Michael Tchirikov*, Gauri Bapayeva, Zhaxybay Sh. Zhumadilov, Yasmina Dridi, Ralf Harnisch and Angelika Herrmann

Treatment of PPROM with anhydramnion in humans: first experience with different amniotic fluid substitutes for continuous amnioinfusion through a subcutaneously implanted port system

Abstract

Objective: This study aims to treat patients with preterm premature rupture of the membranes (PPROM) and anhydramnion using continuous amnioinfusion through a subcutaneously implanted port system.

Methods: An amniotic fluid replacement port system was implanted in seven patients with PPROM and anhydramnion starting at the 20th week of gestation (range, 14–26 weeks) for long-term amnioinfusion. Saline solutions (2 L/day; Jonosteril®, Sterofundin®, isotonic NaCl 0.9% solution, lactated Ringer's solution) and a hypotonic aqueous composition with reduced chloride content similar to the electrolyte concentration of human amniotic fluid were used for the continuous amnioinfusion.

Results: The mean duration of the PPROM delivery interval continued for 49 days (range, 9–69 days), with 3 weeks of amnioinfusion via the port system (range, 4–49). The newborns showed no signs of lung hypoplasia.

Conclusion: Long-term lavage of the amniotic cavity via a subcutaneously implanted port system in patients with PPROM and anhydramnion may help prolong the pregnancy and avoid fetal lung hypoplasia. A hypotonic aqueous composition with reduced chloride content similar to human amniotic fluid can be safely used for amnioinfusion. Prospective randomized studies are ongoing.

Keywords: Amniotic fluid substitute; amnioinfusion; anhydramnion; port system; PPROM.

Introduction

Preterm premature rupture of the membranes (PPROM) is a complication in about 3–5% of all pregnancies and accounts for 45% of preterm deliveries [1, 10, 11]. Mercer et al. [16] reported that ~76% of patients with PPROM delivered within 1 week. The use of antibiotic therapy reduced the number of patients delivering within 1 week to 62%. Early anhydramnion/oligohydramnion, in addition to preterm birth, worsens neonatal outcome because it leads to pulmonary hypoplasia, infection, and restrictive joint deformities [18]. PPROM-induced chorioamnionitis negatively affects neonatal prognosis. With the occurrence of pulmonary hypoplasia, the risk of perinatal mortality increases to 80% [17]. PPROM may also lead to abnormal neurological outcomes [6, 15]. The standard treatment for PPROM in the second trimester is the administration of broad-spectrum antibiotics and antenatal corticosteroids to the mother in order to reduce the risk of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in the newborn [16, 17].

Amnioinfusion was first described as a method of preventing or relieving umbilical cord compression during labor [19]. Tranquilli et al. [23] demonstrated in a prospective randomized study that serial transabdominal amnioinfusion significantly prolonged the PPROM-to-delivery period and improved neonatal outcome. Unfortunately, the use of repetitive transabdominal amnioinfusions for the treatment of PPROM showed only a minimal benefit as measured by fluid loss within 6 h [5].
We developed a subcutaneously implanted amniotic fluid replacement port (AFR port) system for long-term amnioinfusion and have successfully implemented its use since 2009 in women with PPROM and anhydramnion [22]. After successfully resolving the technical complications stemming from the dislocation of the intrauterine port catheter (Figure 1), we encountered the additional problem of the long-term effect of the utilized fluid on the fetus (and its intrauterine programming) and on the mother. We have not found any report of a total substitution of amniotic fluid with another solution for an extended period in humans. For example, in the amnioinfusion studies described above, a 250-mL isotonic NaCl solution was administered weekly by amniocentesis [23]. With an expected fetal urine production of 300 mL/kg fetal weight/day [3], combined with leaking due to the PPROM syndrome, the influence of the isotonic saline solution to the fetus continued after the amnioinfusion for only a very short period, which was assumed to be a few hours. A similar situation may be expected after sporadic amnioinfusion, for example, during fetal surgery. The utilized saline solution may be swallowed by the fetus and mixed with its urine and pulmonary fluid within a few hours.

In our case, after the administration of 2000 mL of the solution into the amniotic cavity, although this fluid may also be swallowed by the fetus throughout the delivery, only very little is likely to be mixed with the fetal urine and pulmonary fluid due to the immediate loss of fluid in severe PPROM. Thus, in 2011, we improved the infused saline solution and made it more similar to human amniotic fluid. In this article, we describe our experience with long-term amnioinfusion through a subcutaneously implanted AFR port system for the treatment of PPROM in humans using different saline solutions and a hypotonic aqueous composition with a reduced chloride content similar to the electrolyte concentration of human amniotic fluid [2, 12].

