



Prevalence of Heart Diseases in Pregnant Women Referred to the Heart Diseases Clinic for Obstetrics

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Abstract

Objectives: Heart diseases are among the most common diseases, subjecting the maternal and fetal life to risks, causing complications for both mothers and babies. Despite medical and surgical progress made in the heart diseases, coronary artery diseases are still the second cause of the mortality and significant disability, as well as the low efficiency in the women over 40 years of age; also, they are the leading cause of mortality in the women over 65 years old. This study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of heart diseases in the pregnant women.

Materials and Methods: This study was a descriptive cross-sectional conducted on the pregnant women with heart problems using the census method from September 2015 until September 2017. After data collection, they were analyzed using SPSS version 17.

Results: The findings of the present study showed that dyspnea (28.1%), cardiac palpation (32.7%) and hypertension (11.7%) were the most common causes of pregnant women's referral to obstetrics clinics. Also, most cardiac problems were associated with valvular problems (24.3%) and heart failure (18%). The average age of the patients was 28 ± 9 years.

Conclusion: Heart diseases are very dangerous during pregnancy, but its progression and complications in the mother and the fetus can be prevented by treatment and continuous, as well as, a complete care during pregnancy and before delivery.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Heart disease, Women's health

Introduction

Pregnancy and childbirth have been recognized as a sweet, but a dangerous stage in the culture of the public and their minds (1). The mother, the main core of the family, is the element of health and success for other members (2). Pregnancy causes changes in the different systems of her body, especially in the cardiovascular system, which they are necessary for a successful pregnancy and the birth of a healthy baby. Heart diseases and pregnancy increase the number of maternal mortalities (3). Maternal mortality rate is an index for national development and the reason for choosing this index is one of the most prominent indicators of development since it is affected by various social and economic factors (4).

The frequency of heart disease in pregnancy has fallen from 3% to 1%; this is important in terms of their bad interaction, such that serious cardiac diseases increase the incidence of abortion, intrauterine death, preterm labor, and intrauterine growth retardation, and in severe cases, the fetal death reaches to 20%-40%, while the maternal mortality reaches to about 5% in the intermediate cases and 25%-50% in the most severe and dangerous cases (5).

Today, the most pregnant women with cardiac diseases have mild recovered congenital cardiac disease. Although rheumatic valvular diseases have been seen in pregnant women in developing countries in the past,

other morbidities, such as cardiomyopathies, mitral and aortic valve prolapses, pulmonary arterial hypertension, and coronary artery diseases are seen less frequently (6). Approximately 1 million people in the Western countries have congenital heart disease, of which more than half are women in their fertile years (7,8). Coronary artery disease is the second cause of significant mortality and disability, as well as low productivity in the women over 40, and also the first cause of mortality in the women over 65 years (6).

Heart diseases and pregnancy increase the maternal mortality, which is considered as one of the leading development indicators in every country. In addition, maternal mortality imposes high costs for the family and the society (9). Since most cardiac and hemodynamic indices, such as increased heart rate and cardiac output, as well as reduced peripheral vascular resistance are significantly altered in the pregnancy and all these factors and changes can lead to maternal heart disease or its exacerbation, endangering the life of the mother and the fetus (10), maternal health always has the highest priority in the healthcare system. On the other hand, there are many serious diseases and risk factors that can be identified with the lowest cost and conveniently, using pre-pregnancy care in order to prevent their occurrence or impact on pregnancy. Heart diseases are among these risk factors which their occurrence and progress can be



prevented by early detection and diagnosis (11,12).

Given to the lack of study in this area and the importance of the issue of women's health, especially during pregnancy, we aimed to evaluate the prevalence of heart diseases in those pregnant women who referred to the heart diseases clinic for obstetrics.

Materials and Methods

The present study was a descriptive cross-sectional conducted on 90 pregnant women with heart disease in Clinic for Obstetrics in Tabriz from September 2015 until September 2017. Sampling has been carried out using the accessible sampling method. A researcher-made questionnaire was used for data collection, which consists of 2 parts: the first part includes demographic information and the second part is related to heart disease. The data were analyzed using SPSS statistical software version 17.

