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Evaluation of effective post-cerclage cervicometry in patients with a short cervix indicated by ultrasound for the prediction of preterm birth

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Objetive

Evaluate the relationship between the distance from the cerclage to the external cervical os (effective cervicometry, EC) and the prediction of preterm birth before 32 weeks of gestation

Methods

A retrospective case-control study between 2010-2024, about patients with a singleton pregnancy and a short cervix (<20 mm) diagnosed by ultrasound between 16 and 24 weeks of gestation underwent a McDonald cerclage. All get a post-cerclage ultrasound within the first 48 hours. They were divided into two groups based on whether their post-cerclage EC was greater or less than 15 mm and were followed until the end of pregnancy. An association analysis was performed.

Results

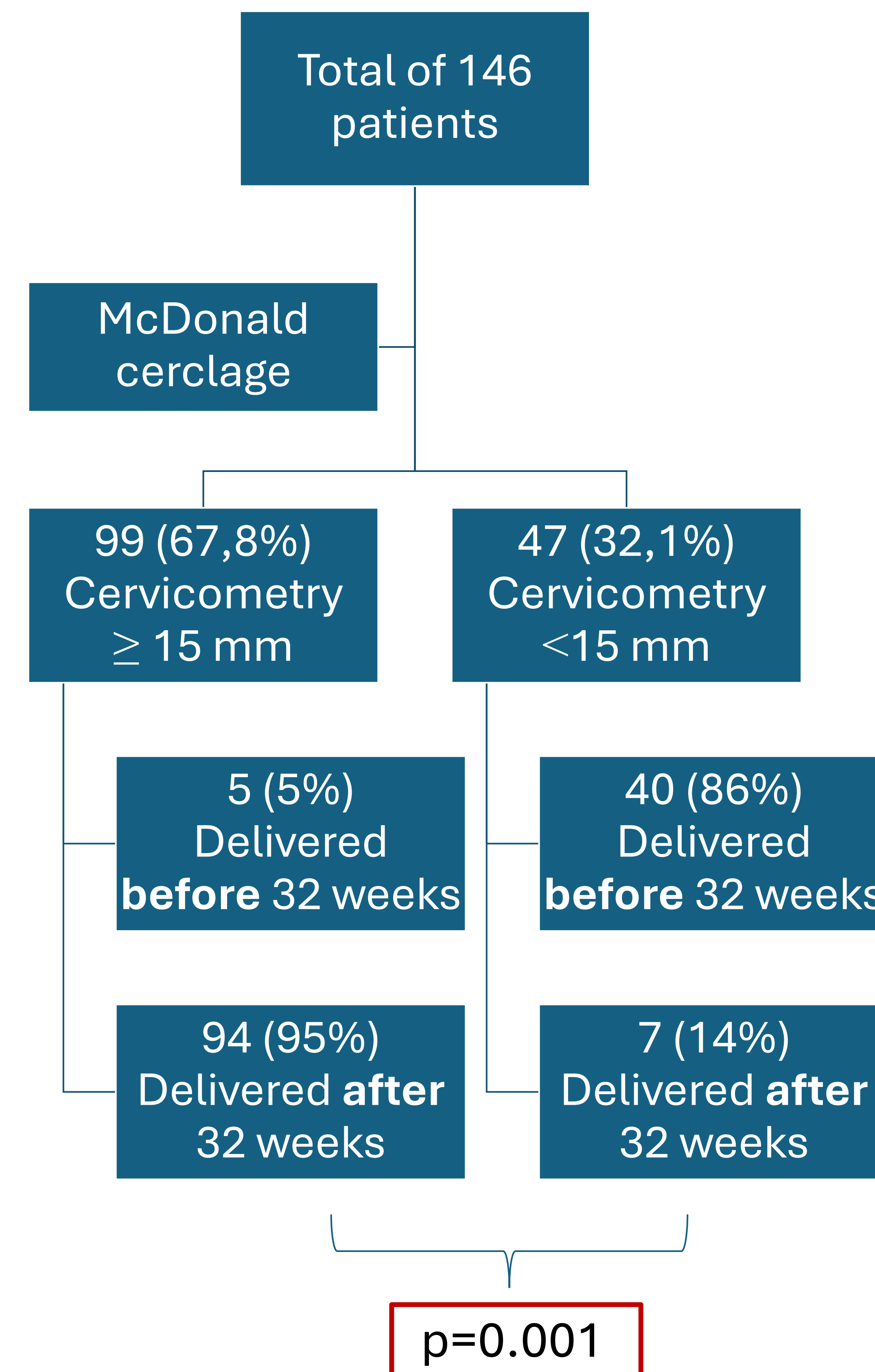
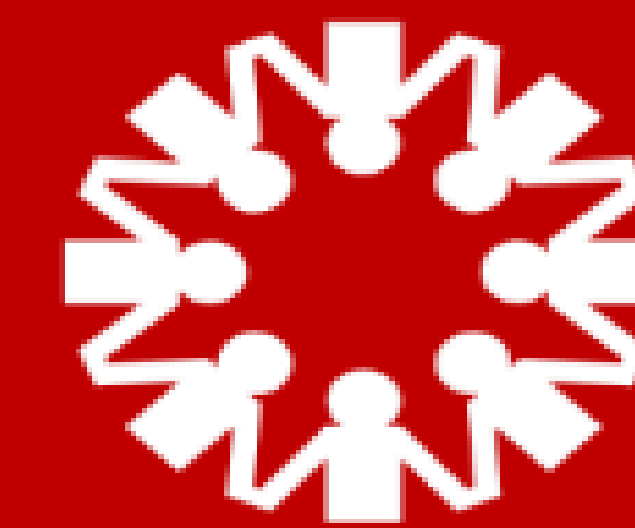
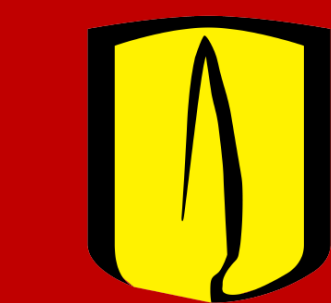


