Cervical Shortening = Preterm Parturition.*

and

The Rx for Short Cervix is Progesterone.

What Does This Mean for Patient Care?

Cerclage Reduces Preterm Birth, But How?

If Cerclage Helps, Maybe Pessary Could Too?

* In Singleton Pregnancy

Cervical Cerclage

- Increased Risk of PTB Women with Twins
- Beneficial in Women w/ Prior SPTB + Short Cx
 - Berghella Meta-Analyses
 - Conde-Agudelo Meta-Analysis
 - Owen Vaginal Ultrasound Cerclage Trial
- Progesterone & Cerclage Equally Effective
 - Conde-Agudelo
 - Neither Affect Rate of Cervical Shortening
 - Durnwald AJOG 2009, Pessel AJOG 2013, Drassinower UOG 2015
- Most Effective for Cervix ≤ 15 mm
 - Owen Vaginal Ultrasound Cerclage Trial

Vaginal progesterone vs cervical cerclage for the prevention of preterm birth in women with a sonographic short cervix, previous preterm birth, and singleton gestation: a systematic review and indirect comparison metaanalysis

Agustin Conde-Agudelo, MD, MPH; Roberto Romero, MD, DMedSci; Kypros Nicolaides, MD; Tinnakorn Chaiworapongsa, MD; John M. O'Brien, MD; Elcin Cetingoz, MD; Eduardo da Fonseca, MD; George Creasy, MD; Priya Soma-Pillay, MD; Shalini Fusey, MD; Cetin Cam, MD; Zarko Alfirevic, MD; Sonia S. Hassan, MD

Cerclage vs. Vaginal Progesterone

Preterm Birth - No Difference

- < 28 Weeks No Difference
- < 32 Weeks No Difference
- < 35 Weeks No Difference
- < 37 Weeks No Difference

Perinatal Mortality - No Difference



Cerclage for Hx PTB + Short Cervix

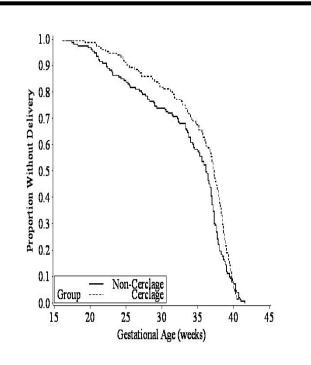
The NICHD Vaginal Ultrasound Cerclage Trial Owen et al AJOG 2009

- Entry: Prior PTB between 17 and 34 weeks
- 1016 followed with transvaginal sonography
- 798 w/ Cervix ≥ 25 mm → Routine care
 - 69% maintained Cx ≥ 25 mm past 23 weeks
 - 16% delivered < 35 weeks
- 302 w/ Cervix < 25 mm
 - Randomized to Cerclage vs. Routine Care
- Births < 35 Wks: 42% Routine vs. 32% Cerclage
- RR = 0.67, 95% CI, 0.42 to 1.07; p = 0.09

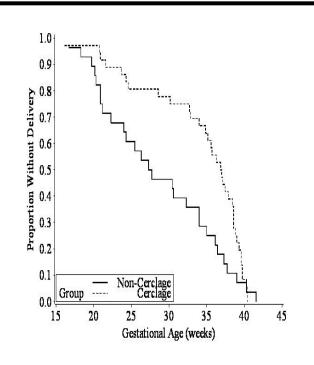


NICHD Vaginal Ultrasound Cerclage Trial Survival Curves

Cerclage Helps Cx < 15 mm or Visible Membranes



Cervix < 25 mm

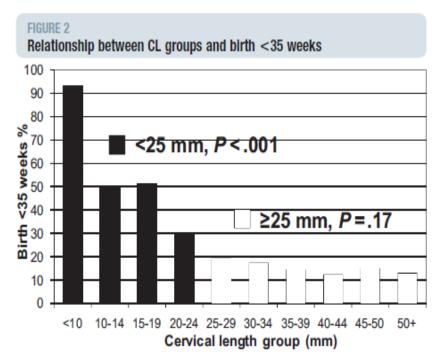


Cervix < 15 mm



The Vaginal Ultrasound Cerclage Trial Risk of Recurrent Preterm Birth in Women With Prior PTB and Cervical Length > 25 mm

