

# Factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications

Nair, M; Kurinczuk, J J; Brocklehurst, Peter; Sellers, S; Lewis, G; Knight, M

DOI:

[10.1111/1471-0528.13279](https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.13279)

License:

Creative Commons: Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC)

*Document Version*

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Citation for published version (Harvard):*

Nair, M, Kurinczuk, JJ, Brocklehurst, P, Sellers, S, Lewis, G & Knight, M 2015, 'Factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications: a UK national case-control study', *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, vol. 122, no. 5, pp. 653-662. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.13279>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

**Publisher Rights Statement:**

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.13279>

**General rights**

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

**Take down policy**

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact [UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk](mailto:UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk) providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

# Factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications: a UK national case–control study

M Nair,<sup>a</sup> JJ Kurinczuk,<sup>a</sup> P Brocklehurst,<sup>b</sup> S Sellers,<sup>c</sup> G Lewis,<sup>b</sup> M Knight<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit (NPEU), Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK <sup>b</sup> Faculty of Population Health Sciences, Institute for Women's Health, University College London, London, UK <sup>c</sup> St. Michael's Hospital, University Hospitals Bristol NHS Trust, Bristol, UK

Correspondence: Dr M Nair, National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Richard Doll Building, Old Road Campus, Headington, Oxford OX3 7LF, UK. Email manisha.nair@npeu.ox.ac.uk

Accepted 16 November 2014. Published Online 9 January 2015.

**Objective** To investigate the factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications in the UK.

**Design** Unmatched case–control analysis.

**Setting** All hospitals caring for pregnant women in the UK.

**Population** A total of 135 women who died (cases) between 2009 and 2012 from eclampsia, pulmonary embolism, severe sepsis, amniotic fluid embolism, and peripartum haemorrhage, using data from the Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Death, and another 1661 women who survived severe complications (controls) caused by these conditions (2005–2013), using data from the UK Obstetric Surveillance System.

**Methods** Multivariable regression analyses were undertaken to identify the factors that were associated with maternal deaths and to estimate the additive odds associated with the presence of one or more of these factors.

**Main outcome measures** Odds ratios associated with maternal death and population-attributable fractions, with 95% confidence intervals. Incremental risk of death associated with the factors using a 'risk factors' score.

**Results** Six factors were independently associated with maternal death: inadequate use of antenatal care (adjusted odds ratio, aOR 15.87, 95% CI 6.73–37.41); substance misuse (aOR 10.16, 95% CI 1.81–57.04); medical comorbidities (aOR 4.82, 95% CI 3.14–7.40); previous pregnancy problems (aOR 2.21, 95% CI 1.34–3.62); hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (aOR 2.44, 95% CI 1.31–4.52); and Indian ethnicity (aOR 2.70, 95% CI 1.14–6.43). Of the increased risk associated with maternal death, 70% (95% CI 66–73%) could be attributed to these factors. Odds associated with maternal death increased by three and a half times per unit increase in the 'risk factor' score (aOR 3.59, 95% CI 2.83–4.56).

**Conclusions** This study shows that medical comorbidities are importantly associated with direct (obstetric) deaths. Further studies are required to understand whether specific aspects of care could be improved to reduce maternal deaths among women with medical comorbidities in the UK.

**Keywords** Maternal mortality, risk factors, severe maternal morbidity, UK.

Please cite this paper as: Nair M, Kurinczuk JJ, Brocklehurst P, Sellers S, Lewis G, Knight M. Factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications: a UK national case–control study. *BJOG* 2015;122:653–662.

## Introduction

Timely identification and appropriate management of factors that increase the risk of progression from severe maternal morbidity to mortality have the potential to improve pregnancy care and to prevent deaths. Several previous studies have identified a number of factors that are thought to contribute to an increased risk of progression from severe maternal morbidity to death, such as delay in

the identification of high-risk status and inappropriate management and referral, inadequate antenatal care, and suboptimal clinical care during delivery and postpartum.<sup>1–4</sup>

A previous study in the UK identified four characteristics that were more frequent amongst women who died, compared with women who had specific severe maternal morbidities: older maternal age (>35 years); obesity; belonging to unemployed or manual socio-economic groups; and black Caribbean and African ethnic backgrounds.<sup>5</sup> The data

available for women who died limited the detailed investigation of factors potentially underlying these associations, however, in particular medical comorbidities, substance misuse, inadequate antenatal care, and problems during the current and previous pregnancies. The aim of the current study was to further investigate the potential role of these factors in the progression from severe morbidity to direct maternal death among pregnant women in the UK, by undertaking a case–control study to investigate their association with maternal death using new and more detailed data on maternal deaths.

## Methods

We performed an unmatched case–control analysis using data on maternal deaths from 2009–12 reported through the Mothers and Babies: Reducing Risk through Audits and Confidential Enquiries across the UK (MBRRACE-UK) Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths,<sup>6</sup> and data on women who survived severe life-threatening complications during pregnancy and childbirth between 2005 and 2013 from the UK Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS).<sup>7</sup> Five major causes of direct maternal deaths in the UK for which data were available from both databases were included in this analysis: eclampsia, pulmonary embolism, severe sepsis, amniotic fluid embolism (AFE), and peripartum haemorrhage.

