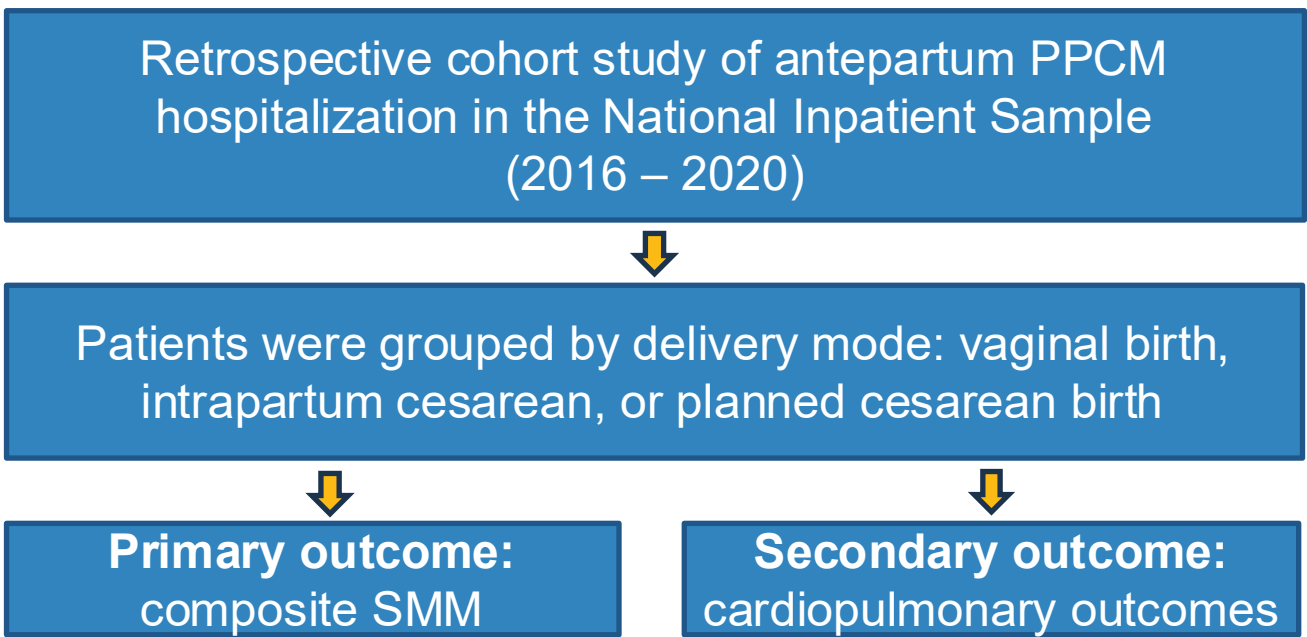


Background

- Peripartum cardiomyopathy (PPCM) is a rare but serious cause of maternal mortality, presenting diagnostic and management challenges particularly in the antepartum period
- While a trial of labor (TOL) is generally considered safe for pregnant patients with cardiomyopathy, there is limited evidence specifically addressing outcomes in those with PPCM
- We aimed to evaluate the impact of delivery mode on severe maternal morbidity (SMM) and cardiopulmonary outcomes in patients with PPCM

Study Design



Results

- Among 3250 hospitalized patients with PPCM, 60% attempted TOL, yet 66% ultimately delivered by cesarean
- Composite SMM did not differ between patient undergoing TOL and those with planned cesarean births (aOR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.79-1.63)
- Cesarean birth was associated with high risk of SMM than vaginal birth (aOR: 1.76; 95% CI: 1.22-2.55)
- Rates of adverse cardiopulmonary outcomes, including arrhythmia, cardiogenic shock, and pulmonary embolism, did not differ by mode of birth ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion

- TOL among patients with PPCM does not increase the risk of severe maternal morbidity
- Rather, cesarean birth is associated with a two-fold increased risk of severe maternal morbidity
- Trial of labor in In appropriately selected patients with PPCM may be a reasonable and safe alternative to planned cesarean delivery

Among patients with PPCM, cesarean birth—planned or intrapartum—is associated with a two-fold increase in severe maternal morbidity compared with vaginal birth