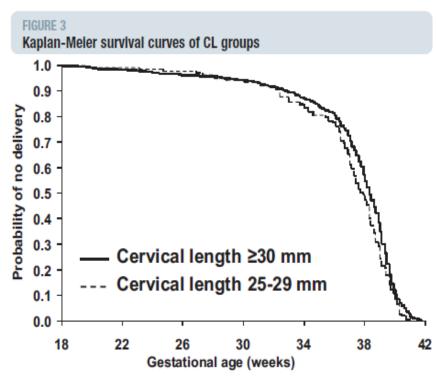
No Evidence of a Cervical Length Gradient



Rates of preterm birth <35 weeks by CL group in both <25 mm, no-cerclage, internal comparison cohort and \ge 25 mm, failed-to-shorten cohort.

CL, cervical length.

Owen. Cervical lengths ≥ 25 mm and preterm birth. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2010.



Probability of delivery across gestation in \geq 25 mm cohort, comparing women with CLs 25-29 mm and those with CLs \geq 30 mm.

CL, cervical length.

Owen. Cervical lengths ≥25 mm and preterm birth. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2010.

Cerclage for Short Cervix What Do The Studies Mean?

- Stitch PTB risk in women w/ twins
 - Twin Short Cervix ≠ Singleton Short Cervix
- Stitch ♥ PTB in women w/ Hx sPTB, but ...
- Reduced risk mostly in women with very short cervix or visible membranes, so
- What Does Cerclage Do?
 - Protect Exposed Membranes? Maintain Cervical Mucous?
 - Alter the Force Vector? Prevent Prolapse?
 - Correct a structural defect ?

Comparison of Vaginal Progesterone, Cerclage and Cervical Pessary for Women with Hx PTB + Short Cervix

Alfirevic Z, Owen J, Carreras Moratonas E, Sharp AN, Szychowski JM, Goya M. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2013 Feb;41(2):146-51

Comparison of Data from 3 Studies

- 142 Cerclage in USA
- 59 Vaginal Progesterone in UK
- 42 Pessary in Spain
- No Differences in Outcome for Cx < 25 mm

No Studies of Progestogens AND Cerclage Versus Either One Alone (Owen 2^{ndry} QNS)

Arabin Cervical Pessary

- Flexible ring-like silicone device
- Varying sizes
 - Outer diameter ranging from 65-70 mm
 - Inner diameter ranging from 32-35 mm
 - Height curvature ranging from 21-30 mm

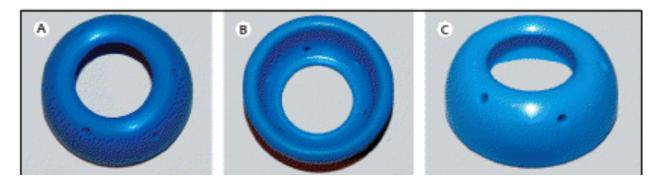


Image: Goya M, Pratcorona L, Merced C, et al. Cervical pessary in pregnant women with a short cervix (PECEP): An open-label randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2012

Arabin Cervical Pessary

- Small inner diameter fits around the cervix
 - Mechanically prevents exposure of the fetal membranes
- Changes the inclination of the cervical canal posteriorly
 - Centers the weight of the pregnancy on the anterior lower uterine segment

