

Comparison of Maternal and Fetal Outcomes in Pregnancies with Preterm Premature Rupture of Membrane (PPROM) Terminating in 34th or 36th Gestational Weeks: A Clinical Trial

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Abstract

Introduction: PPRM, rupture of amniotic sac prior to 37th gestational week and before delivery, can lead to maternal complications such as delivery complications, emergency cesarean section, chorioamnionitis, endometritis, sepsis and maternal death. Neonatal complications also include preterm delivery, placental abruption, umbilical cord prolapse, NICU admission, respiratory distress syndrome and neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis. In the present study, we aimed at studying maternal and neonatal outcomes in patients with terminated pregnancy in 34th and 36th gestational weeks. **Materials and methods:** 40 pregnant women, with PPRM who underwent pregnancy termination at 34 group (A) or 36 group (B) gestational weeks, were included to be evaluated and compared for maternal and neonatal outcomes. Type of delivery, birth complications, chorioamnionitis, endometritis, sepsis, maternal mortality, infant gender, birth weight, Apgar scores, respiratory distress syndrome, Meconium-stained amniotic fluid, NICU admission, abruption, umbilical cord prolapse, maternal and neonatal outcomes were compared between the two groups. **Results:** There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups regarding maternal age, level of education, or gravity. The percentage of cases with birth weight between 1500 and 2500 g was significantly higher in group A ($P < 0.001$). Frequency of NICU admission in group A was significantly more than group B ($P < 0.001$). **In conclusion:** Termination of pregnancy at 36 weeks compared to 34 weeks in pregnant women with PPRM is preferred in terms of neonatal outcomes and it is recommended; also, there might be no preference in terms of maternal outcomes.

Key words: Preterm Birth; Preterm Prelabour rupture of membranes; chorioamnionitis; infantal respiratory distress syndrome;

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Introduction

PPROM has been defined as rupture of amniotic sac prior to 37th gestational week and before delivery (1-5). Although the main underlying cause of PPRM is not well understood (6-10), early dilation of the cervix, uterus or fetus infections, and premature delivery has been suggested to predispose PPRM (11-15). Based on its pathophysiology, PPRM may lead to maternal and neonatal complications (15-20). Considering maternal outcomes, PPRM may cause delivery complications, emergency cesarean section, chorioamnionitis, endometritis, sepsis and maternal death in more severe cases (25-30). However, neonatal complications include preterm delivery, placental abruption, umbilical cord prolapse, NICU admission, respiratory distress syndrome and neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis (30-36). Dealing with women suffering PPRM is still controversial. Some studies recommended “wait and watch” management to be superior to early termination of pregnancy (9-11). However, these studies have not focused on comparison of pregnancy outcomes at 34th and 36th gestational weeks (12). In another study by Kayem et al., the maternal and neonatal outcomes of labor induction and wait and watch management in women with PPRM at 34th and 36th gestational weeks were studied retrospectively. Accordingly, induction of labor at 34th week increased newborn morbidity; while, wait and watch management increased risk of infection (chorioamnionitis) (13). Buchanan et al. showed that the methodology of existing studies is not comprehensive; thus, it no definitive conclusions can be proposed for the management of PPRM (9). In the present study, we aimed at studying maternal and neonatal outcomes in patients with

terminated pregnancy in 34th and 36th gestational weeks.

Materials and methods

Patients

40 pregnant women, with PPRM who underwent pregnancy termination at 34 group (A) or 36 group (B) gestational weeks, were included to be evaluated and compared for maternal and neonatal outcomes. Patients were randomly divided into two groups using online randomization (www.randomized.com). All subjects signed a written informed consent. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. This study was registered on the Clinical trials site by the number of IRCT2014120120168N1. All patients with approved PPRM that underwent termination of pregnancy at 34 or 36 gestational weeks were included. Exclusion criteria were as follows: underlying diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, other pregnancy-related diseases such as pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, PPRM terminated in the other gestational weeks, major anomalies and life-threatening neonatal conditions, obstetric complications, history of previous infection, history of smoking or alcohol consumption. Later, type of delivery, birth complications, chorioamnionitis, endometritis, sepsis, maternal mortality, infant gender, birth weight, Apgar scores, respiratory distress syndrome, Meconium-stained amniotic fluid, NICU admission, abruption, umbilical cord prolapse, maternal and neonatal outcomes were compared between the two groups. Maternal outcomes included complications associated with delivery, emergency cesarean section, chorioamnionitis, endometritis, sepsis and maternal mortality. Neonatal outcomes included placental abruption, umbilical cord



