

UK Obstetric Surveillance System

Myeloproliferative Disorders Study 01/10

Data Collection Form - CASE

Please report any woman delivering on or after 1st January 2010 and before 1st January 2013.

Case Definition:

Either

All pregnant women identified as having:

regriant werner lastimed as having.

myelofibrosis), diagnosed by a consultant haematologist according to WHO

a myeloproliferative disorder (essential thrombocythaemia, polycythaemia vera,

guidelines

Or a thrombocytosis (platelet count persistently greater than 600 x109/l on two

consecutive occasions)

Or an erythrocytosis (haemoglobin persistently greater than 16.5g/dl in the

absence of bleeding or sepsis)

Please return the completed form to:

UKOSS

National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit

University of Oxford

Old Road Campus

Oxford

OX3 7LF

Fax: 01865 289701

Phone: 01865 289714

Case reported in:

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists



*For guidance please see back cover

Instructions

- 1. Please do not enter any personally identifiable information (e.g. name, address or hospital number) on this form.
- 2. Please record the ID number from the front of this form against the woman's name on the Clinician's Section of the blue card retained in the UKOSS folder.
- 3. Fill in the form using the information available in the woman's case notes.
- 4. Tick the boxes as appropriate. If you require any additional space to answer a question please use the space provided in section 7.
- 5. Please complete all dates in the format DD/MM/YY, and all times using the 24hr clock e.g. 18.37
- 6. If codes or examples are required, some lists (not exhaustive) are included on the back page of the form.
- 7. If the woman has not yet delivered, please complete the form as far as you are able, excluding delivery and outcome information, and return to the UKOSS Administrator. We will send these sections again for you to complete two weeks after the woman's expected date of delivery.
- 8. If you do not know the answers to some questions, please indicate this in section 7.
- 9. If you encounter any problems with completing the form please contact the UKOSS Administrator or use the space in section 7 to describe the problem.

Section 1: Woman's details			
1.1	Year of birth	YYYY	
1.2	Ethnic group ^{1*} (enter code, please see back cover for	guidance)	
1.3	Marital status	single married cohabiting	
1.4	Was the woman in paid employment at booking?	Yes No	
	If Yes, what is her occupation		
	If No, what is her partner's (if any) occupation		
1.5	Height at booking	ст	
1.6	Weight at booking	kg	
1.7	Smoking status	never gave up prior to pregnancy	
	current	gave up during pregnancy	

Section 2: Previous Obstetric History	
2.1 Gravidity Number of completed pregnancies beyond 24 weeks Number of pregnancies less than 24 weeks	
If no previous pregnancies, please go to section 3	
2.2 Did the woman have any previous pregnancy problem If Yes, please specify	ms? ^{2*} Yes No
Section 3	
Section 3a: Previous Medical History	
Please indicate whether any of the following were present:	
3a.1 Essential hypertension	Yes No
3a.2 Hyperlipidaemia	Yes No Not known
3a.3 Diabetes mellitus	Yes No
If Yes, please state type	Type 1 Type 2 Not known
3a.4 Thrombophilia ^{3*}	Yes No Not known
If Yes, please specify details	
3a.5 Did this woman have any thromboembolic events pri pregnancy?	or to the current Yes No
If Yes, please give dates of event(s)	Event 1 DD/MM/YY
	Event 2 D D / M M / Y Y
3a.6 Did this woman have any haemorrhagic events prior pregnancy?	to the current Yes No
If Yes,	TCS NO
Please specify site	Was a transfusion required?
	Yes No
	Yes No
	Yes No
3a.7 History of peripheral vascular disease	Yes No
3a.8 History of ischaemic heart disease (include angiogra	phy/angioplasty) Yes No
3a.9 Did the woman have any other pre-existing medical p	
If Yes, please give details	

