

Prelabor Rupture of Membranes

Objectives

- Identify maternal and neonatal risks of prelabor rupture of membranes
- Compare and contrast the management of prelabor rupture of membranes by gestational age categories in patients with normal antepartum testing
- Describe the considerations to treat prelabor rupture of membranes with antibiotics, antenatal corticosteroids, or magnesium sulfate
- Discuss the merits of expectant management or delivery for management of prelabor rupture of membranes
- Review management and issues related to prelabial rupture of membranes
- Summarize the indications and efficacy for use of nonstress testing for surveillance of pregnancies complicated by preterm prelabor rupture of membranes

Content Outline

1. Prelabor Rupture of Membranes
 - A. Term
 - B. Preterm
 - C. Previa
2. Diagnosis
 - A. Visualization
 - B. pH testing and other tests
 - C. Ultrasound
3. Management
 - A. Expectant
 1. Antibiotics
 2. Antenatal corticosteroids
 3. Magnesium sulfate
 4. Tocolysis
 - B. Delivery
4. Surveillance
 - A. Ultrasound
 - B. Non-stress testing
 - C. Biophysical profile
5. Complications
 - A. Maternal/neonatal infection
 - B. Placenta abruption
 - C. History of PROM in prior pregnancies
 - D. Prematurity-related problems
 - E. Neonatal respiratory compromise
 - F. Intraventricular hemorrhage
 - G. Neurodevelopmental impairment

Reading Material Resources

Module WB2305: Prelabor Rupture of Membranes is based on the resources listed below. A copy of each resource is included with the module.

Prelabor Rupture of Membranes, ACOG Practice Bulletin, Number 217, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Vol. 135, No. 3, March 2020, e80-e97

Antenatal Monitoring After Preterm Prelabor Rupture of Membranes, Shaddeau, et al., Obstet Gynecol Clin N Am, 47 (2020), 625-632