

Practice and outcomes of induction of labour for advanced maternal age at the Royal Gwent Hospital

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Introduction

- The mean maternal age has been on the rise in the UK for several decades. The relationship between advanced maternal age and poor maternal and fetal outcomes, such as gestational diabetes (GDM) and stillbirth has been well established.
- The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) recommend offering induction of labour (IOL) at 39-40 weeks gestation to reduce the risk of stillbirth.
- Studies suggest that 32% of such inductions result in an emergency caesarean section (EMCS) and 38% in instrumental deliveries.

Aims

Primary aim: To evaluate the practice and outcomes of advanced maternal age at the RGH

Secondary aims: To assess antenatal care, antenatal complications and perinatal outcomes

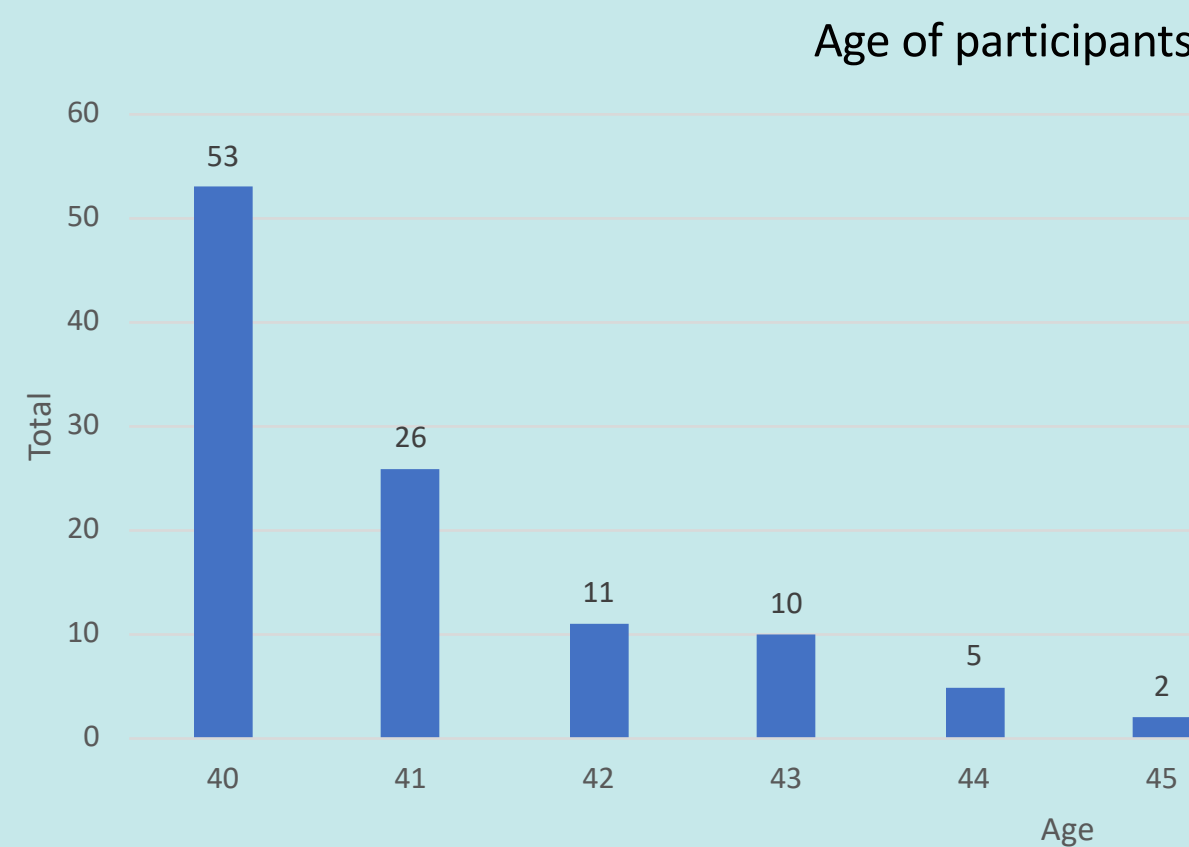
Methods

- This cross-sectional study included all women over the age of 40 at time of delivery at The Royal Gwent Hospital in Newport, Wales between January 2019 to December 2019.
- All participants were identified using CSC Maternity software. A retrospective analysis of case records from Clinical Work Station (CWS) and CSC Maternity was then performed.

