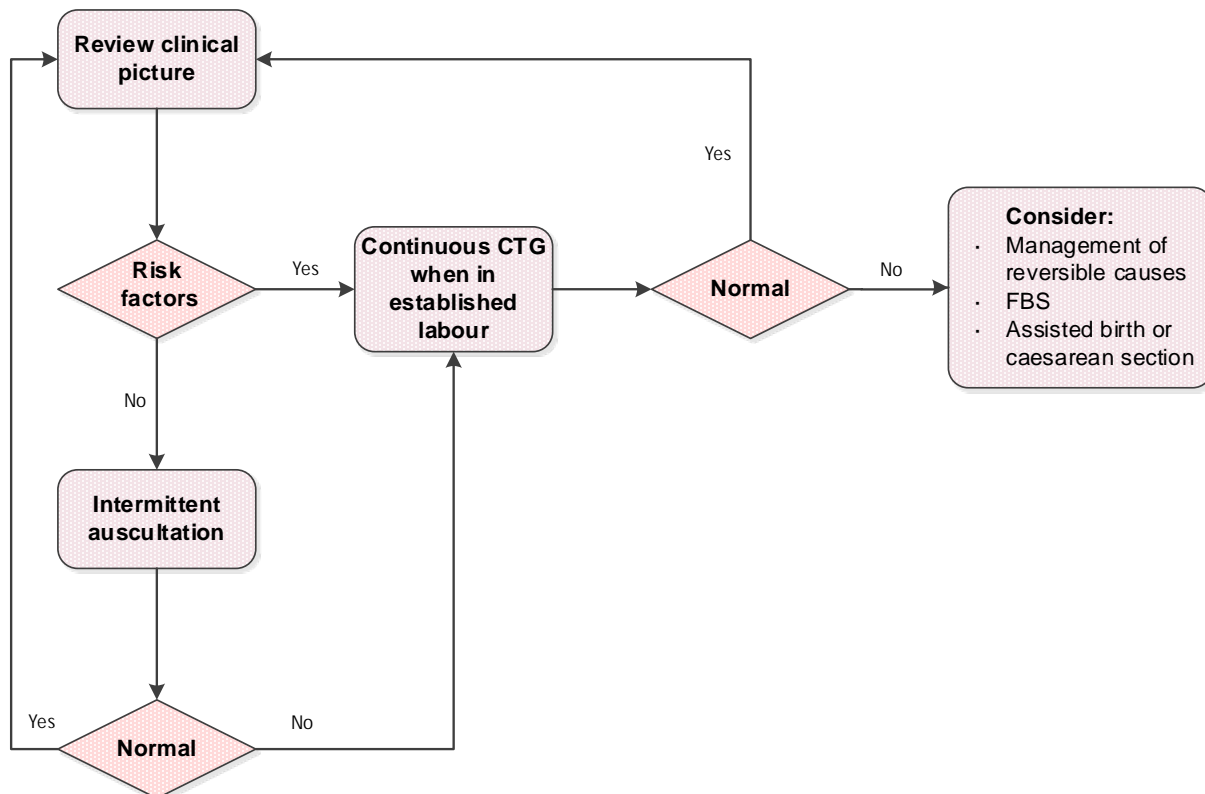


Mode of fetal monitoring in labour

Risk Factors

Antenatal	Intrapartum
<p>Fetal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abnormal antenatal CTG Abnormal doppler studies and/or bio-physical profile Suspected/confirmed FGR Multiple pregnancy Breech presentation Known fetal abnormality requiring monitoring Reduced fetal movements within week preceding labour <p>Maternal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oligohydramnios/polyhydramnios APH PROM ≥ 24 hours Gestation ≥ 42 weeks Previous caesarean section or uterine surgery Essential hypertension or preeclampsia Diabetes on medication or poorly controlled or fetal macrosomia Current/previous obstetric or medical conditions Morbid obesity (BMI ≥ 40 kg/m²) Age ≥ 42 years Abnormal PaPP-A (<0.4 MoM) Vasa praevia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOL with prostaglandin Abnormal auscultation or CTG Oxytocin induction/augmentation Post PV prostaglandins at onset of contractions Regional analgesia/paracervical block (obtain baseline trace prior to insertion) Abnormal PV bleeding Pyrexia T ≥ 38°C Meconium or blood stained liquor Absent liquor following amniotomy Prolonged first stage of labour Prolonged 2nd stage where birth not imminent PTL < 37/40 Uterine hyperstimulation/tachysystole
	<p>Other</p> <p>Multiple (≥ 2 conditions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gestation 41+0 to 41+6 weeks Gestational hypertension GDM without complicating factors Obesity (BMI 30-40 kg/m²) Age ≥ 40 and < 42 years Pyrexia T = 37.8 °C or 37.9 °C



APH antepartum haemorrhage, BMI body mass index, CTG cardiotocograph, FBS fetal blood sample, FGR fetal growth restriction, GDM gestational diabetes mellitus, IOL induction of labour, MoM multiples of median, PaPP-A pregnancy associated plasma protein-A, PROM premature rupture of membranes, PTL preterm labour, PV per vaginal, T temperature, ≥ greater than or equal to, < less than, = equal to; °C degrees celsius

Queensland Clinical Guideline. Intrapartum fetal surveillance. Flowchart: F19.15-1-V6-R24

