


Placenta accreta spectrum: a non-oncologic challenge for gynecologic oncologists

Omar Touhami ,¹ Lisa Allen,² Homero Flores Mendoza,² M Alix Murphy,² Sebastian Rupert Hobson²

¹Gynecologic Oncology Division, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Centre Intégré Universitaire de Santé et Services Sociaux CIUSSS du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Sherbrooke University, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
²Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Correspondence to

Dr Omar Touhami, Gynecologic Oncology Division, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Centre Intégré Universitaire de Santé et Services Sociaux, CIUSSS du Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, Sherbrooke University, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; touhamiomar@yahoo.fr

Received 30 December 2021
 Accepted 7 April 2022
 Published Online First 27 April 2022



© IGCS and ESGO 2022. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Touhami O, Allen L, Flores Mendoza H, et al. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2022;**32**:788–798.

ABSTRACT

Placenta accreta spectrum disorders are a major risk factor for severe postpartum hemorrhage and maternal death worldwide, with a rapidly growing incidence in recent decades due to increasing rates of cesarean section. Placenta accreta spectrum disorders represent a complex surgical challenge, with the primary concern of massive obstetrical hemorrhagic sequelae and organ damage, occurring in the context of potentially significant anatomical and physiological changes of pregnancy.

Most international obstetrical organizations have published guidelines on placenta accreta spectrum, embracing the creation of regionalized ‘Centers of Excellence’ in the diagnosis and management of placenta accreta spectrum, which includes a dedicated multidisciplinary surgical team. One mandatory criterion for these Centers of Excellence is the presence of a surgeon experienced in complex pelvic surgeries. Indeed, many institutions in the United States and worldwide rely on gynecologic oncologists in the surgical management of placenta accreta spectrum due to their experience and skills in complex pelvic surgery.

Surgical management of placenta accreta spectrum frequently includes challenging pelvic dissection in regions with distortion of anatomy alongside large aberrant neovascularization. With a goal of definitive management through cesarean hysterectomy, surgeons require a systematic and thoughtful approach to promote prevention of urologic injuries, embrace measures to secure challenging hemostasis and, in selected cases, employ conservative management where indicated or desired.

In this review recommendations are made for gynecologic oncologists regarding the management and important considerations in the successful care of placenta accreta spectrum disorders. Where required, gynecologic oncologists are encouraged to be proactively involved in the management of placenta accreta spectrum, not only intra-operatively, but also in the development of clinical protocols, guidelines, and pre-operative counseling of patients, as a ‘call if needed’ approach is suboptimal for this potentially major and life-threatening condition.

INTRODUCTION

Placenta accreta spectrum disorders have evolved into one of the major iatrogenic public health challenges of the 21st century. In the United States (US), more recent rates have quadrupled since the 1980s, reaching a high of approximately 1 in 272 deliveries in 2016.¹

The genesis is based on an increasing rate of uterine surgeries, predominantly prior cesarean section. The incidence increases with the number of prior cesarean sections ranging from 0.3% in pregnancies with one previous cesarean section, increasing to up to 6.7% for those with five or more cesarean sections.² Furthermore, when placenta previa is also present, the risk of placenta accreta spectrum is approximately 11% with one prior cesarean section, 40% with two prior cesarean sections, and as high as 60% with three or more prior cesarean sections.³

Overall, maternal morbidity from placenta accreta spectrum has been reported to range from 24% to 67% and includes massive hemorrhage (average estimated blood loss ranging from 2000 mL to 4000 mL) with associated risks of large volume blood transfusion, coagulopathy, visceral injury, infection, thromboembolism, and need for reoperation.^{4,5} Reports on the incidence of maternal mortality range from 0.05% to as high as 7%, influenced by factors including location and resources, antenatal diagnosis, and dedicated multidisciplinary management by an experienced team.^{6,7}

Most national and international obstetrical organizations including the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO), the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM), and the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC), have published placenta accreta spectrum guidelines embracing an experienced multidisciplinary protocol-based team approach through the creation of regionalized ‘Centers of Excellence’ in diagnosis and management.^{8–10} One of the essential criteria of a Center of Excellence is the presence of a surgeon experienced in complex pelvic surgeries, commonly a gynecologic oncologist.^{8–10}

Competent skills and expertise in pelvic surgery is a core requirement for the management of placenta accreta spectrum disorders, particularly in safe retroperitoneal dissection, ureterolysis, pelvic artery ligation (usually uterine or internal iliac artery), cystoscopy, ureteral stent placement, and meticulous uterovesical plane dissection particularly in cases with parametrial involvement.¹¹

It should be noted that advanced pelvic surgeons in obstetrics and gynecology, other than gynecologic

oncologists, with the appropriate skills and training may also perform the primary surgical role in many centers. In fact, the specific credentials of the surgeon (gynecologic oncologist, general obstetrician-gynecologist, maternal-fetal medicine specialist) are likely less important than the criteria of consistent, ongoing experience with cases of placenta accreta spectrum.¹² However, as gynecologic oncologists are frequently called on to provide this service, in both high- and low-resource settings, it is important to provide an evidence-based review of optimal intrapartum management to facilitate and guide the gynecologic oncology community to play a substantive role, where indicated.

ROLE OF THE GYNECOLOGIC ONCOLOGIST

While the primary role of a gynecologic oncologist is the comprehensive management of individuals with gynecologic cancers, their surgical skills have historically been utilized for both emergency and complex obstetrical surgeries.

In a tertiary-level Australian study, the authors reported on non-gynecologic oncology surgeries which required the presence of a gynecologic oncologist, where obstetric indications represented the vast majority. The main specific indications within this group were placental abnormalities, followed by massive obstetrical hemorrhage.¹³

Furthermore, the recently published ACOG/SMFM placenta accreta spectrum guideline was also endorsed by the Society of Gynecologic Oncology (SGO), highlighting the importance of the involvement of gynecologic oncologists in the management of this condition.⁹

Recently, Hoffman et al reviewed the past, present, and future of surgical training requirements in gynecologic oncology fellowships. The authors identified the operative management of placenta accreta spectrum as a priority area of competence for graduating fellows given the increasing frequency and complexity of such cases.¹⁴ Indeed, many institutions in the US and worldwide rely on gynecologic oncologists in the surgical management of these disorders.

Highlighting this, the five institutions in the University of California Fetal Consortium have instituted a multidisciplinary approach to placenta accreta spectrum: four institutions have a mix of maternal-fetal medicine, obstetrician, and gynecologic oncologist surgeons on their placenta accreta spectrum teams. Only one institution relied on maternal-fetal medicine and obstetric surgeons, calling gynecologic oncology only if required intra-operatively.

