Approach to First Trimester Antenatal Care - Women's Health Conference, Oct 26, 2018 Amber Dudar

Ontario Antenatal Record (2017 Version):

- provides a care map for pregnancy, birth and the very early newborn period
- outlines investigations required as standard of care

Take a thorough **History**

Complete Physical Exam – BP, BMI, Uterine Size

Order an U/S for ALL patients

- confirm live intrauterine pregnancy and document location
- determine EDC
- earliest ultrasound with a crown-rump length equivalent to at least 7wks (or 10 mm) should be used to determine the GA and subsequent EDC

Order Basic Routine Investigations:

- CBC (Hb and Plt), MCV
- Urine C & S, Pap Smear (only if due)
- Chlamydia and gonorrhea (urine or cervical)
- HBsAg, VDRL, HIV, Rubella titre
- Blood ABO Group, Rh factor, and antibody screen
- Varicella antibody if history uncertain
- Ferritin if at risk for anemia

Consider Additional Investigations:

- TSH, HBA1c, Hep C, Parvo, Toxo, Zika, TB
- BV, Trich, Ureaplasma, Mycoplasma

Counsel on diet/vitamins/smoking/drugs:

Recommend Folic Acid: Low risk 0.4 mg, Moderate risk 1.0 mg, High risk 4.0 mg
 (3 mo before and until 12 wks)

Offer Screening Tests to every patient

- eFTS, MSS, CVS/Amnio, NIPT
- Covered for NIPT if positive screening test, ≥ 40 yo at EDC, NT ≥ 3.5mm, prior pregnancy with aneuploidy or previous child with aneuploidy

Screen all women for RF for Pre-eclampsia

Start ASA 81 mg +/- Calcium in high risk women (prior preeclampsia, chronic HTN, DM 1 or 2, BMI>30. ART, prior placental abruption, multi fetal, chronic kidney disease, prior stillbirth or IUGR, age>40, nulliparity, or SLE)

Screen for potential High Risk patients that need early referral