

---

## Estimation of gestational age from fundal height: a solution for resource-poor settings

Lisa J. White, Sue J. Lee, Kasia Stepniewska, Julie A. Simpson, Saw Lu Mu Dwell, Ratre Arunjerdja, Pratap Singhasivanon, Nicholas J. White, Francois Nosten and Rose McGready

*J. R. Soc. Interface* published online 17 August 2011  
doi: 10.1098/rsif.2011.0376

---

### Supplementary data

"Data Supplement"

<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/suppl/2011/08/16/rsif.2011.0376.DC1.html>

### References

**This article cites 55 articles, 6 of which can be accessed free**

<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/early/2011/08/16/rsif.2011.0376.full.html#ref-list-1>

### P<P

Published online 17 August 2011 in advance of the print journal.

### EXiS Open Choice

This article is free to access

### Subject collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[biomathematics](#) (262 articles)

### Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article - sign up in the box at the top right-hand corner of the article or click [here](#)

---

Advance online articles have been peer reviewed and accepted for publication but have not yet appeared in the paper journal (edited, typeset versions may be posted when available prior to final publication). Advance online articles are citable and establish publication priority; they are indexed by PubMed from initial publication. Citations to Advance online articles must include the digital object identifier (DOIs) and date of initial publication.

---

To subscribe to *J. R. Soc. Interface* go to: <http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/subscriptions>

---

# Estimation of gestational age from fundal height: a solution for resource-poor settings

Lisa J. White<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Sue J. Lee<sup>1,2</sup>, Kasia Stepniewska<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Julie A. Simpson<sup>2,3</sup>, Saw Lu Mu Dwell<sup>4</sup>, Ratree Arunjerdja<sup>4</sup>,  
Pratap Singhasivanon<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas J. White<sup>1,2</sup>, Francois Nosten<sup>1,2,4</sup>  
and Rose McGready<sup>1,2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Centre for Clinical Vaccinology and Tropical Medicine, Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, University of Oxford, Oxford OX3 7LJ, UK*

<sup>2</sup>*Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand*

<sup>3</sup>*Centre for Molecular, Environmental, Genetic and Analytic Epidemiology, School of Population Health, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia*

<sup>4</sup>*Shoklo Malaria Research Unit, PO Box 46 Mae Sot, Tak 63110, Thailand*

Many women in resource-poor settings lack access to reliable gestational age assessment because they do not know their last menstrual period; there is no ultrasound (US) and methods of newborn gestational age dating are not practised by birth attendants. A bespoke multiple-measures model was developed to predict the expected date of delivery determined by US. The results are compared with both a linear and a nonlinear model. Prospectively collected early US and serial symphysis-pubis fundal height (SFH) data were used in the models. The data were collected from Karen and Burmese women attending antenatal care on the Thai–Burmese border. The multiple-measures model performed best, resulting in a range of accuracy depending on the number of SFH measures recorded per mother (for example six SFH measurements resulted in a prediction accuracy of  $\pm 2$  weeks). SFH remains the proxy for gestational age in much of the resource-poor world. While more accurate measures should be encouraged, we demonstrate that a formula that incorporates at least three SFH measures from an individual mother and the slopes between them provide a significant increase in the accuracy of prediction compared with the linear and nonlinear formulae also using multiple SFH measures.

**Keywords:** symphysis-fundal height; gestational age; estimation; formula; ultrasound

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Ultrasound (US) assessment of gestational age up to 24 weeks provides the most accurate prediction of the expected date of delivery (EDD) and is more reliable than the last menstrual period (LMP) [1,2]. Although accurate gestational age assessment is not a problem unique to resource-poor settings [3–5], there is lower availability of US dating for women in these settings [6–8]. Owing to the sheer numbers of births and economics in developing countries, the LMP remains to be the most widespread predictor of gestational age [9,10]. In some cultures, particularly where literacy levels are low, LMP can be very unreliable [7]. In such settings, methods to date such pregnancies have relied on inexpensive tools including validated scored assessments of superficial and neurological newborn criteria,

