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CLINICAL ARTICLE

Cerclage retention versus removal following preterm premature rupture of membranes and association with amniotic fluid markers

Eduardo Aguin [a,*], Cosmas Van De Ven [a], Marcos Cordoba [b], Samet Albayrak [c], Ray Bahado-Singh [d]

[a] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
[b] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine, New York University, New York, USA
[c] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
[d] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Oakland University - William Beaumont Hospital School of Medicine, Royal Oak, USA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate whether amniotic fluid markers can aid the decision of whether to retain or remove a cervical cerclage after preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM). *Methods:* A retrospective cohort study included pregnancies involving PPROM after diagnostic amniocentesis and cerclage placement. Cerclage was retained for more than 12 hours after PPROM in the study group (n = 18); the comparison group comprised women who underwent immediate cerclage removal after PPROM (n = 22). Analyses were performed using concentrations of interleukin (IL)-6, glucose, and white blood cells (WBCs) in the amniotic fluid to measure relationships with adverse outcomes. *Results:* The latency period from PPROM to delivery was significantly shorter in the group that underwent immediate cerclage removal ($P < 0.005$). Latency periods of more than 48 hours ($P < 0.001$) and more than 7 days ($P < 0.01$), and chorioamnionitis ($P < 0.05$) were associated with cerclage retention. Neonatal outcomes were not significantly different between the study group and the comparison group. However, elevated IL-6 levels were associated with cumulative neonatal morbidity ($P < 0.05$). Low IL-6 ($P < 0.001$) and WBC ($P < 0.05$) levels were significantly associated with a latency period of more than 7 days. *Conclusion:* Amniotic fluid levels of IL-6 and WBCs may be of clinical value for individualizing the management of patients with PPROM after cerclage.

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1. Introduction

Cervical cerclage is a procedure performed worldwide to improve outcomes in settings involving prematurity. Preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM) is a common complication that has been reported in 38% of patients with a cervical cerclage in place [1]. The potential benefit of cerclage retention—which prolongs the latency period between PPROM and delivery, and decreases complications related to prematurity—must be balanced with the risk of adverse neonatal outcomes related to infection. Although cerclage is used in only 0.4% of pregnancies in the USA [2], 11.4% of patients with a diagnosis of PPROM have a cerclage in place [3]. The management of PPROM is relatively well established in the absence of cerclage but limited data are available from studies regarding the management of PPROM when a cerclage is in place. Controversy remains regarding the decision on whether to retain the cerclage or remove it. Some studies have shown increased intrauterine infection risks and increased neonatal morbidity with cerclage retention [4,5], while others have not demonstrated such a difference in maternal and perinatal outcomes, supporting prolonged latency with cerclage retention after PPROM [6,7]. These conflicting results indicate the need for a more individualized intervention on a case-by-case basis among patients with PPROM after cerclage placement.

Inflammatory markers in amniotic fluid are predictive of neonatal outcomes in cases of preterm labor with intact membranes. The data are more limited regarding the significance of such markers in cases of PPROM [8]. In a previous study, we analyzed the association of amniotic fluid markers with success rates of cervical cerclage [9]. The aim of the present study was to evaluate whether amniocentesis plus measurement of amniotic fluid markers can aid in the decision to retain or remove a cervical cerclage after PPROM. We hypothesized that the concentration of inflammatory markers—including interleukin (IL)-6, glucose, and white blood cells (WBCs)—in amniotic fluid can be used to distinguish cases that would benefit from retaining or removing the cerclage in the presence of PPROM.

2. Materials and methods

A retrospective cohort study was conducted involving women who presented with PPROM after diagnostic amniocentesis and cervical

* Corresponding author at: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine, University of Michigan, Von Voigtlander Women's Hospital, 1500 E. Medical Center Dr., SPC 5276, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA. Tel.: +1 248 224 3808; fax: +1 734 647 1006.
E-mail addresses: eaguin@med.umich.edu, eaguin@hotmail.com (E. Aguin).

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cerclage placement. Women were eligible for inclusion if they had undergone amniocentesis within 3 days prior to ultrasound-indicated cerclage placement between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2011, at Hutzel Women's Hospital at the Detroit Medical Center/Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA, and subsequently presented with a diagnosis of PPROM. The institutional review board at Wayne State University approved the analysis before the study began. Informed consent was obtained when the procedures were performed.

Data were abstracted based on a review of paired obstetric and neonatal medical records. The study group consisted of women in whom the cerclage was retained for more than 12 hours after PPROM; the comparison group comprised women who underwent immediate cerclage removal after PPROM.

Amniocentesis was performed secondary to risk factors for preterm birth, such as short cervix, preterm labor contractions, and previous preterm history. In all patients, cerclage placement was performed because of ultrasound-indicated shortening of the cervix (defined as cervical length <25 mm with a history of preterm birth) [10,11].

Amniotic fluid specimens were sent for Gram staining; mycoplasmic, aerobic, and anaerobic bacteria cultures; and WBC, glucose, and IL-6 concentration assays to rule out infection and/or inflammation. Rescue cervical cerclage was performed between 17 and 23 weeks of gestation. McDonald cerclage was performed in all cases, using a 5-mm nonabsorbable polyester suture (Mersilene; Ethicon, Somerville, NJ, USA) in the cervical–vaginal junction [12]. None of the patients received antibiotics prior to amniocentesis or at the time of cerclage. Diagnosis of PPROM was via direct visualization of fluid (pooling) in the posterior vaginal fornix during sterile speculum examination, together with positive confirmatory tests (e.g. nitrazine test) on cervicovaginal swab, presence of arborization (ferning), and ultrasonographic diagnosis of oligohydramnios [13]. Patients received antibiotics after 24 weeks of pregnancy to prolong latency periods and provide fetal benefits [14,15]. Betamethasone for fetal lung maturity was administered at 24–32 weeks for patients with PPROM or imminent risk of preterm delivery [16,17]. 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone caproate was started at 16–20 weeks in all women with prior preterm birth for the prevention of prematurity [18,19]. Tocolytics and transabdominal amnioinfusion were not administered.

The outcomes addressed were latency period from PPROM to delivery, histologic chorioamnionitis, gestational age at time of delivery, latency period of more than 48 hours after PPROM, latency period of more than 7 days after PPROM, perinatal mortality, neonatal birth weight, neonatal sepsis, and cumulative neonatal morbidity. Cumulative neonatal morbidity was defined as sepsis, respiratory distress syndrome, pneumonia, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, intraventricular hemorrhage, or necrotizing enterocolitis.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 17.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). The *t* test, χ^2 test, and Spearman correlation coefficient were used in the statistical analysis. $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

3. Results

The total study population for clinically indicated amniocentesis and cerclage included 127 cases. There were 87 exclusions: 55 patients did not have a clear diagnosis of PPROM; 2 patients had positive amniotic fluid cultures; 11 patients had twin or multiple pregnancies; and placental histology was absent for 19 patients. The remaining 40 cases involved singleton pregnancies with negative amniotic fluid cultures and subsequent cerclage placement followed by PPROM. The study group consisted of 18 women with retained cerclage; the comparison group consisted of 22 women who underwent immediate cerclage removal.

The 2 groups were similar in terms of the selected demographic characteristics (Table 1), and the data were normally distributed. There were 36 African American patients, 3 white patients, and 1 Hispanic patient. The 2 groups had similar concentrations of inflammatory markers in amniotic fluid (Table 2). Cerclage retention was associated with a latency period of more than 48 hours (61.1% in the study group vs 9.1% in the comparison group; relative risk [RR] 6.7; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.6–9.4; $P < 0.001$); a latency period of more than 7 days (31.7% vs 2.5%; RR 12.6; 95% CI, 1.7–24.1; $P < 0.01$); and chorioamnionitis (99.9% vs 59.1%; RR 1.7; 95% CI, 1.4–3.1; $P < 0.05$). The latency period from PPROM to delivery was significantly shorter in the removal group than in the retention group ($P < 0.005$) (Table 3). There were no significant differences between the groups in the other pregnancy and neonatal outcomes (Table 4).

Table 1
Demographic characteristics.[a]

Characteristic	Removal (n = 22)	Retention (n = 18)	*P* value
Maternal age, y	26.41 ± 5.09	28.50 ± 5.58	0.224
Gravidity (per patient)	3.50 ± 2.04	3.83 ± 1.79	0.591
Full-term parity (per patient)	0.18 ± 0.50	0.17 ± 0.38	0.917
Previous preterm delivery (per patient)	1.77 ± 1.11	2.06 ± 1.16	0.437
Gestational age at time of cerclage, wk	20.19 ± 2.32	19.96 ± 1.72	0.725
Gestational age at time of amniocentesis, wk	19.87 ± 2.42	19.54 ± 2.05	0.655
Gestational age at time of PPROM, wk	27.23 ± 5.33	26.94 ± 5.01	0.858
Maternal body mass index[b]	34.53 ± 8.05	31.68 ± 8.64	0.290
Maternal cervical length, mm	14.07 ± 10.50	12.82 ± 11.74	0.717

Abbreviation: PPROM, preterm premature rupture of membranes.
[a] Values are given as mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated.
[b] Calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.

A sub-analysis of the relationship between inflammatory markers in amniotic fluid and pregnancy/neonatal outcomes revealed that high IL-6 concentrations were associated with a higher risk of cumulative neonatal morbidity (50% in presence of cumulative neonatal morbidity vs 1% in absence; RR 50; 95% CI, 14.2–66.5; $P < 0.05$) (Table 5). Low IL-6 concentrations were associated with a latency period of more than 7 days (21.7% in presence of latency period >7 days vs 2.5% in absence; RR 8.7; 95% CI, 2.4–12.6; $P < 0.001$), as were low WBC concentrations (87.5% in presence of latency period >7 days vs 12.5% in absence; RR 7; 95% CI, 4.02–11.6; $P < 0.05$). There were no other significant associations between pregnancy/neonatal outcomes and concentrations of inflammatory markers in amniotic fluid (Table 6).

4. Discussion

The acute management of PPROM in the absence of indications for delivery is expectant and requires the use of latency antibiotics to prolong pregnancy and reduce neonatal morbidity [20]. However, the

Table 2
Concentration of inflammatory markers in amniotic fluid.[a]

Marker	Removal (n = 22)	Retention (n = 18)	*P* value
Interleukin-6, ng/mL	26.14 ± 33.52	17.64 ± 26.38	0.387
White blood cells, cells/mm^3	21.00 ± 28.23	8.39 ± 17.20	0.106
Glucose, mg/dL	36.45 ± 24.93	30.78 ± 7.39	0.358

[a] Values are given as mean ± SD unless otherwise indicated.

Table 3
Pregnancy outcomes.[a]

Outcome	Removal (n = 22)	Retention (n = 18)	*P* value
Gestational age at time of delivery, wk	27.19 ± 5.32	25.68 ± 7.09	0.349
Latency period from PPROM to delivery, d	0.64 ± 1.43	6.50 ± 7.09	0.003
Latency period of >48 hours	2 (9.1)	11 (61.1)	<0.001
Latency period of >7 days	1 (2.5)	6 (31.7)	0.008
Histologic chorioamnionitis	13 (59.1)	18 (100.0)	0.016

Abbreviation: PPROM, preterm premature rupture of membranes.
[a] Values are given as mean ± SD or number (percentage) unless otherwise indicated.