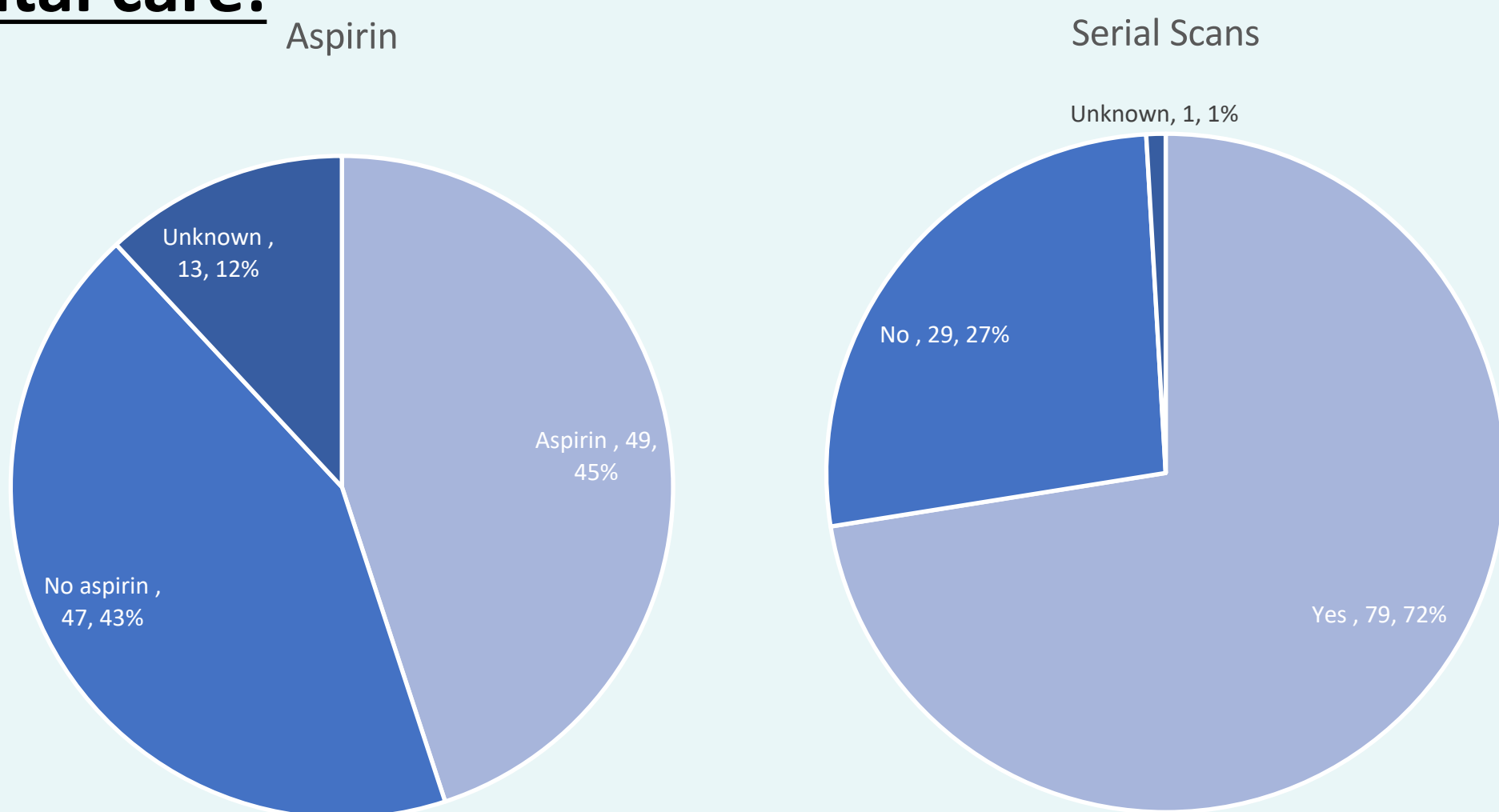
Results

A total of 109 patients over 40 years delivered at The Royal Gwent Hospital in 2019, including 105 singleton and 4 twin pregnancies.