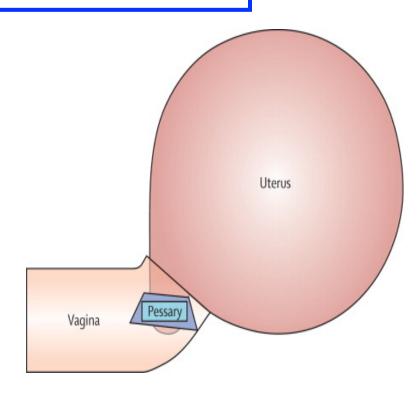


Image: Goya M, Pratcorona L, Merced C, et al. Cervical pessary in pregnant women with a short cervix (PECEP): An open-label randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2012

Studies of Cervical Pessary to Prevent Preterm Birth

- Most are observational or case-controlled
- 4 Randomized Trials in Singletons
 - **-Forster** 1986
 - Entry = Dx Cervical Incompetence
 - Pessary (130) vs. Cerclage (120)
 - Type of pessary not specified
 - Outcome = Gest Age at delivery \rightarrow No \triangle
 - -Goya Lancet 2012- PECEP Trial
 - -Hui Am J Perinatol 2013
 - -Nicolaides FMF 2015

Cervical pessary in pregnant women with a short cervix (PECEP): an open-label randomised controlled trial

Maria Goya, Laia Pratcorona, Carme Merced, Carlota Rodó, Leonor Valle, Azahar Romero, Miquel Juan, Alberto Rodríguez, Begoña Muñoz, Belén Santacruz, Juan Carlos Bello-Muñoz, Elisa Llurba. Teresa Hiaueras. Luis Cabero*, Elena Carreras*, on behalf of the Pesario Cervical para Evitar Prematuridad (PECEP) Trial Group

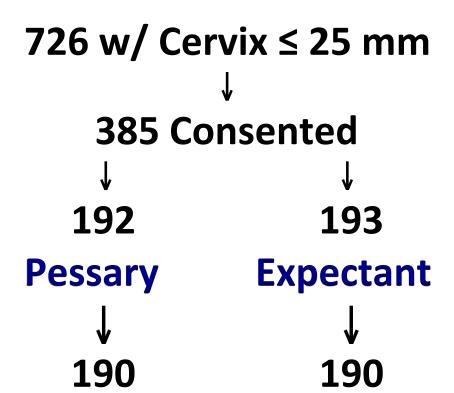
Lancet 2012; 379: 1800–06

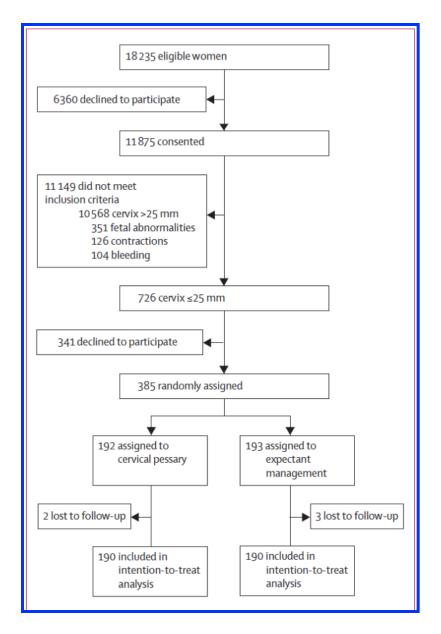
Cervical Sonography in General OB ≈ 12,000 ♀

- 726 w/ Cervix ≤ 25 mm @ 20 23 weeks
- 385 Consented RCT Arabin Pessary or Expectant
- Primary Outcome Birth < 34 Weeks

Cervical Sonography in A General Obstetrical Population ≈ 12,000 ♀

Goya et al Lancet 2012





Cervical pessary in pregnant women with a short cervix (PECEP): an open-label randomised controlled trial