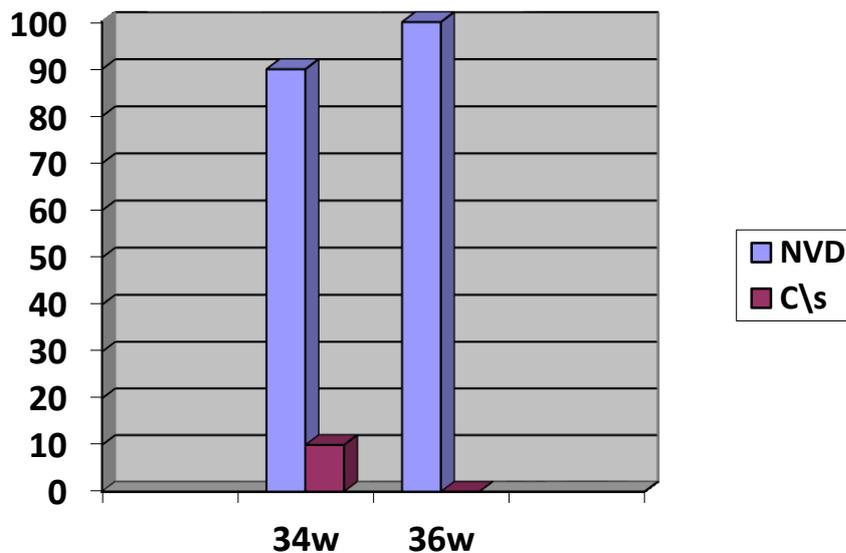


Figure 1: Frequency of delivery methods in the patients of both groups

prolapse, NICU admission, neonatal respiratory distress, necrotizing enter colitis and death of the fetus/newborn.

Statistical Analysis: Quantitative data were described by Mean \pm SD. The used statistical program was SPSS™ Version 21. To compare quantitative data in independent groups, t-test was used. To compare qualitative data Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used. In all cases P<0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Maternal age: Maternal age in the group A was averagely 27.6 \pm 4.4 years, and in group B it was averagely 25.9 \pm 4.9 years. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups. **Level of Education:** Group of 34 week included illiterate in 3 cases (15%), under-Diploma in 14 (70%), Diploma in 1 (1%) and with university studies in 2 (10%), respectively. Group B included illiterate in 6 cases (30%), under-Diploma in 11 cases (55%) and with university studies in 3 cases (15%), respectively. There was no significant difference in both groups in this regard. **Gravity:** In group 34 week, gravid one was seen in 14 cases (70%), gravid two in five (25%) and gravid three in 1

case (5%), and in the group B gravid one in 12 (60%), gravid two in five (25%) and gravid three in 3 cases (15%) were reported respectively. **Parity:** In group A parity included null parity in 14 cases (70%), Para One in five (25%) and Para two in 1 case (5%), and null parity in group B included 12 patients (60%), Para one in five (25%) and Para-two in three (15%), respectively. **Abortion:** Abortion was seen only in 1 case (5%) in the group A. There were no significant differences between two groups in this regard. **A history of preterm birth:** There was no history of preterm birth in any group. **Background of previous PPROM:** In none of the groups history of previous PPROM existed. **Previous delivery complications:** There was no previous history of birth complications in any group. **A history of previous infection:** There was no history of previous infection in any group. **History of smoking, alcohol:** There was no history of tobacco or alcohol use in any group. **Type of delivery:** In group A, 18 cases with vaginal delivery and 2 cases with cesarean and in group B all cases had vaginal delivery. There was no significant difference between two groups in this regard (Figure 1). **Delivery complications:** There were no complications in delivery. **Chorioamnionitis:** Chorioamnionitis