Morbidity data for pulmonary embolism and eclampsia were collected through UKOSS between 2007 and 2009,<sup>8,9</sup> and data for severe sepsis were collected between 2012 and 2013.<sup>10</sup> Data on survivors of peripartum haemorrhage (defined as severe haemorrhage requiring surgical interventions, including uterine compression sutures and hysterectomy) were obtained from studies conducted between 2009 and 2013.<sup>11,12</sup> Morbidity data for AFE was accrued between 2005 and 2013.<sup>13</sup> We identified 135 women who died from these causes and a control group of 1661 who survived. Data on a subset of the women with three of these conditions (eclampsia, pulmonary embolism, and AFE) were included in a previous study by Kayem et al.<sup>5</sup> Conditions were defined using standard case definitions.<sup>11,14</sup>

Details of the UKOSS methodology are described elsewhere.<sup>7,15</sup> Briefly, UKOSS is a research platform enabling the investigation of uncommon disorders of pregnancy.<sup>7</sup> Case notification cards are sent to nominated reporting doctors and midwives in all consultant-led obstetric units in the UK every month, with a ‘nil-reporting’ approach. Details are collected on a data-collection form for each case reported by the clinician responsible for managing the case. Rigorous follow-up of non-responders ensures the completeness of the data set.<sup>7</sup>

Surveillance of maternal deaths in the UK is undertaken through the MBRRACE-UK collaboration.<sup>6</sup> Deaths of

women during or after pregnancy are identified through a variety of sources, the majority being notified to the MBRRACE-UK office directly from the unit in which the maternal death occurred. Other sources include coroners/procurators fiscal or pathologists, local supervising authority midwifery officers, members of the public, and inquest reports from the media. In addition, case ascertainment is cross-checked with routine birth and death vital statistics records from the Office for National Statistics and the National Records of Scotland. For every death reported, basic demographic and clinical details are collected.

Fourteen known risk factors for severe maternal morbidity and mortality were included as independent variables: gestational diabetes; hypertensive disorders of pregnancy during the current pregnancy; anaemia; multiple pregnancy; inadequate use of antenatal care services; smoking; substance misuse; previous pregnancy problems; pre-existing medical conditions; parity; body mass index (BMI); employment status; maternal age; and ethnicity.<sup>13,14,16–18</sup> Women were categorised as having gestational diabetes, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and anaemia during the current pregnancy, based on clinician-recorded conditions in the medical records. The variable ‘ethnicity’ refers to the racial origin of women and not their culture, and was categorised according to the UK national census classification.<sup>19</sup> Maternal age, BMI, and parity were each categorised into three groups.<sup>14,17,20,21</sup> In order to compare the findings with that of the previous UK study,<sup>5</sup> we also categorised parity and BMI into binary variables and re-categorised age and tested these in a separate regression model. Medical comorbidities were grouped initially as a single variable, and subsequently into 18 categories (Box 1).

With 135 cases (deaths) and 1661 controls (survivors), our analysis had a power of 80% to detect an odds ratio of 1.6 or greater associated with fatality at a significance level of  $P < 0.05$  (two-tailed) for the risk factor that had the highest prevalence among the controls (42% for nulliparity), and an odds ratio of 9.6 or greater for substance misuse (0.2%), which had the lowest prevalence.

## Statistical analysis

We conducted an initial descriptive analysis of cases and controls to identify potential associated factors. A core logistic regression model (model 1) was then built including all 14 variables that were identified from previous literature to be associated with maternal death. None of the independent variables were found to be highly correlated with one another. We tested for plausible interactions (between substance misuse and employment status, smoking and employment status, pre-existing mental health problems and use of antenatal care, and substance misuse and use of antenatal care) by adding interaction terms, one at a time, and subsequent likelihood ratio testing (LR-test,

**Box 1.** Pre-existing medical conditions

Asthma	Mental health problems
Autoimmune diseases (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus)	Haematological disorders (e.g. thalassaemia, sickle-cell anaemia, iron deficiency anaemia, and pro-coagulant states)
Known malignancies	Epilepsy
Cardiac problems (congenital and acquired)	Inflammatory disorders and allergic/atopic conditions (e.g. eczema and ulcerative colitis)
Diabetes mellitus (types I or II)	Essential hypertension
Diseases caused by blood-borne viruses (e.g. HIV, hepatitis B and C)	Thrombotic events
Endocrine disorders, excluding diabetes mellitus (e.g. hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism)	Musculoskeletal disorders (e.g. osteoarthritis and hip replacement)
Renal problems (e.g. pyelonephritis, nephrectomy, and recurrent urinary tract infection)	Other infections, excluding blood-borne viruses (e.g. sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, and group-B <i>Streptococcus</i> infection)
Neurological disorders (e.g. migraine)	Treated for infertility

$P < 0.05$ ). As no significant interactions were observed, we did not fit the interaction terms in the final multivariable model in order to improve parsimony.