In a retrospective chart review of pathologically confirmed cases of placenta accreta spectrum from 2009 to 2014 in the University of California Fetal Consortium including 151 confirmed cases, gynecologic oncology surgeons were involved in 58% of surgeries (n=71). This involvement resulted in a statistically significant lower estimated blood loss when adjusting for final pathology (2.2L vs 2.25L; $p=0.02$).¹⁵

Another Australian study aimed to assess the role of gynecologic oncologist involvement in the management of placenta accreta spectrum by studying 98 cases of histologically confirmed abnormally invasive placenta and comparing outcomes of three distinct groups: (1) those who had a gynecologic oncologist present at the start of the procedure (group 1; n=43), (2) those who had a

gynecologic oncologist called in during the procedure (group 2; n=23), and (3) those who had no gynecologic oncologist involved (group 3; n=32). The median estimated blood loss for the entire cohort was 2150 mL (range 300–11 500 mL). Group 2 had a significantly higher blood loss than the other groups (median 4400 mL; $p=0.001$). Transfusion requirements were higher in groups 2 and 3 compared with group 1 ($p=0.004$). Other maternal and neonatal morbidity was similar across all three groups. The authors concluded that the early presence of a gynecologic oncologist at delivery when placenta accreta spectrum is suspected is to be promoted and that a 'call if needed' approach is not acceptable for these complex cases.¹⁶

In an Egyptian study focusing on the conservative management of placenta accreta spectrum, the authors found that the involvement of a gynecologic oncologist in the surgical procedure led to lower maternal morbidity (17.5% vs 72.2%; $p<0.001$) with less estimated blood loss, less packed red blood cell units, and less operative time. Furthermore, the rate of successful uterine preservation was higher when a gynecologic oncologist was present (100% vs 50%; $p<0.001$).¹⁷

Finally, beyond involvement in surgical management, in some institutions gynecologic oncologists are key members in developing clinical protocols, quality improvement initiatives, and pre-operative clinical management for each case of suspected placenta accreta spectrum. In these centers, patients with a high suspicion for placenta accreta spectrum are referred to a gynecologic oncologist for comprehensive antenatal consultation and surgical planning.¹⁸

FIGO CLASSIFICATION OF PLACENTA ACCRETA SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Placenta accreta is defined as a spectrum of abnormal placentation disorders. Depending on the depth of uterine trophoblast invasion, three subtypes have been pathologically differentiated: (1) superficial placenta accreta, where there is decidual (endometrial) deficiency and the anchoring placental villi attach directly onto the myometrium without deeply invading it; (2) placenta increta, where the villi penetrate deeply into a myometrial defect with partial myometrial thinning or dehiscence; and (3) placenta percreta, where the villi reach or extend beyond the uterine serosa with complete loss of overlying myometrium and possible invasion into surrounding structures or organs.¹⁹ It should be noted that different subtypes of placenta accreta usually co-exist in the same specimen and that an area can be focal or diffuse.

To support the process of clarifying reported data on placenta accreta spectrum in the international literature, in 2019 FIGO developed a clinical grading system (Table 1).²⁰ Most importantly, this grading system refers to a classification and not a staging system, to differentiate it from cancer terminology within the gynecologic oncology context. Examples of surgical findings are demonstrated in Figure 1A–C.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY MANAGEMENT AND PRE-OPERATIVE PLANNING

Dedicated multidisciplinary team-based care in the diagnosis and management of placenta accreta spectrum disorders to improve

Review

Table 1 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) general classification of placenta accreta spectrum disorders

Grade 1: Abnormally adherent placenta (accreta)	
Clinical criteria	
At vaginal delivery	No separation with synthetic oxytocin and gentle controlled cord traction Attempts at manual removal of the placenta results in heavy bleeding from the placenta implantation site requiring mechanical or surgical procedures
If laparotomy is required (including for cesarean delivery)	Same as above Macroscopically, the uterus shows no obvious distension over the placental bed (placental ‘bulge’), no placental tissue is seen invading through the surface of the uterus, and there is no or minimal neovascularity
Histologic criteria	
	Microscopic examination of the placental bed samples from a hysterectomy specimen shows extended areas of absent decidua between villous tissue and myometrium with placental villi attached directly to the superficial myometrium The diagnosis cannot be made on just delivered placental tissue nor on random biopsies of the placental bed
Grade 2: Abnormally invasive placenta (increta)	
Clinical criteria	
At laparotomy	Abnormal macroscopic findings over the placental bed: bluish/purple coloring, distension (placental ‘bulge’) Significant amounts of hypervascularity (dense tangled bed of vessels or multiple vessels running parallel craniocaudally in the uterine serosa) No placental tissue seen to be invading through the uterine serosa Gentle cord traction results in the uterus being pulled inwards without separation of the placenta (the so-called ‘dimple sign’)
Histologic criteria	
	Hysterectomy specimen or partial myometrial resection of the increta area shows placental villi within the muscular fibers and sometimes in the lumen of the deep uterine vasculature (radial or arcuate arteries)
Grade 3: Abnormally invasive placenta (percreta)	
Grade 3a: Limited to the uterine serosa	
Clinical criteria	
At laparotomy	Abnormal macroscopic findings on uterine serosal surface (as above) and placental tissue seen to be invading through the surface of the uterus No invasion into any other organ, including the posterior wall of the bladder (a clear surgical plane can be identified between the bladder and uterus)
Histologic criteria	
	Hysterectomy specimen showing villous tissue within or breaching the uterine serosa
Grade 3b: With urinary bladder invasion	
Clinical criteria	
At laparotomy	Placental villi are seen to be invading into the bladder but no other organs Clear surgical plane cannot be identified between the bladder and uterus
Histologic criteria	
	Hysterectomy specimen showing villous tissue breaching the uterine serosa and invading the bladder wall tissue or urothelium
Grade 3c: With invasion of other pelvic tissue/organs	
Clinical criteria	
At laparotomy	Placental villi are seen to be invading into the broad ligament, vaginal wall, pelvic sidewall, or any other pelvic organ (with or without invasion of the bladder)
Histologic criteria	
	Hysterectomy specimen showing villous tissue breaching the uterine serosa and invading pelvic tissues/organs (with or without invasion of the bladder)
For the purposes of this classification, uterus includes the uterine body and uterine cervix.	



Figure 1 (A) A 20-week gestation pregnancy at laparotomy demonstrating anterior placenta increta (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) grade 2 placenta accreta spectrum). Note the lower segment distension with bluish/purple coloring and increased neovascularity. Placenta increta confirmed histopathologically. (B) A 35-week gestation pregnancy at laparotomy demonstrating anterior placenta percreta (FIGO grade 3c placenta accreta spectrum). Note the lower segment distension with bluish/purple coloring, placental tissue seen at the uterine serosa along with increased neovascularity. Placental villi were noted to be invading the broad ligaments bilaterally. Placenta percreta confirmed histopathologically. (C) A 38-week gestation pregnancy post-cesarean at laparotomy demonstrating right cornual placenta percreta (FIGO grade 3a placenta accreta spectrum). Note the right cornual distension with bluish/purple coloring, Placental tissue seen at the uterine serosa along with increased neovascularity. Placenta percreta confirmed histopathologically.

outcomes is now recognized as the standard of care. There will, however, be some cases in which diagnoses are missed or are emergently managed with or without the presence of an experienced team. In such cases, outcomes have been shown to be poorer, highlighting the importance of optimizing diagnosis, pre-operative planning, and multidisciplinary care.²¹

The ideal composition of these multidisciplinary teams may consider consultation by the following core specialties: obstetrics, maternal-fetal medicine, surgical gynecology or gynecologic oncology, anesthesia, neonatology, and perinatal mental health services.²² Additional teams which may also require consultation include hematology, urology, general surgery, vascular surgery, and intensive care.

