

RESEARCH ABSTRACT FORM

NAME: Andre Robinson

RESEARCH TITLE: Characteristics of Uterine Fibroids: Implications on Blood Loss at Time of Delivery

AUTHORS: Andre Robinson¹, Anna Fuchs², Susan Khalil, MD³, Barak Rosenn⁴, Michael Brodman, M.D.⁵ and Samantha Raymon⁴, (1)Mount Sinai West OBGYN, NY, NY, United States, (2)Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, (3)Minimally Invasive Gynecologic Surgery, Mount Sinai West, New York, NY, (4)Mount Sinai West, New York, NY, (5)Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, NY

INTRODUCTION:

Uterine fibroids in pregnancy have been implicated in obstetric complications such as hemorrhage, pain, miscarriage and fetal impact. Currently data is limited on the impact of fibroids and their association with blood loss during delivery.

METHODS:

A retrospective review was performed for women with fibroids who underwent sonograms during pregnancy at Mount Sinai West Hospital. 118 participants met inclusion criteria. Fibroids were characterized at each trimester, along with estimated blood loss (EBL) at delivery. The association of EBL with solitary or multiple fibroids, number of fibroids, total fibroid volume, single largest fibroid volume, and fibroid location was evaluated.

RESULTS:

There was no significant difference in EBL at the time of delivery in those with solitary versus multiple fibroids. However, the number of fibroids was significantly associated and EBL, with two fibroids having the greatest mean EBL (756.25 ± 284.77 cc), followed by single fibroids (563.64 ± 300.07 cc), and three or more fibroids (489.58 ± 344.20 ; $p=0.003$). EBL is also significantly different between patients with at least one fibroid in the left lateral location (459.38 ± 289.95 cc) and patients with no fibroids in the left lateral location (615.44 ± 318.24 ; $p=0.03$). No association between total fibroid volume or single largest fibroid volume with EBL was observed.

CONCLUSIONS:

Single versus multiple uterine fibroids and fibroid volume are not associated with EBL at time of delivery. The statistically significant associations between number of fibroids and location and EBL likely represent a Type 1 error. Further research is needed.