

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Medical complications during pregnancy and childbirth in women with SCI in Switzerland

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Study design: A retrospective interview study of mothers with spinal cord injuries (SCIs) who gave birth over the last 15 years.

Objectives: To identify the medical complications of women with SCIs during pregnancy and childbirth in Switzerland and to describe how they dealt with these complications.

Settings: Swiss Paraplegic Research in Nottwil, the University of Lausanne and participants' homes.

Methods: Data were collected by self-reported questionnaires and descriptive analysis was conducted.

Results: Seventeen women with SCIs who gave birth to 23 children were included. Thirteen of the women were paraplegics and four were tetraplegics. All of them practiced an independent bladder management. Three women changed their bladder management techniques during pregnancy. Five women reported an increased bladder evacuation frequency during pregnancy, and six women reported a new onset or increase in incontinence. We observed no significant increase in bowel dysfunction or skin breakdown due to their pregnancies. Ten women were hospitalised during the course of their pregnancies. Aside from urinary tract infections/pyelonephritis, women were hospitalised for falls, hypertension, pneumonia, preeclampsia, pre-term labour or tachycardia.

Conclusion: The results of our study clearly demonstrated that, although medical complications are not infrequent during pregnancy in women with SCIs, pregnancy and delivery in this group of women are possible without posing intolerable risks to the mothers or the children. Urological problems seemed to be the most frequent complication during pregnancy.

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INTRODUCTION

A traumatic spinal cord injury (SCI) does not impair fertility in women. Following a phase of amenorrhoea, women with SCIs may become pregnant.¹ As researchers, we assert an increasing interest in this topic of women with SCIs.

Pregnancy, childbirth, parenting and motherhood in women with SCIs have all been researched from medical^{2–6} and psychosocial^{7–10} perspectives. In addition, health-care providers' knowledge¹¹ and accessibility as well as the availability of services^{12–15} have been assessed. However, different topics related to pregnancy and SCI care are still under-researched and therefore require more focused research. One of these topics is the potential medical complications that occur during pregnancy as addressed from the perspectives of the pregnant women.

Urological complications are of particular importance in pregnant women with SCIs. First, virtually all patients with SCIs suffer from neurogenic lower urinary tract dysfunction.¹⁶ An elevated storage pressure, either due to low bladder compliance or neurogenic detrusor overactivity, is a major risk factor for renal deterioration.¹⁷ Therefore, the primary objective of bladder management is to prevent renal damage. Furthermore, neurogenic lower urinary tract dysfunction may also lead to incontinence and recurrent symptomatic urinary tract infections (UTIs). In patients with SCIs, UTIs are the leading cause of septicæmia and are associated with a significantly increased mortality

rate.¹⁸ In addition, both UTIs and incontinence significantly impair the quality of life of affected persons.¹⁹

Pregnancy is also known to have an impact on the lower urinary tract of neurologically intact women. The risk for bacteriuria for example is elevated in pregnant women.²⁰ Thus, pregnant women with SCIs are likely at a higher risk for urological complications.

As a consequence, pregnant women with SCIs require specific paraplegiological and urological care. However, empirical evidence on urological complications in pregnant women with SCIs is scarce. A recent review demonstrated that there are virtually no data about the incidence, severity and management of urological complications in these patients.²¹ To get a clearer picture, we collected data from women who were concerned about their urological health and other specific SCI medical problems during their pregnancies. The objective of this study was to identify any medical complications and to describe how women with SCIs dealt with those complications during pregnancy and childbirth in Switzerland.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design

A descriptive study was conducted that included mothers with traumatic or non-traumatic SCIs between 18 and 54 years of age with permanent residence in Switzerland who had given birth within the past 15 years and after their SCIs.

The study participants were recruited for a qualitative study. The aim of this qualitative study was to examine the health service experiences

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of women with SCIs during pregnancy and childbirth.²² The recruitment process was previously described.²² In brief, women were recruited through the Swiss Spinal Cord Injury Cohort²³ database and through snowball sampling in the disability community.²⁴ Both lists were matched, and all retrieved names (94 names in total) were cross-checked. A total of 34 individuals were excluded based on language and age (54 years of age and older); in addition, seven names were doubles. A total of 60 women were invited to participate in the study. The response rate was 70% (42 women). These respondents were contacted by telephone for a second eligibility check. Of these mothers, 18 did not meet the eligibility criteria and seven declined to participate. Seventeen mothers expressed interest in taking part in the study, representing a final response rate of 28%. This sample might not be considered a representative sample of pregnant women with SCIs in Switzerland, as there are no data on the total number of pregnant women and their distribution.

