Decreased fetal movements

Assessment
- cardiotocograph (CTG)
- clinical assessment of fetal growth
- identify and document risk factors
- consider investigation for feto-maternal haemorrhage (FMH)

Normal CTG
- Normal fetal growth AND no risk factors
  - Continue routine antenatal care
  - Advise to return if DFM recurs

Abnormal CTG
- Suspected Fetal-Growth Restriction (FGR) AND/OR risk factors
  - Escalate for immediate obstetric review and management plan
    - This may include delivery

Normal fetal movements resume
- DFM persist or repeat presentation

Risk factors for stillbirth
- Previous reporting of/presentation for DFM
- Known fetal growth restriction
- APH (current or earlier in pregnancy)
- BMI >30
- Diabetes (pre-existing or gestational)
- Hypertension
- Trauma
- Extremes of maternal age (<15 years or >35 years)
- Smoking
- Placental insufficiency
- Primiparity
- Pregnancy gestational age 40+0 or greater
- Racial or ethnic factors
- Poor past obstetric history
- Genetic factors
- Rhesus isoimmunisation
- Congenital malformations
- Issues with access to care
- IVF pregnancy
- Cholestasis
- Alcohol abuse and/or drug use