Clinician Summary of USPSTF Recommendation Screening for Bacterial Vaginosis in Pregnant Persons to Prevent Preterm Delivery



What does the USPSTF recommend?



For pregnant persons not at increased risk for preterm delivery

Do not screen for bacterial vaginosis in pregnant persons who have no signs or symptoms of bacterial vaginosis.



For pregnant persons at increased risk for preterm delivery

The evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of screening for bacterial vaginosis in pregnant persons who have no signs or symptoms of bacterial vaginosis.



To whom does this recommendation apply?

Pregnant persons without signs or symptoms of bacterial vaginosis.



What's new?

This recommendation is consistent with the 2008 USPSTF recommendation.



How to implement this recommendation?

- **1. Assess risk for preterm delivery.** There are multiple factors that increase risk for preterm delivery; one of the strongest risk factors is prior preterm delivery.
- 2. Decide whether or not to screen for bacterial vaginosis:
 - a. Do not screen pregnant persons who are not at increased risk for preterm delivery.
 - **b.** Evidence is insufficient to recommend for or against screening pregnant persons at increased risk for preterm delivery.



What are other relevant USPSTF recommendations?

The USPSTF has also issued recommendations on screening for numerous other conditions in pregnant persons including asymptomatic bacteriuria, syphilis, hepatitis B, and HIV.



Where to read the full recommendation statement?

Visit the USPSTF website to read the full recommendation statement. This includes more details on the rationale of the recommendation, including benefits and harms; supporting evidence; and recommendations of others.

The USPSTF recognizes that clinical decisions involve more considerations than evidence alone. Clinicians should understand the evidence but individualize decision making to the specific patient or situation.