Accurate diagnosis is an essential step to achieving improved outcomes. The mainstay of diagnosis involves adequate screening of at-risk individuals, with subsequent specialized ultrasound imaging using both transabdominal and transvaginal approaches. Overall, the diagnostic performance of ultrasound for placenta accreta spectrum disorders is excellent, with a sensitivity of 90.72% (95% CI 87.2 to 93.6) and specificity of 96.94% (95% CI 96.3 to 97.5).²³ In some cases, particularly those with posterior, fundal, or parametrial involvement, non-contrast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) may be of added utility, with overall reported sensitivity of 94.4% (95% CI 86.0 to 97.9) and specificity of 84.0% (95% CI 76.0% to 89.8%).²⁴

The role of pre-operative and proactive patient blood management strategies is essential in all obstetric cases where surgical blood loss is expected to be high. Iron stores and hemoglobin levels should be assessed at diagnosis and optimized, along with screening for hemoglobinopathies and red cell antibodies. Hematology consultation may be required in such cases where indicated. Our group, and others, also advocate the use of intra-operative cell salvage where available, to reduce the need for allogenic blood transfusion.²²

Antenatal anesthesia consultation is paramount, providing expert care in the prevention and management of massive obstetrical hemorrhage. Historically, general anesthesia was utilized in most cases. In recent times, however, contemporary groups are successfully utilizing regional anesthesia epidurals with or without combined spinal anesthesia for the duration of cesarean hysterectomy for

placenta accreta spectrum.⁸ Regional compared with general anesthesia, where appropriate, appears to be associated with decreased hemorrhage-related morbidity, blood transfusion requirements, and neonatal respiratory complications.²³ Patient satisfaction may also be improved if they are conscious for the birth experience of their infant.

Optimizing timing of delivery remains a challenging aspect of care, balancing the increasing risk of unplanned emergent delivery at term with the perinatal risks of iatrogenic prematurity if delivered pre-term. Most recently, the International Society for Abnormally Invasive Placenta (IS-PAS) suggested expectant management until after 36 weeks' gestation for asymptomatic patients with no obvious risk factors for pre-term delivery, whereas planned delivery at around 34 weeks' gestation was advised for those with a history of previous pre-term birth, recurrent vaginal bleeding, short cervix, or pre-term pre-labour rupture of membranes.²⁵

NON-CONSERVATIVE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT (CESAREAN HYSTERECTOMY)

Cesarean section followed sequentially by immediate hysterectomy without attempting removal of the placenta (placenta left in situ) is considered the gold standard for definitive treatment of placenta accreta spectrum.

Type of Incision

The ideal surgical incision for a planned cesarean hysterectomy allows for sufficient access to the uterus, provides optimal exposure to surrounding structures, and avoids the placenta to reduce potential blood loss. A midline skin incision is recommended by some groups, as this facilitates a high fundal uterine incision, which can avoid the upper margin of anterior placentas which extend superiorly.⁸

A low transverse skin incision may be adequate in situations where the superior margin of the placenta does not enter the upper segment of the uterus, or if uterine conservation is planned, but may not provide sufficient exposure in more severe cases. Other options for abdominal entry include the Joel-Cohen incision, Cherney extended transverse incision, and a modified Maylard (high transverse) incision.²⁶

Review

Table 2 Five key steps of cesarean hysterectomy for placenta accreta spectrum disorders*

Step 1: Midline access and hysterotomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Expose the entire gravid uterus gently and visually confirm and grade the external features of this disease. ▶ Perform hysterotomy to deliver the fetus using an incision placed to avoid the placenta, usually toward the fundus. This incision may be placed vertically, and the placenta localized by ultrasound to guide optimal location. ▶ No attempt to remove the adherent placenta should be made. ▶ Close the hysterotomy to minimize blood loss: use a uterine stapler if the myometrium is suitably thin or elevate the uterine edges with a series of clamps followed by an efficient single layer closure.
Step 2: Superior devascularization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Release and ligate the round ligaments and utero-ovarian pedicles bilaterally. ▶ Use traditional methods or a bipolar sealing device, taking care to advance incrementally, perpendicular to the vessels, within the optimal sealing width of the blades. ▶ The principal risk of bleeding is from excessive upward traction on the uterus by lateral straight clamps, rather than by manual elevation.
Step 3: Retroperitoneal dissection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The uterus is skeletonized down to the cardinal ligaments and the paravesical spaces are opened, using electrodissection. ▶ May also include a cephalad pelvic sidewall dissection, medial to the psoas muscles, to locate the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries, the external iliac vein, and the medially located proximal ureters. ▶ This adjunct step leads to exposure of the anterior divisions of the internal iliac arteries and can be followed by ureterolysis in a distal direction to establish the spatial relationship of the ureters to the cardinal ligaments.
Step 4: Bladder dissection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Separation of the hypervascular bladder wall away from the extremely thin lower uterine segment with associated adhesions often is prolonged. ▶ Meticulous lateral-to-medial dissection of this plane on each side, including dividing the engorged blood vessels, adhesions, and adipose layer down with the bladder. ▶ This step is concluded when there is sufficient inferior dissection of the bladder wall down to the level of the anterior vaginal fornix. ▶ Filling the bladder with 100–300 mL of methylene blue in normal saline may be helpful in identifying the superior bladder wall margin, particularly in difficult cases. ▶ In rare instances with bladder invasion, confirmation and localization by cystoscopy is advised; this step is then modified to include intentional cystotomy and resection of the affected portion of the posterior bladder wall with the uterus, followed by bladder repair. ▶ In rare instances in which parametrial placental invasion is found, more extensive retroperitoneal dissection is required to excise the specimen and secure hemostasis, or alternatively a subtotal hysterectomy is performed, thereby omitting the final step.
Step 5: Colpotomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Once adequate exposure for vault entry is created, the main uterine artery pedicles are ligated, followed by securing the vaginal angles, each containing well-developed branches of the vaginal and internal pudendal arteries. ▶ Colpotomy, followed by a circumferential incision around the cervicovaginal margin, results in removal of the uterus. ▶ The incised edges are clamped incrementally as the vault is opened, to minimize blood loss from the margins, followed by suturing of the vault in a usual fashion.