Data collection

After the qualitative interview sessions, participating women were asked to fill out a questionnaire and to retrospectively report on the most frequent secondary medical problems that resulted from their SCIs and that had developed during their pregnancies. The list was developed by considering the current literature and by involving health providers who had cared for pregnant women with SCIs.²⁵ The questionnaire specifically asked about skin problems, bowel function, UTI frequency, mode of delivery, decubital ulcers, hospital admissions, alterations in medication, respiratory tract problems and changes in neurogenic lower urinary tract dysfunction symptoms.

In addition, patients were asked whether they took prophylactic measures against UTIs, decubitus and deep vein thrombosis, as well as what those measures were. As we were also interested in information related to women's bladder voiding techniques, we collected data from qualitative interviews. A recent study showed that voiding technique has a major influence on the incidence rates of UTIs.²⁶

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the data.

RESULTS

Demographic data

The demographic characteristics of the 17 participants are presented in Table 1. Thirteen women were paraplegic and four were tetraplegic. Although the mean age was 21 at the time of the injury, the mean age at the time of giving birth was 33. The 17 women gave birth to 23 children altogether after their SCIs, and two women each had one child before their SCIs. The mean interval between SCI incidences and the birth of a first child was 12 years. At the time of motherhood, all mothers were either married or had stable relationships, and all women had health insurance.

Specific changes in health management and medical complications during pregnancy due to SCIs

Table 2 shows the health complications during pregnancy in women with SCIs, their treatments and the prevention measures taken.

No women reported skin problems. Two women paid special attention to the prevention of decubital ulcers (by resting more). Ten women performed prophylactic measures against deep vein thrombosis where nine of them used compressive stockings. No incidences of deep vein thrombosis were diagnosed during pregnancy.

Table 3 shows the bladder/bowel dysfunctions and medication changes that occurred in women with SCIs during pregnancy. Constipation was the most frequently reported complaint concerning bowel dysfunction, whereas diarrhoea, flatulence and abdominal gas occurred rarely. In summary, pregnancy did not significantly increase bowel dysfunction. Concerning drug treatments, three women either stopped taking their pain medications (such as Citalopram or

Tegretol) or stopped taking their anticholinergic treatment for detrusor overactivity. Two women reported that they stopped taking all their medication.

Regarding bladder management, ten women reported the use of intermittent self-catheterisation, four had an anterior root ('Brindley') stimulator and three emptied their bladder using the Credé method.

Three women changed their bladder management techniques during pregnancy. One used an indwelling catheter prescribed by her gynaecologist, one reduced her anticholinergic treatment for detrusor overactivity and one did not perform onabotulinumtoxin injections in the detrusor at the scheduled times.

Five women reported an increased bladder evacuation frequency during pregnancy, six women reported the onset of incontinence or an increase in incontinence. As a consequence, one woman took the initiative to use larger incontinence devices (diapers). Although nine women experienced no change in UTI frequency, six women reported an increased number of UTIs. None of the women using a stimulator reported an increase in UTI frequency during pregnancy. Although UTIs were most frequently treated by antibiotics ($n=7$), four women did use some combination of homoeopathy, UTI prophylaxis and phytotherapy (bearberry-leaf tea and cranberry extract) (Table 3).

Ten women were hospitalised during the course of their pregnancies. In four women, UTIs/pyelonephritis led to hospitalisation, making it the most common reason for hospitalisation during pregnancy. Besides UTI/pyelonephritis, women were hospitalised for falls, hypertension, pneumonia, preeclampsia, pre-term labour or tachycardia.

