# Pregnancies at term with increased mean pulsatility index in the uterine arteries in the second trimester: still at risk of placental-related complications

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# Objective

To evaluate perinatal outcomes in pregnant women with elevated uterine artery mean pulsatility index (UtA-mPI) in the second trimester scan reaching 37 weeks of gestation and to compare with those having normal UtA-mPI values.

## Methods

UtA-mPI at 19-22 weeks of gestation was routinely measured in our hospital between April 2009 and March 2013. We selected all singleton consecutive pregnancies with UtA-mPI > 95th percentile who delivered at term (n=198). These cases were matched 1: 1 with those singleton pregnancies at term presenting UtA-mPI  $\leq$  95th percentile. A comparative analysis of the main perinatal variables was performed.

### Results

Mean (SD) UtA-mPI values at second trimester scan were 1. 93 (0. 24) and 0. 94 (0. 21) for cases and controls, respectively (p<0. 001). Mean gestational age at delivery were 40. 2 (2. 2) and 39. 4 (1. 5) weeks, respectively (NS). There were not differences in maternal age, parity, body mass index and ethnicity between the two groups. In pregnancies with UtA-mPI >95th percentile, the risk of developing preeclampsia was higher (5. 1% vs. 0. 5%, p<0. 01), but non-significant differences were found for HELLP syndrome (0. 5% vs. 0%) and abruptio placentae (1. 6% vs. 0%). Small-for-gestational-age (SGA) newborns (<10th percentile on customised growth curves) were also more common in pregnancies with abnormal UtA-mPI (21. 1% vs. 7. 7%, p<0. 001), but non- significant differences were found in umbilical cord blood gases or route of delivery.

### Conclusion

Increased UtA-mPI in the second trimester is associated with higher risk of developing pre-eclampsia and SGA newborns after 37 weeks of pregnancy.