We tested the continuous variables maternal age and BMI for deviations from linearity by fitting functional polynomials in the univariable logistic regression models with multiple transformations of the continuous variables.<sup>22</sup> This suggested presence of nonlinear associations of the continuous variables with the outcome, thus the variables were included as categorical variables in the logistic regression model. To compare the results with the previous study we re-ran the logistic regression analysis incorporating the re-categorised variables for parity, maternal age, and BMI.<sup>5</sup> This did not substantively change the results. In addition, we conducted separate sensitivity analyses including only the three conditions included in the previous paper (AFE, pulmonary embolism, and eclampsia) or the two new conditions (severe sepsis and haemorrhage). We also examined a restricted model that included only data collected between 2009 and 2012.

The proportion of missing data for most variables was <0.8%, except BMI (8.2%), smoking (2.4%), and employment status (16%). On the basis of previous studies, we assumed that the data were not missing at random and included a proxy variable for the missing group.<sup>14,23</sup> In addition, a series of sensitivity analyses were performed by assuming extreme scenarios and accordingly redistributing the missing observations into the extreme groups; this did not materially alter the results.

We further investigated the role of medical comorbidities by examining different subgroups of comorbidity. We conducted univariable analyses to assess the association of the 18 specific pre-existing medical comorbidities with the outcome. Thirteen variables found to be associated with the outcome at  $P < 0.05$  (two-tailed) and those identified as important factors associated with maternal morbidity and mortality in previous literature were included in a second

multivariable logistic regression model (model 2). This was followed by an additional exploratory regression analysis to examine the factors that were associated with medical comorbidities in the study population.

A 'risk factors' score was generated to understand the additive odds associated with the presence of one or more factors that were found to be statistically significantly associated with maternal death. Using the method employed by Kayem et al.,<sup>5</sup> we assigned a score of one to each factor. We also calculated the population attributable fraction (PAF) for the 'risk factors' score and the individual factors using standard methods for calculating PAF in case-control studies.<sup>24</sup> All analyses were performed using STATA 13 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

## Results

Six factors were independently associated with maternal death after controlling for other independent variables (Table 1). The odds ratio of inadequate use of antenatal care was 15 times higher among women who died compared with women who survived (adjusted odds ratio, aOR 15.87; 95% confidence interval, 95% CI 6.73–37.41), and the odds of substance misuse was ten-fold higher among cases compared with controls (aOR 10.16; 95% CI 1.81–57.04). Women who died were also found to have a four-fold higher odds of having any medical comorbidity, and had more than two-fold higher odds of problems during previous pregnancies and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy during the current pregnancy, compared with the women who survived. Furthermore, the odds of belonging to the Indian ethnic group was more than two and a half times greater among cases compared with controls; this was not observed for other ethnic minority groups. Model 1 explained 22% of the variance in the outcome.

The findings of the sensitivity analyses did not materially differ from the results from model 1, with the exception of ethnicity. The sensitivity analysis examining the disease

**Table 1.** Factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications (model 1)\*

Risk factors	Cases no. (%) <i>n</i> = 135	Controls no. (%) <i>n</i> = 1661	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR* (95% CI)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
<20	7 (5.2)	105 (6.3)	0.83 (0.37–1.84)	0.76 (0.29–2.03)
20–34	84 (62.2)	1044 (62.9)	1	1
≥35	44 (32.6)	512 (30.8)	1.06 (0.73–1.56)	0.94 (0.60–1.48)
<b>Parity</b>				
Nulliparous	49 (36.3)	692 (41.7)	0.81 (0.55–1.19)	1.05 (0.62–1.78)
1–3	61 (45.2)	697 (41.9)	1	1
>3	23 (17.0)	269 (16.2)	0.98 (0.59–1.61)	0.79 (0.43–1.43)
Missing	2 (1.5)	3 (0.2)	7.62 (1.25–46.46)	1.22 (0.02–67.56)
<b>Body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>				
<18.5	6 (4.4)	45 (2.7)	1.83 (0.76–4.41)	1.56 (0.57–4.28)
18.5–30	84 (62.2)	1152 (69.4)	1	1
≥30	35 (25.9)	325 (19.6)	1.48 (0.98–2.23)	1.05 (0.66–1.70)
Missing	10 (7.4)	139 (8.3)	0.99 (0.50–1.95)	0.35 (0.13–0.94)
<b>Multiple pregnancy</b>				
No	129 (95.5)	1588 (95.6)	1	1
Yes	4 (3.0)	73 (4.4)	0.67 (0.24–1.87)	0.67 (0.22–2.01)
Missing	2 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	Omitted	
<b>Gestational diabetes</b>				
No	118 (87.4)	1605 (96.6)	1	1
Yes	8 (5.9)	50 (3.0)	2.18 (1.01–4.70)	1.43 (0.59–3.44)
Missing	9 (6.7)	6 (0.4)	20.40 (7.14–58.29)	
<b>Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy</b>				
No	106 (78.5)	1555 (93.6)	1	1
Yes	20 (14.8)	100 (6.0)	2.93 (1.75–4.93)	2.44 (1.31–4.52)
Missing	9 (6.7)	6 (0.4)	22.0 (7.69–62.98)	
<b>Anaemia</b>				
No	123 (91.1)	1632 (98.2)	1	1
Yes	3 (2.2)	23 (1.4)	1.73 (0.51–5.84)	2.39 (0.60–9.47)
Missing	9 (6.7)	6 (0.4)	19.90 (6.97–56.82)	
<b>Inadequate use of antenatal care**</b>				
No	106 (78.5)	1637 (98.6)	1	1
Yes	21 (15.6)	18 (1.1)	18.02 (9.32–34.84)	15.87 (6.73–37.41)
Missing	8 (5.9)	6 (0.3)	20.59 (7.02–61.43)	
<b>Smoking status</b>				
Non-smoker	95 (70.4)	1285 (77.4)	1	1
Smoker	27 (20.0)	346 (20.8)	1.05 (0.68–1.64)	0.79 (0.45–1.39)
Missing	13 (9.6)	30 (1.8)	5.86 (2.96–11.61)	2.92 (0.93–9.14)
<b>Substance misuse</b>				
No	123 (91.1)	1651 (99.4)	1	1
Yes	6 (4.4)	4 (0.2)	20.13 (5.61–72.29)	10.16 (1.81–57.04)
Missing	6 (4.4)	6 (0.4)	13.42 (4.27–42.24)	2.94 (0.19–47.67)
<b>Previous pregnancy problems***</b>				
No	76 (56.3)	1247 (75.1)	1	1
Yes	56 (41.5)	407 (24.5)	2.26 (1.57–3.25)	2.21 (1.34–3.62)
Missing	3 (2.2)	7 (0.4)	7.03 (1.78–27.73)	0.25 (0.01–5.32)
<b>Pre-existing medical problems****</b>				
No	37 (27.4)	1175 (70.7)	1	1
Yes	93 (68.9)	481 (29.0)	6.14 (4.13–9.12)	4.82 (3.14–7.40)
Missing	5 (3.7)	5 (0.3)	31.76 (8.81–114.45)	18.93 (1.63–220.32)
<b>Employment status</b>				
Employed	91 (67.4)	1211 (72.9)	1	1
Unemployed	17 (12.6)	188 (11.3)	1.20 (0.70–2.07)	1.27 (0.65–2.47)

