

2015 PERINATAL CARE PRACTICE GUIDELINES

PURPOSE:

Optimal perinatal care will result in improved fetal, maternal, infant, and family well-being.

OVERVIEW:

These guidelines are meant to represent the standard of care for **normal** pregnancies. They are not meant to imply that additional care should not be provided when complications of pregnancy arise.

PREVIOUS GUIDELINE:

This guideline was updated and adapted from the 2012 recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP).

EDITORIAL NOTE:

These Perinatal Guidelines are adapted from the recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG, www.acog.org) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) as presented in Guidelines for Perinatal Care, 7th edition, October 2012, ("the Guidelines"). The most recent version of the US Preventative Services Task Force recommendations was also reviewed.

Summary recommendations for prenatal care, intrapartum care and the postpartum period are presented.

Reviewed/Revised: PAC: 3/18/2015

PERINATAL CARE

| PERINATAL CARE | Targeted | Timing of | |
|---|-------------|---|--|
| Component of Care | Population | Delivery | Notes |
| History | 1 opulation | Denvery | 110165 |
| Medical/Psychosocial/Obstetrical | All | First visit | Should include family/genetic |
| History | | The visit | history |
| Update History | All | All visits | |
| Tobacco Use | All | First visit | |
| Domestic Violence | All | First visit | |
| Illicit Drug Use | All | First visit | |
| Postpartum Depression Risk | All | First visit | Consider screening for postpartum depression risk factors |
| Physical Exam | • | 1 | |
| General Physical Exam | All | 1 st or 2nd visit | |
| Blood Pressure | All | All visits | |
| Height/Weight /BMI | All | 1 st or 2nd visit | Pre pregnancy BMI greater than 30kg/m is a risk factor for GDM |
| Weight | All | All visits | |
| Pelvic Exam/Pelvimetry | All | First visit | |
| Breast Exam | All | 1 st or 2nd visit | |
| Fundal Height | All | > 20 weeks | By tape measure from symphysis pubis to apex of fundus |
| Fetal Assessment /Ht. rate Doppler | | 10 th week + | |
| Fetal lie | All | >36 weeks | |
| | All | | |
| Cervical Exam | All | >40 weeks | |
| Laboratory and Imaging Tests | | | |
| Hemoglobin or Hematocrit | All | First visit; repeat at 24-28 and 36 weeks | |
| Blood Type Rh Status, RBC antibody screen | All | First visit | |
| RBC antibody Screen | All | At 28 weeks if Rh negative | |
| Pap Smear | All | 1 st or 2nd visit | If not up to date with regular screening |
| Urine Dipstick for | All | Every visit | |
| Protein/Glucose | | | |
| Urine Culture | All | 1 st or 2nd visit | |
| Rubella Titer | All | 1 st or 2nd visit if not already documented. | |
| Syphilis Screen | All | 1 st or 2nd; repeat | |
| | | at 36 weeks | |

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|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| C | Targeted | Timing of | NT . 4 |
| Component of Care | Population | Delivery | Notes |
| Chlamydia Screen | All | 1 st or 2nd visit. | |
| Hepatitis B Surface Antigen | All | 1 st or 2nd visit | |
| HIV | All | Offered 1st or 2nd | Consider repeat in third trimester |
| | | visit | based on risk factors |
| Nuchal translucency with PAPP- | All | Offered prior to | |
| A and hCG | | 13 weeks | |
| Multiple Marker Screening for | All | Offered 15-20 | |
| Neural Tube Defects and | | weeks | |
| Trisomy | | | |
| Diabetic Screening | All | 24-28 weeks | At first visit for patients with the |
| | | | following risk factors: |
| | | | pre- pregnancy BMI of greater |
| | | | than 30kg/m. |
| | | | Personal Hx. of GDM |
| | | | Known impaired glucose |
| | | | metabolism |
| | | | |
| Group B Strep Screen | All | 35-37 weeks | GBS antibiotic sensitivity testing if |
| | | | patient has penicillin-associated |
| | | | anaphylactic symptom history. |
| | | | Antibiotic therapy at delivery if |
| | | | known +GBS or mother's GBS |
| | | | status unknown except for Cesarean. |
| PPD | Social or | 1 st or 2nd visit | |
| | medical risk | | |
| | factor for | | |
| | tuberculosis | | |
| Cystic fibrosis screening | All | Offered in 1 st | |
| | | trimester | |
| Amniocentesis | Elevated risk | Offered at 15-20 | Requires discussion of indication, |
| | of fetal | weeks | utility, limitations and risks of |
| | aneuploidy or | | amniocentesis |
| | single gene | | |
| | defects | | |
| HgB Electrophoresis | Women of | Offered in 1 st | Contingent testing of father of |
| | African, | trimester | pregnancy. |
| | Southeast | | |
| | Asian, Middle | | |
| | Eastern, or | | |
| | Mediterranean | | |
| | descent | | |

