Was placenta sent to pathology? Yes No Not known
If Yes, what was the result? (tick one only) Normal Fetal vessels in membranes
Results pending Other (please give details)
Section 6: Outcomes
Section 6a: Woman
6a.1 Was the woman admitted to ITU (critical care level 3)? Yes No
If Yes, please specify:
Duration of stay days
Or Tick if woman is still in ITU (critical care level 3)
Or Tick if woman was transferred to another hospital
6a.2 Did any major maternal morbidity occur?** Yes No
If Yes, please specify
6a.3 Did the woman die?
If Yes, please specify date of death
What was the primary cause of death as stated on the death certificate?
(Please state if not known)
Was a post mortem examination undertaken?
If Yes, did the examination confirm the certified cause of death?
Yes No Not known
Section 6b: Infant
NB: If more than one infant, for each additional infant, please photocopy the infant section of the form (before filling it in) and attach extra sheet(s) or download additional forms from the website: www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/ukoss
6b.1 Date and time of delivery
6b.2 Mode of delivery
Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps Rotational forceps
Breech Pre-labour caesarean section Caesarean section after onset of labour
6b.3 Birthweight
6b.4 Sex of infant Male Female Indeterminate
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6b.5 Was the infant stillborn? If Yes, when did this occur? Ante-partum Intra-partum
If Yes, go to section 7
6b.6 Apgar At 5 mins At 10 mins
6b.7 Was the infant admitted to the neonatal unit? Yes No
6b.8 Did the infant have any of the following? Yes No
Anaemia Renal failure ^{9*} Seizures
6b.9 Did the infant require a blood (red cell) transfusion? If Yes, how much was given? If Mo mls
6b.10 Were other blood products given? If Yes, please complete the table below
Blood product Volume (mls)
6b.11 Did any major infant complications occur? ^{10*} If Yes, please specify
6b.12 Did this infant die? If Yes, please specify date and time of death What was the primary cause of death as stated on the death certificate? (Please state if not known)
(Flease state ii flot known)
Section 7:
Please use this space to enter any other information you feel may be important
Section 8:
Name of person completing the form
Designation
Today's date
You may find it useful in the case of queries to keep a copy of this form.

Definitions

1. UK Census Coding for ethnic group

WHITE

01. British

02. Irish

03. Any other white background (please specify) MIXED

04. White and black Caribbean

05. White and black African

06. White and Asian

07. Any other mixed background (please specify)

ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH

08. Indian

09. Pakistani

10. Bangladeshi

11. Any other Asian background (please specify)

BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH

12. Caribbean

13. African

14. Any other black background (please specify)

2. Previous or current pregnancy problems, including:

Thrombotic event

Amniotic fluid embolism

Eclampsia

3 or more miscarriages

Preterm birth or mid trimester loss

Neonatal death

Stillbirth

Baby with a major congenital abnormality

Small for gestational age (SGA) infant

Large for gestational age (LGA) infant

Infant requiring intensive care

Puerperal psychosis

Placenta praevia

Gestational diabetes

Significant placental abruption

Post-partum haemorrhage requiring transfusion

Surgical procedure in pregnancy

Hyperemesis requiring admission

Dehydration requiring admission

Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome

Severe infection e.g. pyelonephritis

3. Previous or pre-existing maternal medical problems, including:

Cardiac disease (congenital or acquired)

Renal disease

Endocrine disorders e.g. hypo or hyperthyroidism

Psychiatric disorders

Haematological disorders e.g. sickle cell disease,

diagnosed thrombophilia

Inflammatory disorders e.g. inflammatory bowel disease

Autoimmune diseases

Cancer

HIV

4. Estimated date of delivery (EDD):

Use the best estimate (ultrasound scan or date of last menstrual period) based on a 40 week gestation

5. Distance from internal os:

This is the distance of the Vasa Praevia (fetal vessals) from the internal os.

6. The Apt test:

The Apt test or alkali denaturation test is a test to differentiate maternal from fetal blood. It involves adding sodium hydroxide to the tested blood and then assessing the colour of the specimen.

7. RCA/RCOG/CEMACH/CNST Classification for urgency of caesarean section:

1. Immediate threat to life of woman or fetus

- 2. Maternal or fetal compromise which is not immediately life-threatening
- 3. Needing early delivery but no maternal or fetal compromise
- 4. At a time to suit the woman and maternity team

8. Major maternal medical complications, including:

Persistent vegetative state

Cardiac arrest

Cerebrovascular accident

Adult respiratory distress syndrome

Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy

HELLP

Pulmonary oedema

Mendleson's syndrome

Renal failure

Thrombotic event

Septicaemia

Required ventilation

9. Renal failure:

Low urine output (<1ml/kg/hr after 24 hours) and rising serum creatinine.

10. Fetal/infant complications, including:

Respiratory distress syndrome

Intraventricular haemorrhage

Necrotising enterocolitis

Neonatal encephalopathy

Chronic lung disease

Severe jaundice requiring phototherapy

Major congenital anomaly

Severe infection e.g. septicaemia, meningitis

Exchange transfusion

Whole body cooling