Let's Assess Clinical Assessment

Less than 10% of women with the clinical diagnosis of preterm labour **give birth within 7 days** of presentation.[1]
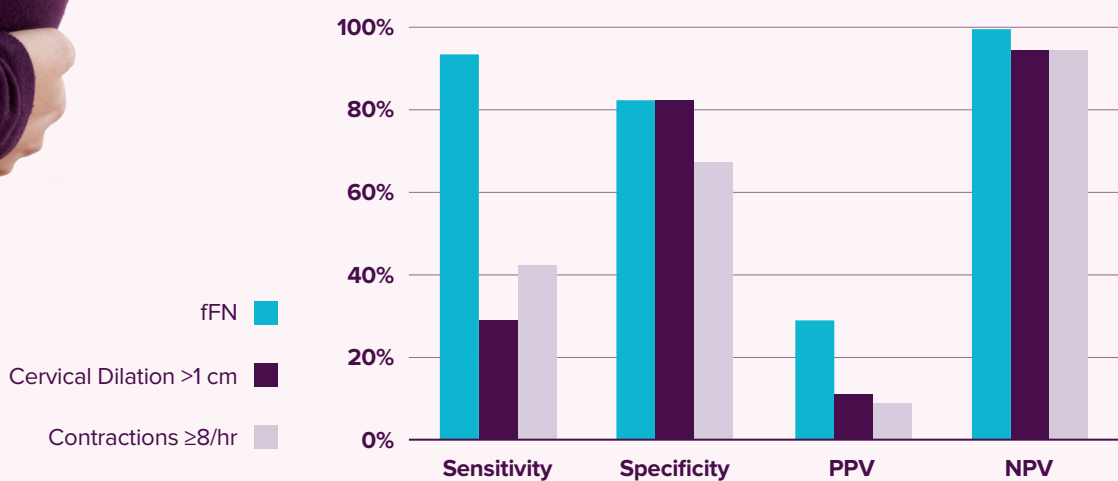
Minimally Dilated Patients Can be at Significant Risk of Delivery.
16% - 32% of patients who were <2cm delivered in <7 days.[2]

Cervical Dilatation, cm	Deliveries by Time from Admission %				
	<24 h	**24–48 h**	**3–7 d**	**<7 d Total**	**>7 d Total**
0–1 (n=104)	6	5	6	16	84
2 (n=54)	13	9	9	32	68
3 (n=29)	21	7	14	41	59
4 (n=22)	50	9	23	82	18
5 (n=16)	50	12	0	62	38
6–10 (n=19)	89	11	0	100	0

fFN Predicts Delivery More Accurately than Clinical Assessment[3]
Cervical dilatation and contractions have low sensitivity

Legend:
- fFN
- Cervical Dilation >1 cm
- Contractions ≥8/hr

Chart categories: Sensitivity, Specificity, PPV, NPV (y-axis 0%–100%)

Rapid fFN has the best sensitivity to help rule out preterm labour.[4,5]

RapidfFN®
for the TLi iq ® System

Dilatation measurements vary significantly between providers[6]

In a study of OBs, residents and L&D nurses, **only 56% provided accurate measurements.** There was no significant difference in accuracy among examiners by level of experience.

And even among the same provider.[6]

The study also found that **52% of providers reported *different* dilatation measurements** on identical simulations. There was no significant difference in intraobserver variability by level of experience, except for physicians with 10+ years of experience, who recorded higher variability. The authors hypothesize more senior physicians perform cervical examinations less often.

fFN testing can help **rule out 80% of patients** with symptoms of preterm labour.[4]

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~80% Patients
receive a negative result

+

~20% Patients
receive a positive result

Benefits of a Negative Result

A negative fFN result means the patient has a **<1% chance of delivery in the next 14 days.**

High NPV:

NPV for delivery within:

7 days =	99.5%
14 days =	99.2%

Benefits of a Positive Result

A positive result can help a physician decide whether a patient and her baby may benefit from interventions.

Useful PPV:

PPV for delivery within:

7 days =	12.7%
14 days =	16.7%

References: 1. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 171: Management of Preterm Labor. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2016;128:e155-64. doi 10.1097/AOG.000000000001711. **2.** How H, et al. Cervical dilatation on presentation for preterm labor and subsequent preterm birth. *Am J Perinatol.* 2009;26:1-6. doi:10.1055/s-0028-1090586. **3.** Iams J, et al. Fetal fibronectin improves the accuracy of diagnosis of preterm labor. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1995;173(1): 141-145. doi:10.1016/0002-9378(95)90182-5. **4.** Rapid fFN for the TLiQ System [package insert]. AW-04196-001, Rev. 004, Sunnyvale, CA: Hologic, Inc.; 2017. **5.** PartoSure Test [package insert]. PSPI-01-01-US, Rev. A. Boston, MA: Parsagen Diagnostics, Inc.; 2018. **6.** Phelps JY, et al. Accuracy and intraobserver variability of simulated cervical dilatation measurements. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1995;173 (3 Pt 1):942-945. doi.10.1016/0002-9378(95)90371-2.

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