for example the Dubowitz [4,11–13] and Ballard or modified Ballard [4,14–18] score. Training and ongoing quality control of testers are needed to maintain the accuracy of these methods. The symphysis-pubis fundal height (SFH) measurement is also widely available, routinely practised in nearly all antenatal settings in the world and simple to perform. While Neilson's [19] Cochrane review concludes that there is not enough evidence to evaluate the use of SFH during antenatal care (ANC), it may be the only data collected and reported in an antenatal card, in much of the resource-poor world, which provides a clue to the gestation of pregnancy. In the past 20 years, SFH has taken a back seat to US in terms of gestating pregnancies but resource-rich [20–25] and -poor [8,18,26–28] countries use SFH in routine practice as a low technology method for monitoring foetal growth and identifying intrauterine growth restriction.

Attempts have been made to use SFH and other factors such as maternal weight and US prediction to infer

\*Author for correspondence ([lisa@tropmedres.ac](mailto:lisa@tropmedres.ac)).

Electronic supplementary material is available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2011.0376> or via <http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org>.

excess foetal weight with moderate success [29–31]. A single SFH at delivery was not reliable enough to estimate foetal weight in South Africa [29–32] but was felt to be useful in rural Tanzania [33]. SFH after 24 weeks has been used to schedule the start of zidovudine therapy to prevent mother-to-child-transmission of HIV when LMP or US were not available or reliable [8].

In one UK-based study, an obstetrician blinded to the LMP overestimated gestation by six weeks when assuming SFH at the umbilicus was equivalent to 20 weeks [34]. SFH has been used as a proxy for gestational age in Africa [26] and racial differences in SFH growth rates have also been documented [35,36]. Crosby & Engstrom [37] and Engstrom *et al.* [38,39] emphasize the considerable inter- and intra-observer error in their study of SFH measurements. The shape of the SFH curve with gestation has been plotted by various groups who established population curves again in the interests of being able to detect growth restriction [35,38,40–46]. Two of these groups describe the use of polynomial regression as the best method to fit the SFH data [41,45]. Few studies have modelled SFH to predict gestational age at birth [26].

In refugee camps and migrant antenatal clinics on the Thai–Burmese border, the majority of women are unable to provide a reliable date of the LMP [7]. In previous publications on malaria in pregnancy from the same area, a formula for predicting gestational age using SFH in these women was used [47,48] and was found to predict gestational age with an accuracy of  $\pm 6.26$  weeks.

Variations in foetal size at a given gestation can be converted into differences in gestational age. This applies just as well to US estimates (current gold standard) though this is rarely discussed [49]. Henriksen *et al.* [49] explored this in detail in relation to good quality history of LMP and an early US measurement of early biparietal diameter (BPD) in 3606 women. They report that factors that reduce foetal size, e.g. female sex of babies and maternal smoking, can distort the relative risk of preterm or post-term delivery by 10–20 per cent when gestational age is based on late US not LMP. Despite highly accurate foetal measurements at present, an inherent error remains in any prediction of gestational age. This paper refines the estimation of gestational age from SFH in women using early US-derived gestation as a gold standard. Three models (formulae) were developed and compared for accuracy of predictive power. The aim of modelling SFH in this particular population was to ascertain the most reliable method of gestating pregnancies when no other reliable measure of gestation was available.

## 2. METHODS

### 2.1. The data

Shoklo Malaria Research Unit (SMRU) is located on the Thai–Burmese border and has studied the epidemiology, prevention and treatment of malaria in

pregnancy since 1986. It has five established clinics, one of which is based in Maela refugee camp, where the Karen minority group from Burma are the principal inhabitants. In all of its clinics, SMRU runs a programme of ANC to detect and treat all parasitaemic episodes during pregnancy through weekly malaria screening in order to prevent maternal death [50]. Since the inception of this ANC programme, all pregnant women have been encouraged to attend as early as possible during pregnancy. At the first visit (usually between eight and 14 weeks' gestation), US is used to determine viability, detect multiple pregnancy and estimate gestational age. A second scan is performed at 18–24 weeks to confirm gestation, viability and placental position. As this is the only antenatal and delivery service easily accessible to women in these areas, all records are filed in a manner similar to a hospital archive. Patient files are computerized and can be retrieved as needed. Post-term pregnancies are managed by induction. At the time of data collection, the upper limit to commence induction was 42 weeks. Patients were also included in the management plan and some women refused induction.

