

2215.Wijewardene, A.H.M.A

**Study to assess the ability of transvaginal ultrasonographic cervical length measurement done at 37 weeks in predicting duration of pregnancy in a population of Sri Lankan primigravid women**

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To examine the potential value of routine measurement of cervical length in singleton low risk primigravid pregnancies at 37 weeks of gestation in the prediction prolonged pregnancy and outcome of labour . The study was conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynaecology unit, Teaching Hospital , Ragama and De Soysa Maternity Hospital Sri Lanka at June 2008 to May 2009. The study was carried out as a prospective observational study. Consenting subjects fulfilling the entry criteria was be enrolled into the study at 37 weeks of POA. During this visit they have undergone a TVS to assess the cervical length. They. The unit policy of admitting all women at 40 weeks to the antenatal ward was adhered to. The delivery details of every participant was collected by the investigator. Rest of the obstetrics management of the patient was strictly according to the unit protocol, which was to induce labour at completed 41 + 1 weeks. Cervical length was measured by transvaginal sonography at 37 weeks in 281 singleton low-risk pregnancies. Outcome measures were gestation at spontaneous onset of labor, post-term delivery, duration of labor and mode of delivery.