

100. Maher MA, Abdelaziz A. Comparison between two management protocols for postpartum hemorrhage during cesarean section in placenta previa: Balloon protocol versus non-balloon protocol. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 2017;43:447–55.
101. Soyama H, Miyamoto M, Sasa H, Ishibashi H, Yoshida M, Nakatsuka M, et al. Effect of routine rapid insertion of Bakri balloon tamponade on reducing hemorrhage from placenta previa during and after cesarean section. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2017;296:469–74.
102. Uygur D, Altun Ensari T, Ozgu-Erdinc AS, Dede H, Erkaya S, Danisman AN. Successful use of BT-Cath[®] balloon tamponade in the management of postpartum haemorrhage due to placenta previa. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2014;181:223–8.
103. Ishii T, Sawada K, Koyama S, Isobe A, Wakabayashi A, Takiuchi T, et al. Balloon tamponade during cesarean section is useful for severe post-partum hemorrhage due to placenta previa. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 2012;38:102–7.
104. B-Lynch C, Coker A, Lawal AH, Abu J, Cowen MJ. The B-Lynch surgical technique for the control of massive postpartum haemorrhage: an alternative to hysterectomy? Five cases reported. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1997;104:372–5.
105. Yoong W, Ridout A, Memtsa M, Stavroulis A, Aref-Adib M, Ramsay-Marcelle Z, et al. Application of uterine compression suture in association with intrauterine balloon tamponade ('uterine sandwich') for postpartum hemorrhage. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2012;91:147–51.
106. Inoue S, Masuyama H, Hiramatsu Y; Multi-Institutional Study Group of Transarterial Embolization for Massive Obstetric Haemorrhage in Chugoku & Shikoku Area Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Efficacy of transarterial embolisation in the management of post-partum haemorrhage and its impact on subsequent pregnancies. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2014;54: 541–5.
107. Broekman EA, Versteeg H, Vos LD, Dijksterhuis MG, Papatsonis DN. Temporary balloon occlusion of the internal iliac arteries to prevent massive hemorrhage during cesarean delivery among patients with placenta previa. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2015;128:118–21.
108. Sentilhes L, Gromez A, Clavier E, Resch B, Verspyck E, Marpeau L. Fertility and pregnancy following pelvic arterial embolisation for postpartum haemorrhage. *BJOG* 2010;117:84–93.
109. Doumouchtsis SK, Nikolopoulos K, Talaoulikar V, Krishna A, Arulkumaran S. Menstrual and fertility outcomes following the surgical management of postpartum haemorrhage: a systematic review. *BJOG* 2014;121:382–8.
110. Soro MP, Denys A, de Rham M, Baud D. Short and long term adverse outcomes after arterial embolisation for the treatment of postpartum haemorrhage: a systematic review. *Eur Radiol* 2017;27:749–62.
111. Wu S, Kocherginsky M, Hibbard JU. Abnormal placentation: twenty-year analysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2005;192:1458–61.
112. Silver RM, Landon MB, Rouse DJ, Leveno KJ, Spong CY, Thom EA, et al.; National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network. Maternal morbidity associated with multiple repeat cesarean deliveries. *Obstet Gynecol* 2006;107:1226–32.
113. Fitzpatrick KE, Sellers S, Spark P, Kurinczuk JJ, Brocklehurst P, Knight M. Incidence and risk factors for placenta accreta/increta/percreta in the UK: a national case-control study. *PLoS One* 2012;7:e52893.
114. Morlando M, Sarno L, Napolitano R, Capone A, Tessitore G, Maruotti GM, et al. Placenta accreta: incidence and risk factors in an area with a particularly high rate of cesarean section. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:457–60.
115. Cook JR, Jarvis S, Knight M, Dhanjal MK. Multiple repeat caesarean section in the UK: incidence and consequences to mother and child. A national, prospective, cohort study. *BJOG* 2013;120:85–91.
116. Higgins MF, Monteith C, Foley M, O'Herlihy C. Real increasing incidence of hysterectomy for placenta accreta following previous caesarean section. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol* 2013;171:54–6.