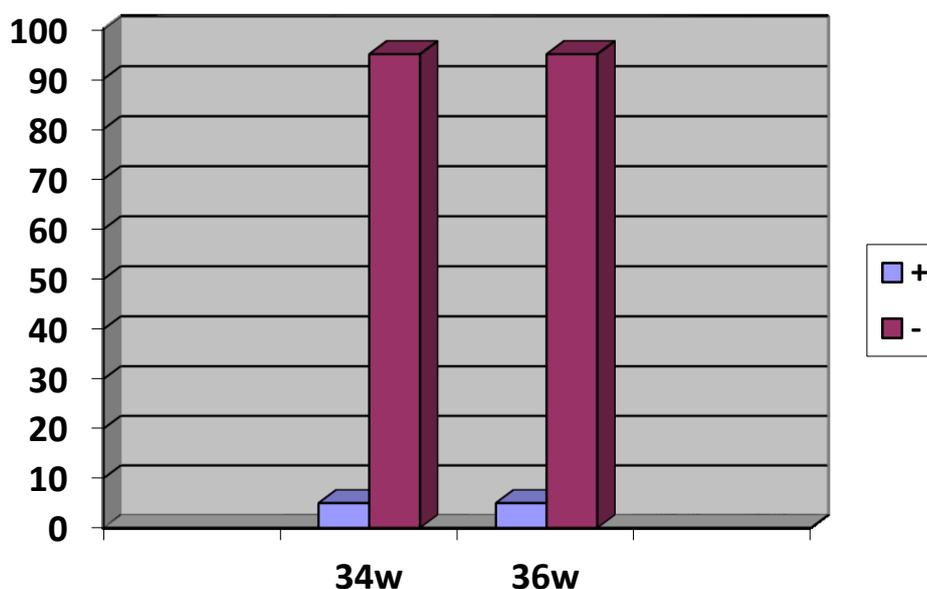


Figure 2: Frequency of Chorioamnionitis occurrence (+) in the patients of both groups

was observed in 1 patient in both groups. There was no significant difference in this respect between the two groups (Figure 2). There was no endometritis in any group.

36w Birth weight in group A in 18 newborns was between 1500 and 2500 g, in one case it was between 2500 and 3500 g, and in one case between 3500 and 4500 g. In group B, birth weight of one case was 1,500 up to 2500 g and in 19 cases it was between 2500 and 3500 g, respectively. There was no sepsis in any group. Maternal death: No maternal death was reported in any group. Newborn gender: In group A, 14 newborns (70%) were male and 6 (30%) were female and in group B, 9 newborns (45%) were male and 11 newborns (55%) were female. There was no significant difference between groups in this regard. Birth weight: The percentage of cases with birth weight between 1500 and 2500 g was significantly higher in group A $P < 0.001$ (Figure 3). Fifth minute Apgar: In group A, fifth minute Apgar of newborns was between 3 and 5 in 1 case, between 5 to 7 in 6 cases and in 13 cases varied between 7 and 10. In group B, the fifth minute Apgar of newborns varied between 3 to 5 in a

case, between 5 to 7 in one case and varied between 7 and 10 in 18 cases. There was no significant difference between the frequency of the Apgar score of less than 7 and more than 7 in two groups (Figure 4). Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome was observed in 1 patient in both groups. There was no significant difference in this respect between two groups (Figure 5). Frequency of NICU admission in group A was significantly more than group B ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 6). Meconium-stained amniotic fluid: Meconium-stained amniotic fluid was observed in group A in 2 cases (10%), while it was not observed in group B. There was no significant difference between two groups. NICU admission: In group A, 13 newborns and in group B, 2 newborns were admitted in NICU. No case of umbilical cord detachment, umbilical cord prolapse, sepsis, NEC, or neonatal death were observed.

Discussion

Although PPRM is a known condition in obstetrics and gynecology, there are arguments on its correct management. One of the most important cases that has not been agreed upon is duration of the patient management in

