Desaturation during airway management in pregnancy-related hypertension: Sameria Analysis of the Obstetric Airway Management Registry (ObAMR)

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Introduction

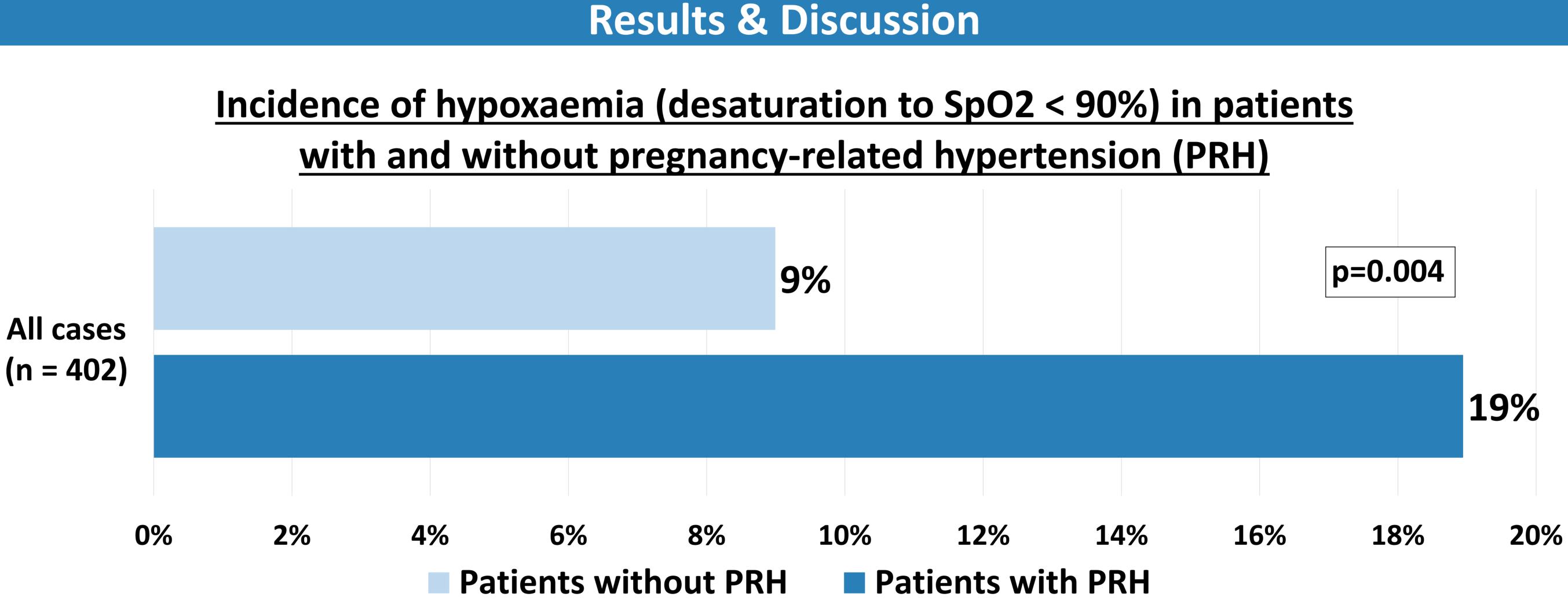
ASOS showed that maternal mortality after caesarean delivery is 50 times greater in Africa. In South Africa, more than 50% of perioperative maternal mortality is attributed to failure to protect the airway. This study evaluates the comparative incidence and risk factors for desaturation between patients with pregnancyrelated hypertension (PRH) and without PRH.