Table 1. (Continued)

Risk factors	Cases no. (%) <i>n</i> = 135	Controls no. (%) <i>n</i> = 1661	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR* (95% CI)
Missing	27 (20.0)	262 (15.8)	1.37 (0.87–2.15)	0.81 (0.44–1.51)
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
White European	88 (65.2)	1226 (73.8)	1	1
Indian	8 (5.9)	47 (2.8)	2.37 (1.09–5.17)	2.70 (1.14–6.43)
Pakistani	7 (5.2)	73 (4.4)	1.34 (0.60–2.99)	2.10 (0.86–5.11)
Bangladeshi	2 (1.5)	39 (2.4)	0.71 (0.17–3.01)	1.21 (0.27–5.45)
Other Asian	4 (3.0)	66 (4.0)	0.84 (0.30–2.37)	1.08 (0.36–3.27)
Black Caribbean	3 (2.2)	40 (2.4)	1.04 (0.32–3.45)	0.93 (0.24–3.64)
Black African	13 (9.6)	105 (6.3)	1.72 (0.93–3.19)	1.09 (0.51–2.31)
Other/mixed	10 (7.4)	65 (3.9)	2.14 (1.06–4.32)	1.46 (0.59–3.61)

\*Model 1 includes all 14 variables specified in the table.

\*\*Inadequate use of antenatal care: women who concealed pregnancy, were late in booking an appointment, or who did not receive minimal antenatal care.

\*\*\*Previous pregnancy problems: women who were reported to have suffered from any pregnancy-related problem in a previous pregnancy, the major categories of which included thrombotic events, placental problems, haemorrhage, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, and puerperal psychosis.

\*\*\*\*Pre-existing medical problems: women who were reported to have any medical comorbidity during the current pregnancy, including the 18 specific conditions described in Box 1. Women were categorised as having gestational diabetes, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, or anaemia based on clinician-recorded condition/s in the medical records.

conditions separately (severe sepsis and haemorrhage in one model and the other three conditions in another model) showed that the odds ratio of belonging to the Indian ethnic group was significantly higher among women who died of severe sepsis and haemorrhage, compared with women who survived these conditions (aOR 3.37, 95% CI 1.29–8.85), but that the same was not true for AFE, pulmonary embolism, and eclampsia (aOR 0.98, 95% CI 0.09–10.60). The odds ratios for the other ethnic minority groups were not significantly different for cases and controls.

The results of model 2 showed that eight of the 18 medical comorbidities were significantly associated with maternal death (Table 2). The odds of pre-existing musculoskeletal disorders was 12 times higher and the odds of inflammatory/atopic disorders (excluding asthma) was ten-fold higher among women who died compared with women who survived. Women who died had five times higher odds of suffering from autoimmune diseases and infections, such as sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, and group-B *Streptococcus* infection, four-fold higher odds of having a pre-existing haematological disorder, and more than three times higher odds of essential hypertension, compared with the women who survived. The odds of suffering from mental health problems and asthma were more than two times higher among women who died, compared with women who survived.

Analysis of the factors associated with medical comorbidities in the study population showed that women with medical comorbidities had a significantly higher odds of

inadequate use of antenatal care, belonging to an older age group ( $\geq 35$  years), smoking, substance misuse, nulliparity, obesity, gestational diabetes, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and problems during a previous pregnancy (Table S1).

