The information is provided for education and information purposes only. While the information is believed to be accurate at the time of writing, it is not intended in any way as a substitute for professional medical advice or treatment. If there are health complications, the timing of birth should be guided by your healthcare professional. The University of Sydney does not accept any liability for any injury, loss or damage incurred by use of or reliance on the information provided. Our materials reflect current research recommendations at the time of publication.



#letstalktiming www.everyweekcounts.com.au www.womenandbabiesresearch.com

The Fetus-at-risk approach for calculating rate of stillbirth takes into account all fetuses in utero (yet to be born) at a given gestational age, in addition to those born in that week. For example, fetuses at risk of stillbirth at 35 weeks include babies born at 35 weeks as well as those yet to be born in subsequent weeks. As the pool of women remaining pregnant becomes smaller each week, the weekly rate of stillbirth increases, (as this is the number of stillbirths divided by a decreasing number of fetuses yet to be born and therefore at risk).⁵



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EVERY WEEK COUNTS TOWARDS THE END OF PREGNANCY



Clinicians Brochure, Version 2, 10/11/2020



Every week that a baby is born close to 40 weeks decreases their risk of morbidity¹ and having to spend time in intensive care

Early (at <39 weeks) planned birth is associated with an increased risk of learning difficulties at school entry³

Stillbirth rate remains <1 per 1000 ongoing pregnancies up to 40 weeks, rising to >1 at 41 weeks and beyond²