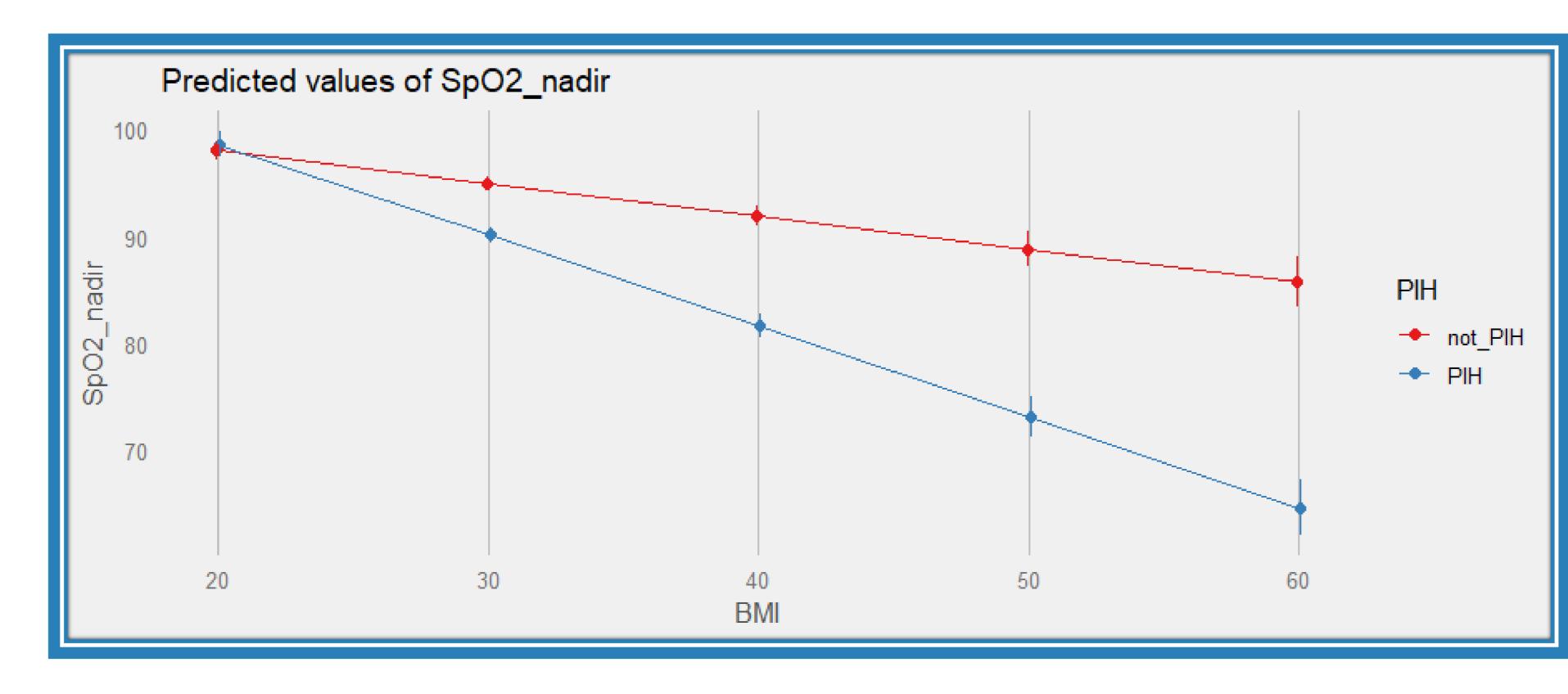
Methods

Preliminary analysis of the first 200 cases in the ObAMR demonstrated an increased incidence of **peri-induction** desaturation (SpO2<90%) in PRH versus non-PRH patients (22% vs 7% respectively, p=0.002). Based on this risk difference, the next 202 cases were prospectively analysed to confirm the association.



In the second cohort of 202 cases, desaturation occurred in 17% and without PRH 12% with and respectively (p=0.317), compared to 19% and 9% in the combined 402 cases (p=0.004). Multivariable logistic regression revealed odds of desaturation in patients with PRH increased 2.23 times (OR 2.23, 95%CI 1.17-4.26), and every **10 points of BMI increase** were associated with **108% increased odds** of **desaturation** (OR 1.11, 95%CI 1.07-1.16).













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Conclusion

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pregnancy-related hypertension with mothers 90% desaturated during airway below management. They were twice as likely to suffer from significant hypoxia compared to patients without PRH. In this analysis, **BMI** was a strong independent predictor of desaturation.

Additional content



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https://openairway.org/wamm2019-obamr-desat/

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