*Adapted from Kingdom et al.¹¹**Techniques for Hysterectomy**

- ▶ **Total abdominal cesarean hysterectomy with salpingectomy** is the recommended surgical method for emergent peripartum hysterectomy, and the preferred option in the management of placenta increta or percreta if cervical involvement is present. This approach is also typically required if there is significant lower uterine segment or cervical bleeding (Table 2).
- ▶ **Subtotal abdominal cesarean hysterectomy with salpingectomy** is another common approach and has been reported to result in shorter operating time, decreased blood loss, reduction in blood transfusions, and lower peri-operative complications.⁸ However, as this approach leaves a cervical stump, there remains a potential risk of cervical dysplasia and malignancy, the need for regular cervical cytology, and other associated issues such as bleeding, vaginal discharge, or infection. In addition, there has been no evidence that subtotal hysterectomy provides protection against urinary tract injury when compared with total hysterectomy in surgeries specifically for placenta accreta spectrum disorders.²⁷

Internationally, Centers of Excellence have developed additional novel techniques for cesarean hysterectomy to minimize hemorrhage and reduce unintentional urinary tract injury (Table 3). The gynecologic oncologist A E Selman proposed a posterior retrograde hysterectomy via the pouch of Douglas, which, he suggests, allows for safe resection of the involved urinary bladder in cases of placenta percreta with intraluminal bladder involvement.²⁸ Shamshirsaz et al described a modified radical hysterectomy (without oophorectomy) technique that includes extensive use of a bipolar cautery device to assist with early surgical devascularization.²⁹ Their retrospective study compared this approach with a non-standardized approach for severe placenta accreta spectrum, reporting lower median estimated blood loss (2.1 L vs 3.5 L, respectively; $p=0.031$), with a trend to fewer blood transfusions ≥ 4 units (60% vs 87%, respectively; $p=0.056$), and were less likely to be delivered emergently (23% vs 64%, respectively; $p=0.001$). The use of disposable devices such as a linear cutting autostapler,³⁰ a vessel sealing device,³¹ or a combination of both³² have also been suggested as innovative approaches to reduce blood loss and rates of blood

Table 3 Novel techniques for cesarean hysterectomy in patients with placenta accreta spectrum disorders

Author(s)	Technique	Description of modification
Selman ²⁸	Posterior retrograde hysterectomy via pouch of Douglas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After closure of hysterotomy, uterus is exteriorized, round ligaments are divided, retroperitoneal space is dissected parallel to ureters and pelvic side wall vessels, utero-ovarian ligaments are divided bilaterally. 2. Posterior vaginal fornix exposed with sponge stick into vagina and opened transversely below cervicovaginal junction. 3. Vagina circumscribed with clamps, divided, and ligated. 4. Ureters identified, dissected, and preserved through anterior bladder pillar. 5. Cervix grasped, pulled up behind uterus. 6. Cardinal ligaments, uterosacrals, and bladder pillars are sequentially divided. 7. Vesicouterine space is developed until bladder detached from anterior aspect of uterus or cystotomy and resection of posterior bladder wall if placental invasion.
Shamshirsaz et al ²⁹	Modified radical hysterectomy technique and use of bipolar cautery device	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retroperitoneum accessed lateral to round ligaments, ureters, internal iliac vessels identified. 2. Ureterolysis performed if required. 3. Uterus separated from support structures with wide margin on broad ligament to avoid clamping fragile/unsupported vessels and or/thinned myometrium. 4. Stepwise devascularization of lower uterine segment. 5. If required, identification and ligation of superior vesical arteries. 6. Intentional cystotomy and excision of bladder if invasion.
Belfort et al ³⁰	Linear cutting staple device for hysterotomy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Midline abdominal incision, uterus exteriorized, and site of hysterotomy identified high on upper uterine segment of fundus. 2. Uterine wall grasped to create fold of uterus. 3. Placement of four full-thickness sutures in 'box' pattern to create unperfused area of upper uterine segment. 4. Create initial entry in 'box' with cautery. 5. Membranes dissected away from uterine wall digitally to create space for stapler. 6. Linear cutting staple device inserted and deployed 1–3 times as required to create hysterotomy.
Rossetti et al ³¹	Use of vessel-sealing devices for peripartum hysterectomy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vessel-sealing device used to facilitate surgery.

transfusion; however, outcomes have not yet been reported comparing these various techniques.

► **Planned delayed hysterectomy** is an alternative approach to the cesarean hysterectomy. This method may be utilized in circumstances of severe placenta percreta where extensive invasion of surrounding structures would impact the ability to safely perform an immediate hysterectomy. Delayed hysterectomy, which is typically performed between 3 and 12 weeks postpartum,³³ may facilitate placental reabsorption, decrease vascularity, and use the normal process of uterine involution which may simplify future surgery, allow the use of minimally invasive surgical approaches, and reduce overall surgical morbidity. However, this approach comes with an associated risk of coagulopathy, hemorrhage, and sepsis in the interim period. Zuckerwise et al compared outcomes between delayed hysterectomy in 14 patients (five before the scheduled date due to complications, 36%) versus 20 patients who underwent immediate cesarean hysterectomy (four due to significant perioperative bleeding, 20%).¹⁸ The median (IQR) sum-total estimated blood loss for delivery and delayed hysterectomy was significantly lower than the immediate hysterectomy group (1.3L (0.1–2.2L) vs 3.0L (2.4–4.3L), respectively; $p < 0.01$). Delayed hysterectomy was associated with fewer patients requiring transfusion of ≥ 4 units of blood than the immediate cesarean hysterectomy group (14.2% vs 45%, respectively; $p = 0.016$). There was one maternal death in each group

(incidence 7% for delayed hysterectomy and 5% for immediate hysterectomy).

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT

In certain situations, uterine conservation may be successfully achieved, either leaving the placenta in situ (termed expectant management) or with placental removal combined with partial uterine resection and repair. Potential candidates for uterine conservation include those in three main groups.¹⁰ First, those who strongly prefer to retain their fertility and are adequately counseled regarding the potential risks and chance of successful future pregnancy. The second group who may be amenable to uterine preservation include those with extremely severe disease on imaging, where there is evidence of extra-uterine invasion into adjacent structures including the bladder lumen, bowel, or broad/deep parametrium. This population is at increased risk of significant surgical complications at the time of delivery including massive hemorrhage and organ damage. Third, there may be infrequent cases where there is very focal disease detected or placenta accreta spectrum located in the upper uterine segment which may be amenable to wedge resection and approximation of vital myometrium to achieve hemostasis.

