Purpose:
To evaluate cervical elastography strain pattern as a predictive marker for spontaneous preterm delivery (SPTD).

Materials and Methods:
case-control study
335 pregnant women (50 SPTD)
20th - 34th week of gestation transvaginal ultrasound

Results:
Elastography index, SP score and CL differed between preterm and normal pregnancies
Elastography index and SP score were associated with a higher predictive potential than CL measurement alone
A combination of all parameters proved more predictive than any single parameter

Conclusion:
“Cervical Index” Elastography index + SP score + CL = prediction of SPTD.