117. Eshkoli T, Weintraub AY, Sergienko R, Sheiner E. Placenta accreta: risk factors, perinatal outcomes, and consequences for subsequent births. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2013;208:219.e1–7.
118. Kamara M, Henderson JJ, Doherty DA, Dickinson JE, Pennell CE. The risk of placenta accreta following primary elective caesarean delivery: a case-control study. *BJOG* 2013;120:879–86.
119. Creanga AA, Bateman BT, Butwick AJ, Raleigh L, Maeda A, Kuklina E, et al. Morbidity associated with cesarean delivery in the United States: is placenta accreta an increasingly important contributor? *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;213:384.e1–11.
120. Thurn L, Lindqvist PG, Jakobsson M, Colmorn LB, Klungsoyr K, Bjarnadóttir RI, et al. Abnormally invasive placenta-prevalence, risk factors and antenatal suspicion: results from a large population-based pregnancy cohort study in the Nordic countries. *BJOG* 2016;123:1348–55.
121. Farquhar CM, Li Z, Lensen S, McLintock C, Pollock W, Peek MJ, et al. Incidence, risk factors and perinatal outcomes for placenta accreta in Australia and New Zealand: a case-control study. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e017713.
122. Balayla J, Bondarenko HD. Placenta accreta and the risk of adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes. *J Perinat Med* 2013;41:141–9.
123. Esh-Broder E, Ariel I, Abas-Bashir N, Bdolah Y, Celnikier DH. Placenta accreta is associated with IVF pregnancies: a retrospective chart review. *BJOG* 2011;118:1084–9.
124. Ishihara O, Araki R, Kuwahara A, Itakura A, Saito H, Adamson GD. Impact of frozen-thawed single-blastocyst transfer on maternal and neonatal outcome: an analysis of 277,042 single-embryo transfer cycles from 2008 to 2010 in Japan. *Fertil Steril* 2014;101:128–33.
125. Kaser DJ, Melamed A, Bormann CL, Myers DE, Missmer SA, Walsh BW, et al. Cryopreserved embryo transfer is an independent risk factor for placenta accreta. *Fertil Steril* 2015;103:1176–84 e2.
126. Ben Nagi J, Ofili-Yebovi D, Marsh M, Jurkovic D. First-trimester cesarean scar pregnancy evolving into placenta previa/accreta at term. *J Ultrasound Med* 2005;24:1569–73.
127. Zosmer N, Fuller J, Shaikh H, Johns J, Ross JA. Natural history of early first-trimester pregnancies implanted in Cesarean scars. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2015;46:367–75.
128. Timor-Tritsch IE, Monteagudo A, Cali G, Palacios-Jaraquemada JM, Maymon R, Arslan AA, et al. Cesarean scar pregnancy and early placenta accreta share common histology. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2014;43:383–95.
129. Jurkovic D, Knez J, Appiah A, Farahani L, Mavrelos D, Ross JA. Surgical treatment of Cesarean scar pregnancy: efficacy and safety of ultrasound-guided suction curettage. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2016;47:511–7.
130. Cali G, Forlani F, Timor-Tritsch IE, Palacios-Jaraquemada J, Minneci G, D'Antonio F. Natural history of Cesarean scar pregnancy on prenatal ultrasound: the crossover sign. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2017;50:100–4.
131. Wright JD, Pri-Paz S, Herzog TJ, Shah M, Bonanno C, Lewin SN, et al. Predictors of massive blood loss in women with placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2011;205:38.e1–6.

132. Tikkanen M, Paavonen J, Loukovaara M, Stefanovic V. Antenatal diagnosis of placenta accreta leads to reduced blood loss. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2011;90:1140–6.
133. Chantraine F, Braun T, Gonser M, Henrich W, Tutschek B. Prenatal diagnosis of abnormally invasive placenta reduces maternal peripartum hemorrhage and morbidity. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:439–44.
134. Hall T, Wax JR, Lucas FL, Cartin A, Jones M, Pinette MG. Prenatal sonographic diagnosis of placenta accreta: Impact on maternal and neonatal outcomes. *J Clin Ultrasound* 2014;42:449–55.