Uterine Conservation Techniques

To achieve uterine conservation with expectant management, following delivery of the infant, the umbilical cord is resected,

Review

Table 4 Summary of current recommendations from selected international guidelines

	RCOG (2018) ⁴⁰	ACOG/SMFM/SGO (2018) ⁹	FIGO (2018) ⁸	SOGC (2019) ¹⁰	IS-AIP (2019) ²⁵
Team and location	Placenta accreta spectrum should be cared for by a multidisciplinary team with expertise in complex pelvic surgery in a specialist center with logistic support for immediate access to blood products, adult, and neonatal intensive care				
Timing of delivery	35–36+6 (GPP)	34–35+6 (1A)	No formal recommendation.	34–36 (II-3B)	34–36+0 (Level 5)
Anesthesia	The choice of anesthesia technique should be made by the anesthetist conducting the procedure in consultation with the patient in advance (GPP)	No comment on this issue	Insufficient evidence to support the use of one technique over the other.	Regional epidural anesthesia is considered safer in most cases (III-B)	No comment on this issue
Ureteric stents	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use (Grade C)	Value is unclear, left to case-by-case evaluation	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use (Level 5)
Tranexamic acid	No comment on this issue	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use	Where available, prior to skin incision (High and Strong)	To be administered at the commencement of surgery (I-A)	Should be administered whenever massive hemorrhage occurs (Grade A)
Skin incision	No comment on this issue	Left to operator judgment	Midline skin incision (Low and Weak)	Midline skin incision (III-B)	Individualized on a case-by-case basis (Grade D)
Hysterotomy	High without incising through the placenta				
Manual placental removal	No attempt should be made to remove the placenta if it shows no signs of separation				
Uterotonics	Insufficient evidence to recommend giving or withholding uterotonic drugs after delivery of the fetus				Not to be given routinely
Interventional radiology techniques	There is insufficient evidence to recommend routine interventional radiology techniques such as embolization or placement of an arterial segment balloon (Grade D)				
IIA ligation	No comment on this issue	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use	Role is currently unclear (Low and Strong)	Insufficient evidence to recommend routine use (II-1C)	In case of persistent pelvic bleeding following hysterectomy (Grade D)
Hysterectomy type	No comment on this issue	Total	Total (Low and Strong)	Total	Individualized on a case-by-case basis (Grade C)
Cell salvage	Recommended (Grade D)	Recommended if available	Recommended if available (Low and Strong)	Recommended if available (II-3A)	Should be available for all elective procedures as a minimum
Uterus-preserving surgery	Uterus-preserving surgery may be appropriate if the extent of the placenta accreta spectrum is limited in depth and surface area, and the entire placental implantation area is accessible (GPP)	Consider for selected cases after detailed counseling about risks, uncertain benefits, and efficacy and should be considered investigational (Grade 2C)	Option for women who desire to preserve their fertility and agree to continuous long-term monitoring in centers with adequate expertise (Moderate and Strong)	Focal central disease may be amenable to wedge resection, with complete removal of the placenta and repair of the uterus (II-3B)	In selected cases, local resection appears to be reasonably successful (Level 2b)
Methotrexate	Adjuvant therapy should not be used for expectant management as it is of unproven benefit and has significant adverse effects (Grade C)				

ACOG, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; GPP, Good Practice Point; IS-AIP, International Society for Abnormally Invasive Placenta; RCOG, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists; SGO, Society of Gynecologic Oncology; SMFM, Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine; SOGC, Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada.

suture ligated proximal to the placenta, and the uterus closed in a routine fashion. Whether or not to use prophylactic or therapeutic uterotonics, uterine compression sutures, uterine artery ligation, or intrauterine balloon tamponade remains largely debated in the literature.^{16 34} Delayed surgical options are also reported with limited evidence. Following delivery, delayed hysteroscopic resection of remaining placental tissue has been utilized to definitively treat the condition or reduce complications of retained placenta.³⁵ Another approach, mentioned previously, involves delayed hysterectomy; however, this method is not routinely recommended or supported by most expert consensus groups.

There are two clinical contexts in which uterine conservation with placental removal or placenta accreta spectrum resection may be safely achievable. The first is in cases of focal disease with a clearly delineated area of placenta accreta spectrum (usually percreta with myometrial dehiscence) bordered by viable myometrium without disease. With placental removal and resection up to the viable myometrium, the uterus can then be oversewed or revised with healthy tissue.³⁶ Similarly, the Triple-P procedure has also been proposed to have favorable success with pelvic devascularization, followed by placental removal with en-bloc uterine revision and then suturing of viable tissue.³⁷ The second clinical context is in

cases of fundal or posterior placenta accreta spectrum. Obstetric hemorrhage from these placental bed sites is more amenable to conservative surgical approaches, medical management, or embolization techniques to successfully control bleeding. If a hysterectomy is still required, the procedure can usually be performed with relative ease compared with anterior placenta accreta spectrum disorders.

Complications with Conservative Management

The analysis of outcomes from cases managed expectantly are challenging to interpret from the predominantly retrospective literature as due to the lack of histopathological confirmation, false-positive diagnoses are likely to be included in their analyses. This may potentially lead to more favorable reported outcomes and provide a source of bias. A systematic review of 44 studies reporting outcomes with expectant management of 72 patients found that severe complications were common, developing in 40 (56%), with uterine preservation achievable in 42 (58%) patients³⁸. Neither prophylactic uterine artery embolization nor the use of chemotherapy (methotrexate) improved success rates, with one reported case of maternal death directly related to methotrexate use. The mean time for complete placental resorption was lower in the embolization group than in the non-embolization group (22.4 weeks vs 35.3 weeks; $p=0.014$). Either emergency or elective hysterectomy was performed at a mean of 44.6 days after cesarean delivery; and among the 23 patients with hysterectomy-related complications, 18 (78%) experienced bladder injury, intra-operative bleeding (>2.0 L), or both.

With a potentially prolonged course of recovery, frequent follow-up, and requirements to reside in close proximity to emergent care, expectant management can pose significant challenges. Among the potential adverse outcomes reported during the time of placental reabsorption and resolution, severe vaginal bleeding (53%), sepsis (6%), and death (up to 4%) are the most significant risks.³⁸ Sentilhes et al conducted a retrospective study into fertility and pregnancy outcomes following conservative treatment.³⁹ They reported subsequent amenorrhoea due to severe intrauterine synechiae (Asherman syndrome) in 8.3%, with a further 5.2% describing oligomenorrhoea. Of the 27 (28%) participants who wanted more children, 24 (89%) had 34 pregnancies (21 third-trimester deliveries, one ectopic pregnancy, two terminations, and 10 miscarriages) with a mean time to conception of 17.3 months (range 2–48 months). All 21 deliveries resulted in healthy babies born after 34 weeks of gestation, with placenta accreta spectrum recurring in 6/21 cases (29%).

