

## Research Article

# Outcome of Expectantly Managed Small-for-Gestational-Age Pregnancies- A Prospective Cohort Study

Sneha Mishra\* and Krishna Agarwal

Department of obstetrics and gynecology, Maulana Azad Medical College, India

**\*Corresponding author**

Sneha Mishra, Department of obstetrics and gynecology, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India, Tel: 91-9911186503, Email: snehamishra1310@gmail.com

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## Keywords

• SGA; Induction of labor; Expectant management; Mean gestation; Spontaneous labor

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** SGA fetuses with normal Dopplers are not at risk of IUD. However, there is lack of consensus about timing of delivery of SGA fetuses. Clinicians commonly induce all SGA pregnancies at 37 weeks. Expectant management of SGA fetuses beyond 37 weeks is not well studied.

**Methods:** We followed up women with clinically suspected growth restriction with foetal biometry, doppler and biophysical profile. Pregnancies with foetal AC between 10<sup>th</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centile with normal Dopplers were recruited in the study group. The women were allowed to go in spontaneous labour till 39+6/7 weeks or were induced at 39+6/7 weeks. The outcome of such cases was compared with controls who were induced at 37+0/7 weeks.

**Results:** Spontaneous labour occurred in 42% subjects in study group whereas in control group all were induced. Mean gestation at delivery in the study group was increased ( $39.57 \pm 0.71$  vs  $37.0 \pm 0.0$ ,  $p$  value < 0.001). Almost 81% of the subjects in study group delivered after 39 weeks. The rate of caesarean section was significantly lower in study group (3% vs 22%,  $p$  value = 0.024). Also, the risk of intrapartum foetal distress was lower in study group (3/36 vs 1/36). The mean birth weight in the study group was higher ( $2426.5 \pm 154.1$ gms vs  $2297.9 \pm 101.4$ gms,  $p$  value < 0.001).

**Conclusions:** Expectant management of SGA pregnancies with normal Doppler parameters leads to a significant increase in gestational age at birth and the mean birthweight and a significant reduction in caesarean section rate.

**INTRODUCTION**

A fetus is defined as small for gestational age (SGA), when the fetal abdominal circumference (AC), or Estimated fetal weight (EFW), is less than 10<sup>th</sup> centile for the gestational age. 70% of the SGA fetuses are constitutionally small and do not have any risk while 30% are pathologically small and are at risk of various complications or have milder form of fetal growth restriction (FGR), with normal Doppler parameters [1]. A Fetus with growth restriction is at increased risk of perinatal morbidity and mortality and poor long term health outcomes, such as impaired neurological and cognitive development and cardiovascular and endocrine diseases in adulthood [1]. The healthy SGA fetuses as compared to the growth restricted fetuses do not suffer from such adverse perinatal outcomes. There are no well defined criteria to differentiate between healthy SGA fetus and fetus with growth restriction, therefore all SGA fetuses are treated as FGR.

Some investigators have proposed criteria for distinguishing between the two and accordingly an SGA fetus is labeled as FGR when it is associated with any of the following [1,2].

- Abnormal Umbilical artery (UA), Middle cerebral artery (MCA), and Uterine artery (Ut), Doppler parameters
- EFW or AC < 3<sup>rd</sup> centile.

There is lack of consensus about timing for delivery of healthy SGA & FGR fetuses. Clinicians commonly induce all SGA pregnancies even with normal Doppler at 37 weeks leading to higher rate of operative interventions & iatrogenic early birth. Induction of labor before 39 weeks is associated with increased caesarean section rate and neonatal respiratory distress. The timing of delivery is crucial in SGA pregnancies, and the risks of intrauterine fetal death versus the hazards of preterm delivery must be considered. Healthy and small SGA pregnancies are not at risk of intrauterine fetal death. Therefore, delivering these fetuses near term would be beneficial in terms of reducing need for labor induction and consequently, the caesarean section rate.

There are only few studies from the low and middle income countries on this subject and expectant management in SGA fetuses beyond 37 weeks is not very well studied. Hence our study provides new insight about the management of SGA fetuses. This study has special relevance in Indian settings with limited number of resources.

**METHODS**

The study was conducted in a tertiary care centre at New Delhi. Patients visiting antenatal clinic and admitted in maternity wards and labor room were included in the study from Nov 2017-

March 2019 in this Prospective Cohort Study.

Pregnancy suspected to be small, growth lagging behind by 3 weeks or more on abdominal palpation, were subjected to USG examination. Those who have AC < 10th centile and > 3rd centile by intergrowth -21 charts were enrolled as study subjects.

Women admitted in labor ward as a case of SGA with normal Doppler and being induced at or before 37 weeks of pregnancy were enrolled in control group.

