

Antepartum Fetal Surveillance

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Components of Fetal Surveillance

- **History**

- Role of DFMC

- **Biophysical Profile**

- Non-Stress Test
- Manning

- **Ultrasound + Doppler**

- Growth Parameter
- Liquor
- Placenta
- Doppler

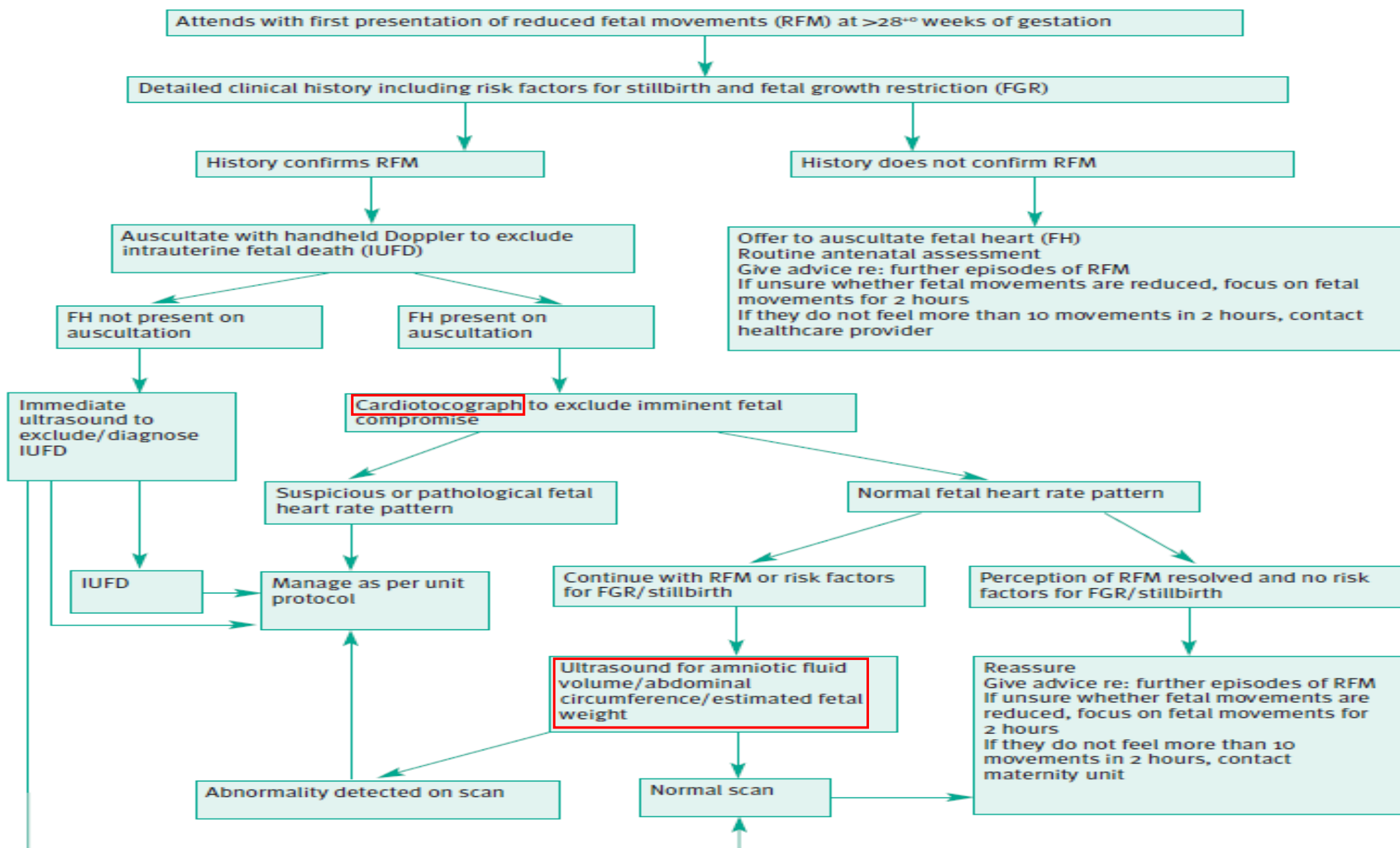
Daily Fetal Movement Count

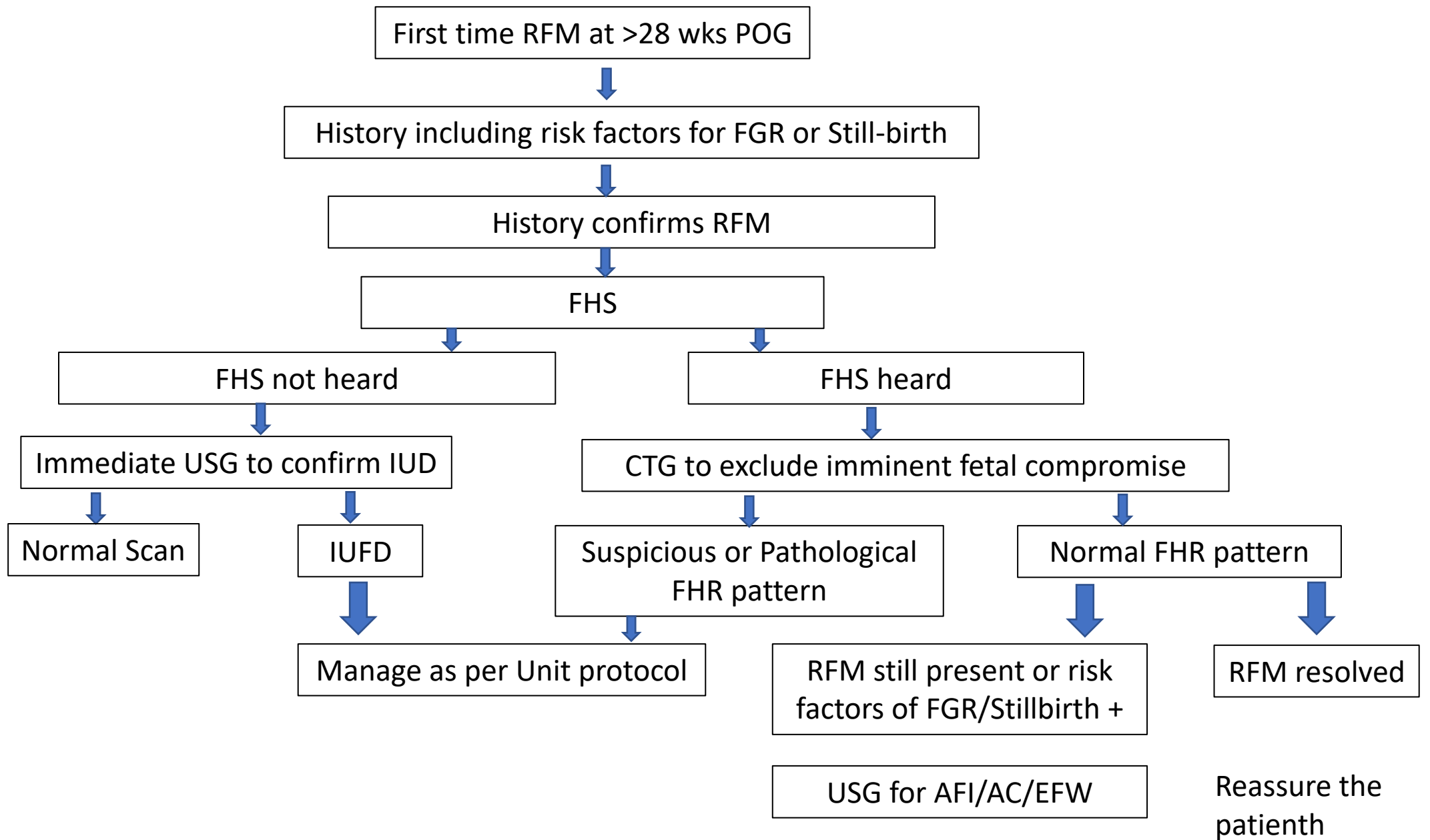
- Maternal sensation of any discrete **kick, flutter, swish or roll**
- **Methods of Fetal Movement Count:**
 - **Cardiff Method:** Count of 10 fetal movements in 12 hour time frame
 - Liston Modification: Time frame of 6 hours
 - Moore Modification: Time frame of 2 hours

Thomsen et al 1990
 - **Sadovsky Method:** Counting the first 4 fetal movements after each meal

Freda et al 1993
 - **Fetal Movement Chart:** Fetal movements recorded during 30 mins after meals. \geq 10 movements are normal