Results

During the study, 90 pregnant women were surveyed, of which 62 (55.8%) lived in cities and 28 (25.2%) lived in rural areas. The average age of the patients was 28±9. Of all studied subjects, 28 (25.2%) were illiterate, 25 (22.5%) had an education under high school diploma, 19 (17.1%) had a high school diploma, 10 (9%) had bachelor degree, and 8 (2.7%) had master degree (Table 1). Also, of all the subjects, 67 (63.3%) were housewives and 23 (20.7%) were employees. The most frequent causes of pregnant women's hospitalization were dyspnea (28.1%) and cardiac palpation (32.7%) (Table 2). The valvular heart complications are considered as the most frequent problems in the medical history of pregnant women (Table 3). The most common heart disease among patients was mitral valvel regurgitation (21.6%) (Table 4). Most patients did not have a history of admission (Table 5). Among the risk factors, the highest frequency was related to high blood pressure (11.7%) and the lowest rate of smoking (Table 6). The most commonly used drugs among patients were beta blocker (25.8%) and the most treatment was for non-cardiac patients (Tables 7 and 8). Seven percent of patients died during labor (Table 9). The highest rate of hospitalization in the pregnant women

Table 1. Demographic Data of the Studied Population

Variables	No. (%)	
Education	Illiterate	28 (25.2)
	Under high school diploma	25 (22.5)
	High school diploma	19 (17.1)
	Bachelor degree	9 (9.0)
	Master degree	8 (7.2)
Living Place	Cities	62 (55.8)
	Rural areas	28 (25.2)
Occupation	Housewife	67 (60.3)
	Employee	23 (20.7)

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of the Leading Cause of Referral by the Pregnant Women to Obstetrics Clinics

Variables	No. (%)
Dizziness	2 (2.2)
Coughing and edema	3 (3.3)
Dyspnea	29 (21.1)
Sweating	2 (2.2)
Chronic high blood pressure in the field of disease	8 (9.2)
Diabetes	5 (5.5)
Cardiac Palpation	33 (32.7)
Headache	2 (2.2)
Chest pain during rest	4 (4.4)
Dyspnea during activity	2 (2.2)
Preeclampsia	1 (1.6)

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Medical History of Pregnant Women

Variables	No. (%)
Valvular problems	27 (24.3)
History of high blood pressure	13 (11.7)
Diabetes	5 (4.5)
History of heart failure	20 (18)
Positive family history	10 (9)
Stable angina	8 (7.1)
Myocardial Infarction	7 (6.3)

Table 4. Distribution of Heart Disease in Pregnant Women

Variables	No. (%)
Mitral regurgitation	24 (21.6)
History of mitral surgery	12 (10.8)
Aortic aneurysm	9 (8.1)
Angina pectoris	7 (6.3)
Aortic insufficiency	10 (9)
Congenital anomaly	11 (9.9)
Cardiomyopathy	4 (3.6)
Fallot tetralogy	4 (3.6)
Sinus Tachycardia	5(4.5)
Myocardial infarction	4 (3.6)

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Hospitalization in Pregnant Women

Admission Times	No. (%)
Without admission	38(38.7)
Once	25(33.8)
Twice	17(12.2)
Three times	6(9.8)
Four times and more	4(5.9)

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Risk Factors in Pregnant Women

Drugs	Yes	No
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Cigarette	2 (3.6)	45 (88.2)
Hyperlipidemia	4 (5.8)	68 (94.1)
Diabetes	5 (4.5)	63 (53.1)
Hypertension	13 (11.7)	51 (66.1)
Positive family history	10 (9)	49 (78.1)
History of kidney failure	3 (2.6)	71 (97.1)
History of using Anti- hypertension medications	11 (14.1)	63 (73.9)
History of using diabetes medications	2 (4.6)	71 (68.4)