Section 3b: Diagnosis of MPD				
3b.1 What type of myel	oproliferative disorder does th	ne woman have?		
		Essential thrombocythaemia		
		Polycythaemia vera		
		Myelofibrosis		
		Thrombocytosis		
		Erythrocytosis		
3b.2 Date of Diagnosis		DD/MM/YY		
3b.3 Please give details	s of full blood counts taken 6 v	weeks apart		
	Blood Cour	nt 1 Blood Count 2		
Date	DD/MM/			
WCC				
Neut				
HB				
HCT/PCV (%)				
MCV				
Plt				
3h 4 Please indicate wh	nether any of the following the	ranies were used		
	or to pregnancy During pregr			
Aspirin				
LMW Heparin				
Interferon				
Hydroxyurea/ Hydroxycarbamide		DD/MM/YY		
Anagrelide		DD/MM/YY		
3b.5 Was the woman se	een by a haematologist?	Yes No		
	ve name of hospital where the w matologist if known (<i>Please state</i>			
3b.6 Does the woman h	nave a JAK2 V617F mutation?	Yes No Not screened		
Section 3c: Family h	istory			
3c.1 Is there a family hi thrombocytosis or	istory of a myeloproliferative or erythrocytosis?	lisorder, familial Yes No Not known		
3c.2 Is there a family history of premature cardiovascular disease? (MI/Angina				
or TIA/stroke in a i years)	male relative less than 55 year	Yes No Not known		

Sec	tion 4: This Pregnancy				
4.1	Final Estimated Date of Delivery (EDD) ⁵	*	[D D / M M	/ Y Y
4.2	Was this a multiple pregnancy?			Yes	No 🗌
	If Yes, please specify number of fetuses	8			
4.3	Were there any other problems in this p	regnancy?²*		Yes	No
4.4	What was the woman's blood pressure	at booking?	Systolic	Diastolic [
4.5	Was eclampsia/pre-eclampsia diagnose	d in this pregnanc	y?	Yes	No 🗌
4.6	What was the highest recorded blood p	ressure this pregn	ancy?		
	Systolic		Date	D D / M M	/ Y Y
	Diastolic		Date	D D / M M	/YY
Soc	etion 5: Dolivory				
360	tion 5: Delivery				
5.1	Did this woman have a miscarriage?			Yes	No 🗌
	If Yes, please specify date			D D M M	/ Y Y
5.2	Did this woman have a termination of p	regnancy?		Yes	No 🗌
	If Yes, please specify date			D D / M M	/ Y Y
5.3	Is this woman still undelivered?			Yes	No _
	If Yes, will she be receiving the rest of h			Yes	No
	If No, please indicate name of hospit	al providing future o	are		
	Will she be delivered at your hospital?			Yes	No 🗌
	If No, please indicate name of delive	ry hospital, then go	to Section 7		
5.4	Was delivery induced?			Yes	No 🗌
	If Yes, please state indication				
	Was vaginal prostaglandin used?			Yes	No
5.5	Did the woman labour?			Yes	No 🗌
5.6	Was delivery by caesarean section?			Yes	No 🗌
	If Yes, please state:				
	Grade of urgency ^{6*}				
	Indication for caesarean section				\Box
	Method of anaesthesia:	ſ	Regional Gei	neral anaesth	netic

Section 6: Outcomes	
Section 6a: Woman	
6a.1 Was the woman admitted to ITU?	Yes No
If Yes, duration of stay	days
Or Tick if woman is still in ITU	
Or Tick if woman was transferred to another hospital	
6a.2 Did any other major maternal morbidity occur?7*	Yes No
If Yes, please specify	
6a.3 Was a thrombophilia diagnosed during or after this pregnancy?3*	
Yes L	No Not tested
If Yes, please specify diagnosis	
6a.4 Did the woman die?	Yes No
If Yes, please specify date of death	D D / M M / Y Y
What was the primary cause of death as stated on the death certificate? (Please state if not known.)	
Was a post mortem examination undertaken?	Yes No
If Yes, did the examination confirm the diagnosis?	No Not known
Section 6b: Section 6b: Infant 1	
NB: If more than one infant, for each additional infant, please photocopy the in	fant section of the form
(before filling it in) and attach extra sheet(s) or download additional form	
www.npeu.ox.ac.uk/ukoss	ie ireiir trie irebeiter
6b.1 Date and time of delivery	M/YY hh:mm
6b.1 Date and time of delivery 6b.2 Mode of delivery	M / Y Y h h : m m
	M/YY hh:mm 24hr Rotational forceps
6b.2 Mode of delivery Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps	M / Y Y h h m m
6b.2 Mode of delivery Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps	M/YY h h: m m 24hr Rotational forceps
6b.2 Mode of delivery Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps Breech Pre-labour caesarean section Caesarean section	Rotational forceps after onset of labour
Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps Breech Pre-labour caesarean section Caesarean section 6b.3 Birthweight	Rotational forceps after onset of labour g
Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps Breech Pre-labour caesarean section Caesarean section 6b.3 Birthweight 6b.4 Was the infant stillborn?	Rotational forceps after onset of labour g
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Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps Breech Pre-labour caesarean section Caesarean section Birthweight Caesarean section If Yes, please go to section 7. Shown Apgar Caesarean section Caesarean section Caesarean section Caesarean section Caesarean section Caesarean section Did any other major infant complications occur?8*	Rotational forceps after onset of labour 9 Yes No Yes No
6b.2 Mode of delivery Spontaneous vaginal Ventouse Lift-out forceps Breech Pre-labour caesarean section Caesarean section 6b.3 Birthweight 6b.4 Was the infant stillborn? If Yes, please go to section 7. 6b.5 5 min Apgar 6b.6 Was the infant admitted to the neonatal unit? 6b.7 Did any other major infant complications occur?8* If Yes, please specify	Rotational forceps after onset of labour g Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No
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Section 7:
Places use this appear to enter any other information you feel may be important
Please use this space to enter any other information you feel may be important
Section 8:
Name of payage agreement in a the forms
Name of person completing the form
Designation
Today's date
You may find it useful in the case of queries to keep a copy of this form.

