Bakri Balloon Tamponade in Postpartum Hemorrhage: A series of 37 cases

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목적: The objective of this study was to report our experience of intrauterine Bakri balloon tamponade as a conservative management in patients with postpartum hemorrhage (PPH).

방법: The patients who underwent intrauterine Bakri balloon tamponade (Bakri) at Yonsei University Health System from April 2010 to June 2011 were included. For the management of hemorrhage, Bakri inserted with each of the balloons inflated with saline. After 12-24 hours, Bakri was deflated and removed. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 18.0 and p-value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

결과: 37 patients of PPH were managed with Bakri. 9 women delivered vaginally and 28 women underwent cesarean section. Bakri was effective overall in 89% of the included cases, in 8 women who delivered vaginally and in 24 women who underwent cesarean section. The cause of PPH requiring Bakri divided placenta previa (n=22) or atony (n=15). Median time from PPH to Bakri insertion was 17.0 min and, according to cause of PPH, atony was 102.0 min and placenta previa was 15.2 min (p=0.005). The average amount of inflation of Bakri was 225.7±112.0 cc (atony:204.0±84.4, placenta previa:240.5±127.3, p=0.338) and the average amount of blood loss was 1559.0±5 ml (atony:1794.7±607.5, placenta previa:1398.4±607.5, p=0.901). The mean indwelling time of Bakri was 20.1±8.0 hours (atony:18.4±8.2, placenta previa:21.3±7.8, p=0.980). 29 women were transfused blood products, and Hb/Hct of 3 days after Bakri insertion were 8.9±1.2/26.5±3.6 (g/dL, %). Since PPH were not controlled by Bakri in 5 women, 3 women got uterine embolization and 2 got hysterectomy.

결론: Bakri balloon tamponade was an efficient and cost-effective procedure in the management of PPH preserving fertility.

High birth weight and childhood obesity defined by waist circumference

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목적: High Birth weight (BW) is known to be associated with childhood obesity. The majority of studies reporting association between BW and obesity in children have used BMI as an index of body fat mass. BMI is based on weight and does not differentiate between fat mass and lean mass. Therefore it is an imperfect measure of body fatness, especially in childhood. Otherwise, it has been known that waist circumference (WC) is the best surrogate of fat mass, especially visceral fat. However, little is known about the association between BW and childhood obesity defined by waist circumference. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association BW and childhood obesity defined by WC.

방법: This study was performed as a part of the fifth nationwide cross sectional anthropometric survey for Korean children and adolescents by Korea Centers for disease Control and Prevention and the Korean Pediatric Society. The 10,364 children aged 3-5 years were included in this study. Height, weight and waist circumference of children were measured. Birth weight was obtained from medical records. High birth weight was defined as birth weight over 90th percentile. Current BMI and WC were categorized according to age- and sex specific BMI and WC, respectively, as follows: normal (under 90th percentile), and obese (over 90th percentile)

결과: Children with high BW had higher mean of WC and incidence of obesity defined by WC than those with normal BW. High BW was associated with the increased risk of obesity (OR = 1.58, 95% CI = 1.26, 1.99). The mean WC of the children with high BW was constantly higher at every age point compared with those with normal BW. However, the association between high BW and risk of obesity disappeared at 4 and 5 years of age, while the association between high BW and the risk of obesity remained significant in 3 years of age.

결론: In this study, high BW was associated with childhood obesity measured by WC. However, as children got older, the association between high BW and obesity disappeared. It may be partially explained by the fact that as children get older, the impact of lifestyle factors on their body composition increases.