Analysis of the 'risk factors' score showed that half of the women who survived did not have any of the six associated factors, 38% had one, 12% had two, 1% had three, and none had four or more. Among women who died, 19% did not have any of these associated factors, 27% had one, 39% had two, 13% had three, and 1.5% (two women) had four out of six associated factors. None of the women had a score of more than four associated risk factors. The odds associated with maternal death increased by more than three and a half times per unit increase in the 'risk factor' score (aOR 3.59; 95% CI 2.83–4.56;  $P < 0.001$ ), after controlling for other variables that are not included in the score. On a population basis, 70% (95% CI 66–73%) of the increased risk associated with maternal death could be attributed to the six identified factors, the most important being medical comorbidities followed by previous pregnancy problems, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, inadequate use of antenatal care services, and Indian ethnicity (Table 3).

## Discussion

### Main findings

We found six factors to be associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications: inadequate use of



**Table 2.** Medical co-morbidities associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications (model 2)\*

Risk factors	Cases no. (%) <i>n</i> = 135	Controls no. (%) <i>n</i> = 1661	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR* (95% CI)
<b>Asthma</b>				
No	111 (82.2)	1562 (94.0)	1	1
Yes	19 (14.1)	94 (5.7)	2.84 (1.68–4.83)	2.36 (1.19–4.65)
<b>Inflammatory disorders and allergic/atopic conditions (excluding asthma)</b>				
No	116 (85.9)	1645 (99.0)	1	1
Yes	14 (10.4)	11 (0.7)	18.05 (8.01–41.65)	9.79 (3.50–27.36)
<b>Haematological disorders</b>				
No	117 (86.7)	1617 (97.4)	1	1
Yes	13 (9.6)	39 (2.3)	4.61 (2.39–8.87)	4.29 (1.88–9.76)
<b>Infertility</b>				
No	122 (90.4)	1640 (98.7)	1	1
Yes	8 (5.9)	16 (1.0)	6.72 (2.82–16.02)	3.08 (0.87–10.84)
<b>Neurological disorders</b>				
No	125 (92.6)	1650 (99.3)	1	1
Yes	5 (3.7)	6 (0.4)	11.00 (3.31–36.55)	3.83 (0.71–20.74)
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders</b>				
No	120 (88.9)	1648 (99.2)	1	1
Yes	10 (7.4)	8 (0.5)	17.17 (6.65–44.30)	12.65 (3.56–44.98)
<b>Mental health problems</b>				
No	110 (81.5)	1585 (95.4)	1	1
Yes	20 (14.8)	71 (4.3)	4.06 (2.38–6.91)	2.63 (1.28–5.44)
<b>Infection (other than blood-borne viruses)</b>				
No	122 (90.4)	1646 (99.1)	1	1
Yes	8 (5.9)	10 (0.6)	10.79 (4.18–27.84)	5.31 (1.63–17.23)
<b>Essential hypertension</b>				
No	122 (90.4)	1626 (97.9)	1	1
Yes	8 (5.9)	30 (1.8)	3.55 (1.59–7.92)	3.35 (1.25–9.00)
<b>Thrombotic event</b>				
No	125 (92.6)	1640 (98.7)	1	1
Yes	5 (3.7)	16 (1.0)	4.10 (1.48–11.38)	2.74 (0.68–11.08)
<b>Autoimmune diseases</b>				
No	125 (92.6)	1637 (98.6)	1	1
Yes	5 (3.7)	19 (1.1)	3.45 (1.27–9.38)	5.16 (1.63–16.39)
<b>Cardiac disease (congenital or acquired)</b>				
No	126 (93.3)	1632 (98.3)	1	1
Yes	4 (3.0)	24 (1.4)	2.16 (0.74–6.32)	1.32 (0.34–5.15)
<b>Diabetes mellitus</b>				
No	127 (94.1)	1641 (98.8)	1	1
Yes	3 (2.2)	15 (0.9)	2.58 (0.74–9.04)	2.09 (0.50–8.79)
<b>Blood-borne viruses</b>				
No	127 (94.1)	1644 (99.0)	1	
Yes	3 (2.2)	12 (0.7)	3.24 (0.90–11.62)	Excluded
<b>Renal problems</b>				
No	126 (93.3)	1629 (98.1)	1	
Yes	4 (3.0)	27 (1.6)	1.92 (0.66–5.56)	Excluded
<b>Endocrine disorders</b>				
No	127 (94.1)	1625 (97.8)	1	
Yes	3 (2.2)	31 (1.9)	1.24 (0.37–4.11)	Excluded
<b>Known malignancies</b>				
No	129 (95.6)	1650 (99.3)	1	
Yes	1 (0.7)	6 (0.4)	2.13 (0.25–17.84)	Excluded

**Table 2.** (Continued)

Risk factors	Cases no. (%) <i>n</i> = 135	Controls no. (%) <i>n</i> = 1661	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR* (95% CI)
<b>Epilepsy</b>				
No	130 (96.3)	1642 (98.9)	1	
Yes	0 (0.0)	14 (0.8)	1 (omitted)	Excluded

Data were missing for five cases (3.7%) and for five controls (0.3%) with regards to all pre-existing medical conditions.