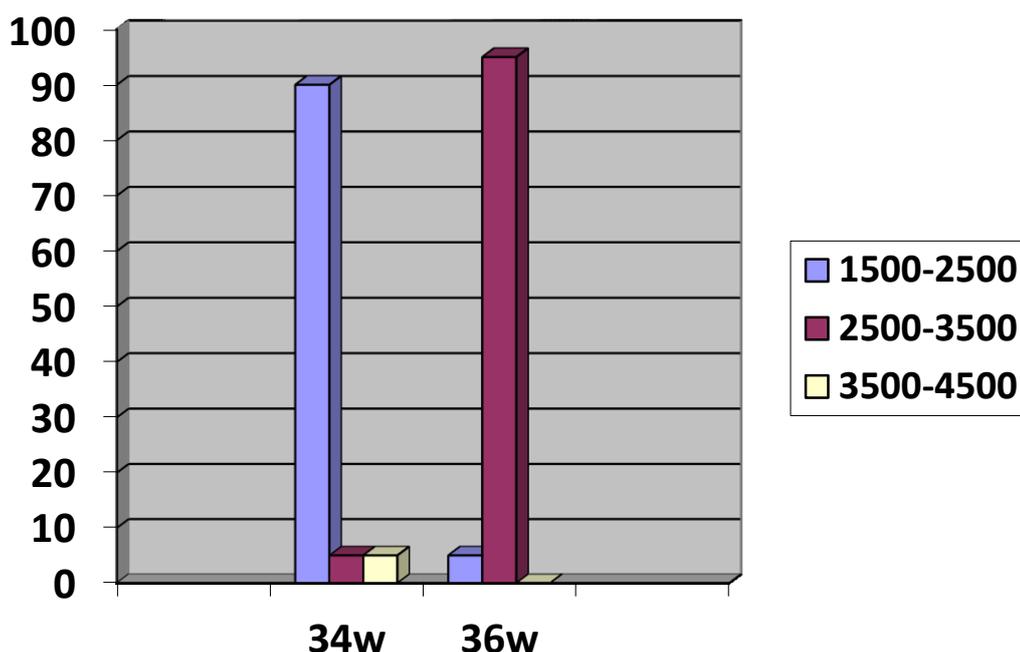


Figure 3: Frequency of newborns birth weight in both groups

pregnancies with PPROM (4, 8, 25, 31). In this study, maternal and neonatal outcomes in women with PPROM in particular periods of 34 and 36 gestational weeks were investigated. Accordingly, in the group with pregnancy terminated at 34 weeks compared to the group with pregnancy terminated at 36 weeks, birth weight was significantly lower and the frequency of NICU admission was high. However, other studied outcomes such as infection, type of delivery and respiratory distress syndrome were similar in both groups. The results of the studies conducted to compare induction of labor and expectant management of pregnant women with PPROM are variable and sometimes contradictory: In the findings of this study, Chorioamnionitis and mother average duration of hospital stay was significantly higher in the second group. Neonatal sepsis was more in this group, although the difference was not statistically significant. Finally, it was concluded that induction of labor during 34 and 36 gestational weeks was safe and prevent mother- fetus infectious complications (12). Study by Mercer

et al. showed that induction of labor and expectant management during 32 to 36 gestational weeks resulted in pregnant women with PPROM were compared. 46 patients had undergone induction of labor and 47 patients had expectant management. Accordingly, the average of hospital stay for mother and newborn after birth was significantly higher in expectant management group. Chorioamnionitis and neonatal sepsis occurred more frequently in this group, although the differences were statistically not significant (28). The results of low frequency of Chorioamnionitis in two groups and lack of sepsis in the current study were similar to above research. Naef et al. compared the results of the labor induction during 34 and 37 gestational weeks and expectant management in PPROM. 57 patients in group one and 63 patients in group two were studied. They suggested that treatment with induction of labor reduced infection significantly which is in line with the results obtained from our study. In a comprehensive study by Hannah et al., induction of labor and expectant management

