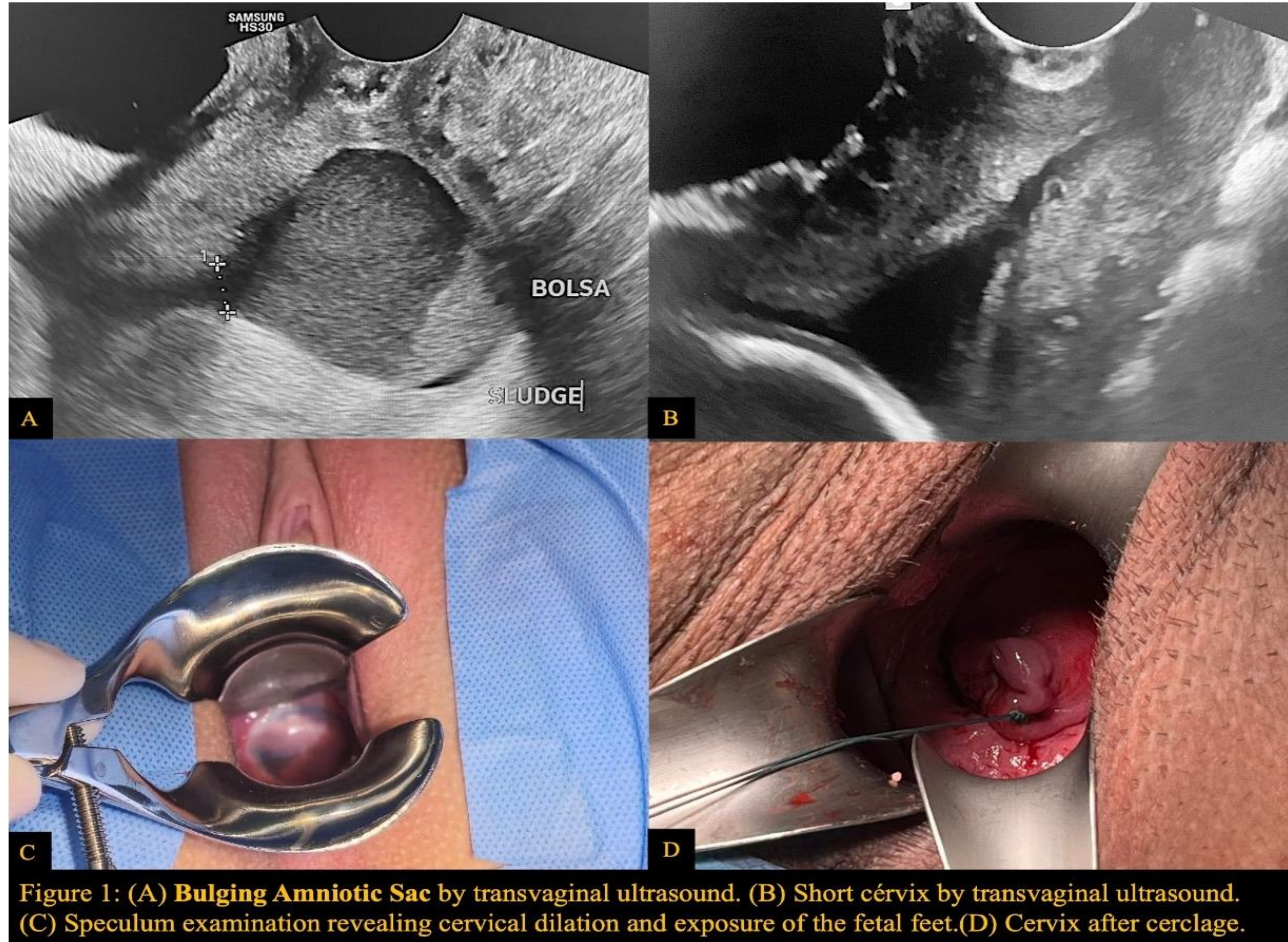


Perinatal outcomes in patients undergoing cervical cerclage: a case study

Enoch Q. S. Barreto^{1,2}, Thiago D. Feitosa¹, Wesley Renan M. Goncalves¹, Janaina D. Negrao¹, Isabel Arêa L. Andrade¹, Leticia S. Carvalho¹
Leticia Maria R. Vieira¹,
1. Hospital e Maternidade Escola de Vila Nova Cachoeirinha, Sao Paulo, Brazil. 2. Fleury Medicina e Saude, Brazil.

This is a retrospective cross-sectional study to evaluate the outcomes of patients undergoing cervical cerclage performed between January 2023 and December 2023 in Maternity Vila Nova Cachoeirinha in São Paulo/Brazil.

Forty pregnant women were evaluated and stratified in groups: "Classic History" (22 patients), "Short Cervix Syndrome" (14 patients), and "Bulging Amniotic Sac" (4 patients). In the "Classic History" group, the mean age at delivery was 37 weeks and 2 days, mean weight was 2828g, and length of stay in the neonatal ICU was 3.7 days. Neonatal complications occurred in 5.3% of newborns. In the "Short Cervix Syndrome" group, the mean age at delivery was 33 weeks and 4 days, mean weight was 2291g, and length of stay in the neonatal ICU 5.5 days. Neonatal complications occurred in 36.4% of newborns. In the "Bulging Amniotic Sac" group (emergency cerclage), the average gestational age at delivery was 33 weeks, average weight was 2163g, and length of stay in the neonatal ICU 15 days.. All cases of group "Bulging Amniotic Sac" were performed after amniocentesis and amniotic fluid drainage guided by transabdominal ultrasound.



In conclusion, cerclage prevented prematurity in most of the cases evaluated. In the "Short Cervix Syndrome" group, the gestational age at delivery was lower than in the "Classic History" group, and they also had a higher incidence of neonatal complications. This study showed good survival rates in severe cases with a "Bulging Amniotic Sac" despite the high risks of known complications. However, further studies should be conducted.