135. Silver RM, Fox KA, Barton JR, Abuhamad AZ, Simhan H, Huls CK, et al. Center of excellence for placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;212:561–8.
136. Bailit JL, Grobman WA, Rice MM, Reddy UM, Wapner RJ, Varner MW, et al.; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units (MFMU) Network. Morbidly adherent placenta treatments and outcomes. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015;125:683–9.
137. Bowman ZS, Eller AG, Kennedy AM, Richards DS, Winter TC 3rd, Woodward PJ, et al. Accuracy of ultrasound for the prediction of placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2014;211:177.e1–7.
138. Smulian JC, Pascual AL, Hesham H, Qureshey E, Bijoy Thomas M, Depuy AM, et al. Invasive placental disease: the impact of a multi-disciplinary team approach to management. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2017;30:1423–7.
139. Cali G, Giambanco L, Puccio G, Forlani F. Morbidly adherent placenta: evaluation of ultrasound diagnostic criteria and differentiation of placenta accreta from percreta. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2013;41:406–12.
140. Collins SL, Ashcroft A, Braun T, Calda P, Langhoff-Ross J, Morel O, et al.; European Working Group on Abnormally Invasive Placenta (EW-AIP). Proposal for standardized ultrasound descriptors of abnormally invasive placenta (AIP). *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2016;47:271–5.
141. Alfirevic Z, Tang AW, Collins SL, Robson SC, Palacios-Jaraquemada J; Ad-hoc International AIP Expert Group. Pro forma for ultrasound reporting in suspected abnormally invasive placenta (AIP): an international consensus. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2016;47:276–8.
142. D'Antonio F, Iacovella C, Bhide A. Prenatal identification of invasive placentation using ultrasound: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2013;42:509–17.
143. Jauniaux E, Bhide A. Prenatal ultrasound diagnosis and outcome of placenta previa accreta after cesarean delivery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2017;217:27–36.
144. Chantraine F, Nisolle M, Petit P, Schaaps JP, Foidart JM. Individual decisions in placenta increta and percreta: a case series. *J Perinat Med* 2012;40:265–70.
145. Palacios-Jaraquemada JM, Bruno CH, Martín E. MRI in the diagnosis and surgical management of abnormal placentation. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:392–7.
146. Rahaim NS, Whitby EH. The MRI features of placental adhesion disorder and their diagnostic significance: systematic review. *Clin Radiol* 2015;70:917–25.
147. Meng X, Xie L, Song W. Comparing the diagnostic value of ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging for placenta accreta: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 2013;39:1958–65.
148. D'Antonio F, Iacovella C, Palacios-Jaraquemada J, Bruno CH, Manzoli L, Bhide A. Prenatal identification of invasive placentation using magnetic resonance imaging: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2014;44:8–16.
149. Millischer AE, Salomon LJ, Porcher R, Brasseur-Daudruy M, Gourdiér AL, Hornoy P, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging for abnormally invasive placenta: the added value of intravenous gadolinium injection. *BJOG* 2017;124:88–95.
150. Hornemann A, Bohlmann MK, Diedrich K, Kavallaris A, Kehl S, Kelling K, et al. Spontaneous uterine rupture at the 21st week of gestation caused by placenta percreta. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011;284:875–8.
151. Dew L, Harris S, Yost N, Magee K, dePrisco G. Second trimester placenta percreta presenting as acute abdomen. *Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent)* 2015;28:38–40.
152. Sun JN, Zhang BL, Yu HY, Zhang Q. Spontaneous uterine rupture due to placenta percreta during pregnancy. *Am J Emerg Med* 2016;34:1918.e1–3.
153. Abbas F, Talati J, Wasti S, Akram S, Ghaffar S, Qureshi R. Placenta percreta with bladder invasion as a cause of life threatening hemorrhage. *J Urol* 2000;164:1270–4.
154. Wagaskar VG, Daga SO, Patwardhan SK. Placenta percreta presenting with delayed haematuria. *J Clin Diagn Res* 2015;9:PD01–2.
155. Brown JV 3rd, Epstein HD, Laflamme LA, Goldstein BH. First-trimester placenta percreta with urinary bladder invasion. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2016;132:102–3.