Primary Outcome = Spontaneous PTB <34 weeks 6% in Pessary vs. 27% in Expectant

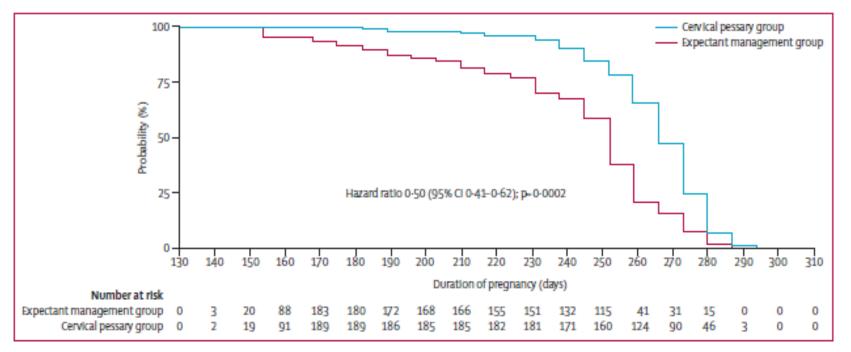


Figure 5: Kaplan-Meier plot of the probability of continued pregnancy without delivery in the cervical pessary and expectant management groups

Cervical pessary in pregnant women with a short cervix (PECEP): an open-label randomised controlled trial

Maria Goya, Laia Pratcorona, Carme Merced, Carlota Rodó, Leonor Valle, Azahar Romero, Miquel Juan, Alberto Rodríguez, Begoña Muñoz, Belén Santacruz, Juan Carlos Bello-Muñoz, Elisa Llurba, Teresa Higueras, Luis Cabero*, Elena Carreras*, on behalf of the Pesario Cervical para Evitar Prematuridad (PECEP) Trial Group

% PTB > Than Others Expectantly Managed

- 27% PTB < 34 weeks in Goya control arm
- PTB rate in unselected untreated women
 - 18 % < 35 weeks in Preterm Prediction in women w/
 Cx ≤ 25 mm at 22 24 weeks
 - 15% < 35 wks in Taipale & Hiilesmaa ≤ 25 mm</p>
 - 16% < 33 weeks in Hassan Placebo 10-20 mm</p>

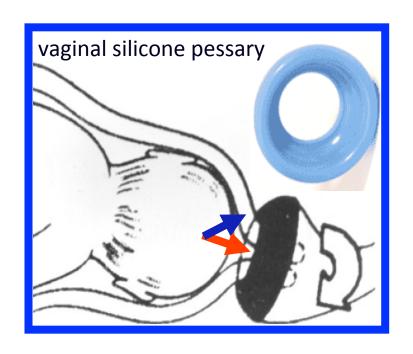
Cerclage Pessary for Preventing Preterm Birth in Women with a Singleton Pregnancy and a Short Cervix at 20 to 24 Weeks: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Hui et a - Chinese University of Hong Kong - Am J Perinatol 2013

- 4438 Cx Sono at 20-24 Wks → 206 (4.6%) < 25 mm
 - Excluded cervical insufficiency, cerclage, Cx dilation
- 108 Consented → Arabin Pessary or Expectant Rx
 - 53 Pessary Cx 19 mm vs. 58 Expectant Cx 20 mm
- Primary Outcome Delivery < 34 Weeks
 - Pessary Arm 9.4% < 34 Weeks</p>
 - Expectant Arm 5.5 % < 34 Weeks</p>

Preterm Birth Prevention

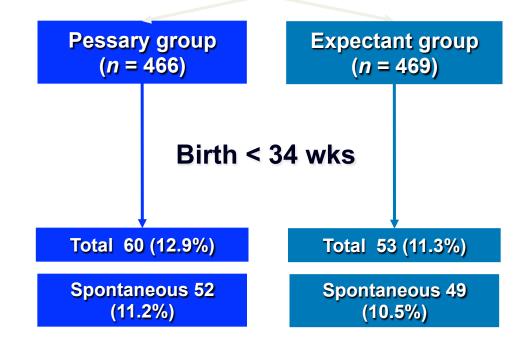
Pessary for Short Cx at 18-24w



FMF Study to be Presented at the 14th World Congress in Fetal Medicine 21st to 25th June 2015 in Crete, Greece

