**Aims of this study:**
- To determine whether Saliva progesterone (SPr) is:
  - Altered during 11-14 wk, and
  - Its role as screening test for sPTD

**Subjects and Methods:**
- Nested case-control study at 11-14 wk
  - sPTD = 30 (9 sPTD < 34 wk)
  - Control = 57
- Variables:
  - Saliva Progesterone (SPr) (ELISA)
  - Maternal characteristics
  - CL & UtAD
- Statistics:
  - SPr, CL & UtAD were compared between term and sPTD group
  - Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate if any variable was significantly associated with all and <34 week sPTD outcomes

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>sPTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal age (years)</td>
<td>31.5 ± 4.5</td>
<td>32.2 ± 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical Length (mm)</td>
<td>35.0 ± 4.5</td>
<td>34.7 ± 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean PI UtAD</td>
<td>1.53 ±0.47</td>
<td>1.68 ± 0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA at delivery</td>
<td>38.9 ± 0.9</td>
<td>37.3 ± 2.3 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSION**
- This pilot study concluded that saliva progesterone level is reduced during the first trimester of pregnancy in women who later delivered prematurely, and it might be particularly useful in predicting preterm delivery before 34 weeks of gestation