156. Vinograd A, Wainstock T, Mazor M, Beer-Weisel R, Klaitman V, Dukler D, et al. Placenta accreta is an independent risk factor for late pre-term birth and perinatal mortality. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2015;28:1381–7.
157. Mehrabadi A, Hutcheon JA, Liu S, Bartholomew S, Kramer MS, Liston RM, et al.; Maternal Health Study Group of Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System (Public Health Agency of Canada). Contribution of placenta accreta to the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage and severe postpartum hemorrhage. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015;125:814–21.
158. Jolley JA, Nageotte MP, Wing DA, Shrivastava VK. Management of placenta accreta: a survey of Maternal-Fetal Medicine practitioners. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2012;25:756–60.
159. Esakoff TF, Handler SJ, Granados JM, Caughey AB. PAMUS: placenta accreta management across the United States. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2012;25:761–5.
160. Wright JD, Silver RM, Bonanno C, Gaddipati S, Lu YS, Simpson LL, et al. Practice patterns and knowledge of obstetricians and gynecologists regarding placenta accreta. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2013;26:1602–9.
161. Cal M, Ayres-de-Campos D, Jauniaux E. International survey of practices used in the diagnosis and management of placenta accreta spectrum disorders. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2018;140:307–11.
162. Eller AG, Bennett MA, Sharshiner M, Masheter C, Soisson AP, Dodson M, et al. Maternal morbidity in cases of placenta accreta managed by a multidisciplinary care team compared with standard obstetric care. *Obstet Gynecol* 2011;117:331–7.
163. Al-Khan A, Gupta V, Illsley NP, Mannion C, Koenig C, Bogomol A, et al. Maternal and fetal outcomes in placenta accreta after institution of team-managed care. *Reprod Sci* 2014;21:761–71.
164. Publications Committee, Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Belfort MA. Placenta accreta. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2010;203:430–9.
165. Committee on Obstetric Practice. Committee opinion no. 529: placenta accreta. *Obstet Gynecol* 2012;120:207–11.
166. Belfort MA. Indicated preterm birth for placenta accreta. *Semin Perinatol* 2011;35:252–6.
167. Robinson BK, Grobman WA. Effectiveness of timing strategies for delivery of individuals with placenta previa and accreta. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;116:835–42.


168. Seet EL, Kay HH, Wu S, Terplan M. Placenta accreta: depth of invasion and neonatal outcomes. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2012;25:2042–5.
169. Rac MW, Wells CE, Twickler DM, Moschos E, McIntire DD, Dashe JS. Placenta accreta and vaginal bleeding according to gestational age at delivery. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015;125: 808–13.
170. Perlman NC, Little SE, Thomas A, Cantonwine DE, Carusi DA. Patient selection for later delivery timing with suspected previa-accreta. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2017;96:1021–8.
171. Green L, Knight M, Seeney FM, Hopkinson C, Collins PW, Collis RE, et al. The epidemiology and outcomes of women with postpartum haemorrhage requiring massive transfusion with eight or more units of red cells: a national cross-sectional study. *BJOG* 2016;123:2164–70.
172. Brookfield KF, Goodnough LT, Lyell DJ, Butwick AJ. Perioperative and transfusion outcomes in women undergoing cesarean hysterectomy for abnormal placentation. *Transfusion* 2014;54:1530–6.
173. Paterson-Brown S, Singh C. Developing a care bundle for the management of suspected placenta accreta. *The Obstetrician & Gynaecologist* 2010;12:21–7.
174. Knight M, Tuffnell D, Kenyon S, Shakespeare J, Gray R, Kurinczuk JJ, editors on behalf of MBRRACE-UK. *Saving Lives, Improving Mothers' Care. Surveillance of Maternal Deaths in the UK 2011-13 and Lessons Learned to Inform Maternity Care from the UK and Ireland Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths and Morbidity 2009-13*. Oxford: National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, University of Oxford; 2015.
