Mode of fetal monitoring in labour

**Risk Factors**

**Fetal**
- 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

**Maternal**
- 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

**Intrapartum**
- 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/hypersystole

**Other**
- Multiple (≥ 2 conditions)
  - 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

**Flowchart: F19.15-1-V5-R24**

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