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Guidelines for gestational carriers: a population-based assessment of adherence and outcomes



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Objective

To evaluate whether non-adherence to American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) safety guidelines for gestational carriers (GCs) is associated with increased obstetric and perinatal morbidity and mortality

Study design

- Cross-sectional study of birth certificate data from GC pregnancies in Utah from 2009 to 2018
- ASRM guideline violations: major comorbidities, mental health conditions, tobacco/drug use, age
 21 or > 45, nulliparity, > 5 prior deliveries, > 3 prior cesarean delivery (CD), prior stillbirth
- **Primary outcome**: composite of severe obstetric morbidity/mortality (death within one year of delivery, ICU admission, eclampsia, HELLP, blood transfusion, hysterectomy)
- Secondary outcomes: composite neonatal morbidity, preterm birth (PTB), CD, gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), pregnancy-related hypertension

Results

- Included 361 GC deliveries of 435 neonates
- 16% (58) did not meet ASRM guidelines
- Rates of severe obstetric morbidity/mortality, GDM, and pregnancy-related hypertension did not differ among GCs that did and did not meet guidelines
- Neonatal morbidity, CD, and PTB were more common in GCs that did not meet guidelines, even after adjusting for gestational age and multifetal gestation (aOR 2.89, 1.94, and 2.24)

Conclusion

- Nearly one in five GC pregnancies are nonadherent to ASRM guidelines
- Non-adherence is associated with increased complications
- With GC pregnancies rapidly increasing, future research should focus on the safety of GCs and on why non-adherence occurs

Among gestational carrier pregnancies, non-adherence with ASRM guidelines is common and associated with increased neonatal morbidity, premature birth, and cesarean delivery.



Questions?

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Number of pregnancies violating ASRM guidelines Absolute contraindication to serving as GC Relative contraindication to serving as GC Mental health conditions > 5 prior deliveries Tobacco use Nulliparity Major comorbidities Prior stillbirth Age < 21 or > 45 Percutaneous drug use > 3 prior CD O Relative contraindication to serving as GC 24 24 25 Parcutaneous drug use 3 3 3 3 4 5 3 9 7 10 7 CD

	Meets ASRM guidelines n=303	Violates ASRM guidelines n=58	aOR (95% CI)¹
Severe obstetric morbidity & mortality	5 (2%)	1 (2%)	1.04 (0.12-9.05
Mortality	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
ICU admission	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	
Eclampsia	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
HELLP syndrome	1 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	
Transfusion	3 (1%)	1 (2%)	
Unplanned hysterectomy	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Cesarean delivery	71 (23%)	21 (36%)	1.94 (1.03-3.66)
Gestational diabetes mellitus	15 (5%)	2 (3%)	0.69 (0.15-3.18)
Pregnancy-related hypertension	30 (10%)	7 (12%)	1.25 (0.52-2.99)

Meets ASRM guidelines n=361	Violates ASRM guidelines n=74	aOR (95% CI)¹
82 (23%)	31 (42%)	2.89 (1.22-6.89)
4 (1%)	2 (3%)	·
5 (1%)	4 (5%)	
47 (13%)	27 (37%)	
28 (17%)	5 (25%)	
24 (7%)	13 (18%)	
0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
117 (32%)	35 (47%)	2.24 (1.16-4.32)
39 (11%)	16 (22%)	2.31 (1.13-4.73)
22 (6%)	11 (15%)	2.62 (1.16-5.91)
	guidelines n=361 82 (23%) 4 (1%) 5 (1%) 47 (13%) 28 (17%) 24 (7%) 0 (0%) 117 (32%) 39 (11%)	guidelines guidelines n=361 n=74 82 (23%) 31 (42%) 4 (1%) 2 (3%) 5 (1%) 4 (5%) 47 (13%) 27 (37%) 28 (17%) 5 (25%) 24 (7%) 13 (18%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%) 117 (32%) 35 (47%) 39 (11%) 16 (22%)

¹Adjusted for multifetal gestation for obstetric outcomes and PTB; adjusted for multifetal gestation and gestational age at delivery for neonatal outcomes.

²RDS outcomes not reported for 252 neonates.