Inclusion criteria were Reliable last menstrual period (LMP), POG 28-34 weeks and AC less than 10<sup>th</sup> centile but more than 3rd centile on intergrowth charts. Exclusion criteria were any medical disorders like known diabetes mellitus, hypertensive disorder, heart disease, respiratory disease, epilepsy, gross fetal congenital malformation on USG and Previous cesarean section.

### Statistical Tests

The quantitative variables in both groups were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD and compared using unpaired t-test between groups and paired t-test within each group at various follow-ups. The qualitative variables were expressed as frequencies/percentages and compared using Chi-square test. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical Package for Social sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 was used for statistical analysis.

### Ethical approval

The study was approved by institutional ethics committee, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India (F.No.17/IEC/MAMC/2017/OBG/14) on 27/10/2017

After taking written informed consent, the women were enrolled in study group and were followed up with DFMC, USG and Doppler studies. When the above parameters were in normal range, the pregnancy was allowed to continue till 39 6/7 wks and in case of any derangement in any of the above parameters, closer monitoring and induction of labor was done.

Women admitted in labour room with diagnosis of FGR fulfilling exclusion and inclusion criteria and were being induced at or before 37 weeks were enrolled in control group.

If all of the above parameters were normal, pregnancy was followed till 39 6/7 weeks. If any monitoring parameter was deranged then close monitoring and delivery was undertaken. Umbilical artery PI <95<sup>th</sup>, middle cerebral artery PI >5<sup>th</sup> centile and uterine artery PI <95<sup>th</sup> was considered as normal.

36 women were enrolled in each group. Approval from the institutional research ethics committee was taken .

## RESULTS

A total of 82 women with pregnancy at 28 to 34 weeks of gestation who attended antenatal clinic were assessed for eligibility. Of 82 women, 46 women did not meet eligibility criteria and 36 women who met all the eligibility criteria were enrolled in the study group.

For enrollment of subjects under the control group, a total of 110 women who were being induced in labor room for SGA pregnancies with normal Doppler parameters at 37 weeks were assessed for eligibility. Of 110 women, 74 women did not fulfill

the eligibility criteria and 36 women who met all the eligibility criteria were enrolled in the control group (Table 1).

- The mean age of participants was comparable in both the groups. Most of the subjects in the study group belonged to lower middle socioeconomic status while most of the subjects in control group belonged to upper lower socioeconomic status by modified Kuppuswami scale. In both the groups almost half of the subjects were Primigravida.
- The mean body mass index and hemoglobin was slightly higher in study group as compared to the control group. Subjects of both the groups were normotensive and the mean blood pressure in both the groups was comparable (Table 2).
- In the study group 15 (42 %), subjects had spontaneous labor at or before 39+6 weeks while rest 21 (58 %), were induced at 39+6 weeks. The duration of first and second stage of labor was slightly more in control group as compared to study group. However, the difference was statistically insignificant. There was statistically significant difference between the groups with regard to the mode of delivery. Almost all the participants in the study group delivered vaginally. In the control group 8 (22%), participants underwent cesarean section whereas in the study group only 1 (3%), participant underwent cesarean section.
- Labour induction required less number of doses of cerviprime gel in the study group as compared to the control group and less number of subjects needed oxytocin drip as compared to control group.
- The incidence of intrapartum fetal distress and arrest of cervical dilatation was more among the control group. 3 subjects (8.3%), in the control group developed intrapartum fetal distress whereas only 1 subject (2.7%), in the study group developed it.
- In the study group, no subject developed PPH, retained placenta, puerperal sepsis or required blood transfusion. In the control group, one participant had abruption of

**Table 1:** Demographic and clinical details by groups.

	Study Group (n=36)	Control group (n=36)	P value
Age( years )	23.69 $\pm$ 2.59	23.33 $\pm$ 2.32	0.535
<b>Socioeconomic class</b>			
Lower	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	0.009
Upper lower	10 (27.8%)	16 (44.4%)	
Lower middle	24 (66.7%)	10 (27.8%)	
Upper middle	0	3 (8.3%)	
Upper	0	2 (5.6%)	
<b>Parity</b>			
Primigravida	17 (47%)	17 (47%)	0.772
2nd gravid	9 (25%)	12 (33.3%)	
3rd gravid	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)	
>3rd gravid	2(5.5%)	2 (5.5%)	
Data expressed as Mean $\pm$ SD and percentage (%).			

