Indications for Intrapartum Electronic Fetal Monitoring

Table 6.1

Conditions associated with adverse fetal outcomes where intrapartum EFM may be beneficial

This list is not exhaustive and should not replace clinical judgement.

	EFM is recommended	EFM should be considered
ANTENATAL CONDITIONS		
Maternal	 Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy Diabetes: pre-existing and gestational Medical disease (e.g., cardiac, significant anemia, hyperthyroidism, vascular and/or renal disease) Maternal perception of reduced or absent fetal movement Antepartum hemorrhage 	 Pre-pregnancy BMI >35kg/m² Other factors (smoking, substance use, limited prenatal care) Advanced maternal age (AMA) (>35 years at time of labour)*
Fetal	 Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) Abnormal umbilical artery doppler velocimetry Single umbilical artery Oligohydramnios Polyhydramnios Abnormal BPP or NST Significant fetal abnormality (compatible with life) Iso-immunization Multiple pregnancy Velamentous cord insertion 	3 or more nuchal loops
INTRAPARTUM CONDITIONS		
Maternal	 Vaginal bleeding in labour Intrauterine infection/chorioamnionitis Previous CS/trial of labour after CS Prolonged rupture of membranes at term (>24 hours) Combined spinal-epidural analgesia Oxytocin induction or augmentation of labour Post term pregnancy (>42 weeks gestation) Labour dystocia Tachysystole Difficulties in reliably determining UA and/or FHR with IA 	
Fetal	 Abnormal FHS (FHR and UA) via IA Prematurity (<37 weeks gestation) Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid Breech presentation FHR arrhythmia 	

BMI = Body mass index; BPP = Biophysical profile; CS = Cesarean section; EFM = Electronic fetal monitoring; FHR = Fetal heart rate; IA = Intermittent auscultation; NST = Non-stress test; ROM = Rupture of membranes; UA = Uterine activity

*Note: AMA is not included in the 2020 SOGC Guideline, but was included in the 2020 Advances in Labour and Risk

Adapted from the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada's "No. 396-Fetal Health Surveillance: Intrapartum Consensus Guideline" by Dore & Ehman (2020), Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology Canada, 42(3), Table 3, p. 325. Copyright 2020. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.