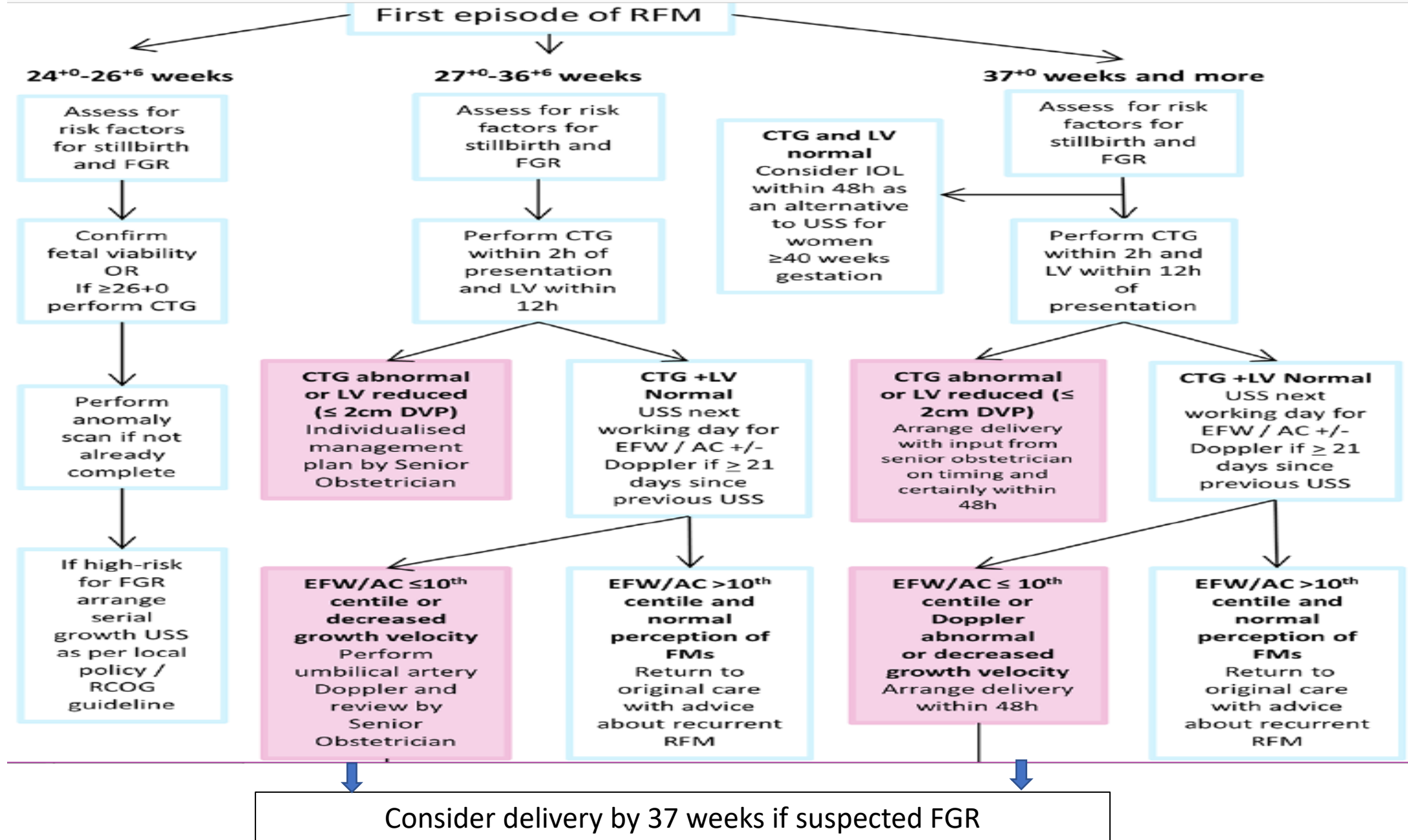
Gomez et al 2003

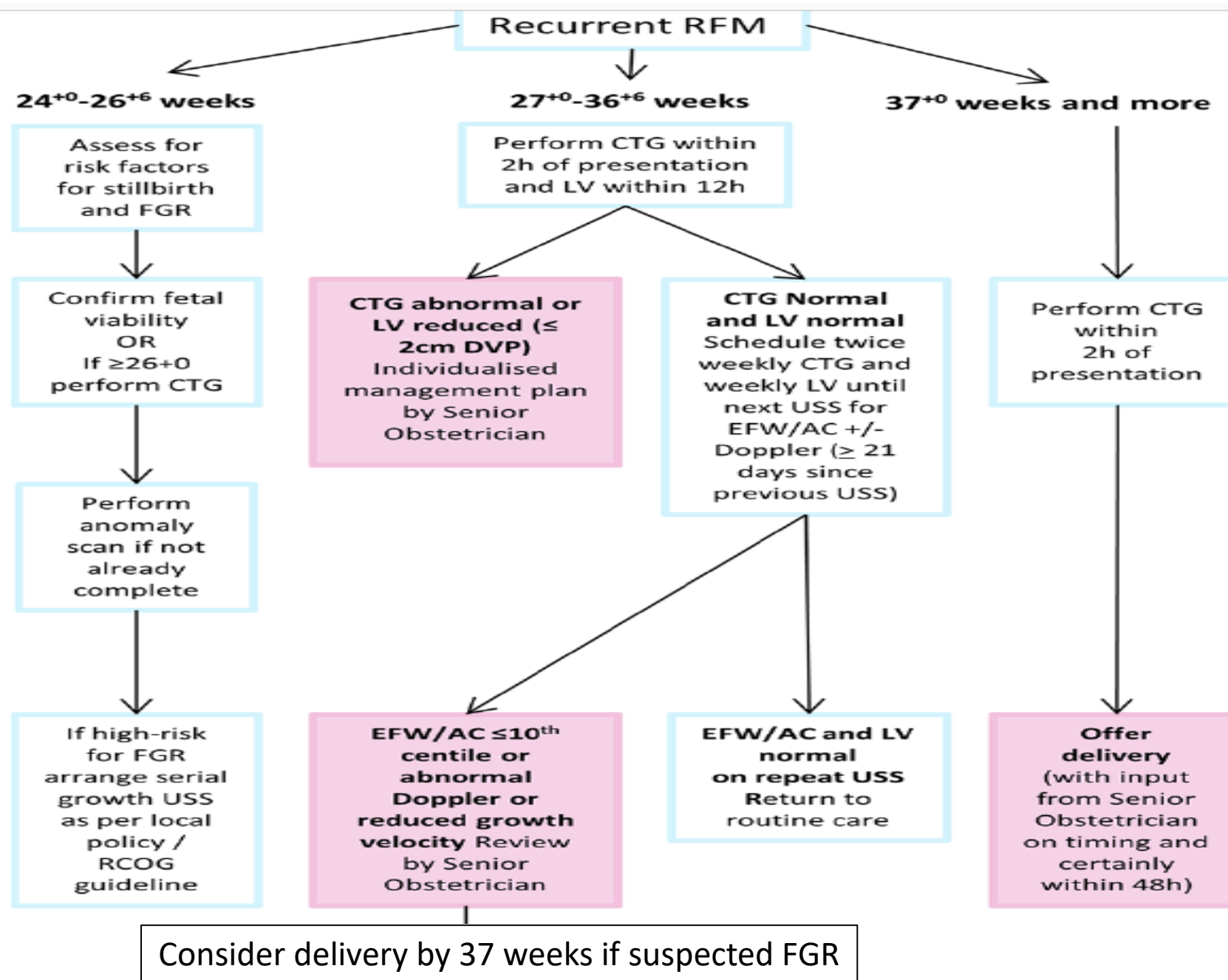





BMJ Open Can promoting awareness of fetal movements and focusing interventions reduce fetal mortality? A stepped-wedge cluster randomised trial (AFFIRM)

- Multicenter, stepped-wedge cluster randomized trial
- Participating hospitals in UK
- Data sources:
 - In Scotland- SMR2 and the Scottish Birth record
 - In Ireland- National Perinatal Reporting System
 - In Northern Ireland- Northern Ireland Maternity Statistics database (NIMATS)
 - In England and Wales- Office of National Statistics or other relevant body
- Data will be collected retrospectively on an annual basis from all sources





AFFIRM Study

- The data provided by this study will inform the information given to women about RFMs and their management
- Will provide robust evidence to determine if  maternal awareness of RFMs with a standardized management protocol to identify acute or chronic fetal compromise can reduce stillbirth