Table 7. Distribution of Drug Use in Pregnant Women

Drugs	Yes	No
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Aspirin	16 (19.6)	45 (60.2)
Beta-blocker	21 (25.8)	56 (78.3)
Diuretic	5 (4.5)	40 (43.6)
Anti arrhythmia	13 (11.7)	61 (86.1)
Warfarin	12 (9.)	69 (88.7)
Enoxaparin	3 (2.6)	71 (97.1)
Heparin	11 (14.1)	52 (73.9)

Table 8. Frequency Distribution of Treatment History in Pregnant Women

History of Treatment	No. (%)
Unstable angina	13 (15.1)
Myocardial infarction	7 (8.2)
Angioplasty	9 (10.2)
Other causes	16 (18.3)
No history of treatment	45 (85.9)

Table 9. Frequency Distribution at the End of Pregnancy

Result of the Disease	No. (%)
Alive	81 (90)
Death	
Eisenmenger's syndrome	3 (3.3)
Cardiomyopathy and severe heart failure	3 (2.96)
Severe aortic aneurysm	2 (2.2)
Pulmonary edema	1 (1.9)

was dyspnea (28.1%) and cardiac palpation (32.7%), respectively and the lowest one was preeclampsia (1.1%) with cardiac disease (Table 2).

Discussion

During the period of the study, out of 90 pregnant women under study, 20 had heart failure (18 cases per thousand).

The mean age of the women in the study was 28 ± 9.5 , which is acceptable with respect to the increased age of marriage, on the one hand and the high number of pregnancies and abortions, on the other hand. The most common cause of hospitalization in the women was dyspnea, cardiac palpitations, and high blood pressure, which the most common cause in the study by Dadgar and Porjavad was dyspnea during exercise (13). Among the mothers with medical histories, 24.3% reported cardiac valvular problems, 18% a history of heart failure, and 11.7% a history of high blood pressure. In the study by Dadgar and Porjavad, the highest frequency of referral to obstetrics clinics by the pregnant women was 13.81% (13).

In this study, 96% of women were treated with angiography and medications and only 4% were under the care, due to risk symptoms. In the study by Shahgheibi and Naghshbandi, the prevalence of heart disease in pregnant women was 1.6% (14). In this study, mitral regurgitation had the highest prevalence of heart disease. Shahgheibi and Naghshbandi reported that the most common type of heart disease in mothers was mitral stenosis (MS) (22%) (14). Dadgar and Porjavad highlighted that the rheumatic heart disease was the most common cause of heart disease (96.8%) (13). Balci et al reported that cardiovascular events in mothers occurred in 10.2% of the pregnancies (15).

In a study conducted in England in 2002, mitral valve prolapse (MVP) was identified as the most common heart disease, which its common symptom is heart palpitations during pregnancy, and the patients have been treated with Inderal (16). Rheumatic valvular stenosis is still considered as the most common heart disease in the pregnant women in many countries, which is manifested as mitral stenosis in 75% of the cases (17). Therefore, heart rheumatism has been identified as one of the most common causes of valvular heart disease. Wang et al found that the prevalence of heart rheumatism is equal to 8/1000 (18). Rheumatic heart disease is the most common cause of the existing valvular diseases in females in our country. MVP is often well-tolerated with treatment (19). Congenital heart disease is the most common cause of heart damages in the pregnant women. In the absence of heart disease, the structural basis of cardiac arrhythmias is rare during pregnancy, usually not requiring any medication (20,21). Diagnosing and treatment of heart disease in a timely manner is highly critical during pregnancy. Valvular stenoses are not much well-tolerated than [heart] failures in the pregnancy (22).

Conclusion

Precise understanding and evaluation of mothers with heart disease are of particular importance. Due to functional and morphological variations of heart disease, it is difficult to predict its complications. Therefore, any complication in pregnant women during pregnancy should be taken into account seriously. Physicians and

nurses are well aware that females with heart diseases will face high-risk pregnancies, but accurate determination of the quantity and quality of these risks is associated with difficulties for mothers and babies, and this indicates the requirement for a close control and monitoring of pregnancy in mothers with heart disease

Ethical Issues

The local ethics committee approved the study.

Conflict of Interests

Authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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