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17TH ANNUAL CHILD HEALTH RESEARCH DAYS

Nutrition for a Changing World

The Science of Nourishing the Next Generation

CHRD 2021: Abstract & Poster Submission Form

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Research Category:

- Basic Science
- Clinical
- Community Health / Policy

What was your role in the project?

- Design
- Perform Experiments
- Analyze Data
- Write Abstract

Presenter Status:

- Undergraduate Students
- Masters Student
- PhD Student
- Post-Doctoral Fellows
- Residents
- Non-Trainee

Title

Evaluating Current Trends in Diagnosis and Management of Chorioamnionitis

Background

Chorioamnionitis is a common pregnancy complication associated with significant neonatal morbidity, yet factors influencing clinical management are poorly understood.

Objective

Our goal was to determine the prevalence and factors influencing diagnosis and management of chorioamnionitis in Manitoba.

Methods

This was a multi-methods project involving cross-sectional evaluation of diagnosis of chorioamnionitis (2015-2019) and surveys of obstetricians (May-July 2021). Cases of clinical chorioamnionitis were identified using delivery records. Survey A comprised of general management questions with Likert-scalable responses; Survey B utilized discrete choice experimentation (DCE) to evaluate preferences and relative influence of specific clinical attributes on decision-making. Descriptive statistics were used to evaluate survey findings and regression models used to analyze physician preferences.

Results

The prevalence of clinical chorioamnionitis increased over the past 5 years (0.6% vs 1%; $p < 0.01$), but with little variation by gestational age (term versus preterm) and much lower than expected from the existing literature. In Survey A (response rate 74%), physicians self-reported that fever was the most important clinical factor in diagnosis of chorioamnionitis (48.7%), yet uterine tenderness was deemed most significant in DCE Survey B (response rate 54%) (OR 6.34 (95% CI 4.24-9.47); $p < 0.0001$). Responses to questions about work-up and antibiotic choice were heterogeneous, with variation by respondent age and practice location.

Conclusion

While physicians self-reported fever as most important, DCE showed that uterine tenderness was the most statistically significant clinical attribute in chorioamnionitis diagnosis. Differences in survey responses reflect issues in variations of clinical practice which could be targeted using ongoing quality improvement initiatives.

Authors

- For each author, please click "[+] Add Item" and provide the author's information

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