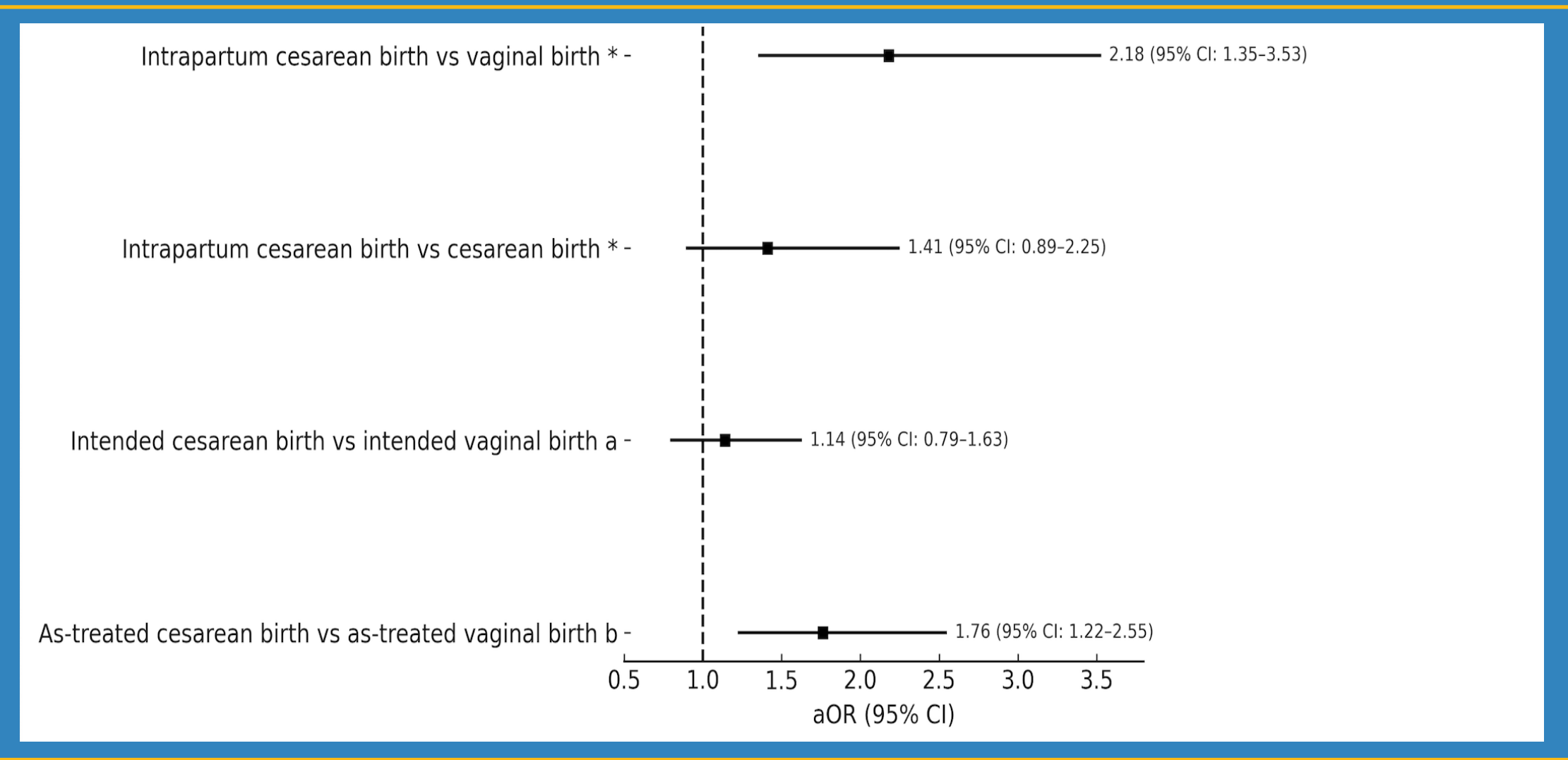


Figure 1: Adjusted multivariate regression analysis of severe maternal morbidity based on mode of delivery

