

Screening programe in first trimester of pregnancy as a role in reducing the rate of preterm delivery

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Objective

To evaluate whether screening strategy in pregnancy lowers the rate of preterm delivery in a general population of pregnant women.

Methods

124 pregnant women presenting for their routine prenatal care in the first trimester were screened by Gram stain for asymptomatic vaginal infection. In the intervention group, the women's obstetricians received the test results and women received standard treatment and follow up for any detected infection.

Paculte

Outcome data were available for 59 women in the intervention group and 65 women in the control group. In the intervention group, the number of preterm births was significantly lower than in the control group. Preterm births were also significantly reduced in lower weight categories at less than 37 weeks and <2500 gr. Two late misscarriages occurred in the intervention group and 4 in the control group.

Conclusion

The screening programe in first trimester reduces the rate of spontaneous preterm deliveries by 50 % in all weight categories.