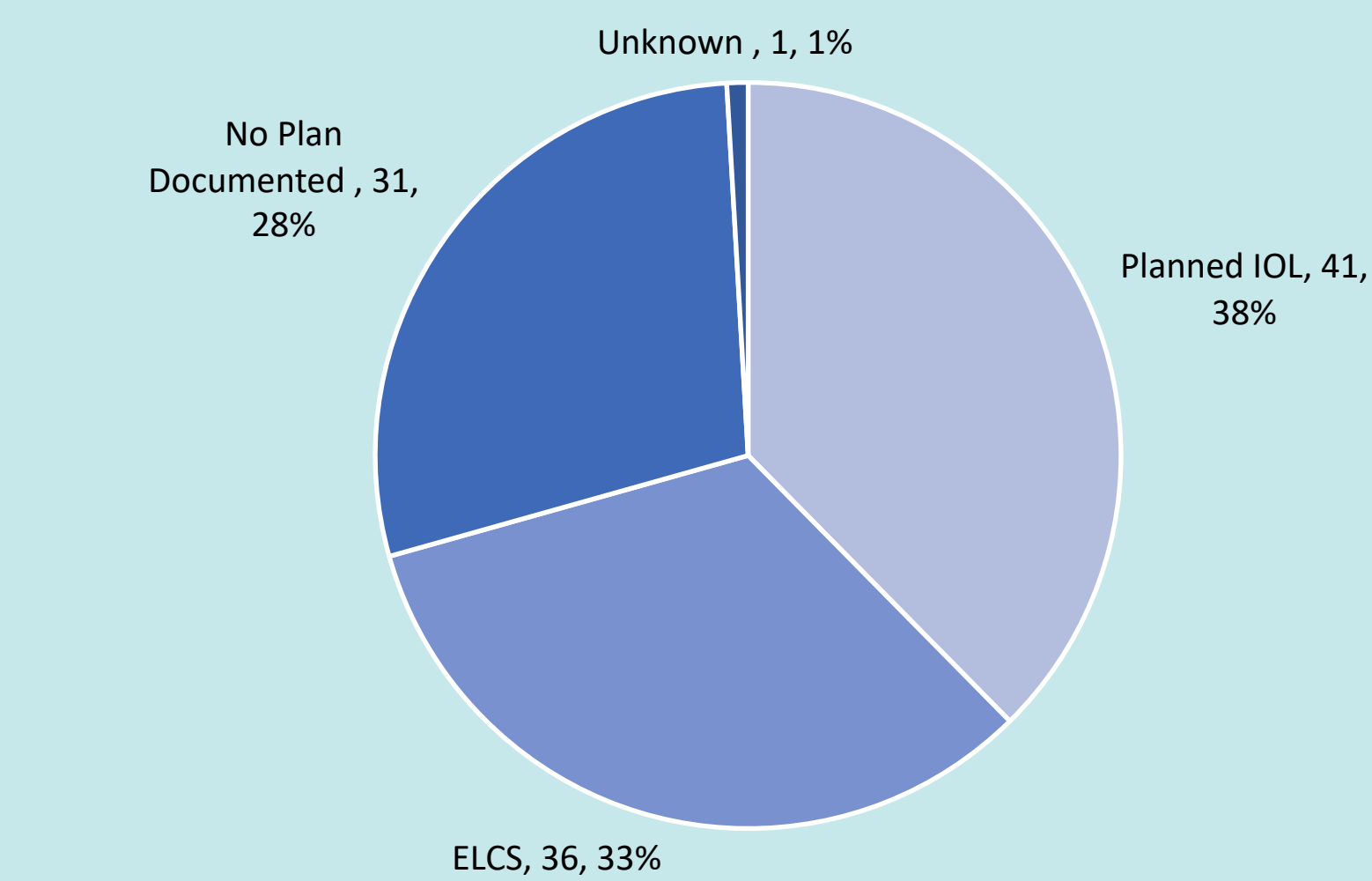
Demographics:



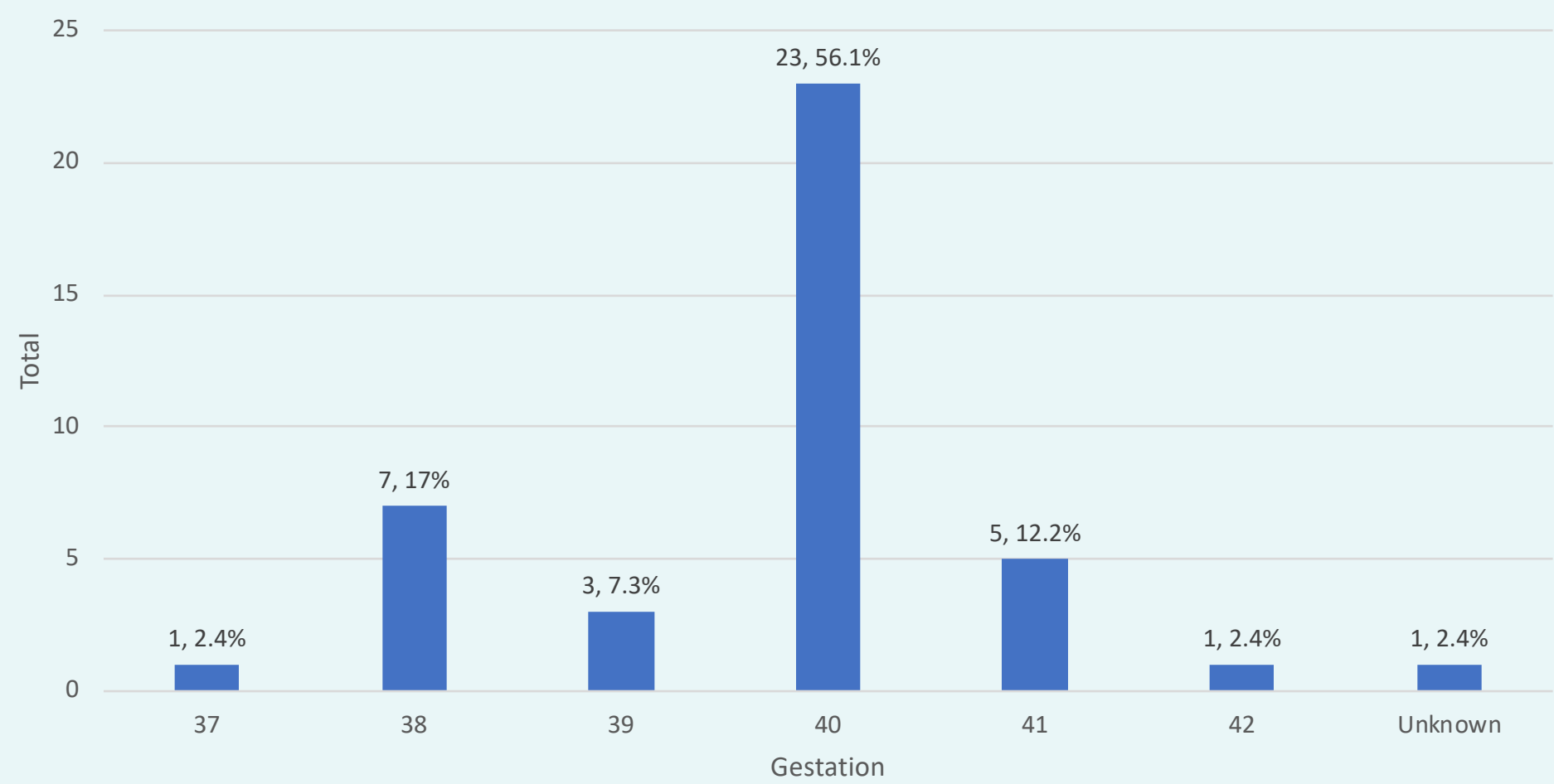
Antenatal care:



