

Prophylactic cerclage in women with previous spontaneous premature deliveries associated with ascending bacterial infection Cerclaje profiláctico en mujeres con nacimientos prematuros espontáneos previos, asociados con infección bacteriana ascendente

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Aims: Determine the effectiveness of prophylactic cerclage in women with singleton pregnancies, cervix >25 mm and a history of spontaneous premature deliveries associated to ascending bacterial infection (ABI). **Methods:** Women with singleton pregnancies and history of preterm births, with no full-term deliveries, associated to ABI. Cases with ≥ 25 mm cervical length at admission were included. Cervical cerclage performed on patients derived before 20 weeks of pregnancy was compared to the expectant management of women submitted at a later gestational stage with sustained cervical length of >25 mm. Pregnant women with <25 mm cervix at referral, with cervical shortening <25 mm at expectant management, and women with previous preterm birth without placental histology were excluded. **Results:** 51 patients were included, 23 with cerclage and 28 without cerclage. Prophylactic cerclage significantly reduced the frequency of premature birth <37 weeks, 4.3% vs 35.7% and <34 weeks, 4.3 % vs 28.6 % a