175. Paterson-Brown S, Bamber J, on behalf of the MBRRACE-UK haemorrhage chapter writing group. Prevention and treatment of haemorrhage. In Knight M, Kenyon S, Brocklehurst P, Neilson J, Shakespeare J, Kurinczuk JJ editors, on behalf of MBRRACE-UK. *Saving Lives, Improving Mothers' Care - Lessons Learned to Inform Future Maternity Care from the UK and Ireland Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths and Morbidity 2009-12*. Oxford: National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, University of Oxford; 2014.
176. Brennan DJ, Schulze B, Chetty N, Crandon A, Petersen SG, Gardener G, et al. Surgical management of abnormally invasive placenta: a retrospective cohort study demonstrating the benefits of a standardized operative approach. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2015;94:1380–6.
177. Eller AG, Porter TF, Soisson P, Silver RM. Optimal management strategies for placenta accreta. *BJOG* 2009;116:648–54.
178. Hudon L, Belfort MA, Broome DR. Diagnosis and management of placenta percreta: a review. *Obstet Gynecol Surv* 1998;53: 509–17.
179. Rossetti D, Vitale SG, Bogani G, Rapisarda AM, Gulino FA, Frigerio L. Usefulness of vessel-sealing devices for peripartum hysterectomy: a retrospective cohort study. *Updates Surg* 2015;67:301–4.
180. Steins Bisschop CN, Schaap TP, Vogelvang TE, Scholten PC. Invasive placentation and uterus preserving treatment modalities: a systematic review. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2011;284:491–502.
181. Mei J, Wang Y, Zou B, Hou Y, Ma T, Chen M, et al. Systematic review of uterus-preserving treatment modalities for abnormally invasive placenta. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 2015;35:777–82.
182. Teixidor Viñas M, Belli AM, Arulkumaran S, Chandraran E. Prevention of postpartum hemorrhage and hysterectomy in patients with morbidly adherent placenta: a cohort study comparing outcomes before and after introduction of the Triple-P procedure. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2015;46:350–5.
183. El Tahan M, Carrillo AP, Moore J, Chandraran E. Predictors of postoperative hospitalisation in women who underwent the Triple-P Procedure for abnormal invasion of the placenta. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 2018;38:71–3.
184. Shazly SA, Badee AY, Ali MK. The use of multiple 8 compression suturing as a novel procedure to preserve fertility in patients with placenta accreta: case series. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* 2012;52:395–9.
185. Huang G, Zhou R, Hu Y. A new suture technique for cesarean delivery complicated by hemorrhage in cases of placenta previa accreta. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2014;124:262–3.
186. Kaplanoglu M, Kaplanoglu DK, Koyuncu O. A different approach to placenta previa accreta: intrauterine gauze compress combined B-Lynch uterine compression suture. *Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol* 2015;42:53–6.
187. El Gelany SA, Abdelraheim AR, Mohammed MM, Gad El-Rab MT, Yousef AM, Ibrahim EM, et al. The cervix as a natural tamponade in postpartum hemorrhage caused by placenta previa and placenta previa accreta: a prospective study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* 2015;15:295.
188. Tam KB, Dozier J, Martin JN Jr. Approaches to reduce urinary tract injury during management of placenta accreta, increta, and percreta: a systematic review. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2012;25:329–34.
189. Grace Tan SE, Jobling TW, Wallace EM, McNeilage LJ, Manolitsas T, Hodges RJ. Surgical management of placenta accreta: a 10-year experience. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:445–50.
190. Woldu SL, Ordonez MA, Devine PC, Wright JD. Urologic considerations of placenta accreta: a contemporary tertiary care institutional experience. *Urol Int* 2014;93:74–9.
191. Norris BL, Everaerts W, Posma E, Murphy DG, Umstad MP, Costello AJ, et al. The urologist's role in multidisciplinary management of placenta percreta. *BJU Int* 2016;117:961–5.
192. Matsubara S, Kuwata T, Usui R, Watanabe T, Izumi A, Ohkuchi A, et al. Important surgical measures and techniques at cesarean hysterectomy for placenta previa accreta. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:372–7.
193. Shabana A, Fawzy M, Refaie W. Conservative management of placenta percreta: a stepwise approach. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2015;291:993–8.
194. Clausen C, Lönn L, Langhoff-Roos J. Management of placenta percreta: a review of published cases. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2014;93:138–43.