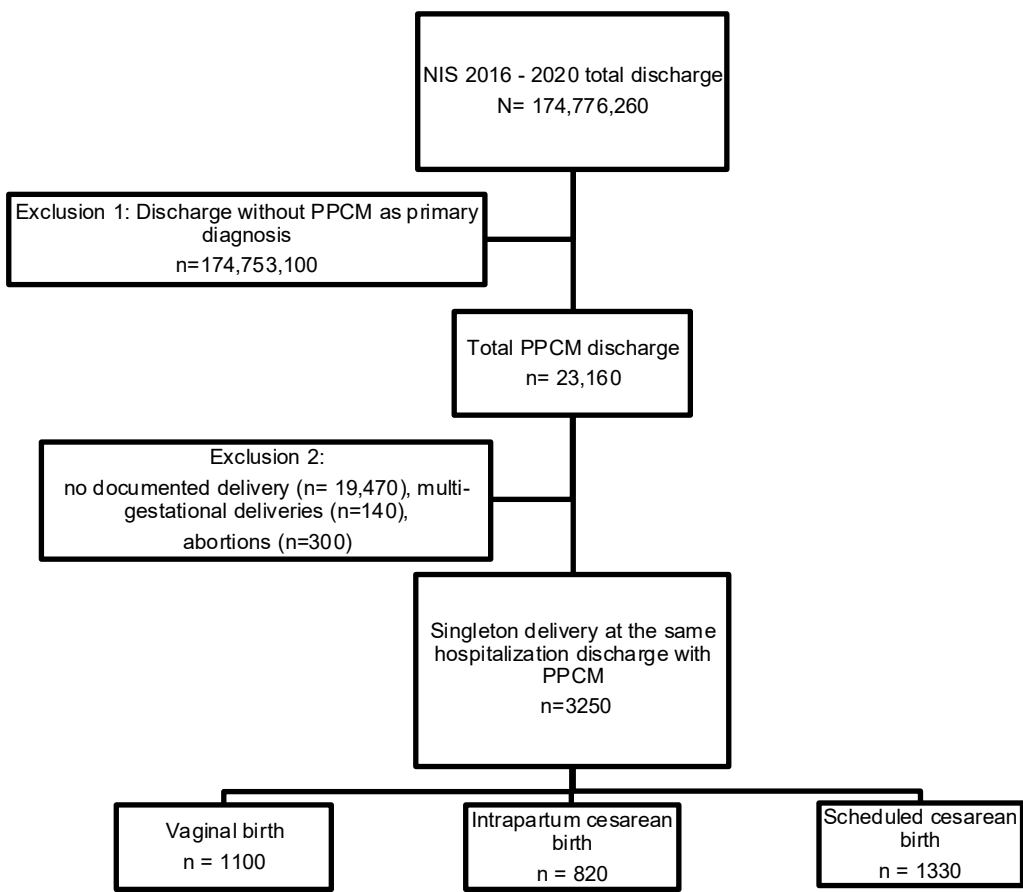


Figure 1: participant eligibility flowsheet

Demographic	Total (N=3250)	Vaginal (n=1100) A	Intrapartum cesarean (n=820) B	Cesarean (n=1330) C	p-value A vs B vs C	p-value A+B vs C	p-value A vs B+C
Age, mean ± SD	30.28 ± 6.15	29.67 ± 5.84	29.79 ± 6.21	31.08 ± 6.30	0.0395*	0.0114*	0.1564*
Race					0.1996	0.7034	0.5481
Asian or Pacific Islander	175 (5.6%)	40 (3.8%)	75 (9.5%)	60 (4.6%)			
Black	885 (28.2%)	300 (28.4%)	190 (24.1%)	395 (30.5%)			
Hispanic	520 (16.6%)	150 (14.2%)	170 (24.5%)	200 (15.4%)			
Native American	60 (1.9%)	25 (2.4%)	15 (1.9%)	20 (1.5%)			
None of the above	95 (0.68%)	35 (3.3%)	30 (3.8%)	30 (2.3%)			
White	1405(44.8%)	505 (47.9%)	310 (39.2%)	590 (45.6%)			
Median Household Income Quartile					0.2522	0.7203	0.4175
1	1265(39.4%)	435 (40.3%)	285 (35.0%)	545 (41.4%)			
2	815 (25.4%)	275 (25.5%)	200 (24.5%)	340 (25.9%)			
3	740 (23.1%)	270 (25.0%)	185 (22.7%)	285 (21.7%)			
4	390 (12.1%)	100 (9.3%)	145 (17.8%)	145 (11.0%)			
Primary Payer					0.6764	0.8745	0.623
Medicaid	80 (2.5%)	25 (2.3%)	20 (2.4%)	35 (2.6%)			
Medicare	1810(55.9%)	650 (59.4%)	405 (49.4%)	755 (56.8%)			
Other	1190(36.7%)	360 (32.9%)	355 (43.3%)	475 (35.8%)			
Private Insurance	70 (2.2%)	30 (2.7%)	20 (2.4%)	20 (1.5%)			
Self-pay	90 (2.8%)	30 (2.7%)	20 (2.4%)	40 (3.0%)			
Chronic Kidney Disease	35 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.2%)	25 (1.9%)	n/a	0.0989	n/a
Hypertension	830 (25.5%)	210 (19.1%)	165 (20.1%)	455 (34.2%)	0.0001	<0.0001	0.0070
Diabetes Mellitus	145 (4.5%)	50 (4.5%)	15 (1.8%)	80 (6.0%)	0.1240	0.1103	0.9409
Hypothyroidism	235 (7.23%)	55 (5.00%)	80 (9.76%)	100 (7.52%)	0.1995	0.8134	0.1162
Hypertensive	1200(37.0%)	380 (34.5%)	275 (33.5%)	545 (41.0%)	0.2000	0.0746	0.3689
Substance Use	240 (33.4%)	90 (8.2%)	25 (3.0%)	125 (9.4%)	0.0431	0.1023	0.5783
Hospital Region					0.0415	0.0397	0.8144
Midwest	465 (14.3%)	170 (15.5%)	135 (16.5%)	160 (12.0%)			
Northeast	695 (21.4%)	250 (22.7%)	165 (20.1%)	280 (21.1%)			
South	1400(43.1%)	460 (41.8%)	285 (34.8%)	655 (49.2%)			
West	690 (21.2%)	220 (20.0%)	235 (28.7%)	235 (17.7%)			
Hospital Location and Teaching Status					0.4001	0.8377	0.3800
Rural	220 (6.8%)	95 (8.6%)	30 (3.7%)	95 (7.1%)			
Urban nonteaching	380 (11.7%)	120 (10.9%)	95 (11.6%)	165 (12.4%)			
Urban teaching	2650(81.5%)	885 (80.5%)	695 (84.8%)	1070 (80.5%)			
Rural					0.1501	0.7523	0.1753
Rural	220 (32.0%)	95 (8.6%)	30 (3.7%)	95 (7.1%)			
Urban (teaching and nonteaching)	3030(92.2%)	1005 (91.4%)	790 (96.3%)	1235 (92.9%)			