

## BACKGROUND

- Amniotic fluid embolism (AFE) is a feared complication of pregnancy
  - Presentation is sudden and rapidly progressive
- Differential for AFE is broad
- Often includes cardiorespiratory collapse, hemorrhage, and coagulopathy

### Differential includes:

- PPH
- Eclampsia
- Uterine rupture
- Placental abruption
- Acute MI
- Shock
- Embolism

# AMNIOTIC FLUID EMBOLISM RESULTING IN SEVERE RIGHT HEART FAILURE: CLUES TO A DIAGNOSIS

HAYLEE BERGSTROM MD, KAIT BRENNAN DO MPH

## CASE

A 30-year-old G1P0 at 39w1d

### L&D:

- Following aROM, prolonged fetal bradycardia
- Decision for urgent CD

### Intra-Op:

- Transiently unresponsive, hypoxic, BP 60/42, with profound atony
- 16Ga PIV x2 & a line placed, OB MTP activated
- Plt 63, fibrinogen 126

### Resuscitation:

- Total EBL 5L
- Received 5U PRBCs, 7U FFP, 20U cryo, 2 plt
- 3g fibrinogen concentrate, 3g TXA
- Taken to SICU postoperatively

### Post-Op:

- TTE: severe RV dysfunction
- PAC placed
- Inotropic support with dobutamine
- Inhaled epoprostenol for RV afterload reduction

- Dobutamine weaned on PPD 2 & 3
- Inhaled epoprostenol weaned on PPD 3
- Discharged PPD 8
- TTE at 6 weeks PP showed normal RV function

## LEARNING POINTS



AFE carries a high risk of mortality in pregnancy

- ↑↑ mortality rate if unrecognized



Narrowed pulse pressure on arterial line can indicate acute RV dysfunction



TTE can be beneficial in early diagnosis of RV failure



Dobutamine and inhaled epoprostenol are safe in pregnancy and PP

Early detection and treatment may decrease risk of morbidity and mortality