Third trimester scanning:

Remit for fetal growth assessment in high risk pregnancy

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1. Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths with IUGR

- Birmingham & Black Country project
- Full Report: <u>www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/CE_SB_Final.pdf</u>

B&BC Confidential Enquiry on Stillbirths with IUGR

Background

□ 28 cases reviewed over 12 months

Independent panel (bank of 26 clinicians from outside B&BC)

- □ Inclusion criteria Stillbirth 30+ weeks, diagnosed with IUGR via:
 - antenatal diagnosis
 - Via post mortem
 - <10th customised centile
- Exclusion criteria Congenital anomaly, <30 weeks</p>

Proforma

2 Mother's Details	A3 Partner'	's Details
farital Status	Age	
thnic Group	Ethnic Group Occupation	,
Occupation		ous relationship? 📄 Yes 📄 No
lousing		
44 Social Details		
Smoking	Alcoho	Non-medical drugs
Jinoking	Acono	Non-medical drugs
moking during pregnancy?	Alcohol during pregnancy?	Non-medical during pregnancy?
imoking during pregnancy? Yes No	Alcohol during pregnancy? Yes No	Non-medical during pregnancy?
Yes No	Yes No	
Yes No Number per day?	Yes No	

Methodology

- 2 obstetricians, 2 midwives and specialist's comments (e.g. diabetologist)
- Chaired by director of WMPI and supported by project coordinator and specialist midwife (GROW protocol)
- Assessed for sub-optimal care factors & evidence of good practice
- Consensus opinion of CESDI grading

Grade	0	No Suboptimal care
Grade	1	Suboptimal care, but different management would have made
		no difference to the outcome
Grade	2	Suboptimal care - different care MIGHT have made a
		difference (possibly avoidable death)
Grade	3	Suboptimal care WOULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED to
		have made a difference (probably avoidable death)

Findings

24/28 (86%) potentially avoidable

- □ Frequent lack of appropriate risk assessment and management planning
 - No recognition of relevant past obstetric history (IUGR, prem labour, PET)
 - High BMI
 - Fibroids
- □ Even when high risk recognised:
 - insufficient or no follow up, or
 - long gaps between serial investigations
 - protocols not followed or
 - protocols not adequate
- Fetal growth assessment
 - No or incorrect use of customised charts
 - No or incorrect measurement and/or plotting of fundal height
 - Inadequate referrals
 - Use of population charts =>missed warnings



CUSTOMISED ANTENATAL GROWTH CHART v 7.4.2U (UK)



Example 2

CUSTOMISED ANTENATAL GROWTH CHART v 7.4.2U (UK)



Overall Findings

- 18/28 (64%) were potentially avoidable if appropriate serial scanning was conducted for high risk pregnancies
 - □ Example 3 x4 fibroids (1 growth scan at 34 w) IUD at Term
 - □ Example 4 Aged 40 Para 8 (No growth scans) IUD at 31w
 - □ Example 5 Prev IUGR (1 growth scan at 34w) IUD 33w
 - □ Example 6 BMI=36 at booking (No growth scans) IUD at 31w

Regional Protocols

- Protocols are apparently influenced by what is deemed an affordable burden on ultrasound services
- West Midlands survey: wide variation of scanning for 'high risk':
 - 🗆 Unit a 28, 32, 36
 - 🗆 Unit b 30, 34
 - Unit c 34
 - 🗆 Unit d 26, 30, 34

Recommendations of the Report

www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/CE_SB_Final.pdf

- Regional protocols for scanning for high risk pregnancy
 - Past obs Hx (SGA, PREM, SB etc)
 - Fibroid
 - □ High BMI
 - □ Suspected SGA
 - Decreased fetal movement
- Accredited GROW training 2 hour workshops including:
 - □ questions on general principles
 - □ fundal height technique
 - plotting scenarios

2. RUG work on regional protocols

Third trimester sub-group:

Consider the evidence

Make recommendations on best practice standards

- Stage 1- Optimal standard assuming no shortage of scans
- Stage 2 Amend to a more realistic standard

Agreed RUG Standard (but still aspirational in light of limited resources) www.pi.nhs.uk/ultrasound/standards/growth.htm

- If low risk at booking:
 - □ Serial fundal height measurements (2-3 weeks) from 28 weeks
 - Fundal height measurements should be plotted on a customised chart (RCOG)
 - Regional referral criteria
 - Serial scanning to the same frequency is recommended if fundal height measurements is not possible/unreliable:

	Prevalence
Polyhydramnios	<1%
High body mass index (BMI 35+)	7%
□ Large fibroids (e.g. <u>></u> 6cm) or multiple fibroid	s <1%

RUG Standard

- If high risk:
 - □ Serial assessment of fetal biometry (every 2-3weeks from 28weeks)
 - Uterine artery doppler may be a potential predictor (PET & prematurity) more research is needed

Condi	tions with an odds ratio of >2:	Prevalence [1, 2]
🗆 Mul	tiple pregnancy	2%
	vious history of IUGR*	9%
	explained stillbirth (excl congenital anomaly)	<1%
	onic maternal disease	
	Hypertension / PH PET*	3%
	 Antiphospholipid syndrome, lupus 	<1%
	Thrombophylias	<1%
	 Auto-immune disease 	<1%
	 Renal conditions 	<1%
	 Diabetes (pre-existing) 	3%
🗆 Mat	ternal age 40+	3%
	ostance misuse (alcohol, drug dependency)	2%

Implications

- Due to overlap between high risk categories: An estimated $\frac{1}{4}$ of all women would require serial scanning
- Increase in ultrasound workload (see service model)
- Increase in antenatal detection of IUGR
- Potential to decrease perinatal mortality & morbidity

References

- 1. Kleijer ME, Dekker GA, Heard AR. Risk factors for intrauterine growth restriction in a socio-economically disadvantaged region. J MFMNM 2005;18:23-30
- 2. Stillbirth and Infant Mortality, West Midlands 1997-2005: Trends, factors, inequalities. Perinatal Institute, 2007 www.perinatal.nhs.uk/pnm/WM_SB&IMR_2007report.pdf

Sub-group members

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(Full document on www.pi.nhs.uk/ultrasound/standards/growth.htm)