Fetal monitoring with computerized ST analysis during labor: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Authors' objectives
To assess the evidence that computerized ST analysis during labor reduces the incidence of fetal metabolic acidosis, hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, cesarean section, instrumental vaginal delivery or the number of instances where fetal scalp blood sampling is used as compared with CTG only.

Authors' conclusions
There is not enough scientific evidence to conclude that computerized ST analysis reduces the incidence of metabolic acidosis. Cesarean sections and instrumental vaginal deliveries due to fetal distress or other indications are the same, regardless of method, but STAN® reduces the number of instances which require scalp blood sampling.

Final publication URL
http://www.vardgivarguiden.se/utbildningutveckling/Vardutveckling/ HTA/HTA1/STAN-HTA-report-20113/

Indexing Status
Subject indexing assigned by CRD

MeSH
Delivery, Obstetric; Fetal Monitorings

Language Published
Swedish

Country of organisation
Sweden

English summary
An English language summary is available.

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AccessionNumber
32014000535

Date abstract record published
29/05/2014