Comparison of cesarean delivery rates and inductions of labor in full term compared to late term pregnancies
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Objective
To assess the differences between induction of labor or cesarean delivery rates in our environment depending on the gestational age at term in nulliparous women. In our environment induction of labor is established at 41 + 4 weeks of gestation in order to prevent post-term pregnancy and its complications.

Methods
Retrospective study about the onset of labor, spontaneous or induced, and cesarean delivery rate in nulliparous women in 2015 in Torrecárdenas Hospital, Almeria, Spain. Those women were stratified to 2 groups: delivery between 41-41 + 3, and beyond 41 + 4 weeks of gestation, compared with a randomized control group of those ones who delivered between 37 to 41 weeks.

Results
Total number of deliveries during that period was 3126, 230 of them were between 37 and 41 weeks, 146 between 41 and 41 + 3 and 85 were beyond 41+4 weeks of gestation. The induction of labor rate was 26.9% in gestations of 37 to 41 weeks, compared to 43.1% between 41 and 41 + 3, with statistically significant differences. In relation to cesarean delivery rate, in the first group it was 15.6% compared to 23.3% between 41 and 41 + 3 (p = 0.07) and 37.6% of 41 + 4 or more (p <0.001). These differences are maintained when we compared the caesarean delivery rate between 41-41 + 3 and 41 + 4 or more (23.3% vs 37.6%, p <0.05).

Conclusion
Cesarean delivery rate is significantly increased when pregnancy is beyond 41 weeks of gestation. Induction of labor is more frequent in pregnancies beyond 41 weeks, even excluding those ones which are indicated in order to prevent post-term pregnancies.