

Guidelines for Post-Term pregnancy Management

Background

Postterm pregnancy refers to a pregnancy that has extended to or beyond 42 0/7 weeks of gestation, e. g., 41 completed weeks or 294 days gestation (EDD + 14 days).

In pregnancies dated by first trimester ultrasound examination, the prevalence of postterm pregnancy is about 2 percent and fewer inductions are performed for postterm pregnancy than in pregnancies dated by last menstrual period.

Perinatal mortality (ie, stillbirths plus early neonatal deaths) at ≥ 42 0/7 weeks of gestation is twice that at term (4 to 7 versus 2 to 3 per 1000 deliveries). Maternal and neonatal morbidity is related, in part, to complications from fetal macrosomia. Fetal dysmaturity also results in neonatal morbidity.

Meta-analysis of 19 randomized trials showed routine labor induction at ≥ 41 weeks of gestation, e. g., 40 completed weeks, or 287 days gestation (EDD + 7 days) was associated with a significantly lower rate of perinatal mortality than expectant management. The benefits of routine induction are modest, however, and depending on their values and preferences, some women may choose to be managed expectantly.

In women wishing to avoid pharmacologic agents for cervical ripening and induction, membrane sweeping (also called stripping) reduces the proportion of patients who remain undelivered at 42 0/7 weeks. This was illustrated in the de Miranda RCT which randomly assigned low-risk women at 41 0/7 weeks of gestation to membrane sweeping every 48 hours or expectant management up until 42 0/7 weeks. Improved outcomes without adverse effects were reported with a number needed to treat (NNT) of 6.

Antepartum

1. At 41 0/7 weeks a review of the records is indicated to establish dates as well as possible. The patient can be categorized as having
 - a. 'good dates' (implying consistent measurement going back to the first or early second trimester) or
 - b. 'questionable dates'
2. Patients whose dates are 41 0/7 weeks or more can be referred for:
 - A. Antenatal testing
 - NST 2x /wk and amniotic fluid evaluation 1 x /wk (Appendix 1)
 - B. Instruction in fetal kick counts
3. If the exam of the cervix is favorable, then induction can be considered at 41 0/7 weeks.

4. If the cervix is unfavorable at 41 0/7 weeks and antenatal testing is reassuring, then either cervical ripening or antenatal testing with reappointment to prenatal clinic in 3-4 days can be considered.
5. In women wishing to avoid pharmacologic agents for cervical ripening and induction, consider membrane sweeping between 41 0/7 weeks and 42 6/7.
6. Induction of labor after 42 0/7 weeks and by 42 6/7 weeks of gestation is recommended.
7. Consider for delivery from other surveillance tests:
 - a. Non-reactive NST.
 - b. Positive contraction stress test (CST).
 - c. If oligohydramnios is noted, then treat as a separate issue (see Oligohydramnios Guideline)

8. Management of Suboptimally Dated Pregnancies

- Pregnancies without an ultrasonographic examination confirming or revising the estimated due date before 22 0/7 weeks of gestation should be considered suboptimally dated.
- The timing of indicated delivery in a woman with a suboptimally dated pregnancy should be based on the best clinical estimate of gestational age.
- There is no role for elective delivery in a woman with a suboptimally dated pregnancy.
- Amniocentesis for fetal lung maturity is not recommended as a routine component of decision making when considering delivery in a woman with a suboptimally dated pregnancy.
- During the antenatal care of a woman with a suboptimally dated pregnancy, please repeat an interval ultrasonographic assessment of fetal weight and gestational age 3–4 weeks after the initial ultrasonographic study. Although this follow-up examination is intended to support the working gestational age, interval fetal growth assessment potentially may detect cases of fetal growth restriction.
- Given concern that a full-term or late-term suboptimally dated pregnancy could actually be weeks further along than it is believed to be, initiate biweekly NSTs with a weekly fluid determination at 39 weeks of gestation.
- Late-term delivery is indicated at 41 weeks of gestation when gestational age is uncertain, using the best clinical estimate of gestational age.
- In a patient with a suboptimally dated pregnancy and a prior low-transverse cesarean delivery who requests a repeat cesarean delivery, delivery is advised at 39 weeks of gestation using best clinical estimate of gestational age.

Intrapartum

9. If fetus LGA, anticipate labor dysfunction, shoulder dystocia, postpartum hemorrhage.
10. Notify Peds as indicated per notification of pediatrician and pediatric nurse protocol.

Appendix 1

Technique for single deepest vertical pocket measurement

- a. Linear array transducer perpendicular to floor.
- b. Measure single deepest vertical pocket
- c. Avoid excessive abdominal pressure.
- d. Can measure to the top of cord or extremity but not below cord/extremity in those pockets with free fluid and occasional cord or extremity.

Reference:

Management of late-term and postterm pregnancies. Practice Bulletin No. 146. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2014;124:390–6 (Reaffirmed 2019)

Antepartum fetal surveillance. Practice Bulletin No. 145. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2014;124:182–92. (Reaffirmed 2019)

Ultrasound in pregnancy. Practice Bulletin No. 175. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2016;128:e241–56. (Reaffirmed 2018)

Management of suboptimally dated pregnancies. Committee Opinion No. 688. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2017;129:e29–32

Methods for estimating the due date. Committee Opinion No. 700. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2017;129:e150–4.

Middleton P, Shepherd E, Crowther CA. Induction of labour for improving birth outcomes for women at or beyond term. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2018 May 9;5:CD004945. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD004945.pub4. ([Accessed 2/23/19](#))

Whitworth M1, Bricker L, Mullan C Ultrasound for fetal assessment in early pregnancy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2015 Jul 14;(7):CD007058. CD007058.pub3. ([Accessed 2/23/19](#))

Sanchez-Ramos L, Olivier F, Delke I, Kaunitz AM Labor induction versus expectant management for postterm pregnancies: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2003;101(6):1312-8.

Rand L, Robinson JN, Economy KE, Norwitz ER Post-term induction of labor revisited. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2000;96(5 Pt 1):779-83.

de Miranda E, van der Bom JG, Bonsel GJ, Bleker OP, Rosendaal FR Membrane sweeping and prevention of post-term pregnancy in low-risk pregnancies: a randomised controlled trial. *BJOG*. 2006;113(4):402-8.

Revised 2/23/19njm
Revised 4/30/17njm
Reviewed 4/5/15
Reviewed 2/11/13
Revised 1/5/11njm
Written 5/5/97