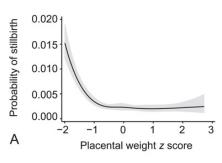
5 FAST FACTS ABOUT

MEASURING THE PLACENTA

A small placenta is a risk factor for stillbirth

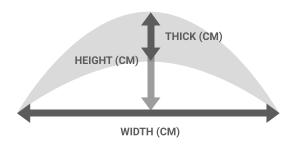
About 4,000 babies are stillborn each year in the US due to undetected small placentas, many at or near full term.



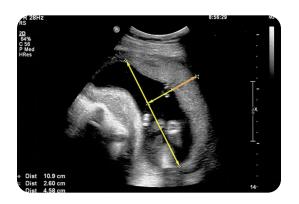
Source: Hutcheon, Jennifer A., et al. "Placental weight for gestational age and adverse perinatal outcomes." Obstetrics & Gynecology 119.6 (2012):1251-1258.

Placenta size CAN be measured during pregnancy

Estimated Placental Volume (EPV) consists of three measurements. It is quick and simple to measure during a standard 2D ultrasound.







The free Merwin's Calculator app, available for Android & iPhone, translates these measurements to placenta size percentile for gestational age.

Much more info & research can be found at: https://medicine.yale.edu/obgyn/kliman/placenta/epv/

Measuring a baby's size is NOT a sufficient substitute for measuring placenta size

- Babies of any size can have a small placenta.
- Large babies with a mismatched (small) placenta size can outgrow their placenta.
- This risk factor increases toward the end of pregnancy when babies grow fast relative to their placenta.

A small placenta is a risk factor for stillbirth.

Measure. Identify.

Prevent.

Placenta volume measurements can help determine if a baby should be monitored more closely

- A baby with a small placenta (<10th percentile) is a good candidate for higher levels of monitoring, especially late in pregnancy.
- Multiple factors should be considered to determine the best time for a baby to be born, including gestational age, health of the mother and baby, standard risk factors, and placenta size.



5 Estimated Placental Volume training is available

Providers can email **Dr. Harvey Kliman** at Yale University to request **EPV training** or to ask any other questions:

harvey.kliman@yale.edu

For more info:

medicine.yale.edu/obgyn/kliman/placenta/epv/ www.measuretheplacenta.org/faq