\*Model 2 includes 13 of the 18 medical conditions listed in the table and all variables included in Table 1, except 'pre-existing medical conditions'. Five medical comorbidities were excluded from adjusted model 2 because they were not found to be significantly associated with the outcome at  $P < 0.05$  after univariable analysis: blood-borne viruses; renal problems; endocrine disorders; known malignancies; and epilepsy. Diabetes mellitus and cardiac disease were retained in the model because these are known important risk factors for maternal morbidity and mortality.

**Table 3.** Population-attributable fractions (PAFs) for specific associated factors

Risk factors	PAF (%)	95% CI
<b>'Risk factors' score</b>	69.8	66.1–73.0
<b>Specific factors</b>		
Medical comorbidities	48.9	40.5–56.2
Previous pregnancy problems	21.1	11.7–29.5
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	12.0	7.7–16.1
Inadequate use of antenatal care	10.5	9.7–11.4
Indian ethnicity	2.9	0.3–5.5
Substance misuse	1	0.03–1.4

antenatal care; substance misuse; medical comorbidities; hypertensive disorders of pregnancy; previous pregnancy problems; and Indian ethnicity. Together, these contributed 70% of the increased population risk. Belonging to other ethnic minority backgrounds was also associated with increased odds of death, but the odds ratios were not statistically significant, possibly because of a smaller number of cases in each of these groups, resulting in low statistical power. Specific medical comorbidities, including asthma, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory/atopic disorders, mental health problems, essential hypertension, haematological disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, and infections, were found to be associated with a higher risk of dying from the conditions included in this study. Medical comorbidities contributed 49% of the increased risk of fatality in the study population.

### Strengths and limitations

The low incidence of maternal mortality in the UK makes studies on the risk of death among pregnant women who develop severe morbidity difficult; however, we were able to perform an unmatched case–control analysis using data from two national databases to investigate the effects of known factors associated with maternal mortality, and con-

ducted further analyses to investigate the association with medical comorbidities. As the analysis was based on national data, available from MBRRACE-UK and UKOSS, the cases (maternal deaths) and controls (women who suffered severe morbidity, but who survived) were from the same source population, thereby making the comparison valid.

Although the findings of the sensitivity analyses comparing models for 2005–09 and 2009–13 did not differ from the complete model, we cannot completely rule out any bias arising from the differing time periods of data collection between UKOSS and MBRRACE-UK. We also cannot rule out bias arising from the different data sources of cases and controls. We specifically did not include cases of indirect maternal death, as we wished to investigate the association of medical comorbidities with direct maternal death; this does mean that the findings cannot be generalised to all maternal deaths, but are instead limited to the five conditions causing the majority of direct maternal deaths in the UK. We identified pre-existing medical conditions based on clinician-reported general history. We do not have information about the severity of these conditions and modalities of treatment, which may have a differential effect on the risk of progression to death. Thus, further studies are required to examine these factors.

### Interpretation (in light of other evidence)

The presence of medical comorbidities was significantly more frequent among women who died compared with the women who suffered severe morbidity but survived. Several studies have demonstrated individual medical comorbidities such as pre-existing asthma, hypertension, malignancy, chronic ischaemic and congenital heart disease, chronic renal disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, hypercoagulability states, human immune deficiency virus, and diabetes mellitus to be associated with both severe maternal morbidity and mortality,<sup>18,25–31</sup> but the extent of the population risk attributable to medical comorbidities as a whole



in the UK has not previously been quantified. Uptake of antenatal care was found to be poorer among women with medical comorbidities in our study population, which could increase the adverse effects associated with these conditions. Our findings suggest that the association of older maternal age and obesity with increased odds of dying observed in a previous study,<sup>5</sup> could be mediated through medical comorbidities. Unlike other studies,<sup>18,25</sup> we did not find pre-existing diabetes mellitus and cardiac conditions to be associated with maternal death. Whether this reflects improved obstetric care of women with diabetes and cardiac disease is unclear and requires further research.

Hypertension during pregnancy has been shown in other analyses to be associated with an increased risk of intracerebral haemorrhage, eclampsia, or end-organ dysfunction culminating in death.<sup>3,32–34</sup> Studies from different parts of the world, including the UK, show a higher risk of mortality among women who do not receive adequate antenatal care.<sup>3,14,33,35</sup> Although there is a debate about the role of antenatal care in preventing maternal deaths caused by acute conditions that emerge close to the time of delivery, its role in identifying pregnant women at high risk (such as women with hypertensive disorders, medical comorbidities, anaemia, and infections) and lowering their risk of mortality is widely accepted.<sup>36</sup>

Confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in the UK have identified that a number of women who die during or after pregnancy are substance misusers, although the association with maternal death has not been formally quantified before now.<sup>37,38</sup> Studies have shown that women who suffered problems during a previous pregnancy were more likely to develop severe morbidity in subsequent pregnancies.<sup>14,39,40</sup> There is mixed evidence about ethnic inequalities in maternal death. Whereas Kayem et al.<sup>5</sup> found an association with black African and Caribbean ethnicity in the UK, Geller et al.<sup>1</sup> did not find any association with minority ethnicity in the USA. Among the ethnic minority groups examined in this study, the association with maternal death was higher among the Indian group, but only for sepsis and haemorrhage. This is likely to explain the difference between our findings and the previous UK study, which did not include these conditions.<sup>5</sup> Although factors such as pre-existing medical conditions, previous pregnancy problems, and being of Indian origin cannot be altered, their adverse consequences can be potentially minimised through extra vigilance and proactive management.

