

Management of threatened extremely preterm labour (22⁺⁰ to 24⁺⁶ weeks' gestation)

NON-TERTIARY UNIT ACTIVE CARE CORTICOSTEROIDS: Woman presenting to a **NON level 6** hospital in threatened preterm labour (TPL) at 22-25 weeks 11.4 mg betamethasone IM, OR 12 mg Dexamethasone IM Repeat steroids 24 hours later if undelivered Prompt SENIOR clinical assessment: Speculum exam to assess cervical dilatation TOCOLYSIS: Nifedipine 20 mg PO every 20 mins and fFN where indicated for three doses, then 8 hourly for 48 hours Real time scan to confirm fetal heart rate and presentation Investigations into underlying cause of TPL If in ESTABLISHED LABOUR WITHIN 30 minutes If in labour, or at high risk of labouring: Counsel parents regarding active vs. comfort ANTIBIOTICS: See SCV Preterm labour guideline care: involve local paediatricians or PIPER neonatologist Determine if transfer to a level 6 hospital would be safe MAGNESIUM SULFATE: 4 g IV over 20 mins, then 1g / hour for 24 hours or until birth (cannot be given in transit) If parents elect **active** care, or are **undecided**: Initiate active care pathway FETAL MONITORING: Individualised: CTG or real Call PIPER to arrange transfer to level 6 hospital time ultrasound or hand-held Doppler if safe to do so, or request **PIPER** attendance if insufficient time for transfer and PIPER neonatologist deems this appropriate MODE OF DELIVERY: Individualised, but CS must be considered if evidence of fetal compromise and birth not imminent

PAEDIATRICIAN/SENIOR CLINICIAN AT THE BIRTH

ACTIVE VS COMFORT/PALLIATIVE CARE

If parents are undecided, the active care pathway may be initiated, as doing so does not commit them to ongoing active management of the newborn

COMFORT/PALLIATIVE CARE

- No steroids or tocolysis
- Antibiotics only if indicated by the maternal condition, e.g. chorioamnionitis
- No magnesium sulfate
- No fetal monitoring
- No caesarean section on fetal grounds
- Postnatal care by providers experienced in palliation



TERTIARY UNIT

Woman presenting to a **level 6** hospital in threatened preterm labour (TPL) at 22 - 24+6 weeks

Prompt **SENIOR** clinical assessment:

- Speculum exam to assess cervical dilatation and fFN
- Real time scan to confirm fetal heart rate and presentation
- · Investigations into underlying cause of TPL

If in labour, or at high risk of labouring:

 Urgent joint consultation with neonatology to help parents decide between active and comfort care

If parents elect active care, or are undecided, initiate **active care pathway** (see below)

ACTIVE CARE

CORTICOSTEROIDS:

- 11.4 mg betamethasone IM, OR 12 mg dexamethasone IM
- Repeat steroids 24 hours later if undelivered

TOCOLYSIS: Nifedipine 20 mg PO every 20 mins for three doses, then 8 hourly for 48 hours

If in ESTABLISHED LABOUR

ANTIBIOTICS: See SCV Preterm labour guideline

MAGNESIUM SULFATE: 4 g IV over 20 mins, then 1 g / hour for 24 hours or until birth (cannot be given in transit)

FETAL MONITORING: Individualised: CTG or real time ultrasound or hand-held Doppler

MODE OF DELIVERY: Individualised, but CS must be considered if evidence of fetal compromise and birth not imminent

NEONATOLOGIST PRESENT AT BIRTH

ACTIVE VS COMFORT/PALLIATIVE CARE

If parents are **undecided**, the **active care pathway** may be initiated, as doing so **does not** commit them to ongoing **active management of the newborn**

COMFORT/PALLIATIVE CARE

- No corticosteroids or tocolysis
- Antibiotics only if indicated by the maternal condition, e.g. chorioamnionitis
- No magnesium sulphate
- No fetal monitoring
- No caesarean section on fetal grounds
- Postnatal care by providers experienced in palliation

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