Induction with concurrent oxytocin, foley speeds delivery

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(HealthDay)—The rate of delivery within 24 hours is increased with

induction with concurrent oxytocin infusion added to preinduction cervical ripening with a Foley catheter versus Foley followed by oxytocin, according to a study published in the June issue of *Obstetrics and Gynecology*.

Corina N. Schoen, M.D., from the Sidney Kimmel Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, and colleagues randomized women with a singleton pregnancy at 24 weeks of gestation or greater undergoing labor induction to either an intracervical Foley catheter followed by oxytocin or Foley with concurrent oxytocin infusion. A total of 184 nulliparous women and 139 multiparous women were enrolled.

The researchers found that delivery within 24 hours of Foley placement occurred more frequently for nulliparous women who received concurrent Foley and oxytocin rather than Foley followed by oxytocin (64 versus 43 percent; relative risk, 1.51). For multiparous women, delivery within 24 hours occurred more frequently for women who received concurrent Foley and oxytocin versus Foley followed by oxytocin (87 versus 72 percent; relative risk, 1.22). In both nulliparous and multiparous women, the median time to delivery was shorter for concurrent Foley and oxytocin versus Foley followed by oxytocin (20.9 versus 26.1 hours [P

"Induction with concurrent oxytocin infusion added to Foley significantly increases the rate of delivery within 24 hours in both nulliparous and multiparous, compared with Foley followed by oxytocin," the authors write.

More information: Abstract/Full Text