## MQIC

## **Michigan Quality Improvement Consortium Guideline**

## Routine Prenatal and Postnatal Care

The following guideline provides recommendations for routine prenatal and postnatal care in low risk patients. 24-28 32 38 39 41 3-8 Weeks 6-8 14-16 36 40 Recommendation Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks Postpartum Assessment and interventions: Coping skills • Infant car seat use [A] Cultural/religious beliefs Sexual activity Knowledge of available resources Medical and OB history [D] ◆ Tobacco use [A], vaping Domestic abuse (screen at least once per trimester) Prescribed medications, OTC and supplements • Activities of daily living (including use of History of preterm labor Safe environment durable medical equipment) Genetic risk factors Alcohol and drug use, including prescription misuse Adequate social support Childbirth education Physical activity Transportation • Ability to comprehend information or care provided Nutritional health Mental health, especially depression screening • Seat belt use [B] Χ Psychosocial status and update [D] X Education and counseling: Prevention of unintended pregnancy, Assessment and referrals for ongoing Need for early/consistent prenatal care Safety and importance of dental care for mother and newborn, caries transmission; refer if indicated parenting education and early i.e. immediate post-partum LARC, Healthy weight gain<sup>1</sup> childhood care and risks of next pregnancy within • Benefit of regular exercise Benefits and methods of breastfeeding 18 months "Safe sleep" Postpartum visit 3-8 weeks after delivery Select primary care physician for newborn General physical and pelvic exam [D] Blood pressure [B], weight, BMI, fundal height, weeks gestation Χ Urine culture [A]. confirm pregnancy by testing Confirm EDD, gestational age using ultrasound [D] **X** (13 wks) Fetal heart tones [D] Fetal presentation [D] Χ D (Rh) type, blood type, antibody screen [A] \*If D (Rh) negative, repeat antibody screen at 28 weeks. Pap smear [A] (If  $\geq$  21 years and indicated clinically prior to delivery) HIV counseling and testing [A] X (if high Use rapid HIV testing during labor for women without HIV status [C] risk) STD screening (GC, chlamydia, VDRL) [A] X (If at high risk, rescreen in 3rd trimester) Hepatitis B [A], rubella [B], and HCV (if high risk) screening [D] Χ Hemoglobin and hematocrit [B] (Repeat at 24-28 weeks if appropriate) Screening for gestational diabetes<sup>2</sup>. [A] Test on first visit if high risk of gestational diabetes<sup>3</sup>. [B] lχ **X** (6-12 weeks<sup>2</sup> Offer screening for Down Syndrome and Neural Tube Defects [B] (~11-20 weeks) X (18-24 weeks) Screen for short cervix using ultrasound, treat if positive Elective/non-medically indicated induction prior to 39 weeks is contraindicated [B] Folic acid (1.0 mg daily one month prior to conception through 1st trimester) [A] Influenza vaccine [C] (Do not use Intranasal live vaccine in pregnant women) Χ Tdap vaccine [D] (To maximize antibody response, optimal timing is 27-36 weeks gestation) Group B strep cultures (vaginal and rectal) (35-37 weeks) (not indicated if prior GBS-affected infant or previously detected on urine culture)

Levels of Evidence for the most significant recommendations: A = randomized controlled trials; B = controlled trials, no randomization; C = observational studies; D = opinion of expert panel

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Institute of Medicine Healthy Weight Gain During Pregnancy BMI calculator

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> If patient had gestational diabetes, then screen 6-12 weeks postpartum for persistent diabetes mellitus with 3 hour OGTT.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>American Diabetes Association 2018 Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes

This guideline lists standard pregnancy management steps. It is based on Guidelines for Perinatal Care, 8th Edition, 2017, by AAP Committee on Fetus and Newborn and ACOG Committee on Obstetric Practice. Individual patient considerations and advances in medical science may supersede or modify these recommendations.