Obstetrical issues

One woman was interviewed during (the last trimester of) pregnancy, and sixteen of the seventeen women gave birth to at least one child. In 15 women, delivery took place before the calculated date of birth (from 1 to 5 weeks early). Five women had vaginal births, whereas eleven women underwent caesarean sections (Table 4). Moreover, whereas all women received either general (8 women) or epidural (3 women) anaesthesia for their caesarean sections, only one woman who gave vaginal birth required general anaesthesia. This woman also delivered her child on the scheduled day.

DISCUSSION

We described the medical complications that occurred during the course of pregnancy in women with SCIs as retrospectively reported

Table 1 Demographics of participants

	<i>Mean (range)</i>
<i>Age, years</i>	
At time of injury	21 (2–37)
At time of motherhood	33 (25–40)
Time SCI–motherhood	12 (2–23)
Education	<i>n</i>
Apprenticeship	5
Bachelor degree	4
Master degree	6
Postgraduate degree	2
Type of injury	<i>n</i>
Complete paraplegia	7
Incomplete paraplegia	6
Complete tetraplegia	1
Incomplete tetraplegia	3

Abbreviation: SCI, spinal cord injury.

Table 2 Health complications during pregnancy in woman with SCI, treatments and prevention measures

Type of complication	N	Treatment	N	Prevention measure ^a	N
Skin (pressure sores)	0			Increased rest	2
Thrombosis	0			Leg elevation	5
				Medication (anticoagulants)	9
				Compressive stockings	4
				Taking shower	1
				Lymph drainage	1
Urinary tract infections	11	Antibiotics	8		
		Cranberries	1		
		Homoeopathy	1		
Respiration problems	1				
Bowel problems	10			Laxative tea	1

Abbreviation: SCI, spinal cord injury.
^aMultiple answers.

Table 3 Bladder/bowel dysfunction and medication changes during pregnancy in woman with SCI

Dysfunction	N	How/What	N	Treatment	N
Bladder dysfunction	13	Frequency of bladder evacuation	6 ^a	Change in therapy	4
		Incontinence	9 ^a		
Bowel dysfunction	10	Improved function	1		
		Diarrhoea	1		
		Flatulence	1		
		Constipation	7		
Medication	8	Thrombosis prophylaxis	1		
		Iron supplementation	4		
		Folic acid	2		
		Vitamin supplementation	1		
		Antihypertensive medication	1		
		Do not remember	3		

^aMultiple answers.

by the women. In particular, we assessed skin, bladder, bowel and respiratory problems, as well as the prophylactic and treatment measures used by the pregnant women. In addition, we identified the women's experiences of any medical problems related to their deliveries.

According to women's reports, the majority of changes in medical procedures were related to bladder management, including changes in medication and changes in bladder evacuation methods. These changes led to an increased rate of UTIs in a substantial subset of women. It is well known that the use of indwelling catheters leads to an increased UTI rate.²⁷ Most anticholinergic drugs should not be taken at least during the first trimester of pregnancy because fetal malformations were observed in animal in experiments that used these drugs,²⁸ and onabotulinum toxin is also not licensed for use during pregnancy. Given this, ineffective treatment of detrusor overactivity may occur, such as by decreasing the dosage of anticholinergic medication or by suspending onabotulinumtoxin injections in the detrusor. This usually leads to incontinence, which is frequently treated by inserting an indwelling catheter, especially if intermittent catheterisation becomes more difficult during the course of pregnancy. In addition, detrusor overactivity *per se* is linked to an increase in UTI frequency.²⁹ Therefore, the need to alter treatments for detrusor overactivity during pregnancy may increase the risk of having UTIs. Patients with Brindley stimulators neither performed intermittent

Table 4 Delivery, birth type and anaesthesia indications for 16 out of 17 woman^a

Indicators	N
Week of delivery before the term (weeks) ^b mean (min, max)	2.4 (1, 5)
Type of birth	
Caesarean section	11
Vaginal birth	5
Anaesthesia	
General anaesthesia	4
Epidural anaesthesia	8

^aOne woman was still pregnant at the time of data collection.

^bPre-term *n* = 14.

catheterisation nor received treatment for detrusor overactivity. Given that the detrusor becomes areflexic after this procedure,³⁰ it was not surprising that this group of women did not suffer from UTIs during pregnancy.

