Reference Number: UHBO	DBS391	Date of Next Review:13/07/2023	
Version Number: 1		Previous Trust/LHB Reference Number:	
		New Document	
	Placental Examination		
Introduction and Aim			
complications, pregnancy	loss or neonatal de	a following a pregnancy affected by medical eath may provide an explanation and e current infant and/ or subsequent	
Objectives			
requesting and sending of Provide information releva	placentas to histolent to the future mai	cal and midwifery staff involved in the ogy. nagement and on-going care of the child hatal management of the woman	
Scope			
This procedure applies to contracts.	all of our staff in all	locations including those with honorary	
Equality Health Impact Assessment	completed. 'This is support the impler	n Impact Assessment (EHIA) has not been s because a procedure has been written to mentation of the. Policy. The Equality Impact pleted for the policy found here to be a no	
Documents to read alongside this Procedure	Royal College of Fexamination of the	Pathologists Tissue Pathway for histological e placenta.	
Approved by	Maternity Profess	ional Forum	

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Dr Malli Chakraborty

Disclaimer

If the review date of this document has passed please ensure that the version you are using is the most up to date either by contacting the document author or the <u>Governance Directorate</u>.

Version Number	Date of Review Approved	Date Published	Summary of Amendments
1	10/07/2020	13/07/2020	This is a new document

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2 Introduction

2.1 Rationale

Histopathological examination of the placenta following a pregnancy affected by medical complications, pregnancy loss or neonatal death may provide an explanation and information relevant to the management of the current infant and/ or subsequent pregnancies.

This is a new guideline based on the 2019 The Royal College of Pathologists' updated guidance, Tissue pathway for histological examination of the placenta..

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2.2 Objectives

- Provide evidence based guidance for medical and midwifery staff involved in the requesting and sending of placentas to histology.
- Provide information relevant to the future management and on-going care of the child
- Provide information for the subsequent antenatal management of the woman

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3 Indications for histopathology examination

- 1. Stillbirth: antepartum or intrapartum
- 2. Early neonatal death
- 3. Late miscarriage
- 4. Termination of pregnancy for fetal abnormality if requested by fetal medicine
- 5. Congenital abnormality
- 6. Preterm birth <34 weeks
- 7. Severe IUGR (less than 3rd customised centile at birth)
- Unexpected admission to neonatal unit with fetal acidosis or following severe fetal distress (or cord ph.< 7/ neonatal blood gas ph. < 7
- 9. Fetal hydrops
- 10. Placental abruption
- 11. Suspected infection (clinical suspicion high enough to have triggered use of maternal antibiotics intrapartum) in a preterm delivery (less than 37 weeks)
- 12. Twin pregnancy with complications of TTTS, TAPS or discordant growth.

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3.1 Additional considerations

There are indications outside of the above criteria and these placentas should be discussed with Consultant obstetrician on call.

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4 Processes to be followed

The placenta should be placed in a dry pot with a sealed lid.

Complete a pathology request form.

Clinical details must include: gestation, birthweight and the indication for examination

Placentas without the documented reason fro examination will be rejected by the reporting pathologist

Placental swabs and cytogenetic samples if required should be taken prior to sending to histopathology

If the placenta is being examined after a stillbirth or termination of pregnancy, send it fresh to the mortuary.

If the placenta is being examined for other reasons send it fresh to the pathology lab.

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5 References

The Royal College of Pathologists: Tissue Pathway for Histopathological Examination of the Placenta. October 2019.

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- 6 Appendices
- 6.1 Appendix 1.Indications and Information for Pathologists

PLACENTAL EXAMINATION

- 1. Stillbirth antepartum or intrapartum
- 2. Early neonatal death
- 3. Late miscarriage
- 4. Termination of pregnancy for fetal abnormality if requested by fetal medicine
- 5. Congenital abnormality
- 6. Preterm birth <34 weeks
- 7. Severe IUGR (less than 3rd customised centile at birth)
- 8. Unexpected admission to neonatal unit with fetal acidosis or following severe fetal distress (or cord ph.< 7/ neonatal blood gas ph. < 7
- 9. Fetal hydrops
- 10. Placental abruption
- 11. Suspected infection (clinical suspicion high enough to have triggered use of maternal antibiotics intrapartum) in a preterm delivery (less than 37 weeks)
- 12. Twin pregnancy with complications of TTTS, TAPS or discordant growth.

There are indications outside of the above criteria and these cases should be discussed with Consultant obstetrician on call.

REMEMBER:

- GESTATION
- BIRTHWEIGHT
- INDICATION FOR EXAMINATION

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