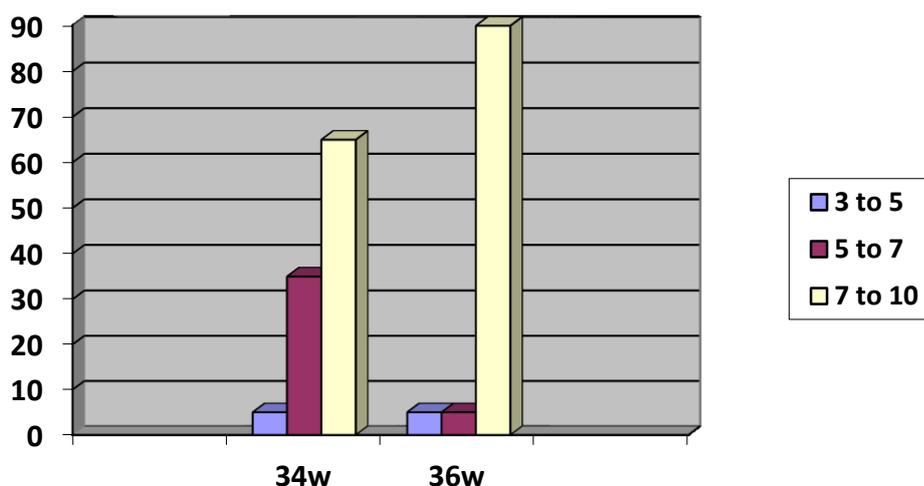


Figure 4: Frequency of the neonatal Apgar in both groups

results in 5041 pregnant women with PPRM were compared. The results of this study showed that these two types of patient management had similar results on neonatal infection and need for cesarean section (32). We also did not find any difference between two groups 34 and 36 weeks on the incidence of neonatal infection and type of delivery. In this regard, Van der Ham et al. investigated the results of treatment of women with PPRM between 34 and 37 gestational weeks. 100 patients underwent the induction of labor and in 95 patients, expectant management was used. The results of this study showed that the neonatal sepsis risk does not decrease with induction of labor at 34 w (33). In the study conducted by Neerhof et al., the best time for delivery was shown to be during the weeks 32 to 36 in women with PPRM. In this study, 34 weeks was suggested as a turning point in these patients for induction of labor; since induction of labor at this age can lower newborn hospital stay. In this retrospective study, 126 patients in expectant management and 115 patients in the induction of labor group were examined. The findings showed that the incidence of Chorioamnionitis was significantly higher in induction of labor group (4.8% vs. 0.9

%). Induction of labor only in 34th week raised the occurrence of hyperbilirubinemia (34). However, in the above-mentioned study, the comparison of 34 weeks with time closer to term was not mentioned. In fact, our review of the consequences of induction of labor at 34 and 36 gestational weeks in women with PPRM was one of the few studies. Kayem et al. investigated the maternal and neonatal outcomes in induction of labor and expectant management in women oxygen therapy in newborns. There was no neonatal mortality. Based on the results of this study, it might be concluded that induction of labor in 34th gestational week can increase neonatal morbidity; while, the expectant management can increase risk of infection (Chorioamnionitis) (13). As it is seen, the findings of above study somewhat confirm our findings on adverse neonatal outcomes in induction of labor at 34 weeks compared to 36 weeks. Lieman et al., in their study, tried to find the right time for induction of labor in women with PPRM. Consequently, the results of delivery before 37 weeks in 430 patients were reviewed. Accordingly, it was shown that induction of labor at 33 weeks increases morbidity significantly compared to delivery at 36 weeks. In addition, minor neonatal morbidity in the

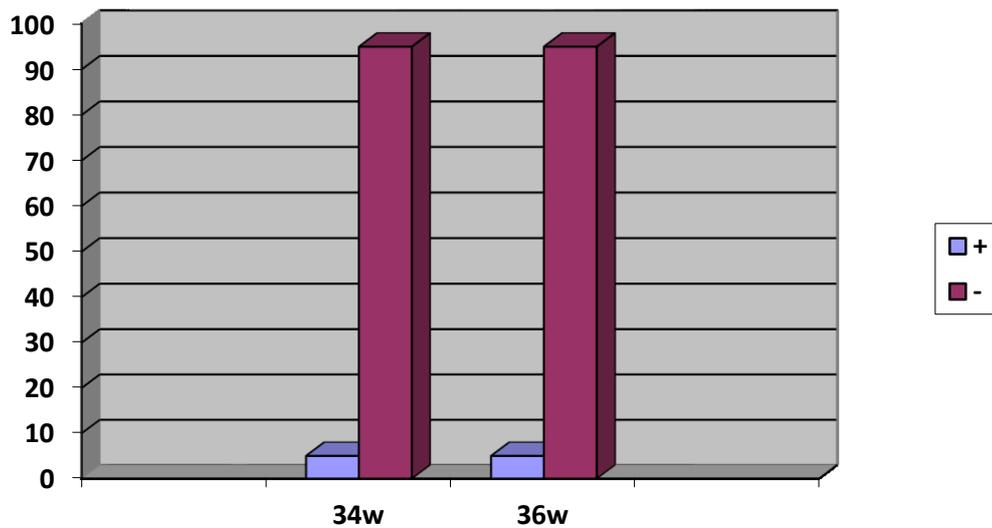


Figure 5: Frequency of Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (+) in both group

group delivered at 34th week was significantly more common than delivery at 36th week. In addition, the average maternal and neonatal hospital stay was significantly higher in this group. It was concluded that 34w expectant management after 34th week did not have the

same benefits (35). In this study, some findings such as increased morbidity in pregnant women at 34 weeks are consistent with the results of the current study. NICU with induction of labor at 34 weeks was significantly higher than delivered in 36 weeks.

