

PREDICTION FACTORS OF THE PRETERM BIRTH

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Preterm birth is one the most difficult problems in the modern obstetrics. Despite new treatments there was no progress in reducing the prematurity rate. Predicting the preterm labour is one of the most important factors for therapeutically success.

Despite the identification of a wide range of risk factors, risk-scoring systems have been unable to identify reasonably the risk of preterm birth. Management strategies using salivary estriol levels, home uterine activity monitoring, or bacterial vaginosis screening have likewise proven ineffective as means to identify preterm birth. Transvaginal ultrasound to determine cervical length and fibronectin testing of the vaginal pool separately or in combination are shown to be useful in the management of preterm labour. The clinical usefulness has been limited to their negative predictive value with respect to risk of preterm birth. Using these methods, unnecessary intervention may be avoided.
