

# Improving Adherence to Queensland Clinical Guidelines for Early Term Induction of Labour at Townsville University Hospital

Authors: Dr Samuel Tredinnick, Dr Ashneel Singh, Dr David Watson

Affiliation: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Townsville University Hospital

**Background** – There is increased risk of neonatal admission and respiratory morbidity for babies born early term, either vaginally or by caesarean, compared to babies born >39 weeks. Long term evidence shows increased risk of cerebral palsy and special education needs. Induction of labour (IOL) is financially costly and adds strain to resources/workforce availability. Queensland Health recommend IOL at 37-38+6 for hypertensive disorders, pre-eclampsia, obstetric cholestasis, fetal macrosomia, and prelabour rupture of membranes.

**Aim** – Assess the impact locally implemented strategies had at Townsville University Hospital on improving adherence to the Queensland clinical guidelines for early term induction of labour between 2022 and 2023.

**Method** – Retrospective cohort analysis of 106 patients from January 2023 – June 2023. Data was sourced from electronic medical records and analysed in Microsoft Excel to determine if IOL was clinically indicated and what the maternofetal outcomes were.

**Results** – IOL was initiated by mechanical dilation (37%, n=39), prostaglandins (14%, n=15) and artificial rupture of membranes/oxytocin (46%, n=49). Delivery modes included vaginal (64%, n=68), vacuum (5%, n=5), forceps (6%, n=6) and caesarean section (25%, n=27). Postpartum haemorrhage occurred in 30% (n=32). Perineal trauma included none (22%, n=23), first degree (25%, n=26) and second degree (28%, n=30) tears. Neonatal APGAR scores were >9/10 for >90% at 5-minutes (n=106). The smallest and largest neonates weighed 2048g and 4425g, respectively. **Early term induction was appropriately indicated in 71% (n=75) of cases, improved from 58% (n=81) in 2023.** Frequently incorrect indications included gestational diabetes (39%), maternal request (19%), and cholestasis (19%).

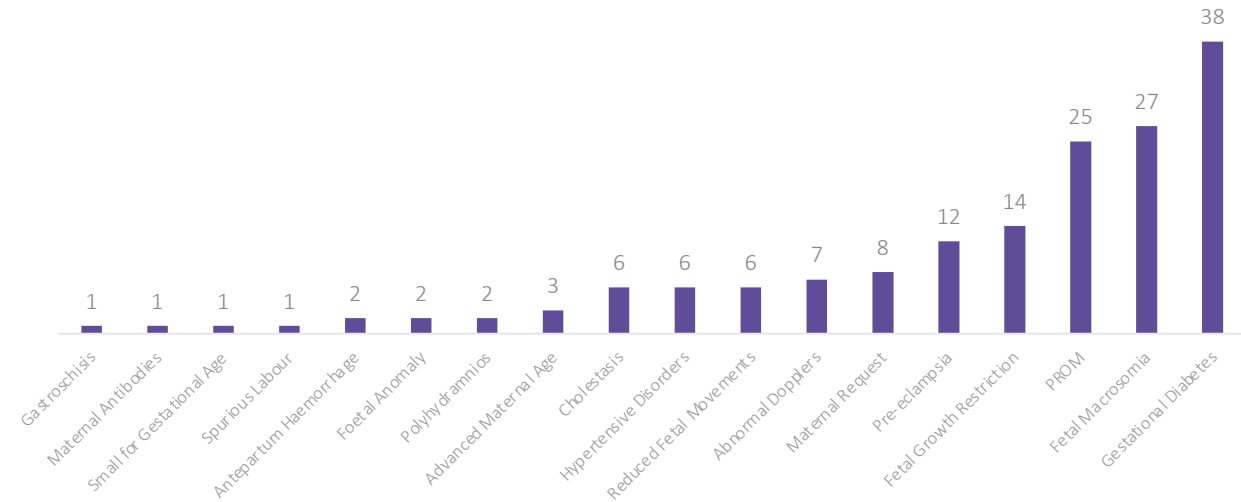
**Conclusions** – Townsville University Hospital reported improved adherence to Queensland guidelines for early term induction of labour in 2023. Improvements have been attributed to improved junior doctor education. A new paper-based booking system been implemented in 2024, which a senior medical officer will exclusively review, to further improve adherence rates.

## References –

1. Induction of Labour. Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Guideline: Queensland Clinical Guidelines; 2017.
2. WHO recommendations: induction of labour at or beyond term. World Health Organization 2018.
3. Drife, J. The history of labour induction: How did we get here? Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol.2021;77:3-14.
4. Papalia N, D'Souza RD, Hobson SR. Optimal timing of labour induction in contemporary clinical practice. Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol. 2022;79:18-26.
5. Saigal S, Doyle LW. An overview of mortality and sequelae of preterm birth from infancy to adulthood. Lancet. 2008;371(9608):261-269.
6. Petrini JR, Dias T, McCormick MC, Massolo ML, Green NS, Escobar GJ. Increased risk of adverse neurological development for late preterm infants. J Pediatr. 2009;154(2):169-176.
7. Tita AT, Landon MB, Spong CY, et al. Timing of elective repeat cesarean delivery at term and neonatal outcomes. N Engl J Med. 2009;360(2):111-120.
8. Brown HK, Speechley KN, Macnab J, Natale R, Campbell MK. Neonatal morbidity associated with late preterm and early term birth: the roles of gestational age and biological determinants of preterm birth. Int J Epidemiol. 2014;43(3):802-814.
9. Sengupta S, Carrion V, Shelton J, et al. Adverse neonatal outcomes associated with early-term birth. JAMA Pediatr. 2013;167(11):1053-1059.
10. Mosler D, Wilcox AJ, Vollset SE, Markestad T, Lie RT. Cerebral palsy among term and postterm births. JAMA. 2010;304(9):976-982.
11. Mackay DF, Smith GC, Dobbie R, Pell JP. Gestational age at delivery and special educational need: retrospective cohort study of 407,503 schoolchildren. PLoS Med. 2010;7(6):e1000289.
12. Grobman WA, Rice MM, Reddy LM, et al. Labor Induction versus Expectant Management in Low-Risk Nulliparous Women. N Engl J Med. 2018;379(6):513-523.
13. Walker KF, Bugg GJ, Macpherson M, et al. Randomized Trial of Labor Induction in Women 35 Years of Age or Older. N Engl J Med. 2016;374(9):813-822.
14. Dong S, Bapoo S, Shukla M, Abbasi N, Horn D, D'Souza R. Induction of labour in low-risk pregnancies before 40 weeks of gestation: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised trials. Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol. 2022;79:107-125.



Indication for IOL\*  
\*some women had more than one indication



Inappropriate Indications for IOL  
\*based on individual case reviews

