

# Pregnancy outcomes in women affected by fetal alpha-thalassemia: a case control study

Jiangheng Li<sup>1</sup>, Jingli Yan<sup>2</sup>, Yongquan Huang<sup>2</sup>, Jinlu Wei<sup>2</sup>, Bingyan Xie<sup>2</sup>, Wu Jiang<sup>1</sup>, and Maoling Zhu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Affiliated Nanning Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Guangxi Medical University

<sup>2</sup>Affiliation not available

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## Abstract

**Objective:** To evaluate the associations between fetal  $\alpha$ -thalassemia and risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. **Design:** Case control study. **Setting:** Forty-two hospitals in Nanning, China. **Participants:** Pregnant women >20 weeks of gestation. **Methods:** Multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to explore associations between fetal  $\alpha$ -thalassemia and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Receiver operating characteristic curve analyses were used to assess the use of selected factors in predicting low Apgar scores. **Main Outcome and Measure:** Pregnancy outcomes of thalassemic women whose fetuses had non-thalassemia,  $\alpha$ -thalassemia trait or HbH disease. **Results:** With thalassemic women whose fetuses were normal as the reference, fetuses in the HbH disease group showed a higher increase in the odds of Apgar scores being <7 at 1 minute (4.74% vs 1.57%) and 5 minutes (2.84% vs 0.67%). With non-thalassemic women as the reference, this trend was more obvious; whereas the normal fetal group was more likely to be diagnosed with postpartum hemorrhage. Combining fetal HbH disease and gestational age reflected medium accuracy in Apgar predictions. **Conclusions:** Fetal HbH disease was associated with a higher risk of low Apgar scores. Thalassemic women with normal fetuses may also have an increased risk of postpartum hemorrhage, and should be monitored accordingly. **Funding:** The Key Research and Development Programs of Nanning, China (No. 20183038 and No. 20193097). **Keywords:** Fetal alpha-thalassemia; Low Apgar scores; Postpartum hemorrhage. **Tweetable abstract:** This study shows that fetal HbH disease may increase the risk of low Apgar scores, and that thalassemic women with normal fetuses are prone to postpartum hemorrhage.

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