## Conclusion

This national study has identified six risk factors associated with maternal death from direct pregnancy complications: inadequate use of antenatal care services; substance

misuse; medical comorbidities; hypertensive disorders of pregnancy; previous pregnancy problems; and Indian ethnicity. Maternal deaths arising from indirect (medical) causes now outnumber direct deaths arising from obstetric causes in most high-resource countries, with mortality rates either remaining static or increasing.<sup>38,41–44</sup> This study shows that medical comorbidities are also important factors associated with deaths arising from obstetric causes (direct deaths) in the UK: almost 50% of the population-attributable risk is associated with the presence of medical comorbidities. This highlights the importance of optimal care for women with pre-existing medical problems in pregnancy. Further studies are required to understand whether specific aspects of care could be improved to reduce maternal deaths among women with medical comorbidities.

## Disclosure of interests

We declare that we have no competing interests.

## Contribution to authorship

MN coded the data, carried out the analysis, and wrote the first draft of the article. JJK contributed to the design of the study and the writing of the article. PB contributed to the design of the study and the writing of the article. SS and GL contributed to the writing of the article. MK designed the study, supervised the data collection and analysis, and contributed to writing the article.

## Details of ethics approval

The London Multi-centre Research Ethics Committee approved the UK Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS) general methodology (04/MRE02/45) and the surveillance of individual near-miss maternal morbidities using UKOSS (04/MRE02/46, 07/MRE02/24, 04/MRE02/72, 04/MRE02/73, 04/MRE02/74, 10/H0717/20).

## Funding

This article presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) under the 'Beyond maternal death: Improving the quality of maternity care through national studies of 'near-miss' maternal morbidity' programme (programme grant RP-PG-0608-10038). MK is funded by an NIHR Research Professorship. The Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review programme, delivered by MBRRACE-UK, is commissioned by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) on behalf of NHS England, NHS Wales, the Health and Social care division of the Scottish Government, the Northern Ireland Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS), the States of Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS,

HQIP, the NIHR, or the Department of Health. The funders had no role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the article.

## Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

**Table S1.** Factors associated with the presence of medical co-morbidities. ■

## References

- Geller SE, Rosenberg D, Cox SM, Brown ML, Simonson L, Driscoll CA, et al. The continuum of maternal morbidity and mortality: factors associated with severity. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2004;191:939–44.
- Oliveira Neto AF, Parpinelli MA, Cecatti JG, Souza JP, Sousa MH. Factors associated with maternal death in women admitted to an intensive care unit with severe maternal morbidity. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2009;105:252–6.
- Oladapo OT, Sule-Odu AO, Olatunji AO, Daniel OJ. “Near-miss” obstetric events and maternal deaths in Sagamu, Nigeria: a retrospective study. *Reprod Health* 2005;2:9–17.
- Storeng KT, Drabo S, Ganaba R, Sundby J, Calvert C, Filippi V. Mortality after near-miss obstetric complications in Burkina Faso: medical, social and health-care factors. *Bull World Health Organ* 2012;90:418–25B.
- Kayem G, Kurinczuk J, Lewis G, Golightly S, Brocklehurst P, Knight M. Risk Factors for Progression from severe maternal morbidity to death: A National Cohort Study. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e29077.
- Kurinczuk JJ, Draper ES, Field DJ, Bevan C, Brocklehurst P, Gray R, et al. Experiences with maternal and perinatal death reviews in the UK—the MBRACE-UK programme. *BJOG* 2014;121:41–6.
- Knight M, Kurinczuk JJ, Tuffnell D, Brocklehurst P. The UK Obstetric Surveillance System for rare disorders of pregnancy. *BJOG* 2005;112:263–5.
- Knight M, on behalf of UKOSS. Antenatal pulmonary embolism: risk factors, management and outcomes. *BJOG* 2008;115:453–61.
- Knight M. Eclampsia in the United Kingdom 2005. *BJOG* 2007;114:1072–8.
- Acosta CD, Knight M, Lee HC, Kurinczuk JJ, Gould JB, Lyndon A. The Continuum of Maternal Sepsis Severity: incidence and risk factors in a Population-Based Cohort Study. *PLoS One* 2013;8:e67175.
- Kayem G, Kurinczuk JJ, Alfirevic Z, Spark P, Brocklehurst P, Knight M. Uterine compression sutures for the management of severe postpartum hemorrhage. *Obstet Gynecol* 2011;117:14–20.
- Knight M, on behalf of UKOSS. Peripartum hysterectomy in the UK: management and outcomes of the associated haemorrhage. *BJOG* 2007;114:1380–7.
- Knight M, Tuffnell D, Brocklehurst P, Spark P, Kurinczuk JJ, on behalf of UKOSS. Incidence and risk factors for amniotic-fluid embolism. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;115:910–7.
- Nair M, Kurinczuk JJ, Knight M. Ethnic variations in severe maternal morbidity in the UK—A Case Control Study. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e95086.
- Knight M, Lindquist A. The UK Obstetric Surveillance System: impact on patient safety. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol* 2013;27:621–30.
- Goffman D, Madden RC, Harrison EA, Merkatz IR, Chazotte C. Predictors of maternal mortality and near-miss maternal morbidity. *J Perinatol* 2007;27:597–601.
- Souza JP, Cecatti JG, Faundes A, Morais SS, Villar J, Carroli G, et al. Maternal near miss and maternal death in the World Health Organization’s 2005 global survey on maternal and perinatal health. *Bull World Health Organ* 2010;88:113–9.
- Mhyre JM, Bateman BT, Leffert LR. Influence of patient comorbidities on the risk of near-miss maternal morbidity or mortality. *Anesthesiology* 2011;115:963–72.
- Office for National Statistics. *Ethnic Group Statistics: A Guide for the Collection and Classification of Ethnicity Data*. Newport: Office for National Statistics, 2003.
- Knight M, Kurinczuk JJ, Spark P, Brocklehurst P. Inequalities in maternal health: national cohort study of ethnic variation in severe maternal morbidities. *BMJ* 2009;338:b542.
- World Health Organization. Global database on body mass index. 2006 [http://apps.who.int/bmi/index.jsp?introPage=intro.html]. Accessed 11 June 2013.
- Royston P, Ambler G, Sauerbrei W. The use of fractional polynomials to model continuous risk variables in epidemiology. *Int J Epidemiol* 1999;28:964–74.
- Lindquist A, Knight M, Kurinczuk JJ. Variation in severe maternal morbidity according to socioeconomic position: a UK national case-control study. *BMJ Open* 2013;3:e002742.
- Greenland S, Drescher K. Maximum likelihood estimation of the attributable fraction from logistic models. *Biometrics* 1993;49:865–72.
- Wen SW, Huang L, Liston R, Heaman M, Baskett T, Rusen ID, et al. Severe maternal morbidity in Canada, 1991–2001. *Can Med Assoc J* 2005;173:759–64.
- Clowse ME, Jamison M, Myers E, James AH. A national study of the complications of lupus in pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2008;199:127.e1–e6.
- James AH, Bushnell CD, Jamison MG, Myers ER. Incidence and risk factors for stroke in pregnancy and the puerperium. *Obstet Gynecol* 2005;106:509–16.
- Kadir RA, Lee CA, Sabin CA, Pollard D, Economides DL. Pregnancy in women with von Willebrand’s disease or factor XI deficiency. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1998;105:314–21.
- Jeng J-S, Tang S-C, Yip P-K. Incidence and etiologies of stroke during pregnancy and puerperium as evidenced in Taiwanese women. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2004;18:290–5.
- Villers MS, Jamison MG, De Castro LM, James AH. Morbidity associated with sickle cell disease in pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2008;199:125.e1–e5.
- Adeoye IA, Onayade AA, Fatusi AO. Incidence, determinants and perinatal outcomes of near miss maternal morbidity in Ile-Ife Nigeria: a prospective case control study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* 2013;13:93.
- Duley L. Maternal mortality associated with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1992;99:547–53.
- Sachs BP, Brown D, Driscoll SG, Schulman E, Acker D, Ransil BJ, et al. Maternal mortality in Massachusetts. Trends and prevention. *N Engl J Med* 1987;316:667–72.
- Magee L, Ornstein M, Von Dadelszen P. Management of hypertension in pregnancy. *BMJ* 1999;318:1332–6.
- Shen FR, Liu M, Zhang X, Yang W, Chen YG. Factors associated with maternal near-miss morbidity and mortality in Kowloon Hospital, Suzhou, China. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2013;123:64–7.
- Carroli G, Rooney C, Villar J. How effective is antenatal care in preventing maternal mortality and serious morbidity? An overview of the evidence. *Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol* 2001;15:1–42.
- Oates M. Suicide: the leading cause of maternal death. *Br J Psychiatry* 2003;183:279–81.

- 38 Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries (CMACE). Saving Mothers' Lives: reviewing maternal deaths to make motherhood safer: 2006–08. The Eighth Report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in the United Kingdom. *BJOG* 2011;118(Suppl. 1):1–203.
- 39 Danel I, Berg C, Johnson CH, Atrash H. Magnitude of maternal morbidity during labor and delivery: United States, 1993–1997. *Am J Public Health* 2003;93:631–4.
- 40 Waterstone M, Bewley S, Wolfe C. Incidence and predictors of severe obstetric morbidity: case-control study. *BMJ* 2001;322:1089–93.
- 41 Schutte JM, Steegers EAP, Schuitemaker NWE, Santema JG, de Boer K, Pel M, et al. Rise in maternal mortality in the Netherlands. *BJOG* 2010;117:399–406.
- 42 Steinberg WM, Farine D. Maternal mortality in Ontario from 1970 to 1980. *Obstet Gynecol* 1985;66:510–2.
- 43 Rochat RW, Koonin LM, Atrash HK, Jewett JF; On behalf of the maternal mortality collaborative. Maternal mortality in the United States: report from the maternal mortality collaborative. *Obstet Gynecol* 1988;72:91–7.
- 44 Kassebaum NJ, Bertozzi-Villa A, Coggeshall MS, Shackelford KA, Steiner C, Heuton KR, et al. Global, regional, and national levels and causes of maternal mortality during 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet* 2014;384:980–1004.