Anonymous data from pregnancies with live born, congenitally normal, singleton outcomes were collated. The serial SFH measurements (centimetre) and their respective date of measurement in mothers with pregnancies dated by ultrasonography between 8 + 0 to <11 + 0 weeks (crown rump length measured) and 16 + 0 to <21 + 0 weeks (BPD, femur length and abdominal circumference measured) were included in a database. The period of data collection was from April 2002 to May 2006. Women with fewer than three serial SFH measurements or SFH measurements that were less than two weeks apart were also excluded.

SFH was examined in every woman on a weekly basis until it was first measured. SFH was then performed at least monthly and often weekly from 34 weeks onwards. After making sure the bladder was empty, the woman lay down on her back, while the midwife, sitting to the patient's right, located the symphysis pubis. The metal tip (at 0 cm) of a standard soft tape measure (manufactured by Butterfly in the People's Republic of China) was placed at the upper border of the symphysis pubis. SFH was the distance measured from the top of the symphysis pubis to the depression in front of the pad of the middle finger marking the top of the uterine fundus, in the midline of the woman's abdomen. Measures were rounded to the nearest centimetre. Midwives recorded SFH into the antenatal record to the nearest round number, i.e. if greater than or equal to 0.5, the fundal height measurement was rounded up and if less than 0.5 was rounded down, and only at that point it was compared with the US gestation for patient care.

Variables that described the date of the first antenatal consultation, the date of birth, maternal age, gravidity and parity, weight, height and body mass index (measured at the first consultation date), smoking during pregnancy and documented *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax* malaria during pregnancy were also collated.

## 2.2. Models

Three models were considered for the prediction of gestational age using SFH measurement. The first was a linear formula using a single SFH measure, the second was a nonlinear formula using a single SFH measure and the third was a formula that used multiple measures of SFH combined with the dates of each measurement.

Model 1 requires only a single measure of SFH and uses linear regression to model the gestational age. This is the standard linear formula [48] based on a linear relationship between Dubowitz gestational age assessment [11] and SFH measurements ( $n = 100$  women with normal pregnancies).

$$G = (a_1H + a_2),$$

where  $G$  is the expected gestational age in weeks determined by US at the date of the SFH measurement and  $H$  is the SFH in centimetres with two estimated parameters  $a_i$ . This model was transformed to a multiple-measures model by, for each mother, taking the mean of the gestational age at birth predictions from each of her SFH measures.

Model 2 is a nonlinear formula for predicting gestational age. A nonlinear formula was considered because when SFH is plotted against gestational age at the time of measurement for each mother, growth appears to be initially linear followed by a plateau. A functional form was chosen that would allow such a shape while limiting the number of parameters to be estimated to only three.

$$G = -\frac{\ln[\ln(b_1/H)]}{b_2} + b_3,$$

where  $G$  is the gestational age in weeks and  $H$  is the SFH in centimetres with three estimated parameters  $b_i$ . This model was transformed to a multiple-measures model by, for each mother, taking the mean of the gestational age at birth predictions from each of her SFH measures.

Model 3 is a multiple-measures algorithm as follows:

- (1) Start with a list of SFH with the date they were measured for each mother.
- (2) Generate all the 'sets of three' of these measures. For example, five measures would result in six 'sets of three' measures: ([1,2,3], [1,2,4], [1,2,5], [2,3,4], [2,3,5], [3,4,5]).
- (3) For each 'set of three' measures from each mother, predict the gestational age predicted at the final measure for that mother in two ways:
  - (a) Mean of three linear models.  $G = t_f + c_{L0} + 1/3 \sum_{i=1}^3 (c_{L1}H_i - t_i)$ .
  - (b) Combination of three fundal heights and three gradients.  $G = t_f - t_3 + c_0 + \sum_{i=1}^3 c_i H_i + \sum_{(i,j) \in \{(1,2), (1,3), (2,3)\}} k_{ij}((H_j - H_i)/(t_j - t_i))$ .
- (4) If the gestational age predicted by equation (3b) is between  $G_{\min}$  and  $G_{\max}$ , then use this for time  $t_i$ , otherwise use the prediction using equation (3a).
- (5) For each mother, take the mean of the gestational age predictions for each set of three measures.