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE SURGICAL BLOOD LOSS

Multidisciplinary use of measures aimed at minimizing blood loss, which include percutaneous vessel balloon placement, transfusion medicine interventions, and surgical and pharmacological measures, are essential in the surgical management of placenta accreta spectrum disorders.⁴⁰ The routine implementation of protocol-based individualized care has led to significantly reduced maternal hemorrhagic morbidity and should be considered the standard of care.¹⁰ Blood conservation measures include administration of peri-operative intravenous tranexamic acid (anti-fibrinolytic) at skin incision, and its use has been demonstrated to reduce intra-operative

blood loss.⁴¹ Intra-operatively, the return of blood collected via cell salvage during surgery is recommended when possible and available.

Meticulous surgical dissection at each of the surgery's key steps is paramount to minimizing blood loss. Strategic ultrasound-guided hysterotomy to deliver the fetus, with selective use of an auto-stapler device or efficient single-layer closure may also reduce surgical blood loss at the time of delivery. Hemorrhage during superior devascularization of the uterus is often minimal with standard suture ligation; the principal risk of bleeding comes from excessive upward traction on the uterus by lateral straight clamps rather than by manual elevation.

Dissection of the uterovesical plane is often a key step where significant surgical bleeding from large aberrant neovascularization is first encountered; a meticulous lateral-to-medial dissection of this plane is required. Division of these engorged blood vessels and adipose layer down with the bladder is the preferred approach. Careful dissection should be continued inferiorly until the level of the anterior vaginal fornix where colpotomy can be performed. Securing hemostasis of the vaginal vault, followed by prompt vault closure, is often the final surgical step associated with significant blood loss.

Exposure of the parametrial and pelvic side wall anatomy prior to bladder dissection, a critical surgical step that allows identification of the ureters, has repopularized the strategy of routine or selective ligation of the anterior divisions of the internal iliac arteries with an associated reduction in blood loss.¹¹ Recently, members of our group reported that internal iliac artery ligation, as part of a multidisciplinary protocol-based quality improvement initiative, can achieve very low median blood loss (1.0 L) in cases of cesarean hysterectomy for severe placenta accreta spectrum.²⁴

Percutaneous placement of inflatable balloons within the pelvic arteries, most commonly in the anterior divisions of the internal iliac arteries, was a previously popular surgical blood loss reducing measure in many centers.⁴² This strategy comes at the expense of increased costs and resources, prolonging surgical care, and with potential risks of vascular injury to blood supply to the lower limbs.⁴³ Two randomized controlled trials have been conducted investigating the role of internal iliac artery percutaneous balloons versus control in the surgical management of placenta accreta spectrum. The first, by Salim et al, reported no significant differences between the intervention and control groups in the mean number of packed red blood cell units transfused, 5.2 (± 6.2) and 4.1 (± 3.8), respectively ($p=0.90$), or in surgical blood loss, 4950 (± 5051) and 4709 (± 3434) mL ($p=0.72$), respectively.⁴⁴ The second trial, by Chen et al, also reported no difference in the number of packed red blood cell units transfused (5.3 \pm 5.3 in the intervention group vs 4.7 \pm 5.4 in the control group; $p=0.54$). Importantly, hospitalization costs and incidence of post-operative fever were significantly higher in the intervention group.⁴⁵ With evolving surgical expertise aimed at vascular dissection and ligation of these structures as stated above, the benefit of this strategy has come into question.⁴⁴

Complex aberrant placental blood supply arising from vascular branches additional to the internal iliac arteries is a management challenge in even the most experienced surgical hands. Infrarenal aortic compression or clamping methods are often last-resort life-saving strategies that have been utilized by many teams if required.⁴⁶ To address this risk, some centers have adopted an

Review

approach of routinely utilizing an infrarenal aortic balloon with short intermittent inflation, with low rates of surgical blood loss and complications.⁴⁷ Because of the favorable outcomes in contemporary Centers of Excellence specializing in placenta accreta spectrum surgery, the routine use of this approach remains a matter of ongoing research and is limited to selected individuals where a demonstrated complex pelvic arterial blood supply is proven or suspected.

UROLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS

Despite being considered a relatively rare obstetrical condition, placenta accreta spectrum disorders are a significant risk factor for urinary tract injuries, involving the bladder and/or ureter(s) in up to 48% and 18% of cases, respectively.⁸ The bladder is the most frequent extra-uterine organ involved in placenta percreta cases. Distortions of anatomy alongside aberrant neovascularization are commonly noted in these challenging cases, some leading to either unavoidable injuries with surgical dissection, or intentional cystotomy/partial cystectomy during planned placental resection of an affected posterior bladder wall. As such, FIGO has assigned stage 3b of placenta accreta spectrum classification to those with bladder invasion.²⁰

Preventing urinary complications can be challenging as clinical symptoms of bladder invasion are rare, with gross hematuria only occurring in one quarter of cases where there is actual placental invasion into or through the bladder wall.⁴⁸ Prenatal diagnosis of placenta accreta spectrum is commonly accomplished by ultrasound during the second and third trimester of pregnancy; however, the true performance of ultrasound in detecting bladder invasion is unclear, in fact only one study reported on the accuracy of the presence of a focal exophytic mass extending into the bladder in predicting bladder involvement with a high specificity of 100% but with a low reported sensitivity of 16.7%.⁴⁹

MRI is highly accurate in detecting placental extra-uterine spread, and specifically bladder invasion: in one of the largest prospective studies, the most predictive MRI feature was the presence of a bladder vessel sign with a sensitivity of 95.5% and a specificity of 96.3%.⁵⁰ Pre-operative cystoscopy is frequently utilized by several Centers of Excellence; however, the literature does not provide evidence for clear recommendations on this. In fact, one meta-analysis of 54 cases with bladder involvement found that pre-operative cystoscopy was not useful in predicting involvement.⁵¹ Conversely, the establishment of provisional antenatal diagnosis of urinary tract involvement was associated with a reduction in unintentional urinary tract injury in these cases when compared with incidental diagnosis at surgery (39% vs 63%; $p=0.04$).²⁷ For these reasons, cystoscopy remains of high importance if bladder involvement is suspected on imaging.

The utilization of ureteric stenting may further aid identification of the ureter and prevent inadvertent transection or ligation at hysterectomy. Furthermore, in cases where an injury is not prevented, the presence of ureteric stents may lead to easier intra-operative recognition of the injury and facilitate prompt repair. One systematic review including 292 patients who underwent cesarean hysterectomy for placenta accreta spectrum reported that ureteric stent placement versus no placement was associated with a significant

reduction in urologic complications (6% vs 33%; $p<0.01$).²⁷ It should be noted that if ureteric stents are utilized, some authors recommend they should be placed in the operating room just prior to delivery with all resources prepared, as placement may precipitate uterine contractions, potentially leading to bleeding and requiring emergency or hurried surgery.⁵² Furthermore, this timing of ureteric stenting could avoid inflammatory reactions around the ureter making it challenging to identify.

