

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLACENTAL TRANSFUSION PROTOCOL

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Excluded

(n = 6)

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Milking of the

umbilical cord

(n = 20)

INTRODUCTION

The optimal timing to clamp the umbilical cord is currently revised. Several randomized, contr<mark>olled trials over the last</mark> decade have documented the safety and benefits of delayed cord clamping in term and especially preterm neonates. This led scientific societies (WHO, ILCOR) to advise a systematic delay before cord clamping. In developed countries, this recommendation is applicable at least in premature infants (SOCG, ACOG, EAPM). In the eve<mark>nt of premat</mark>ure birth, delayed cord clamping is associated with a more stable transitional circulation, a decrease need for inotropic support and reduction of the risks of blood transfusions, necrotizing enterocolitis, or intraventricular hemorrhages. Given those benefits, this intervention was included systematically in our management of preterm births in October 2013.

OBJECTIVES

Evaluate the implementation of our placental transfusion protocol.

Describe the difficulties in achieving a delayed clamping or milking during the initial phase of this "new" procedure

Assessed for

eligibility

(n = 55)

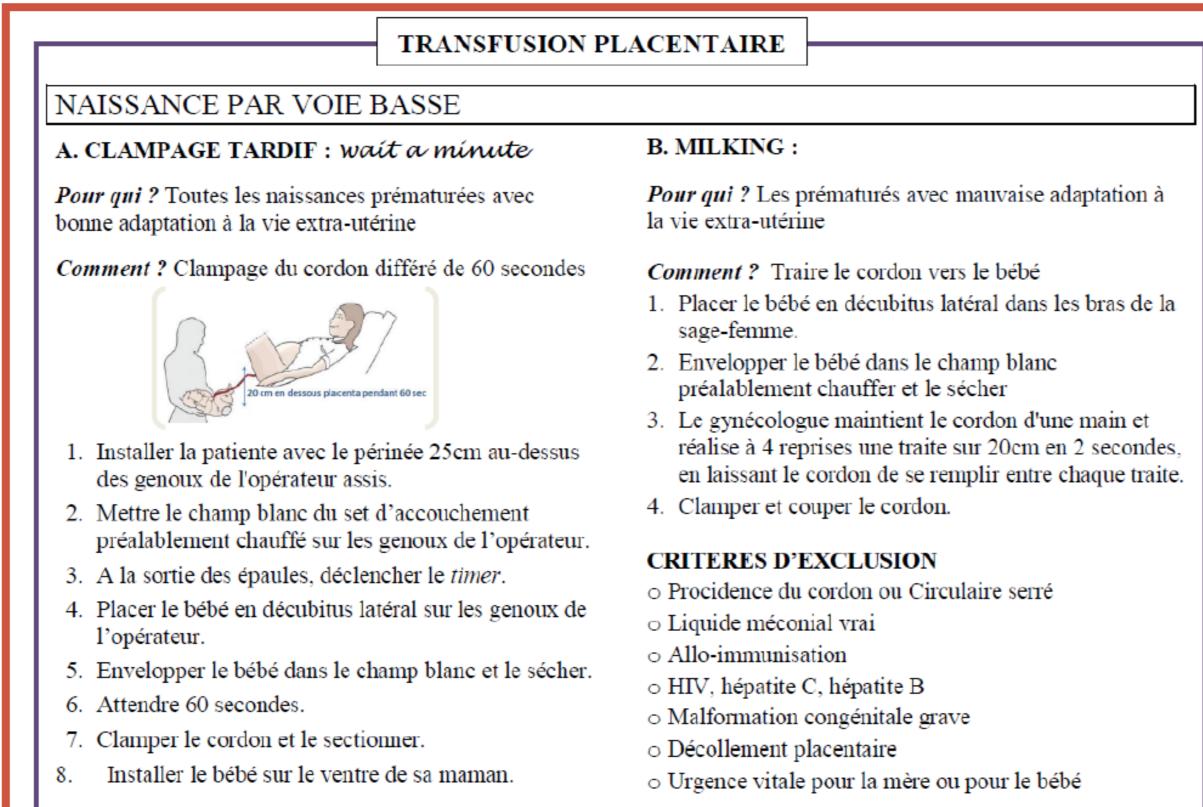
PATIENTS AND METHODS

Prospective trial in a single tertiary care center from November 1st 2013 to April 30th 2014.