Figure 1. Result diagram



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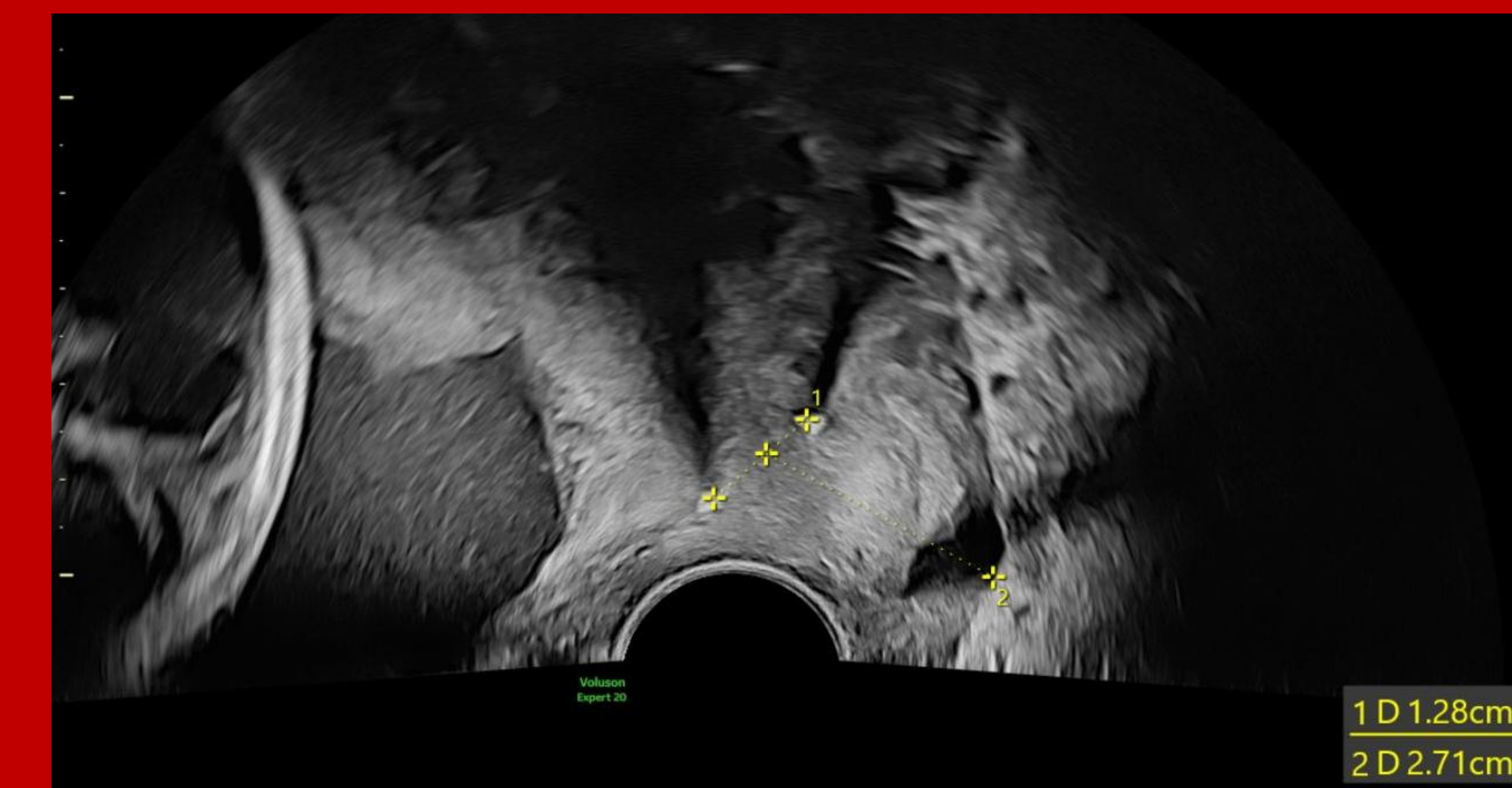


Figure 2. Short cervix

Conclusion

Patients with a cervical length of less than 15 mm after ultrasound-indicated cerclage in mid-gestation may be at higher risk of preterm delivery before 32 weeks of gestation.