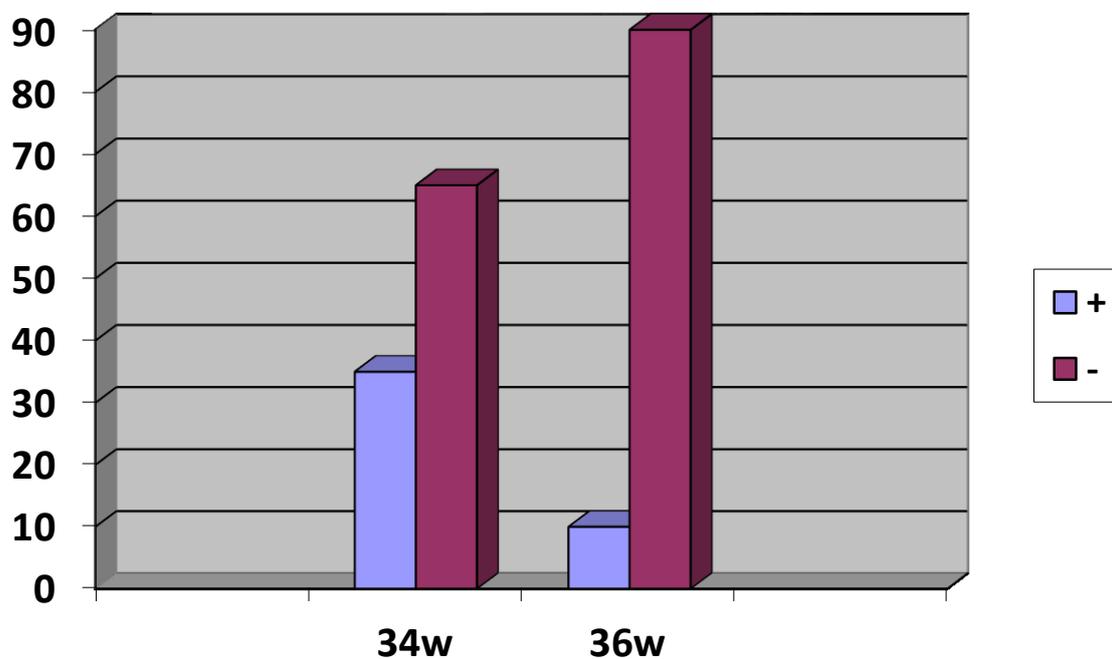


Figure 6: Frequency of neonatal NICU admission (+) in both groups Discussion

Finally, it should be noted that the current study showed that in comparison of the outcomes of labor at 34 and 36 gestational weeks in pregnant women with PPROM, due to the increased percentage of newborns with low birth weight and increase the frequency of neonatal NICU admission in this group, termination of pregnancy at 36th week is preferred. The notable maternal findings in pregnancies with PPROM terminated at 34 weeks included the need for cesarean in 10% of the patients and incidence of Chorioamnionitis in 5% of the patients. The notable maternal findings in pregnancies with PPROM terminated at 36 weeks included incidence of Chorioamnionitis in 5% of the patients. The maternal findings in pregnancies with PPROM terminated at 34 and 36 weeks had no significant difference. The neonatal findings in pregnancies with PPROM terminated at 34 weeks included birth weight between 1500 to 2500 g at 90%, in 2500 to 3500 g in 5%, and 3500 to 4500 g in 5%; Apgar score of 3 to 5 in

5%, 5 to 7 in 30 % and 7 to 10 in 65%; neonatal respiratory distress syndrome in 5%, meconium-stained amniotic fluid in 10% and NEC admission in 65%, respectively. The neonatal findings in pregnancies with PPROM terminated at 36 weeks included birth weight between 1500 to 2500 g at 5%, in 2500 to 3500 g in 95%; Apgar score of 3 to 5 in 5%, 5 to 7 in 5 % and 7 to 10 in 90%; neonatal respiratory distress syndrome in 5% and NEC admission in 10%, respectively. In comparison of neonatal findings, in pregnancies with PPROM terminated at 34 and 36 weeks of gestation did not show statistically significant differences between two groups in birth weight and NICU admission. The results of the present study revealed that termination of pregnancy at 36 weeks compared to 34 weeks in pregnant women with PPROM is preferred in terms of neonatal outcomes and it is recommended; also, there might be no preference in terms of maternal outcomes.

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