Materials and methods

The AFR port system was implanted in 7 patients with PPROM starting at the 21st week of gestation (range, 14–26 weeks) for long-term amnioinfusion.

The inclusion criteria were classic PPROM syndrome with anhydramnion in early gestation with a massive loss of amniotic fluid, no sign of a chorioamnionitis, absence of fetal malformation, and normal fetal karyotype. The port implantation protocol was approved by the institutional review board. All procedures were conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent was obtained from each of the women before intervention.

The AFR port was implanted subcutaneously for long-term saline infusion (100 mL/h) into the amniotic cavity (Figure 1). The first AFR port system was developed in cooperation with Norfolk Medical, USA. We have previously reported problems with the catheter of the port systems [23]. Because of the dislocation of the port catheter in the first 4 patients, a new catheter (PakuMed GmbH, Essen, Germany) for the AFR port system was developed (Figure 2).

The patients were given Magneven® 2 g i.v. (Fresenius Kabi GmbH, Bad Homburg, Germany) and an indomethacin suppository 100 mg p.r. twice per day. Under local anesthesia with 10 mL non-adrenalized 1% Xylocaine, an amnioinfusion with ca. 300 mL saline solution was performed with a 22-gauge needle under ultrasound guidance (Philip IU22; Philips Medical, Hamburg, Germany). A small skin incision was performed with a scalpel under local anesthesia with 20 mL non-adrenalized 1% Xylocaine, and a subcutaneous pouch for the port capsule was prepared using a pair of scissors.

The amniotic cavity was punctured with an 18-gauge needle (Echotip® Disposable Trocar Needle; COOK Medical, Spencer, IN, USA) under ultrasound control through the prepared pouch (Figure 3). The catheter was inserted through the needle into the amniotic cavity with a removable 1-French stylette. The thin stylette was pulled out, and the catheter was shortened. The port capsule was connected with the catheter and flushed with the saline solution or prepared amniotic fluid substitute. The port was then inserted into the prepared pouch (Figure 3), where it was fixed with 3-0 Vicryl stitches to the subcutaneous fat tissue, and the skin was closed with Monocryl 4-0 (ETHICON, Cincinnati, OH, USA). The saline solutions Jonosteril®, n=2 (from Fresenius Kabi GmbH), Sterofundin®, n=1; isotonic NaCl 0.9% solution, n=1 (both from B. Braun AG, Melsungen, Germany), lactated Ringer’s solution, n=1 (Baxter, Germany) and later a hypotonic aqueous composition with reduced chloride content resembling the electrolyte concentration of human amniotic fluid [based on mean values of amniotic fluid analysis, n=5, during the 22nd to the 30th weeks of gestation, University of Mainz, Germany, and published data [3, 12–14]; Na, 143.8 mmol/L; K, 3.9 mmol/L; Ca, 1.9 mmol/L; Mg, 0.57 mmol/L; Cl− 109.5 mmol/L; P, 3.3 mg/dL; lactate, 9.1 mmol/L; citrate, 66.5 mg/dL; HCO3, 16.9 mmol/L; Cu, 16 μg/dL; Se, <13.3 μg/dL; Zn, 10–24 μg/dL; pH, 8.35, osmolality, <271, n=2 (Halle UKH, Germany)] was administered.
bromide; Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG, Ingelheim, Germany) was given intravenously at a rate of 4 μg every 3 min for at least 2 days, followed by oral administration of Adalat® Retard (nifedipine; Bayer Vital GmbH, Leverkusen, Germany) 20 mg three times. RDS prophylaxis was performed with 12 μg of betamethasone (Celestan®, Essex Pharma, Munich, Germany) injected intramuscularly, which was repeated 24 h after the first injection. The patients normally received intravenous antibiotics (cefuroxime 2×750 mg and metronidazole 2×500 mg; Fresenius Kabi GmbH) for at least 10 days. In some cases, the therapy was corrected according to the recommendations of the physicians from the Microbiology Department based on culture results (e.g., erythromycin, in case of chlamydia or mycoplasma infections; see Table 1).

