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Certainty of evidence	Very low	<p>The evidence identified for this PICO are observational data only. These studies are prone to selection bias because generally only patients with an indeterminate ultrasound examination or at very high risk of placenta accreta spectrum undergo MRI. Prevalence of PAS within study samples was reported to be as high as 75% indicating a highly selected population.</p> <p>Included systematic reviews are of high quality on the AMSTAR checklist.</p>

Domain	Summary of judgement	Comment
Values and preferences	Substantial variability is expected or uncertain	Women are likely to value the greatest diagnostic clarity of PAS in pregnancy and operative planning.







## Clinical Question 2- Treatment and care

### PICO (4.2.1)

Population: Pregnant women with suspected or confirmed PAS

Intervention: Planning for delivery, including PA protocol (i.e. optimise Hb, appropriate setting including surgical team (urologists, interventional radiology etc), MTP/MBT protocol in place, patient consented for hysterectomy and transfusion is required)

Comparator: No protocol present

Outcome Timeframe	Study results and measurements	Absolute effect estimates		Certainty of the Evidence (Quality of evidence)	Plain language summary
		No protocol present	Protocol present		
Maternal morbidity - MDT protocol driven management vs standard care -					







### Clinical Question 3- Surgical planning

Population: Pregnant women with suspected or confirmed PAS

Intervention: Planned delivery of the baby and placenta with conservation of the uterus

Comparator: Delivery of the baby through an incision away from the placenta, followed by a hysterectomy if the placenta does not spontaneously separate

Outcome Timeframe	Study results and measurements	Absolute effect estimates		Certainty of the Evidence (Quality of evidence)	Plain language summary
		Caesarean hysterectomy	Conservative management		
Total estimated blood loss >3000mL up to 6 months after delivery - leaving placenta in situ vs primary caesarean hysterectomy - PACCRETA cohort (Sentilhes et al 2022)	Relative risk: 0.27 (CI 95% 0.15 - 0.47) Based on data from 148 participants in 1 studies	<b>458</b> per 1000	<b>107</b> per 1000	<b>Very low</b> <del>150% 95% CI 148-152 (10) 2.101434</del>	

















## Evidence to Decision

### Benefits and harms

A systematic review of endovascular interventional modalities (including balloon occlusion of the









