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Title: A STUDY ON MATERNAL & PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN SICKLE CELL

DISEASE





INTRODUCTION

Sickle cell disease is the most common hereditary disorder worldwide with varying impacts on pregnancy outcomes. INDIA accounts for 14.5% of newborns with sickle cell disease.

Sickle cell anaemia(HBSS) is associated with severe maternal & perinatal morbidity whereas sickle cell trait carries minimal risk.

OBJECTIVE

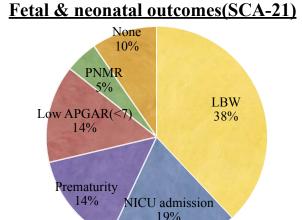
To analyse maternal and perinatal outcomes in pregnancies with sickle cell anaemia and trait focusing on complications & overall prognosis.

MATERIAL & METHODS

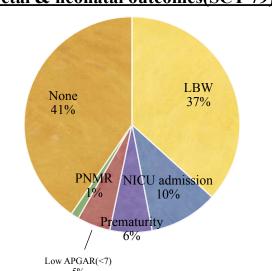
A retrospective observational study was conducted in department of OBGY at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam with a sample size of 100 over 1 year(September 2023-August 2024). The details were collected from hospital records and analysed statistically.

RESULT - Out of 100 cases, 21 were homozygous sickle cell anaemia & 79 were sickle cell trait.

Maternal outcome	SCA	(%)	SCT	(%)
Anaemia	14	66	10	13
Vaso-occlusive crisis	4	19	0	0
Hemolytic crisis	1	5	0	0
Pneumonia	1	5	0	0
Oligohydramnios	4	19	4	5
Gestational HTN	4	19	9	11
Preeclampsia	2	10	4	5
Eclampsia	1	5	2	3
HELLP	1	5	0	0
Abruption	1	5	0	0
IUGR	5	23	10	13
GDM	2	10	8	10
Abortion	1	5	3	4
Preterm labor	2	10	5	6
Stillbirth	1	5	0	0
Vaginal delivery	12	57	56	71
Caesarean section	8	38	20	25
Mortality	1	5	0	0



Fetal & neonatal outcomes(SCT-79)



CONCLUSION

There is a high risk of adverse outcomes for women with sickle cell anaemia compared to trait and non sickle cell disease.

Tailored management strategies including preconceptional counselling, close monitoring and multidisciplinary care are crucial to improve outcomes in these pregnancies.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Colah RB, Mukherjee MB, Martin S, Ghosh K. Sickle cell disease in tribal populations in India. Indian J Med Res. 2015;141:121-7.