**Results**

We successfully implanted the port system in all patients without any complications. Before the port implantation we performed the amniocentesis with an amnioinfusion 300–400 ml with 22 gauge needle. The next steps – the implantation of the port catheter under ultrasound control and its connection with the port capsule – were easily performed. In one case, in addition to PPROM, the patient (23+4 weeks of gestation) had severe symmetric intrauterine growth restriction with zero blood flow in the umbilical artery and brain sparing. Unfortunately, she declined karyotyping due to religion reasons. In this case, we used an isotonic NaCl 0.9% solution (B. Braun AG). The patient developed a hypertonic crisis, with a maximum, blood pressure of 210/110 mm Hg, reversed blood flow in the umbilical artery, and zero flow in the ductus venosus.
### Table 1  Patient data and neonatal outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>H1</th>
<th>H2</th>
<th>H3*</th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3*</th>
<th>M4</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age at time of PPROM (weeks)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age at time of port implantation (weeks)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of the amnioinfusion (days)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical cultures</td>
<td>No bacterial growth</td>
<td>Escherichia coli, Mycoplasma, and Ureaplasma</td>
<td>E. coli, Mycoplasma, and Ureaplasma</td>
<td>Gardnerella, Enterococcus, and Chlamydia</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>Klacid+M and E+M</td>
<td>Amoxicillin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>C+M</td>
<td>C+M and E+M</td>
<td>C+M</td>
<td>C+M and E+M</td>
<td>Ceftriaxon+E</td>
<td>Klacid+M and E+M</td>
<td>Amoxicillin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPROM delivery interval (days)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apgar 1 min</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apgar 5 min</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apgar 10 min</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arterial pH</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>7.42</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>7.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetal weight at delivery (g)</td>
<td>2055</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The deceased fetus during the 24th week of gestation weighing 374 g is not included into the final analysis of the neonatal outcome.

*Missed data, suspected genetic disorder.

C+M = cefuroxime 2×750 mg and metronidazole 2×500 mg i.v. (Fresenius Kabi GmbH), E = erythromycin 3×1 g i.v. (Actavis GmbH & Co., Munich-Riem, Germany).

The patients in whom Jonosteril®, Sterofundin®, or lactated Ringer’s solution was used for the continuous amnioinfusion reported significantly increased diuresis. However, without bladder catheterization, we were not able to accurately measure the rate of diuresis, and fluid was continually lost due to the PPROM. After the classic isotonic saline solutions were substituted with the hypotonic amniotic fluid, the problem with increased diuresis was no longer observed.

The mean gestational age of PPROM was 20 weeks. In one case, the patient already exhibited PPROM with an anhydramnion in the 14th week of gestation. The mean gestational age during the AI port implantation was 23 weeks. The catheter of the first port system (Norfolk Medical) was dislocated within 1 week after port implantation in two cases. In no case, the patients accepted a second intervention. In one case, the increased C-reactive protein and leukocytes rapidly normalized after starting the lavage of cavum uteri due to the port system for amnioinfusion. However, 1 week after ceasing amnioinfusion, the patient displayed signs of chorioamnionitis, and the fetus was delivered per cesarean section at 28+1 weeks of gestation (weight 1085 g, pH 7.41, Apgar 5/8/8).

The use of the improved catheter for amnioinfusion with an anchor fixation system (Figure 2; Pakumed GmbH) resolved the problem. Since the use of this approach, no catheter dislocation has occurred.

The mean PPROM-to-delivery interval continued for 49 days, with 3 weeks of amnioinfusion via the port system.
Discussion

The preliminary results of the presented retrospective cohort study demonstrate that the use of continuous amnioinfusion with the subcutaneously implanted port system for the treatment of the PPROM with anhydramnion is a safe alternative to amnioinfusion with repetitive amniocentesis. De Santis et al. [5] demonstrated that repetitive transabdominal amniocenteses for the treatment of PPROM displayed only a minimal benefit in the case of fluid loss within 6 h. In our study, the inclusion criteria for continuous amnioinfusion via a port system were classic PPROM syndrome and anhydramnion in the early gestation with a massive loss of amniotic fluid. Within 1 h, the patients lost the infused fluid. Thus, we directly chose patients with a severe PPROM in which repetitive transabdominal amniocenteses would not work. However, the mean duration of the PPROM-to-delivery interval (56 days; range, 24–77 days) was more than twice as long (69 vs. 21 days) as that in the randomized trial published by Tranquilli et al. [23] using repetitive transabdominal amniocenteses via amniocentesis. The Italian team performed at least one amniocentesis weekly with 250 mL NaCl solution via repetitive amniocentesis. They reported the increase in the duration of the PPROM-to-delivery interval from 8 to 21 days. Porat et al. [24] analyzed four observational studies and three randomized controlled trials with transabdominal amniocentesis for PPROM. The PPROM-to-delivery interval was 14.4 days (range, 8.2–20.6 days) in the observational studies and 11.41 days (range, 3.4–26.2 days) in the randomized trials. The infused volumes range in these studies from 140 to 350 mL per infusion [24]. The prolongation of the PPROM-to-delivery interval to 49 days in our study could be explained by the 2000- to 2400-mL/day continuous sufficient lavage of the amniotic cavity with saline solutions or, more recently, a hypotonic amniotic fluid substitute. This approach appears to be able to flush out the infected agents, e.g., bacteria, as well as cytokines from the cavum uteri.

