Objective:

1. Describe the role of tocolytics in management of preterm labor and their efficacy
2. Discuss the management of preterm labor
3. Review the mode of delivery for preterm labor and other existing obstetric complications
4. Identify the significance of cervical length and risk of preterm birth
5. Summarize risk factors for spontaneous preterm birth
6. Explain what biophysical and biochemical screening methods are used to diagnose preterm birth risk or preterm labor

Content Outline:

1. Preterm Labor Risk and Management
   1.1 Risk factors
   1.2 Management
      1.2.1 Tocolytics
      1.2.2 Antibiotics
      1.2.3 Corticosteroids
      1.2.4 Amniocentesis
2. Selection of the Mode of Delivery with Preterm Labor
   2.1 Complicating factors
   2.2 Effects of Delayed Cord Clamping
3. Biophysical and Biochemical Screening
   3.1 Cervical cerclage
   3.2 Cervical length
   3.3 Fetal fibronectin testing
   3.4 Progesterone supplementation
   3.5 Transvaginal ultrasound

Reading Material Resources:

Module 1831: Preterm Labor is based on the following reading material:
