Management of suspected chorioamnionitis

Key Document code:	WAHT-TP- 094		
Key Documents Owner/Lead:	Miss L Veal	Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist	
Approved by:	Maternity Governance Meeting/ Medicines Safety Committee		
Date of Approval:	20 th May 2022		
	20 th May 2025		

	Key Amendments	
Date	Amendments	Approved by
20/5/2022	Change in antibiotic regime	Obstetric Governance

Introduction

Chorioamnionitis is infection of the fetal membranes and amniotic cavity. Evidence is emerging that chorioamnionitis is a significant contributor to permanent neurological damage and cerebral palsy. The relative risks for periventricular leucomalacia and cerebral palsy are 3.0 and 1.9 respectively when a pre term birth is complicated by chorioamnionitis.

Remember that fetus will have a temperature of 1-1.5°C higher than maternal core temperature.

Maternal temperature > 37.8°C in labour due to infection combined with hypoxia may increase the risk of cerebral palsy by 80 fold.

Clinical findings of chorioamnionitis

- Increased fetal or maternal heart rate (remember that each may happen in isolation)
- Abdominal pain
- Altered vaginal loss (blood/meconium/offensive discharge)
- Pyrexia
- Uterine pain and tenderness

Symptoms can vary from a non-specific feeling of being unwell to those of overwhelming sepsis.

Investigation

- FBC rising WCC with neutrophilia
- CRP (serial values may be useful)
- MSSU for culture
- Low vaginal swab for culture and sensitivity
- Peripheral blood cultures

Management

On suspicion of a diagnosis of chorioamnionitis:

- Maternal observations pulse every 15 minutes, temperature hourly
- Control maternal pyrexia:
 - Prescribe regular paracetamol.
 - o Fan/cool sponging for maternal comfort
- Maintain maternal hydration (IV fluids may be required)
- Commence antibiotics

Antibiotics

• No allergy to penicillin

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- IV Benzylpenicllin 2.4g QDS + IV metronidazole 500mg IV TDS + IV Gentamicin (dose and monitoring as per Trust prescribing guideline <u>http://nww.worcsacute.nhs.uk/antibiotic-treatment-guidelines-adults/</u>)
- Non-severe penicillin allergy
 - IV Cefotaxime 2g 6 hourly and IV metronidazole 500mg 8 hourly.
- Severe allergy to penicillin (anaphylaxis, angioedema, urticaria or respiratory distress)
 - IV Vancomycin + IV metronidazole 500mg TDS + IV Gentamicin (dose and monitoring as per Trust Guidelines)

Vancomycin 1g every 12 hours. The fastest recommended rate is 10mg/min (diluted in at least 200ml of sodium chloride 0.9% or glucose 5%) – so for a 1g dose this is 100mins although Medusa recommends 120 minutes (Any administration faster than this triggers histamine release and risk of red-man syndrome).

In the absence of retained products and as long as symptoms have resolved, intravenous antibiotics can be discontinued once apyrexial for 24 hours. If converting to oral antibiotics co-amoxiclav 625mg TDS is appropriate if not penicillin allergic.

In the patient with a penicillin allergy the alternative is metronidazole 400mg TDS and co-trimoxazole 960mg BD (Please inform the patient if breastfeeding that there is a small risk of kernicterus in jaundiced infants and of haemolysis in G6PD-deficient infants (due to sulfamethoxazole))

- Fetal Observation continuous CTG. NB: Fetal blood sampling contra-indicated.
- Consider delivery by the best possible route discuss with consultant on call
- Always inform neonatal unit staff
- Paediatrician should be present at delivery
- Send placental swabs post delivery for MC&S (Include clinical history and antibiotic use)
- Send swabs from the infant as requested by the paediatrician

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Appendix 1



CHORIOAMNIONITIS ANTIBIOTIC GUIDANCE

NO PENICILLIN ALLERGY

Benzylpenicillin 2.4 g IV QDS AND Metronidazole 500mg IV TDS AND Gentamicin IV*

PENICILLIN ALLERGY WHICH IS NON SEVERE (severe allergy is defined as anaphylaxis, angioedema, respiratory distress or urticaria)

Cefotaxime 2g IV QDS AND Metronidazole 500mg IV TDS

SEVERE PENICILLIN ALLERGY (anaphylaxis, angioedema, urticarial or respiratory distress)

Vancomycin 1g IV BD* AND Metronidazole 500mg IV TDS AND Gentamicin IV*

*For Vancomycin the fastest recommended rate is 10mg/min (diluted in at least 200ml of sodium chloride 0.9% or glucose 5%) – so for a 1g dose this is 100mins although Medusa recommends 120 minutes (Any administration faster than this triggers histamine release and risk of red-man syndrome).

*Gentamicin – dose and monitoring as per Trust prescribing guideline – <u>http://nww.worcsacute.nhs.uk/antibiotic-</u> treatment-guidelines-adults/

In the absence of retained products and as long as symptoms have resolved, intravenous antibiotics can be discontinued once apyrexial for 24 hours – please see guideline on management of suspected chorioamnionitis for oral antibiotic choice.

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Supporting Document 1 - Equality Impact Assessment Tool

To be completed by the key document author and included as an appendix to key document when submitted to the appropriate committee for consideration and approval.

Please complete assessment form on next page;

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Herefordshire & Worcestershire STP - Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Form Please read EIA guidelines when completing this form

<u>Section 1</u> - Name of Organisation (please tick)

Herefordshire & Worcestershire		Herefordshire Council		Herefordshire CCG			
STP							
Worcestershire Acute Hospitals	х	Worcestershire County	'	Worcestershire CCGs			
NHS Trust		Council					
Worcestershire Health and Care		Wye Valley NHS Trust	(Other (please state)			
NHS Trust							

Name of Lead for Activity	Laura Veal

Details of individuals completing this assessment	Name Laura Veal	Job title Consultant O&G	e-mail contact lveal@nhs.net
Date assessment completed	26/7/2022		

Section 2

Activity being assessed (e.g. policy/procedure, document, service redesign, policy, strategy etc.)	Title: Management of suspected chorioamnionitis			
What is the aim, purpose and/or intended outcomes of this Activity?		ave prompt recogniti ioamnionitis in labou		nd treatment of possible
Who will be affected by the development & implementation of this activity?		Service User Patient Carers Visitors	X D D	Staff Communities Other

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Is this:	 x Review of an existing activity New activity Planning to withdraw or reduce a service, activity or presence?
What information and evidence have you reviewed to help inform this assessment? (Please name sources, eg demographic information for patients / services / staff groups affected, complaints etc.	NICE guidance
Summary of engagement or consultation undertaken (e.g. who and how have you engaged with, or why do you believe this is not required)	Liaised with consultant microbiologist
Summary of relevant findings	Antibiotic choice changed in this review in keeping with NICE guideline from 2021

Section 3

Please consider the potential impact of this activity (during development & implementation) on each of the equality groups outlined below. Please tick one or more impact box below for each Equality Group and explain your rationale. Please note it is possible for the potential impact to be both positive and negative within the same equality group and this should be recorded. Remember to consider the impact on e.g. staff, public, patients, carers etc. in these equality groups.

Equality Group	Potential <u>positive</u> impact	Potential <u>neutral</u> impact	Potential <u>negative</u> impact	Please explain your reasons for any potential positive, neutral or negative impact identified
Age		x		
Disability		x		
Gender Reassignment		x		
Marriage & Civil Partnerships		x		
Pregnancy & Maternity	x			Will hopefully reduce the number of babies being admitted to NNU with sepsis
Race including Traveling Communities		x		
Religion & Belief		x		
Sex		x		
Sexual Orientation		x		
Other Vulnerable and		x		

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Equality Group	Potential <u>positive</u> impact	Potential <u>neutral</u> impact	Potential <u>negative</u> impact	Please explain your reasons for any potential positive, neutral or negative impact identified
Disadvantaged				
Groups (e.g. carers; care leavers; homeless; Social/Economic Nodeprivation, travelling communities etc.)				
Health		х		
Inequalities (any preventable, unfair & unjust differences in health status between groups, populations or individuals that arise from the unequal distribution of social, environmental & economic conditions within societies)				

Section 4

What actions will you take to mitigate any potential negative impacts?	Risk identified	Actions required to reduce / eliminate negative impact	Who will lead on the action?	Timeframe
	N/A			
How will you monitor these actions?				
When will you review this				
EIA? (e.g in a service redesign, this EIA should be revisited regularly throughout the design & implementation)				

Section 5 - Please read and agree to the following Equality Statement

1. Equality Statement

1.1. All public bodies have a statutory duty under the Equality Act 2010 to set out arrangements to assess and consult on how their policies and functions impact on the 9 protected characteristics: Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Pregnancy & Maternity; Race; Religion & Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation

1.2. Our Organisations will challenge discrimination, promote equality, respect human rights, and aims to design and implement services, policies and measures that meet the diverse needs of our service, and population, ensuring that none are placed at a disadvantage over others.

1.3. All staff are expected to deliver services and provide services and care in a manner which respects the individuality of service users, patients, carer's etc, and as such treat them and members of the workforce respectfully, paying due regard to the 9 protected characteristics.

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Signature of person completing EIA	Laura Veal
Date signed	26/7/2022
Comments:	
Signature of person the Leader Person for this activity	Laura Veal
Date signed	26/7/2022
Comments:	



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