This system has 11 estimated parameters:  $c_{L0}$ ,  $c_{L1}$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ ,  $c_3$ ,  $k_{12}$ ,  $k_{13}$ ,  $k_{23}$ ,  $G_{\min}$  and  $G_{\max}$ .

## 2.3. Fitting method and model comparison

Chi-squared was used as a measure of goodness of fit and the  $\chi^2$  value was minimized within Excel using the simplex method. This approach represents a weighted least-squares minimization where the mean is a proxy for the variability. A subset of the data was produced by randomly selecting the data of 50 per cent of the mothers included in the study population. The model was fit to this subset and then used to predict the gestational age for the remaining data. Results for the predictions of gestational age by USs and models 1–3 in the form of:

- A: Relative percentages of predicted premature (<37 weeks' gestation), term (37 to <42 weeks' gestation) and post-term ( $\geq 42$  weeks' gestation) births.
- B: The model's potential to predict premature births in the form of a table of true positive; true negative; false positive; false negative; sensitivity; specificity.
- C: The model's potential to predict post-term births in the form of a table of true positive; true negative; false positive; false negative; sensitivity; specificity.
- D: Histogram of predicted gestational age at birth.
- E: Histogram of residual error (i.e. how does the model prediction using only SFH compare with the US prediction—for a good model, the distribution should be symmetrical about zero and have a small spread).
- F: Mean residual error.
- G: Percentage born within two weeks of predicted date of birth.

Results were calculated for the following:

- US data (gold standard thus no result for D).
- Model 1 (linear model):
  - (i) On first SFH.
  - (ii) On mid SFH.
  - (iii) Average prediction from all SFH.
- Model 2 (nonlinear model):
  - (i) On first SFH.
  - (ii) On mid SFH.
  - (iii) Average prediction from all SFH.
- Model 3 (multiple-measures model).

## 2.4. Risk factors

For model 3, the predicted gestational age was adjusted for mother-level factors (each of: mother weight; mother height; mother BMI; mother age; the gravida of the current pregnancy; the parity of the current pregnancy; whether the mother smoked or not; slide positive for *P. falciparum*; slide positive for *P. vivax*). Each of these factors was checked for statistical significance using the  $\chi^2$  distribution to compare the baseline model fit with that including adjustment by each risk factor.

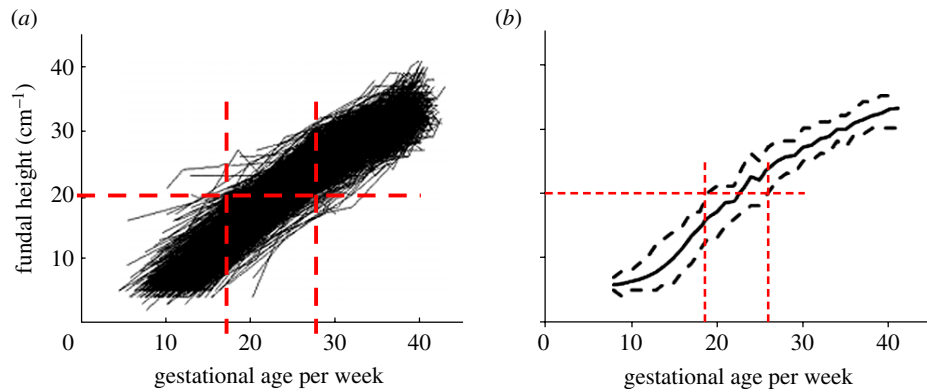


Figure 1. (a) Plot of symphysis-fundal height (SFH) against gestational age estimated using ultrasound for all mothers in the study. (b) Plot of the mean SFH (solid black line) for each gestational age with 10th and 90th percentiles (dashed black line). Both graphs show the variation associated with an SFH of 20 cm (dashed grey/red online). (Online version in colour).