The first catheter was dislocated from the cavum uteri because there was no fixation system. The newly developed catheter with an anchor fixation at the distal end solved this problem. Since the use of the anchor fixation, no catheter dislocation occurred.

We were faced with the problem of the long-term effect of the used fluid on the mother. The patients reported significantly increased diuresis when saline solutions, including Sterofundin* (B. Braun AG), Jonosteril* (Fresenius Kabi GmbH), or lactated Ringer’s solution (Baxter, Germany), were used for the continuous amnioinfusion. One patient developed a hypertonic crisis, with a blood pressure of 210/110 mm Hg, under continuous amnioinfusion with isotonic NaCl 0.9% solution (B. Braun AG).

Although both fluids will likely be swallowed by the fetus, in contrast to physiological hypotonic amniotic fluid, the elevated concentration of Na+ and Cl– in the infused iso-osmotic normotonic solutions likely leads to increased plasma saline concentration in the fetus, which will be normalized due to placental transfer to the mother and then extracted by the mother’s kidneys. Hypervolemia can trigger another pathway that provokes a significant increase in atrial natriuretic peptide, human brain natriuretic peptide, and endothelin 1 production and a decrease in vasopressin concentration. These substances could pass through the placenta to the mother and in turn increase urine production. Gilbert and Brace [7] found that fetal swallowing of isotonic saline solution leads to an increase in renal electrolyte excretion and fetal blood volume. However, the authors did not observe any significant deviations in maternal parameters.

Shields et al. [21] investigated the fetal electrolyte and acid-base responses to amnioinfusion with lactated Ringer’s and normal saline solution in fetal sheep at the end of gestation. Continuous amnioinfusion with saline solution significantly increased fetal plasma Na+ and Cl– concentrations. The use of lactated Ringer’s solution also led to an increase in Na+ plasma concentration in fetal sheep.

We tried to measure the rate of diuresis, but we were unable to perform an accurate measurement without the bladder catheterization of the women, and there was also continuous fluid loss because of the PPROM. After the isotonic saline solutions were substituted with the hypotonic solution with reduced chloride, which is more closely related to the electrolyte concentration of the human amniotic fluid, the problem with increased diuresis was no longer observed.

Normally, the amniotic fluid contains nutrients and growth factors that facilitate fetal growth and provide mechanical cushioning and antimicrobial effectors that protect the fetus and allow assessment of fetal maturity and disease [25]. According to Gilbert and Brace [7], the production of the amniotic fluid is predominantly accomplished by the excretion of fetal urine (~300 mL/kg fetal weight/day or 600–1200 mL/day near term) and the secretion of oral, nasal, tracheal, and pulmonary fluids (~60–100 mL/kg fetal weight/day). The fetus swallows ~200–250 mL/kg fetal weight/day, and a significant intramembranous pathway transfers fluids and solutes from the amniotic cavity to the fetal circulation across the amniotic membranes [8]. In the second half of pregnancy, there is a decrease in sodium and chloride concentrations,
an increase in urea and creatinine concentrations, and an overall decrease in amniotic fluid osmolality.

We assume that the intrauterine infusion of classical saline solutions can result in an increase in fetal electrolyte concentration, which, during the long period of fetal development, could change the fetal programming and, in the worst case, irreversibly damage fetal organs, including the kidney, skin, eyes, and the bronchial-pulmonary system. It could be speculated that epigenetic changes such as altered DNA methylation would lead to an increase in the incidence of chronic diseases such as arterial hypertension, asthma, and skin eczema. Mulvihill et al. [20] demonstrated that animals receiving amnioinfusion with lactated Ringer’s solution exhibited poor gut development, whereas those infused with bovine amniotic fluid showed more normal gut maturation.

We prepared a hypotonic aqueous composition with reduced chloride content, which is similar to the electrolyte concentration of human amniotic fluid [2, 12], to prevent the occurrence of the medical complications described above and to avoid any possible claims in the future. We are currently working to improve the composition of the amniotic fluid substitute. The amniotic fluid substitute was prepared without glucose or proteins to avoid any substances that could increase the risk of bacterial infection in the amniotic cavity of the PPROM patients. Urea could not be used due to the instability of the solution, and we are still working to address this problem. We also did not use a surfactant [4, 9] in the amniotic fluid substitute because of financial constraints. However, because surfactant is present in the amniotic fluid, its use in amnioinfusion may increase the maturation process of the fetal lungs and improve neonatal outcome. A prospective randomized international study is ongoing.

Acknowledgments: We express our gratitude to Prof. Dr. Steven A. Johnsen, Institut für Tumorbioleologie, University Hamburg-Eppendorf, for his support.

Received December 21, 2012. Accepted May 13, 2013. Previously published online June 11, 2013.

References


The authors stated that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.