Slide Courtesy of Professor Nicolaides

Randomized study: Pessary vs Expectant
Cervical length <25 mm at 20-24 wks
(n = 935)



Care for Singleton Pregnancy in Women with a History of PTB

- Detailed History of Gest Age & Labor Course
- Spontaneous PTB → Rx w/ Progestogen 16 wk
 - 17-OHPC 250 / Week, or Vaginal P 200 / Day
 - Cervical Length 16 24 Weeks → Cerclage if < 25_{mm}
 - Continue Progestogen if Cerclage Placed
- Uncertain Presentation in Prior PTB
 - Review Labor Course & Pain, Placental Pathology
 - Rx Progestogen, or Rx Only If Cervix ≤ 25 mm
- Indicated PTB → No Progesterone

Any Role for Pessary? No.

Care for Singleton Pregnancy in Low Risk Women

- Detailed History of All Pregnancies
 - Gestational Age & Labor Course
- Social &/or Medical Risks → Cervix Scan 18-22
- Cervical Length ≤ 20 mm Rx Vaginal P or 17P
- Role for Cerclage?
- Prior Birth at Term Review Symptoms
- Symptoms 16 32 Weeks
- Premenstrual Δ , Pressure, Change Vaginal Mucus
- Use Cervical Sonography

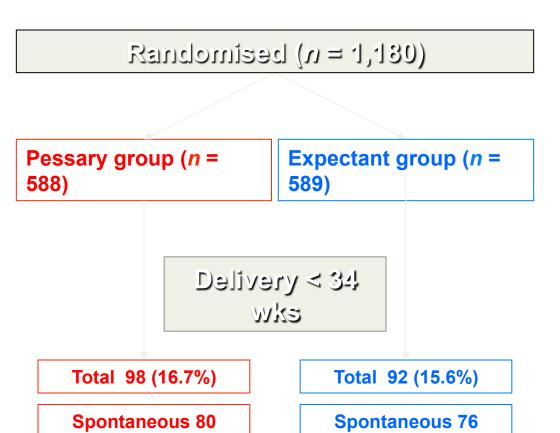
Care For Women with Past or Current Multiple Gestation

- Detailed History of OB Hx & Conception
- Prior Singleton Preterm Birth, Now Twins
 - Spontaneous PTB → Progestogen 17P or Vag P
 - Cervical Ultrasound 16 24 Weeks → Cerclage
- Prior Twin Preterm Birth, Now Singleton
 - Twins < 34 Weeks → ↑ Risk of Singleton PTB</p>
 - Treat as Hx SPTB 5 studies show increased risk
 - Twins ≥ 34 Weeks No Increased Risk
 - Treat as Normal

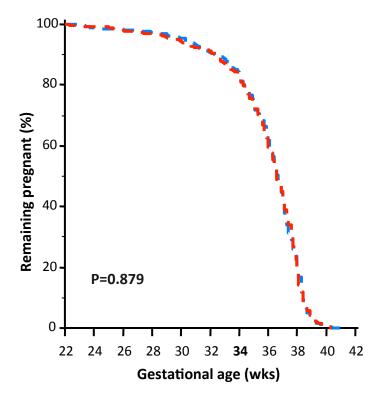
Any Role for Pessary?



Prevention of Preterm Birth in Twins RCT Pessary vs. Expectant



(13.6%)



Group: Expectant

588 583 578 574 562 535 487 365 118 3

Group: Pessary

588 584 576 569 555 536 484 351 111 3 0

(12.9%)

Summary

- Cervical Sonography Has Destroyed the Old Phenotypic Categories of Preterm Birth
- Some Preterm Births Are Preceded By Short Cx
 - Many But Not All Are Progestogen-Responsive
 - Cerclage Helps When Cervix Is Very Short How?
 - Pessary Probably Does Not Help
 - Hx PTB w/o Short Cervix → No Progestogen Effect
- Short Cervix in Multiple Gestation is Not Helped By Either Progesterone or Cerclage
 - The Mechanism of Cervical Shortening is Different