Namazy said at the annual meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists that the use of 17P in the presence of cerclage also had no significant effect on the primary outcome of preterm birth at less than 35 weeks in either the cerclage or no-cerclage groups.

Among the 148 women randomized to cerclage, the primary outcome occurred in 30% of the 47 women receiving 17P and in 34% of the 101 women with no 17P (odds ratio, 0.84). Among the 152 women with no cerclage, the primary outcome occurred in 39% of the 52 women who received 17P and in 44% of the 100 women with no 17P (OR, 0.80). Women given 17P in either group received an average of 11 injections, beginning at an average gestational age of 18-19 weeks (range, 16-28 weeks).

In the presence of cerclage, the use of 17P had no significant effect on the outcomes of preterm birth at less than 24 weeks (OR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.43-0.82), less than 28 weeks (OR, 0.59; 95% CI, 0.38-0.92), perinatal death (OR, 0.62), and cervical length of less than 15 mm (OR, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.45-1.16).

Dr. Namazy and her colleagues’ review included a meta-analysis that was conducted to see whether the risks were real, said Dr. Namazy of Scripps Health in San Diego. Dr. Namazy and her colleagues’ review included prospective cohort studies and retrospective studies conducted between 1975 and 2009, in which pregnancy outcomes were compared between women with asthma and nonasthmatic controls. The 30 studies included 8 studies of asthma management and 22 studies of asthma control.

Perinatal mortality (stillbirth plus neonatal death) was significantly more likely in babies of women with asthma (RR, 1.25). No significant associations were seen between maternal asthma and an increased risk of congenital anomalies (RR, 1.08).

“Data suggest that active management may reduce some, but not other perinatal complications,” she said. But active management may not ensure adequate asthma control, and more research is needed to specifically assess the effect of asthma control on perinatal outcomes.

Disclosures: Dr. Namazy has served as a consultant for Genentech.