195. Sentilhes L, Ambroselli C, Kayem G, Provansal M, Fernandez H, Perrotin F, et al. Maternal outcome after conservative treatment of placenta accreta. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;115:526–34.
196. Fox KA, Shamshirsaz AA, Carusi D, Secord AA, Lee P, Turan OM, et al. Conservative management of morbidly adherent placenta: expert review. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;213:755–60.
197. Lin K, Qin J, Xu K, Hu W, Lin J. Methotrexate management for placenta accreta: a prospective study. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2015;291:1259–64.
198. Legendre G, Zoulovits FJ, Kinn J, Senthiles L, Fernandez H. Conservative management of placenta accreta: hysteroscopic resection of retained tissues. *J Minim Invasive Gynecol* 2014;21:910–3.
199. Mazzone I, Favilli A, Grasso M, Horvath S, Gerli S. Is the cold loop hysteroscopic technique a myometrial sparing treatment for placenta accreta residuals in a puerperal uterus? *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2016;29:1613–6.
200. Bai Y, Luo X, Li Q, Yin N, Fu X, Zhang H, et al. High-intensity focused ultrasound treatment of placenta accreta after vaginal delivery: a preliminary study. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2016;47:492–8.

201. Judy AE, Lyell DJ, Druzin ML, Dorigo O. Disseminated intravascular coagulation complicating the conservative management of placenta percreta. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015;126:1016–8.
202. Teixidor Viñas M, Chandraharan E, Moneta MV, Belli AM. The role of interventional radiology in reducing haemorrhage and hysterectomy following caesarean section for morbidly adherent placenta. *Clin Radiol* 2014;69:e345–51.
203. Bouvier A, Sentilhes L, Thouveny F, Bouet PE, Gillard P, Willoteaux S, et al. Planned caesarean in the interventional radiology cath lab to enable immediate uterine artery embolization for the conservative treatment of placenta accreta. *Clin Radiol* 2012;67:1089–94.
204. Dilauro MD, Dason S, Athreya S. Prophylactic balloon occlusion of internal iliac arteries in women with placenta accreta: literature review and analysis. *Clin Radiol* 2012;67:515–20.
205. Clausen C, Stensballe J, Albrechtsen CK, Hansen MA, Lönn L, Langhoff-Roos J. Balloon occlusion of the internal iliac arteries in the multidisciplinary management of placenta percreta. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2013;92:386–91.
206. D'Souza DL, Kingdom JC, Amsalem H, Becroft JR, Windrim RC, Kachura JR. Conservative management of invasive placenta using combined prophylactic internal iliac artery balloon occlusion and immediate postoperative uterine artery embolization. *Can Assoc Radiol J* 2015;66:179–84.
207. Chou MM, Kung HF, Hwang JI, Chen WC, Tseng JJ. Temporary prophylactic intravascular balloon occlusion of the common iliac arteries before cesarean hysterectomy for controlling operative blood loss in abnormal placentation. *Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol* 2015;54:493–8.
208. Duan XH, Wang YL, Han XW, Chen ZM, Chu QJ, Wang L, et al. Caesarean section combined with temporary aortic balloon occlusion followed by uterine artery embolisation for the management of placenta accreta. *Clin Radiol* 2015;70:932–7.
209. Wei X, Zhang J, Chu Q, Du Y, Xing N, Xu X, et al. Prophylactic abdominal aorta balloon occlusion during caesarean section: a retrospective case series. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2016;27:3–8.
210. Wu Q, Liu Z, Zhao X, Liu C, Wang Y, Chu Q, et al. Outcome of Pregnancies After Balloon Occlusion of the Infrarenal Abdominal Aorta During Caesarean in 230 Patients With Placenta Praevia Accreta. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2016;39:1573–9.
211. Xie L, Wang Y, Luo FY, Man YC, Zhao XL. Prophylactic use of an infrarenal abdominal aorta balloon catheter in pregnancies complicated by placenta accreta. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 2017;37:557–61.
212. Wang YL, Duan XH, Han XW, Wang L, Zhao XL, Chen ZM, et al. Comparison of temporary abdominal aortic occlusion with internal iliac artery occlusion for patients with placenta accreta - a non-randomised prospective study. *Vasa* 2017;46:53–7.