In four women, hospitalisation was required because of pyelonephritis. It is well known that pyelonephritis may lead to premature labour. As the overwhelming majority of the study participants (14/16) experienced premature labour in our study, we cannot reliably relate pyelonephritis to this phenomenon in our study.

The study results show that women used numerous prophylactic measures during pregnancy to avoid complications. No skin breakdown or thrombosis occurred during pregnancy. One possible reason for this enhanced bodily awareness could be the educational nature of the rehabilitation programs in the rehabilitation centres in Switzerland.

Given the high number of bowel problems in individuals with SCIs,³¹ we were surprised that none of the women asked their physicians for medical advice concerning these problems. We assume that this complication was not sufficiently important to the women to warrant seeking help. In addition, we think that these women may believe that pregnancy requires such forms of tolerance.

Several studies^{32–34} describe higher rates (ranging from 18 to 49%) of caesarean sections among women with SCIs compared with able-bodied women, and it is unclear whether the predominant causes are gynaecological in origin.^{32,33} In an American study,³⁴ the most common reasons for a caesarean section are 'elective repeat procedure, failure in progress in labour and pelvic instability.' In 2013 in Switzerland, every third birth occurred through a caesarean section,³⁵ which is an average frequency compared with other European countries. Our results also show a high tendency towards caesarean sections (69%) in women with SCIs. The reasons for this finding are unclear. A qualitative study examined the subjective health needs and services used by women with SCIs from Switzerland during pregnancy;²² it described that some women reported not having had a choice about their birthing process. The women thought that the medical providers may have been unfamiliar in dealing with patients with SCIs or else felt anxious about it. A medical chart review study could add more insight into this theme.

Women described several medical complications and how they dealt with. Remarkably, they did not describe or name the phenomenon of autonomic dysreflexia, which is a common and severe complication during labour in SCI patients.³² We would like to point out, however, that this study reports the subjective perspective of the women experiencing medical complications. By not mentioning some medical needs does not mean that they are not important or do not occur. In contrast, this may reflect the high competence of the care deliverer, taking risks into account without unsettling women during the birth

process. As we report retrospective data, we assume that women remembered rather medical needs during pregnancy course than during birth. Despite the lack of autonomic dysreflexia in our SCI population, the reader should not assume that the danger does not exist. Practitioners managing labour in SCI women still need to be acutely aware of the possibility of autonomic dysreflexia and also be well-versed in treating potential paroxysmal cardiovascular instability.

In summary, our findings demonstrate that pregnancy in women with SCIs may lead to medical problems. Patients with SCIs frequently use medications on a permanent basis, such as for pain, spasticity or bladder management. Although these drugs may not be licensed for use during pregnancy, no major complications due to alterations in medication were reported. According to our data, bladder management during pregnancy seems to be a major issue, but it was manageable for all women without irreversible complications. It is noteworthy that many possible complications, such as deep vein thrombosis or pressure sores, did not occur. This may indicate that providing adequate education to patients in primary rehabilitation leads to low complication rates because of sufficient self-care, even in 'high risk' situations.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of our study clearly demonstrate that, although medical complications are not infrequent during pregnancy in women with SCIs, pregnancy and delivery in this group of women are possible without posing an intolerable risk to the mothers or the children. Urological problems seem to be the most frequent complications experienced during pregnancy.

Study limitations

The comparably small number of participants is a limitation of this study. No official register exists of women with SCI who gave birth in Switzerland. We had to rely on the SwiSCI cohort study and recruiting directly in the disability community with the help of our study participants. This variation allowed us to recruit all over the country, but still we do not have a firm ground to make statements regarding the representativeness of our sample.

Furthermore, the questionnaire specifically mentioned possible medical complications, whereas other possible complications were not mentioned. With an open question at the end of the questionnaire, the women had the possibility to mention further complications. In addition, the questionnaire was not validated, meaning we do not have data on the accuracy of these women's retrospective accounts with regard to medical complications or interventions during pregnancy. The complications indicated were typical of the most frequent medical problems reported during pregnancy. For us it was important to assess whether these problems did occur in the survey participants. Even more significantly, we wanted to determine how the women coped with these problems. In addition, any significant, far-reaching complications may have a higher likelihood of being remembered.

DATA ARCHIVING

There were no data to deposit.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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