



OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE

Preterm birth prevention

Scope (Staff): WNHS Obstetrics and Gynaecology Directorate Staff

Scope (Area): Obstetrics and Gynaecology Directorate clinical areas at KEMH and OPH

This document should be read in conjunction with this **Disclaimer**

This guideline has three separate pathways for low, moderate and high risk for preterm birth and applies to SINGLETON pregnancies only.

LOW RISK

No previous preterm birth, no family history of preterm birth, no previous cervical surgery, no previous pregnancy loss 16-24 weeks.

MODERATE RISK

Previous cervical surgery (2 or more LLETZ, previous cone biopsy, previous 1 LLETZ of more than 10mm depth), significant uterine anomaly and no history of previous preterm birth.

HIGH RISK

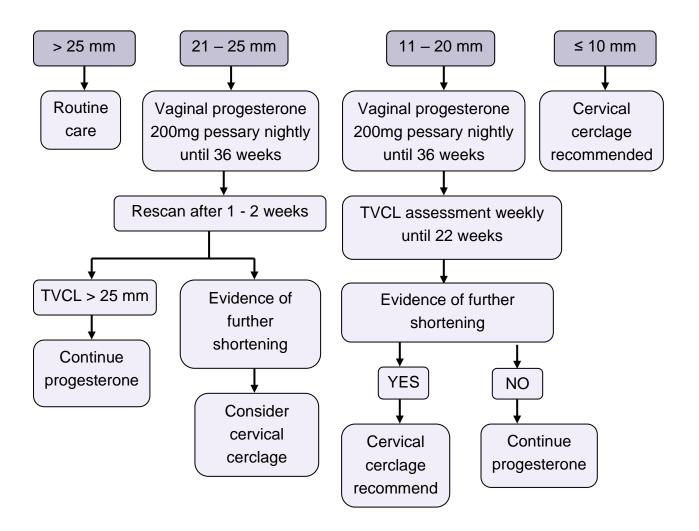
Previous spontaneous preterm birth at 24-34 weeks gestation and / or previous pregnancy loss at 16-24 weeks gestation (not due to placental dysfunction or fetal anomaly)



PRETERM BIRTH PREVENTION LOW-RISK WOMEN PATHWAY

No previous preterm birth, no family history of preterm birth, no previous cervical surgery, no previous pregnancy loss 16-24 weeks.

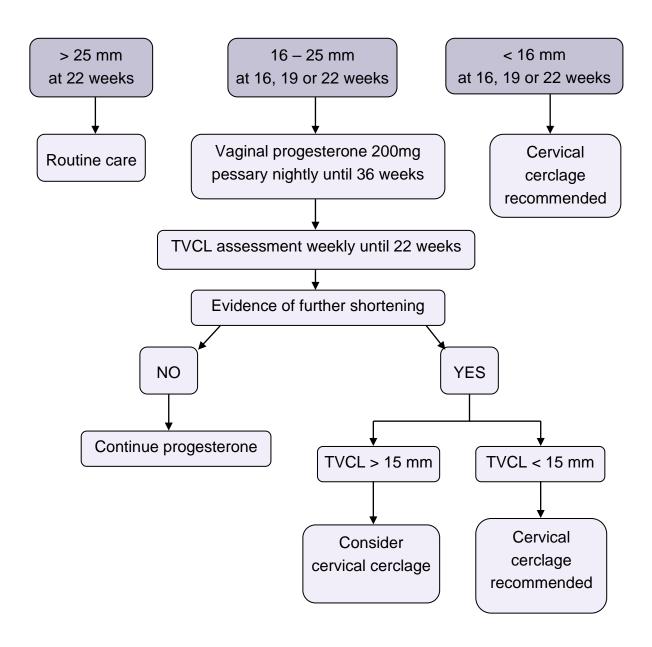
 All women to have a transabdominal cervical assessment performed at the 18 - 20 week anatomy scan. If the cervical length is < 35 mm perform a transvaginal cervical length assessment and follow the algorithm below.



PRETERM BIRTH PREVENTION MODERATE -RISK WOMEN PATHWAY

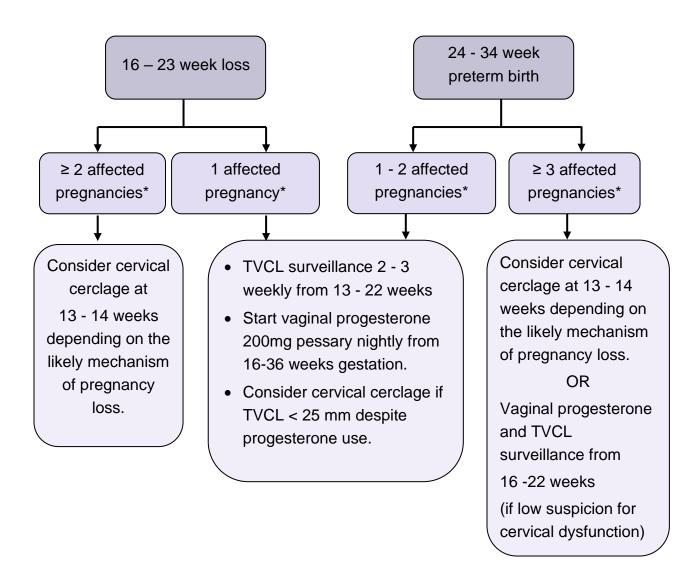
Previous cervical surgery (2 or more LLETZ, previous cone biopsy, previous 1 LLETZ of more than 10mm depth), significant uterine anomaly and no history of previous preterm birth.

All women in this cohort require TVCL at 16, 19 and 22 weeks gestation



PRETERM BIRTH PREVENTION HIGH-RISK WOMEN PATHWAY

Previous spontaneous preterm birth at 24-34 weeks gestation and / or previous pregnancy loss at 16-24 weeks gestation (not due to placental dysfunction or fetal anomaly)



Related WNHS procedures and guidelines

Obstetrics and Gynaecology Clinical Practice Guidelines:

<u>Cervical Cerclage (Post-insertion Nursing Observations and Suture Removal Medical Procedure)</u>

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NSQHS Standards (v2) applicable:	1: Clinical Governance 2: Partnering with Consumers 3: Preventing and Controlling Healthcare Associated Infection 4: Medication Safety	5: Comprehensive Care 6: Communicating for Safety 7: Blood Management 8: Recognising and Responding to Acute Deterioration			
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Version history

Number	Date	Summary
1	April First version	
	2025	History : In April 2025 amalgamated 3 individual guidelines for women at risk of pre-term birth, dating from May 2015.
		Superseded:
		Preterm Birth Prevention: Low Risk Women Pathway (dated June 2021)
		Preterm Birth Prevention: Moderate Risk Women Pathway (dated June 2021)
		3. Preterm Birth Prevention: High Risk Women Pathway (dated June 2021)
		Changes:
		Content reviewed and updated- read guideline
		Added link to the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Cervical Cerclage Clinical Practice Guideline

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