Transvaginal versus transperineal ultrasound in the evaluation of the cervical length assessment after cervical cerclage

• Authors: Olaru Octavian Gabriel¹, Pleș Liana¹, Anca Daniela Stănescu¹, Romina Sima¹
• Affiliation:¹ UMF Carol Davila București, E-Mail: plesliana@gmail.com

Objective
The comparative evaluation of the acceptability and efficacy of transvaginal versus transperineal ultrasound for the assessment of cervix post-cerclage.

Material and method
On a group of 46 pregnant women with a cervical cerclage, an ultrasound exam was performed 48 hours after the procedure, to evaluate the status. They had previously given their informed consent and completed a questionnaire specifying their option about how ultrasound verification (transvaginal or transperineal) of cervix will be performed.

Results and Discussions
• This study comprised a group of 46 patients. The vast majority of patients, 40 representing 87%, opted for transperineal route. However, of these patients, the cervix could be satisfactorily examined in this way only in 30 representing 75%, even if the examination was done by experienced practitioners. By transvaginal route a number of 44 from 46 patients representing 95,65% could be satisfactorily examined.

In view of these data we can propose an examination algorithm in which the first option is the transperineal examination. If it is either not possible to realize (the exam of the cervix) or not possible to obtain acceptable data by this way, then we should use the transvaginal exam.

Conclusions
1. Transperineal examination of the cervix after the cerclage has a higher acceptability rate than the transvaginal way.
2. Regarding the reliability of the evaluation, the transvaginal has significantly greater accuracy than transperineal examination.