Very preterm infants (<32 weeks GA) and VLBW

We used commonly described exclusion criteria:

- Maternal and fetal vital emergency
- Rhesus sensitization
- Known major congenital abnormalities
- Tight nuchal cord
- Meconium teinted liquor
- Mother infection by HIV or hepatitis



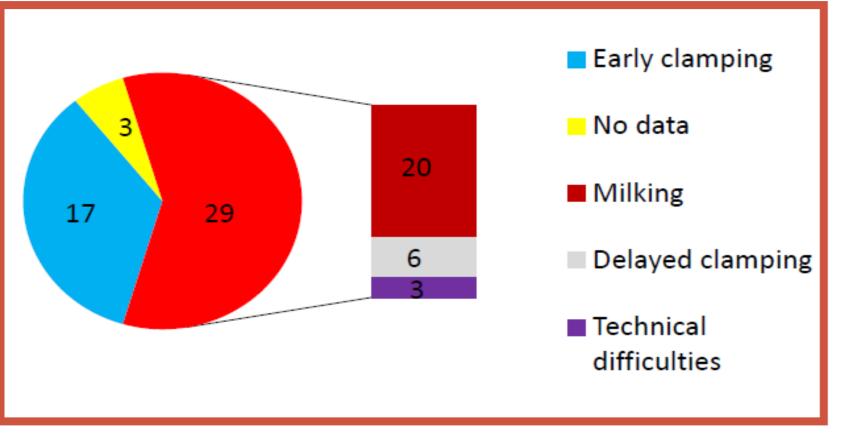
To facilitate the implementation of the procedure, obstetricians and midwifes were invited to information and simulation sessions. Neonatal staff was instructed to remind the intervention at time of delivery.

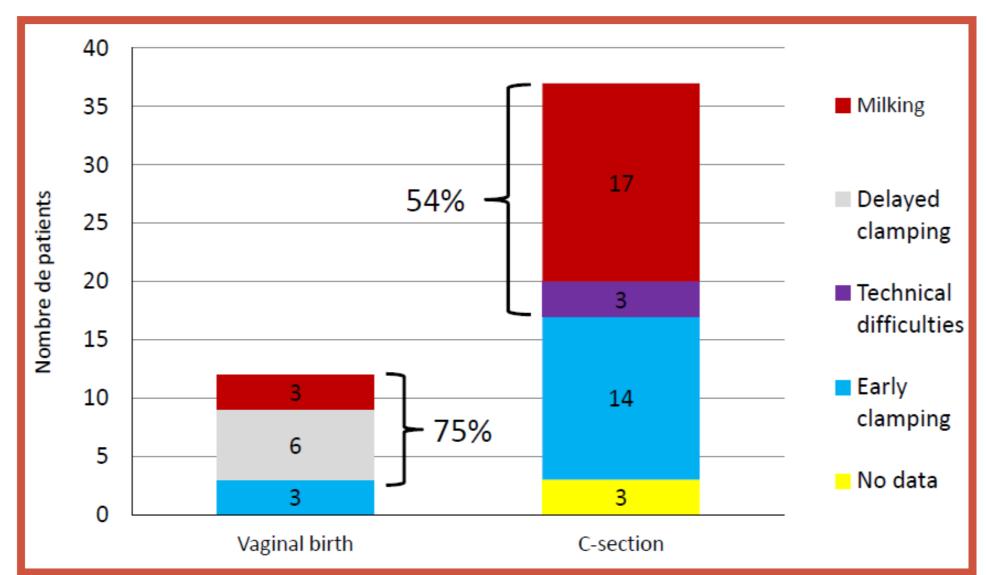
RESULTS

59% of the eligible infants received placental transfusion.

Placental transfusion was performed in 54% of the C-sections and in 75% of the vaginal deliveries.

In C-sections, only cord milking was performed, as per local protocol. Globally the ratio of cord milking to delayed clamping was 3:1.





Delayed **Placental** Included clamping transfusion (n = 49)(n = 6)(n = 29)**Technical** No data difficulties (n = 3)(n = 3)TRANSFUSION PLACENTAIRE

Early clamping

(n = 17)

NAISSANCE PAR CESARIENNE Pour qui ? Toutes les naissances prématurées Comment ? Par milking : traire le cordon vers le bébé. 1. L'opérateur du côté droit de la patiente donne le bébé à la sagefemme. 2. La sage-femme positionne le bébé en décubitus latéral sous le niveau du placenta enveloppé dans un champ stérile préalablement chauffé 3. Le deuxième opérateur (côté gauche) maintient le cordon d'une main et réalise à 4 reprises une traite sur 20 cm en 2 secondes, en permettant au cordon de se remplir entre les traites. 4. Clamper et couper le cordon. CRITERES D'EXCLUSION: Procidence du cordon Circulaire serré Liquide méconial vrai Allo-immunisation o HIV, hépatite C, hépatite B Malformation congénitale grave o Décollement placentaire Urgence vitale pour la mère ou pour le bébé

Placental transfusion wasn't performed in 17 patients:

- 4 oversights
- 6 difficult perinatal adaptations
- 2 intrauterine growth restriction
- 5 cases the reason wasn't specified

Delayed cord clamping: no difficulties reported For the milking:

- A retrograde milking
- 2 tearings of the cord
- The milking of an empty cord
- The presence of a knot



A clear protocol for placental transfusion gives the opportunity to improve care of preterm infants. Initial information sessions and simulation practices for medical and midwifery staffs helps with its implementation. Like most new interventions, delayed clamping and cord milking required a learning phase and became easy to perform.