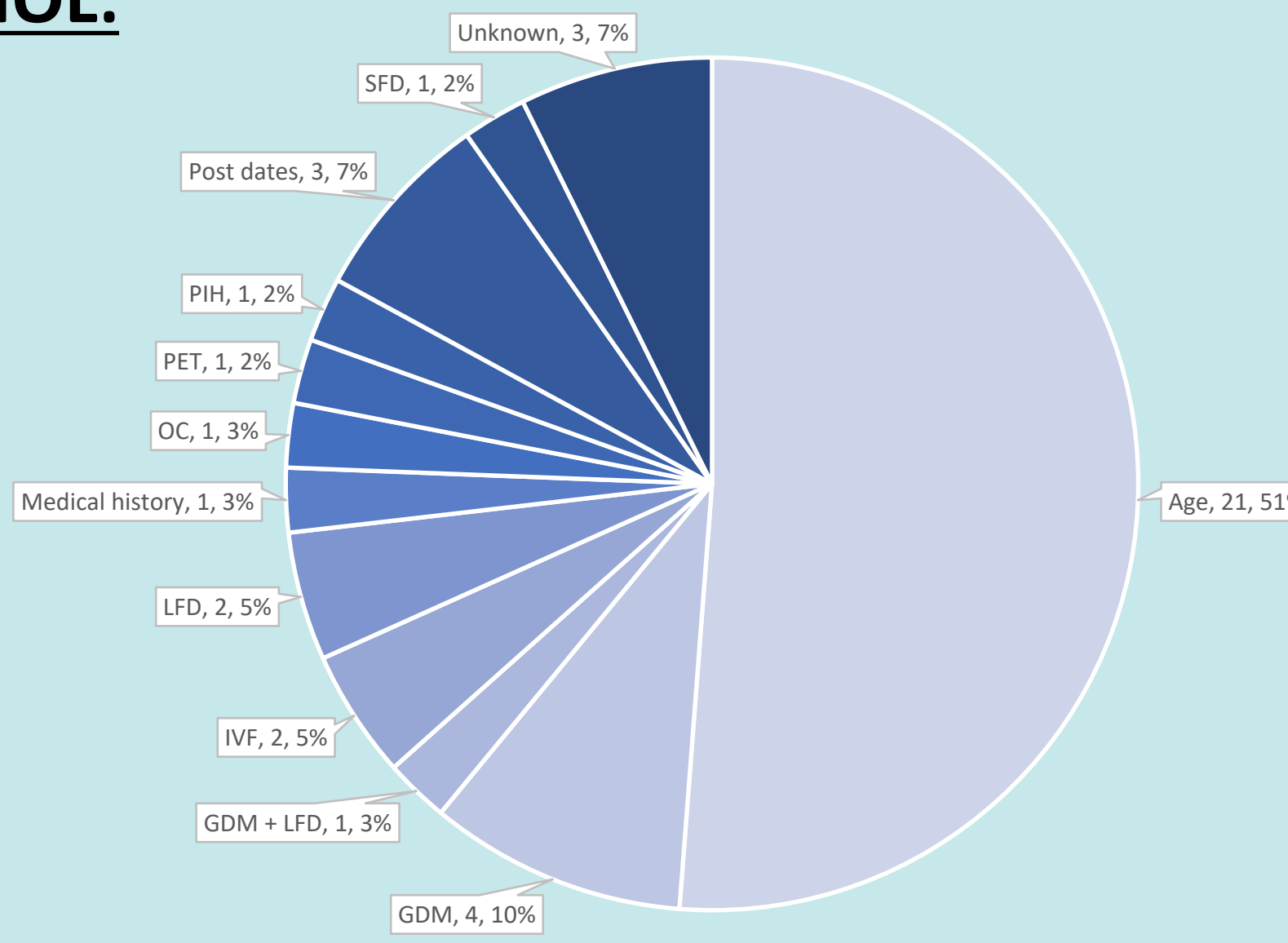
Plan for delivery:



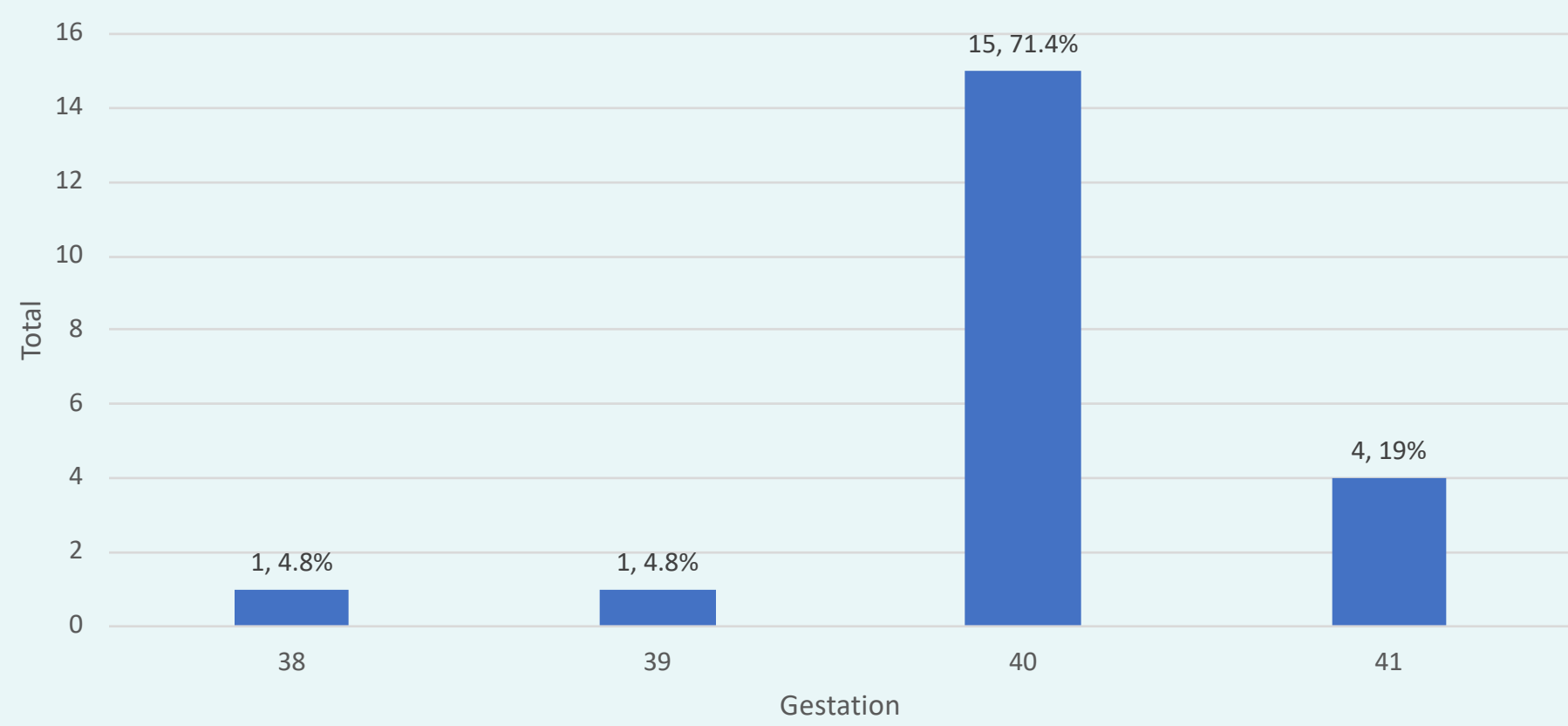
Gestation at planned IOL:



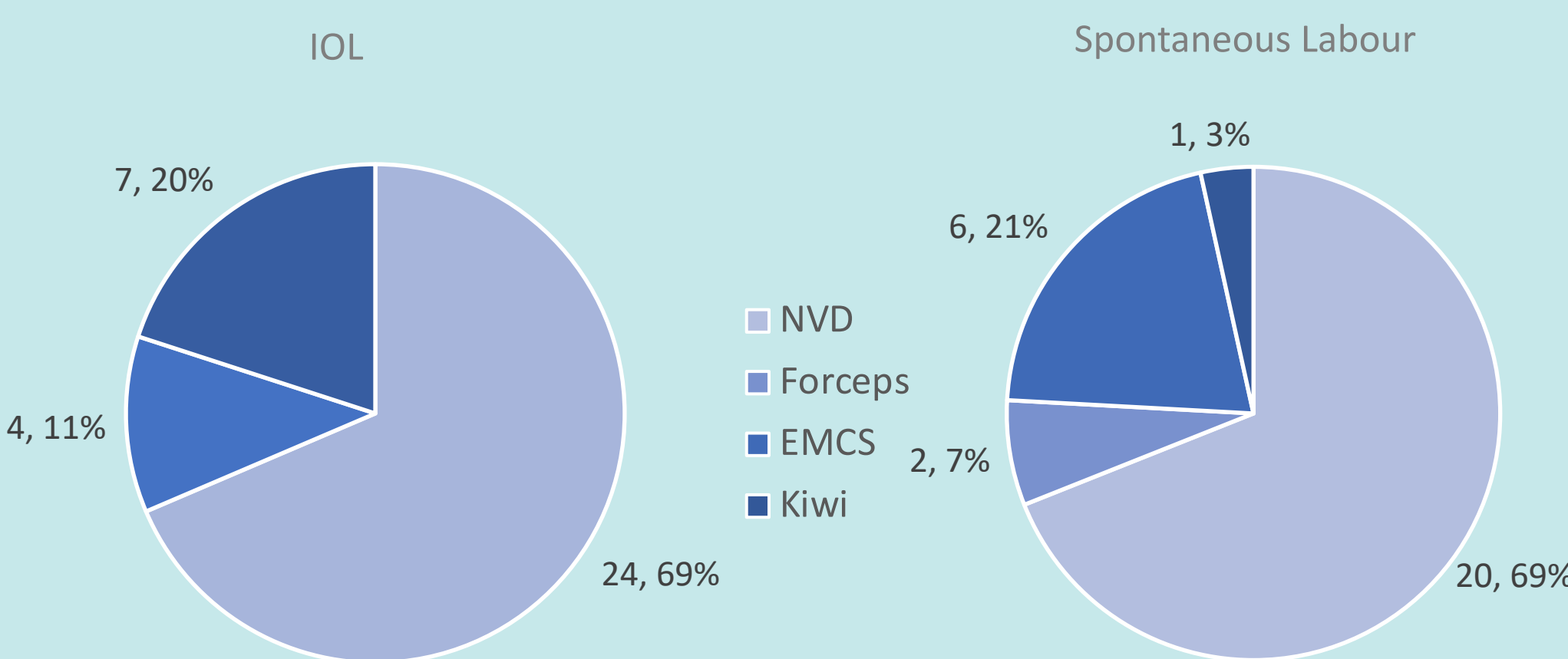
Indication for IOL:



Gestation at planned IOL for age:



Actual mode of delivery – IOL vs spontaneous labour:



Perinatal outcomes:

- 100% were livebirths
- 16.5% (n= 18) were admitted to SCBU
- 16.6% (n=10) were IUGR

Conclusion

- No evidence to suggest changing to 39 weeks gestation for IOL
- No evidence to suggest increased risk of LSCS/instrumental delivery with IOL

Areas for improvement:

- 28% had no plan for delivery
- 19% of IOL for Age were planned for >40/40
- Documentation of indication for induction of labour