

# Immediate induction of labor

for hypertensive disorders during pregnancy

Numbers are for pregnant women with hypertension with or without increased protein excretion in the urine (preeclampsia) from the 34<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. In the hospital, women were either closely monitored until birth (expectant management) or labor was induced immediately.

	100 pregnant women with expectant management	100 pregnant women with Immediate induction of labor
<b>Benefits</b>		
How many pregnant women suffered severe consequences (e.g., HELLP syndrome, kidney failure, death)?	24	17
How many newborns suffered severe consequences (e.g, premature birth, death)?	Not enough data to draw conclusions about severe illness or neonatal mortality.	
<b>Harms</b>		
How many pregnant women had a C-section?	No difference: About 27 in both groups.	
How many newborns were admitted to the intensive care unit after birth?	5	8
How many newborns were treated for respiratory distress in the ICU after birth?	2	4

**Short summary:** About 7 of every 100 women who had immediate induction of labor were less likely to suffer severe consequences from their hypertension. For their newborns, the consequences could not be assessed. 2 more newborns per 100 women with immediate induction of labor suffered respiratory distress. About 3 more newborns entered the neonatal intensive care unit.

Source: Cluver et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2017(1):CD009273.

Last update: October 2020

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