Definitions

1. UK Census Coding for ethnic group

WHITE

01. British

02. Irish

03. Any other white background

MIXED

04. White and black Caribbean

05. White and black African

06. White and Asian

07. Any other mixed background

ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH

08. Indian

09. Pakistani

10. Bangladeshi

11. Any other Asian background

BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH

12. Caribbean

13. African

14. Any other black background

CHINESE OR OTHER ETHNIC GROUP

15. Chinese

16. Any other ethnic group

2. Previous or current pregnancy problems, including:

3 or more miscarriages up to 12 weeks

Mid trimester loss 12-24 weeks

Late pregnancy loss after 24 weeks

Amniocentesis

Amniotic fluid embolism

Baby with a major congenital abnormality

Eclampsia

Gestational diabetes

Massive Haemorrhage

Hyperemesis requiring admission

Infant requiring intensive care

Neonatal death

Placenta praevia

Placental abruption

Post-partum haemorrhage requiring transfusion

Pre-eclampsia (hypertension and proteinuria)

Premature rupture of membranes

Preterm birth (24-37/40)

Puerperal psychosis

Severe infection e.g. pyelonephritis

Stillbirth

Stroke or TIA

Surgical procedure in pregnancy

3. Disorders with associated thombophilia, including:

Anticardiolipin antibodies

Antiphospholipid syndrome

Antithrombin deficiency

Factor V Leiden

Gross varicose veins

Inflammatory disorders e.g. inflammatory bowel

disease

Lupus anticoagulant

Other medical disorders e.g. nephrotic syndrome,

cardiac disease

Paraplegia

Protein C deficiency

Protein S deficiency

Prothrombin gene variant

Sickle cell disease

4. Previous or pre-existing maternal medical problems, including :

Cardiac disease (congenital or acquired)

Diabetes

Epilepsy

Endocrine disorders e.g. hypo or hyperthyroidism

Essential hypertension

Haematological disorders

Inflammatory disorders e.g. inflammatory bowel

disease

Psychiatric disorders

Renal disease

Polycystic Kidney Disease

5. Estimated date of delivery (EDD):

Use the best estimate (ultrasound scan or date of last menstrual period) based on a 40 week gestation

6. RCA/RCOG/CEMACH/CNST Classification for urgency of caesarean section:

- 1. Immediate threat to life of woman or fetus
- Maternal or fetal compromise which is not immediately life-threatening
- 3. Needing early delivery but no maternal or fetal compromise
- 4. At a time to suit the woman and maternity team

7. Major maternal medical complications, including:

Adult respiratory distress syndrome

Cardiac arrest

Cerebrovascular accident

Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy

HELLP

Mendelson's syndrome

Persistent vegetative state

Renal failure

Required ventilation

Septicaemia

Thrombosis – arterial

Thrombosis - venous

Haemorrhage

8. Infant complications, including:

Chronic lung disease

Exchange transfusion

Intraventricular haemorrhage

Jaundice requiring phototherapy

Major congenital anomaly

Necrotising enterocolitis

Neonatal encephalopathy

Respiratory distress syndrome

Severe infection e.g. septicaemia, meningitis