**Table 2:** Labor and neonatal details by groups.

	Study Group (n=36)	Control Group (n=36)	P
<b>Onset of labor</b>			
Spontaneous	15 (42%)	0	
Induced	21 (58%)	36(100%)	<0.001
<b>Duration of first stage( hours )</b>	8.49± 1.63	8.88 ± 1.24	0.305
<b>Duration of second stage( minutes)</b>	28.9± 11.9	29.6 ± 8.9	0.773
<b>Mode of Delivery</b>			
Vaginal	35 (97%)	28 (78%)	
Cesarean	1 (3%)	8 (22%)	0.024
<b>Mode of Induction</b>			
Single dose of cerviprime gel	7 (33.3%)	4 (12%)	
Two doses of cerviprime gel	8 (38.0%)	16(44%)	
Two doses of cerviprime gel followed by oxytocin drip	6 (28.57%)	16 (44%)	<0.001
<b>Mean gestation at delivery (weeks)</b>	39.57 ± 0.71	37.0± 0.0	<0.001
<b>Timing of delivery</b>			
< 39 weeks period of gestation	7 (19%)	36 (100%)	
≥ 39 weeks period of gestation	29 (81%)	0	<0.001
<b>Mean Birthweight (grams)</b>	2426.5± 154.1	2297.9 ± 101.4	<0.001
<b>APGAR (≤7 at 1 mins)</b>	0	1 (3%)	1.000
<b>APGAR (≤7 at 5 mins)</b>	0	1 (3%)	1.000
<b>Need for ICU admission</b>	0	1 (3%)	1.000
<b>Successful breastfeeding</b>	36 (100%)	35 (97%)	1.000

Data expressed as Mean ± SD and percentage (%).

placenta and required one unit blood transfusion. Rest of the subjects did not develop any complication.

- The mean gestation at delivery in study group was significantly higher than control group.
- It was observed that almost 81% of the subjects in the study group were able to deliver at or after 39 weeks of period of gestation whereas all the subjects in control group were induced at 37 weeks. The difference in the number of subjects delivering at or beyond 39 weeks of gestation was significantly higher in the study group as compared to the control group. The mean birth weight in the study group was higher as compared to control group and the difference was statically significant. However, APGAR score, need for NICU admission and successful breastfeeding at 72 hours were comparable between the two groups. On detailed analysis of the gestation at delivery, it was found that most of the subjects (80.5%), delivered at 39-39+6 weeks, 11.1% delivered at 38-38+6 weeks and only 8.3% delivered at 37-37+6 weeks .

## DISCUSSION

Our study shows a significant increase in the mean gestational age at delivery with expectant management (39.57 ± 0.71wks vs 37.0 ± 0.0wks). This is in concordance with the results of other studies [3-5]. As many as 81% of the subjects in study group delivered after 39 weeks of gestation. Expectant management of SGA pregnancies is associated with more chances of going into spontaneous labour. The induction rate was 58% in study group compared to 100 % of the control group. The expectantly managed group had much less induction time than the control

group and they required less oxytocin (28% vs 44%).The duration of 1<sup>st</sup> stage of labor was less in study group than the control group (8.49 ± 1.63 hrs vs 8.88 ± 1.24 hrs) though the difference was not statistically significant. The duration of second stage was comparable in both the groups.

The rate of cesarean section was lower in study group (3% vs 22%). Also, the risk of intrapartum fetal distress was higher in control group than study group (3/36 vs 1/36).

The mean birth weight in the study group was higher than control group (2426.5 ± 154.1gms vs 2297.9 ± 101.4gms). However, the other perinatal outcomes were comparable.

There is paucity of studies that have elucidated the optimal timing of delivery in SGA pregnancies. There are only few studies on this subject and expectant management in SGA fetuses beyond 37 weeks is not very well studied. Hence this study provides new insight about the management of SGA fetuses.

Our study proves that the pregnancy having fetus with AC between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centile with normal fetal Doppler parameters and normal biophysical profile can be safely managed expectantly till 39+6/7 weeks of gestation.

The main strength of this study is that SGA fetuses with AC between 3<sup>rd</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centile were included. In all other studies, the study subjects were SGA pregnancies with AC or EFW <10<sup>th</sup> centile.

The DIGITAT trail [6], which was a randomized control trial about induction versus expectant management for intrauterine growth restricted babies at term showed no difference in adverse outcomes between induction and expectant management until

40 weeks of gestation. ACOG also recommends delivery between 38-39 6/7 weeks in SGA fetuses with normal dopplers [7].

Our study also shows similar results and further research should be done in low and middle income countries to determine the optimal timing of delivery for SGA fetuses.

## CONCLUSION

Expectant management of small-for-gestational-age pregnancies with normal Doppler parameters leads to significant increase in mean gestation at delivery and mean birthweight and a significant decrease in cesarean section rates.

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