Beyond cystoscopy and ureteral stent placement, meticulous surgical technique plays an important role in the prevention of urinary tract injuries. Challenging surgical dissection of the uterovesical plane is frequently encountered due to anatomical distortions, submillimeter-thin tissue planes, significant aberrant neovascularization, and pre-existing adhesions. An adjunct technique to minimize urologic complications involves intra-operative filling and emptying the bladder with 100–300 mL of methylene blue in normal saline. This may be helpful in identifying the superior bladder margin and aid in identifying and dividing aberrant blood vessels.²⁵ Another technique to assist in separating the hyper-vascular bladder wall away from the extremely thin lower uterine segment involves a lateral-to-medial dissection approach. As this process evolves surgically, the operative team should aim to dissect both the engorged blood vessels and adipose layer down with the bladder rather than the uterus.¹¹

Surgical teams must avoid unnecessary intra-operative bleeding throughout the hysterectomy. Major intra-operative bleeding limits both visibility and can create undue urgency around bladder dissection. As such, urologic injuries have been shown to increase when intra-operative blood loss is greater.²⁹ One suggested approach to mitigate this is primary dissection of the bladder prior to delivery, and this has been shown to facilitate identification and creation of the uterovesical plane prior to a potential intra-operative hemorrhage.²⁷ In rare cases of suspected intraluminal bladder invasion, some authors recommend deliberate cystotomy, identification of the percreta villous tissue, and excision of the involved bladder region rather than pursuing a difficult dissection.^{29,52} An alternative option in some patients with severe bladder invasion is conservative management achieved by leaving the placenta in situ and performing delayed hysterectomy or expectant management for placental reabsorption, as described previously.²⁷ In conclusion, depending on the suspected extent and localization of urinary tract involvement, urologists play an important role in prevention and treatment of ureteric injuries and in reconstructive surgery of the bladder and ureter, which may be required in up to one-third of these cases.⁵³

CONCLUSIONS

Most national and international obstetrical organizations have published placenta accreta spectrum guidelines endorsing an experienced multidisciplinary protocol-based team approach through the creation of regionalized 'Centers of Excellence' in diagnosis and management.^{8–10,25,40} (Table 4). The specific makeup of surgical multidisciplinary teams has been well described and includes: an experienced obstetrician (often a maternal-fetal medicine specialist), an anesthesiologist with expertise in complex obstetric cases, a surgeon experienced in complex pelvic surgery

(often a gynecologic oncologist), a urologist (with experience of open urologic surgery including ureteric re-implantation), an interventional radiologist, a colorectal surgeon, a vascular surgeon, and a hematologist.²⁵ Pragmatically, this team should be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with rapid access to ensure that expertise is available for emergent cases, which frequently arise.

The early presence of an experienced pelvic surgeon at delivery when placenta accreta spectrum is suspected results in a significant reduction in blood loss and transfusion requirements when compared with a 'call if needed' approach.⁵

Beyond participation in surgical management, gynecologic oncologists should be central in the development of clinical protocols, guidelines, and establishing standards of care in all cases of suspected placenta accreta spectrum. Ideally, patients should be referred for antenatal surgical consultation depending on the suspected clinical and radiologic organs and regions involved. Finally, it should be highlighted that the most important aspects of the surgical team are surgical experience, expertise, and standardized procedures in placenta accreta spectrum care rather than training in any specific surgical specialty.

Contributors OT: review concept, writing the urologic considerations section. LA: revising the article. HFM: writing the 'Non-Conservative Surgical Management (Caesarean-Hysterectomy)' section. MAM: writing the 'Measures to Minimize Surgical Blood Loss' section. SRH: writing the 'Conservative Management' section.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

ORCID iD

Omar Touhami <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0878-2177>

REFERENCES

- Mogos MF, Salemi JL, Ashley M, et al. Recent trends in placenta accreta in the United States and its impact on maternal-fetal morbidity and healthcare-associated costs, 1998-2011. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2016;29:1077-82.
- Marshall NE, Fu R, Guise J-M. Impact of multiple cesarean deliveries on maternal morbidity: a systematic review. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2011;205:262.e1-262.e8.
- Silver RM, Landon MB, Rouse DJ, et al. Maternal morbidity associated with multiple repeat cesarean deliveries. *Obstet Gynecol* 2006;107:1226-32.
- Eller AG, Bennett MA, Sharshiner M, et al. Maternal morbidity in cases of placenta accreta managed by a multidisciplinary care team compared with standard obstetric care. *Obstet Gynecol* 2011;117:331-7.
- Hoffman MS, Karlinski RA, Mangar D, et al. Morbidity associated with nonemergent hysterectomy for placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2010;202:628.e1-628.e5.
- Jauniaux E, Bunce C, Grønbeck L, et al. Prevalence and main outcomes of placenta accreta spectrum: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2019;221:208-18.
- Nieto-Calvache AJ, Palacios-Jaraquemada JM, Osanan G, et al. Lack of experience is a main cause of maternal death in placenta accreta spectrum patients. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2021;100:1445-53.
- Allen L, Jauniaux E, Hobson S, et al. FIGO consensus guidelines on placenta accreta spectrum disorders: nonconservative surgical management. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2018;140:281-90.
- Cahill AG, Beigi R, Heine RP. Obstetric Care Consensus No. 7 Summary: placenta accreta spectrum. *Obstet Gynecol* 2018;132:1519-21.
- Hobson SR, Kingdom JC, Murji A, et al. No. 383-Screening, diagnosis, and management of placenta accreta spectrum disorders. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can* 2019;41:1035-49.
- Kingdom JC, Hobson SR, Murji A, et al. Minimizing surgical blood loss at cesarean hysterectomy for placenta previa with evidence of placenta accreta or placenta percreta: the state of play in 2020. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2020;223:322-9.
- Silver RM, Fox KA, Barton JR, et al. Center of excellence for placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;212:561-8.
- Acton J, Leung Y, Tan J, et al. The evolving role of a gynaecologic oncologist in a tertiary hospital. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2014;54:26-9.
- Hoffman MS, Chi DS, Clarke-Pearson DL, et al. Surgical training in gynecologic oncology: past, present, future. *Gynecol Oncol* 2020;158:188-93.
- Fratto VM, Conturie CL, Ballas J, et al. Assessing the multidisciplinary team approaches to placenta accreta spectrum across five institutions within the University of California Fetal Consortium (UCfC). *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2021;34:2971-6.
- Brennan DJ, Schulze B, Chetty N, et al. Surgical management of abnormally invasive placenta: a retrospective cohort study demonstrating the benefits of a standardized operative approach. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2015;94:1380-6.
- Ahmed MA, Khodry MM. Modified Triple P approach by gynecologic oncologist-led team for placenta accreta spectrum improves the outcome: non-randomized controlled trial. *Open J Obstet Gynecol* 2019;09:1039-49.
- Zuckerwise LC, Craig AM, Newton JM, et al. Outcomes following a clinical algorithm allowing for delayed hysterectomy in the management of severe placenta accreta spectrum. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2020;222:179.e1-179.e9.
- Jauniaux E, Collins S, Burton GJ. Placenta accreta spectrum: pathophysiology and evidence-based anatomy for prenatal ultrasound imaging. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2018;218:75-87.
- Jauniaux E, Ayres-de-Campos D, Langhoff-Roos J, et al. FIGO classification for the clinical diagnosis of placenta accreta spectrum disorders. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2019;146:20-4.
- Flores-Mendoza H, Chandran AR, Hernandez-Nieto C, et al. Outcomes in emergency versus electively scheduled cases of placenta accreta spectrum disorder managed by cesarean-hysterectomy within a multidisciplinary care team. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2022. doi:10.1002/ijgo.14121. [Epub ahead of print: 30 Jan 2022].
- Hobson SR, Kingdom JCP, Windrim RC, et al. Safer outcomes for placenta accreta spectrum disorders: a decade of quality improvement. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2022;157.
- Nguyen-Lu N, Carvalho JCA, Kingdom J, et al. Mode of anesthesia and clinical outcomes of patients undergoing cesarean delivery for invasive placenta: a retrospective cohort study of 50 consecutive cases. *Can J Anaesth* 2016;63:1233-44.
- Jauniaux E, Bhide A, Kennedy A, et al. FIGO consensus guidelines on placenta accreta spectrum disorders: prenatal diagnosis and screening. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2018;140:274-80.
- Collins SL, Alemdar B, van Beekhuizen HJ, et al. Evidence-based guidelines for the management of abnormally invasive placenta: recommendations from the International Society for Abnormally Invasive Placenta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2019;220:511-26.
- Akbaba E. Can high transverse skin incision (modified Maylard) be a new alternative in placenta accreta spectrum management with cesarean hysterectomy? *Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol* 2021;48:686-90.
- Tam Tam KB, Dozier J, Martin JN. Approaches to reduce urinary tract injury during management of placenta accreta, increta, and percreta: a systematic review. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2012;25:329-34.
- Selman AE. Caesarean hysterectomy for placenta praevia/accreta using an approach via the pouch of Douglas. *BJOG* 2016;123:815-9.
- Shamshirsaz AA, Fox KA, Salmanian B, et al. Maternal morbidity in patients with morbidly adherent placenta treated with and without a standardized multidisciplinary approach. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;212:218.e1-218.e9.
- Belfort MA, Shamshiraz AA, Fox K. Minimizing blood loss at cesarean-hysterectomy for placenta previa percreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2017;216:78.e1-78.e2.
- Rossetti D, Vitale SG, Bogani G, et al. Usefulness of vessel-sealing devices for peripartum hysterectomy: a retrospective cohort study. *Updates Surg* 2015;67:301-4.
- Turan OM, Shannon A, Asoglu MR, et al. A novel approach to reduce blood loss in patients with placenta accreta spectrum disorder. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2021;34:2061-70.

