

THE ROLE OF CERVICAL LENGTH ASSESSMENT IN MANAGEMENT OF LOW AND HIGH RISK OF PRETERM LABOUR, REVIEW ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

Background. Transvaginal ultrasonography has been widely accepted as a non-invasive and objective method for the evaluation of cervical status in women with preterm labor, low risk and high risk.

Method. In this review, we focus on clinical studies involving transvaginal sonographic assessment of the cervix in asymptomatic women at high risk of preterm delivery and in the general pregnant population. Publication Types included systematic reviews, meta-analysis, randomized-controlled trials (RCTs), and case-controlled studies.

Result. We included thirty studies in this review. A significant role of the role of cervical length assessment in management of preterm labour was shown in details.

Conclusions. High-quality ultrasound machines in labour wards is more strongly indicated for predicting spontaneous preterm, although staffing issues and the feasibility and acceptability to mothers and health providers of such investigation to be explored. Further research should include comparing

with other investigations of low-cost and effective tests to assess the cervical length by transvaginal sonography in predict of preterm labour is highly require.

Keywords: Preterm labour, TVS