| | TD 4.1 | TD: • 6 | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------|
| G | Targeted | Timing of | N |
| Component of Care | Population | Delivery | Notes |
| Preventive Care | | | |
| Influenza Vaccine | Women who | | |
| | pregnant | Anytime during | |
| | during flu | pregnancy | |
| | season (Oct | | |
| | May) | | |
| Anti-D Immunoglobulin | All Rh- | 28 weeks | |
| | negative, | | |
| | antibody | | |
| | negative | | |
| | women with | | |
| | partner Rh+ | | |
| | or status | | |
| | unknown. | | |
| Counseling | | | |
| First Trimester | A 11 | 1 st . • | |
| HIV and other routine prenatal tests | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Risk factors identified by prenatal history | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Anticipated course of prenatal | All | 1 st trimester | |
| care | | | |
| Nutrition and weight gain | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Toxoplasmosis precautions (cats/raw meat) | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Sexual activity | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Exercise | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Environmental/work hazards | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Travel | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs | All | 1 st trimester | |
| (ask, advise, assess, assist, and | 7 111 | 1 trimester | |
| arrange) | | | |
| Use of any medications | All | 1 st trimester | |
| (supplements, vitamins, herbs, or | | | |
| OTC drugs) | | | |
| Indications for an ultrasound | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Domestic violence | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Seat belt use | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Childbirth classes/hospital | All | 1 st trimester | |
| facilities | | | |
| Influenza vaccine | All | 1 st trimester | |
| Second Trimester | - | - | |
| Signs and symptoms of preterm | All | 2 nd trimester | |
| labor | | | |
| Abnormal lab values | All | 2 nd trimester | |
| Influenza vaccine | All | 2 nd trimester | |

| | Targeted | Timing of | |
|--|--|---------------------------|-------|
| Component of Care | Population | Delivery | Notes |
| Selecting a pediatrician | All | 2 nd trimester | |
| Postpartum family planning/tubal sterilization | All | 2 nd trimester | |
| Third Trimester | | | |
| Anesthesia/analgesia plans | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Fetal movement monitoring | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Labor signs | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| VBAC counseling | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Signs and symptoms of pregnancy-induced hypertension | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Post-term counseling | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Circumcision | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Breast or bottle feeding | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Postpartum depression | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Newborn car seat | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Influenza Vaccine | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| Family medical leave or disability | All | 3 rd trimester | |
| forms Refer: | | | |
| Genetic counseling | Patients with teratogen exposure or known or suspected genetic, chromosomal or syndromic reproductive risks. | First trimester | |

INTRAPARTUM CARE

The details of appropriate management of the intrapartum care or complications of labor are beyond the scope of these Guidelines, but are available in the current recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP).

POSTPARTUM CARE:

- 1. Facility Discharge:
 - a. Medication Reconciliation
 - b. Referral for follow up of disorders newly discovered or suspected during pregnancy care, such as diabetes, HIV, chronic hepatitis B or C, and/or cervical dysplasia.
 - c. Exercise, Nutrition and any Restrictions or limitations
 - d. Discussion of future pregnancy plans/birth control methods

- 2. Postpartum Visit: Between 21 days and 56 days after delivery:
 - a. Pelvic, Abdomen and Breast Exam
 - b. Weight and Blood Pressure
 - c. Screen for Postpartum Depression
 - d. Review method of contraception
 - e. Review exercise and nutrition
 - f. Women with GDM should be screened for persistent diabetes 6-12 weeks post-partum.

IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS:

Members may self-refer for prenatal care. Obstetricians are advised to notify the Plan at the diagnosis or first prenatal visit so that we may enroll members in our voluntary education/high-risk management programs. Select genetic services are non-covered.

MONITORING:

The plan will monitor perinatal care using the "Prenatal and Post-partum Care (PPC)" HEDIS measure and the Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (FPC) utilization measure for HEDIS.

REFERENCE/SOURCE:

<u>Guidelines for Perinatal Care, 7th Edition, October 2012</u>, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

Prevention of Perinatal Group B Streptococcal Disease, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), August 16, 2002, Volume 51, No. RR-11.

Prevention and Control of Influenza: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), 2008 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Recom Rep 2008; 57 (RR-7): 1-60.

Public Health Service Expert Panel on the Content of Prenatal Care, <u>Caring for Our Future: The</u> Content of Prenatal Care, Public Health Service, Washington DC, 1989

REVIEWS AND APPROVALS:

Medical Peer Review Committee Dates: 01/08/97, 06/02/99, 05/02/01, 04/02/03, 4/6/05, 4/4/07, 4/1/09, 5/18/11, 3/20/13

Professional Advisory Committee (PAC) Date: 3/18/15