Review

- 33 Rupley DM, Tergas AI, Palmerola KL, *et al.* Robotically assisted delayed total laparoscopic hysterectomy for placenta percreta. *Gynecol Oncol Rep* 2016;17:53–5.
- 34 Fox KA, Shamshirsaz AA, Carusi D, *et al.* Conservative management of morbidly adherent placenta: expert review. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;213:755–60.
- 35 Legendre G, Zoulovits FJ, Kinn J, *et al.* Conservative management of placenta accreta: hysteroscopic resection of retained tissues. *J Minim Invasive Gynecol* 2014;21:910–3.
- 36 Matsuzaki S, Yoshino K, Endo M, *et al.* Conservative management of placenta percreta. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2018;140:299–306.
- 37 Teixidor Viñas M, Belli AM, Arulkumaran S, *et al.* Prevention of postpartum hemorrhage and hysterectomy in patients with morbidly adherent placenta: a cohort study comparing outcomes before and after introduction of the Triple-P procedure. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2015;46:350–5.
- 38 Steins Bisschop CN, Schaap TP, Vogelvang TE, *et al.* Invasive placentation and uterus preserving treatment modalities: a systematic review. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011;284:491–502.
- 39 Sentilhes L, Kayem G, Ambroselli C, *et al.* Fertility and pregnancy outcomes following conservative treatment for placenta accreta. *Hum Reprod* 2010;25:2803–10.
- 40 Jauniaux E, Alfirevic Z, Bhide AG, *et al.* Placenta praevia and placenta accreta: diagnosis and management: Green-top Guideline No. 27a. *BJOG* 2019;126:e1–48.
- 41 WOMAN Trial Collaborators. Effect of early tranexamic acid administration on mortality, hysterectomy, and other morbidities in women with post-partum haemorrhage (WOMAN): an international, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2017;389:2105–16.
- 42 Shrivastava V, Nageotte M, Major C, *et al.* Case-control comparison of cesarean hysterectomy with and without prophylactic placement of intravascular balloon catheters for placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2007;197:402.e1–402.e5.
- 43 Papillon-Smith J, Singh SS, Ziegler C. Internal iliac artery rupture caused by endovascular balloons in a woman with placenta percreta. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can* 2016;38:1024–7.
- 44 Salim R, Chulski A, Romano S, *et al.* Precesarean prophylactic balloon catheters for suspected placenta accreta: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015;126:1022–8.
- 45 Chen M, Liu X, You Y, *et al.* Internal iliac artery balloon occlusion for placenta previa and suspected placenta accreta: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2020;135:1112–9.
- 46 Parra MW, Ordoñez CA, Herrera-Escobar JP, *et al.* Resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta for placenta percreta/previa. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2018;84:403–5.
- 47 Chen L, Wang X, Wang H, *et al.* Clinical evaluation of prophylactic abdominal aortic balloon occlusion in patients with placenta accreta: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* 2019;19:30.
- 48 Takai N, Eto M, Sato F, *et al.* Placenta percreta invading the urinary bladder. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2005;271:275–6.
- 49 Japaraj RP, Mimin TS, Mukudan K. Antenatal diagnosis of placenta previa accreta in patients with previous cesarean scar. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 2007;33:431–7.
- 50 Bourgioti C, Zafeiropoulou K, Fotopoulos S, *et al.* MRI features predictive of invasive placenta with extrauterine spread in high-risk gravid patients: a prospective evaluation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2018;211:701–11.
- 51 Washecka R, Behling A. Urologic complications of placenta percreta invading the urinary bladder: a case report and review of the literature. *Hawaii Med J* 2002;61:66–9.
- 52 Matsubara S, Kuwata T, Usui R, *et al.* Important surgical measures and techniques at cesarean hysterectomy for placenta previa accreta. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:372–7.
- 53 Norris BL, Everaerts W, Posma E, *et al.* The urologist's role in multidisciplinary management of placenta percreta. *BJU Int* 2016;117:961–5.