

Effectiveness of a Preterm Prevention Clinic in Improving Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes: A Retrospective Service Evaluation Audit

¹Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust



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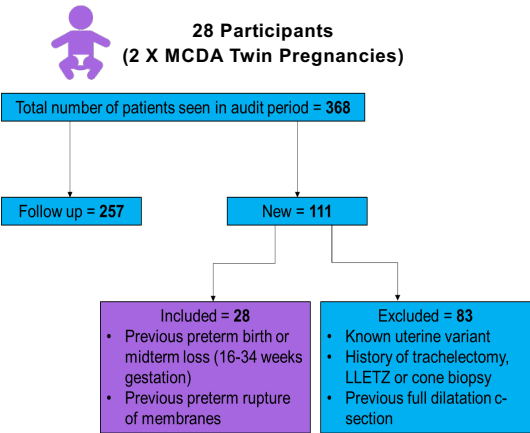
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Objectives

- To evaluate the effectiveness of the Preterm Prevention Clinic (PPC) in improving maternal and neonatal outcomes among women with a history of preterm birth or late pregnancy loss.
- The study focused on care pathways, interventions, and adherence to RCOG guidelines and findings from SuPPoRT Randomised trial.

Methods

- A retrospective audit conducted at the pre-term prevention clinic at Worcestershire Acute Hospitals Trust, assessing outcomes of women receiving specialized care for high-risk pregnancies over a six-month period between October 2023 – March 2024
- Data from women attending the PPC between 1st October 2023 and 31st March 2024 were reviewed

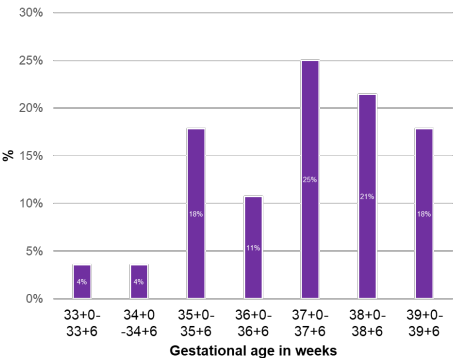


Methods (continued)

- Key parameters reviewed included:
 - Referral details
 - Gestational age at delivery
 - Mode of delivery
 - Neonatal outcomes
- Interventions evaluated included:
 - Cervical cerclage
 - Progesterone therapy (Cyclogest)
 - Arabin pessary placement
 - Serial cervical length monitoring
- The audit also recorded the prescription of low-dose aspirin as part of the care pathway.
- Neonatal outcomes analysed included: Birth condition, need for positive pressure ventilation (PPV), and NICU admission

Results

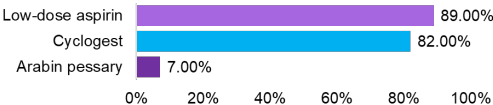
Gestational age at delivery:



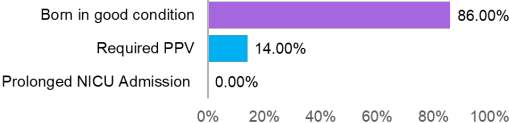
MCDA twins
delivered at
35+0 and 37+2

Results (continued)

Interventions used:



Neonatal Condition at Birth:



Conclusions

- This study highlights the critical role of the Preterm Prevention Clinic (PPC) in improving maternal and neonatal outcomes for women with a history of preterm birth or late pregnancy loss.
- By evaluating care pathways, interventions, and adherence to established guidelines, including those from the RCOG and SuPPoRT Randomised trial, we have gained valuable insights into the clinic's effectiveness.
- The findings underscore the importance of tailored, evidence-based care in reducing the risks of preterm birth and associated complications.
- Future research and continuous monitoring will be essential in refining these interventions to further enhance outcomes and optimize care for at-risk pregnancies.