213. Ikeda T, Sameshima H, Kawaguchi H, Yamauchi N, Ikenoue T. Tourniquet technique prevents profuse blood loss in placenta accreta cesarean section. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 2005;31:27–31.
214. Meng JL, Gong WY, Wang S, Ni XJ, Zuo CT, Gu YZ. Two-tourniquet sequential blocking as a simple intervention for hemorrhage during cesarean delivery for placenta previa accreta. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2017;138:361–2.
215. Iwata A, Murayama Y, Itakura A, Baba K, Seki H, Takeda S. Limitations of internal iliac artery ligation for the reduction of intraoperative hemorrhage during cesarean hysterectomy in cases of placenta previa accreta. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 2010;36:254–9.
216. Bishop S, Butler K, Monaghan S, Chan K, Murphy G, Edozien L. Multiple complications following the use of prophylactic internal iliac artery balloon catheterisation in a patient with placenta percreta. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2011;20:70–3.
217. Gagnon J, Boucher L, Kaufman I, Brown R, Moore A. Iliac artery rupture related to balloon insertion for placenta accreta causing maternal hemorrhage and neonatal compromise. *Can J Anaesth* 2013;60:1212–7.
218. Teare J, Evans E, Belli A, Wendler R. Sciatic nerve ischaemia after iliac artery occlusion balloon catheter placement for placenta percreta. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2014;23:178–81.
219. Matsueda S, Hidaka N, Kondo Y, Fujiwara A, Fukushima K, Kato K. External iliac artery thrombosis after common iliac artery balloon occlusion during cesarean hysterectomy for placenta accreta in cervico-isthmus pregnancy. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 2015;41:1826–30.
220. Salim R, Chulski A, Romano S, Garim G, Rudin M, Shalev E. Precesarean prophylactic balloon catheters for suspected placenta accreta: A randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015;126:1022–8.

Appendix I: Explanation of guidelines and evidence levels

Clinical guidelines are: 'systematically developed statements which assist clinicians and patients in making decisions about appropriate treatment for specific conditions'. Each guideline is systematically developed using a standardised methodology. Exact details of this process can be found in Clinical Governance Advice No.1 *Development of RCOG Green-top Guidelines* (available on the RCOG website at <http://www.rcog.org.uk/green-top-development>). These recommendations are not intended to dictate an exclusive course of management or treatment. They must be evaluated with reference to individual patient needs, resources and limitations unique to the institution and variations in local populations. It is hoped that this process of local ownership will help to incorporate these guidelines into routine practice. Attention is drawn to areas of clinical uncertainty where further research may be indicated.

The evidence used in this guideline was graded using the scheme below and the recommendations formulated in a similar fashion with a standardised grading scheme.

Classification of evidence levels	Grades of recommendation
I++ High-quality meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials or randomised controlled trials with a very low risk of bias	A At least one meta-analysis, systematic review or RCT rated as I++, and directly applicable to the target population; or A systematic review of RCTs or a body of evidence consisting principally of studies rated as I+, directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results
I+ Well-conducted meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials or randomised controlled trials with a low risk of bias	
I- Meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials or randomised controlled trials with a high risk of bias	B A body of evidence including studies rated as 2++ directly applicable to the target population, and demonstrating overall consistency of results; or Extrapolated evidence from studies rated as I++ or I+
2++ High-quality systematic reviews of case-control or cohort studies or high-quality case-control or cohort studies with a very low risk of confounding, bias or chance and a high probability that the relationship is causal	C A body of evidence including studies rated as 2+ directly applicable to the target population, and demonstrating overall consistency of results; or Extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 2++
2+ Well-conducted case-control or cohort studies with a low risk of confounding, bias or chance and a moderate probability that the relationship is causal	
2- Case-control or cohort studies with a high risk of confounding, bias or chance and a significant risk that the relationship is not causal	D Evidence level 3 or 4; or Extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 2+
3 Non-analytical studies, e.g. case reports, case series	
4 Expert opinion	Good practice points  Recommended best practice based on the clinical experience of the guideline development group