

Revealed versus concealed criteria for placental insufficiency in an unselected obstetric population in late pregnancy

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Objective

The primary objective is to reduce stillbirth rate. The secondary aims are to reduce adverse perinatal outcome and to detect low birth weight.

Methods

The study was designed as multicentre (Spain, Czech Republic, Poland, Chile, Israel and Mexico), open-label, randomised trial with parallel groups. Singleton pregnancies were invited to participate after routine second-trimester ultrasound scan (19⁺⁰–22⁺⁶ weeks of gestation), and participants were randomly allocated to receive revealed or concealed CPR evaluation. Then, a routine ultrasound and Doppler scan was performed at 36⁺⁰–37⁺⁶ weeks. Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected at enrolment. Ultrasound and Doppler variables were recorded at 36⁺⁰–37⁺⁶ weeks of pregnancy. Perinatal outcomes were recorded after delivery. Univariate (with estimated effect size and its 95% CI) and multivariate (mixed-effects logistic regression) comparisons between groups was performed.

Results

Recruitment ended in August 2021. Last patient delivered in January 2022.

Conclusion

Conclusions and results will be available in the following months.