Table 1. The demographic variables of the refugee and migrant women. Numbers expressed as mean  $\pm$  s.d. (min–max) or % proportion ( $n$ ). CRL, crown rump length; BPD, biparietal diameter; EGA, estimated gestational age.

	$n$	
age (years)	2437	$26.5 \pm 6.6$ (15–48)
weight (kg)	2435	$48 \pm 7$ (30–90)
height (m)	1888	$1.51 \pm 0.53$ (1.30–1.68)
BMI	1887	$20.9 \pm 2.8$ (12.7–36.5)
gravida (median)	2437	3 (1–15)
parity (median)	2437	2 (0–13)
primigravida, % ( $n$ )	2437	19.5 (480)
smokers, % ( $n$ )	2421	30.2 (735)
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> , % ( $n$ )	2437	3.9 (95)
<i>Plasmodium vivax</i> , % ( $n$ )	2437	9.3 (226)
SFH measurements	2437	7 (2–16)
EGA by CRL%	2437	67.8 (1652)
EGA by BPD%	2437	32.2 (785)

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1. Preliminary data analysis

Overall 2437 women with US-dated pregnancies had a total of 7476 SFH measurements with their corresponding dates. The demographic variables of the women included in the model were summarized (table 1). For each mother, the series of SFH measurements was plotted against the gestational age, inferred from the best (crown rump length preferred over BPD) single US estimate at the time of measurement (figure 1). There was a large variation in gestational age for a single SFH (about 10 weeks, figure 1). The variation in SFH for a given gestational age was a combination of the variation between measurements and the variation between individuals. Each mother has a different growth pattern for SFH versus gestational age (figure 2). For example, a plot of the profiles for three mothers (figure 2) shows that the profiles for each mother can be quite different in shape. Two mothers (blue and green) have a similar fundal height early in their pregnancies but have significantly diverged throughout the pregnancies, whereas another

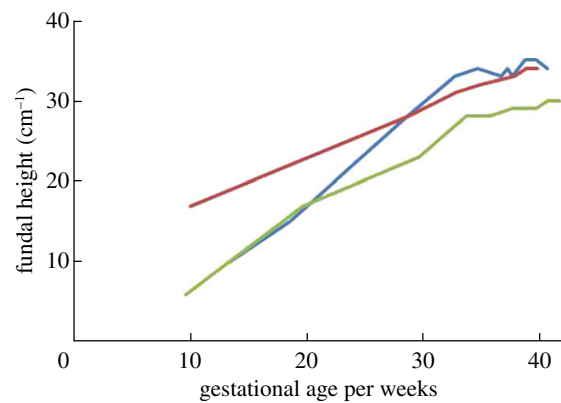


Figure 2. Plot of three example mothers to demonstrate the variation in symphysis-fundal height growth rates at the mother level. (Online version in colour.)

mother (red) has a much higher fundal height early in her pregnancy but the growth is slower and converges to the blue line towards the end of the pregnancy. Hence, the challenge in estimating gestational age from multiple measures of SFH in a single woman was to develop a method to accurately account for the placement of an individual growth curve on the gestational age axis.

#### 3.2. Parameter estimates

For each model, the following parameter values were estimated using the method described earlier:

- Model 1:  $a_1 = 4.5$  and  $a_2 = 1.0$ .
- Model 2:  $b_1 = 53.96$ ,  $b_2 = 0.055$  and  $b_3 = 24.82$ .
- Model 3:  $c_{L0} = 4.1$ ,  $c_{L1} = 0.95$ ,  $c_0 = 12$ ,  $c_1 = 1.1$ ,  $c_2 = 0.24$ ,  $c_3 = -0.7$ ,  $k_{12} = 0.09$ ,  $k_{13} = 7$ ,  $k_{23} = -0.1$ ,  $G_{\min} = 33$  and  $G_{\max} = 42$ .

The electronic supplementary material includes full details of all the model fits. Model 3 was the best-fitting model most closely mimicking the distribution of gestational age at birth as predicted by US and with the lowest variance in residual error.

The 95 per cent prediction interval was calculated for the predictions of gestational age by model 3 for

Table 2. The 95% prediction interval in days for model 3 predictions according to the number of SFH measurements. Estimates were derived from the model prediction of the 50% of the data not used to fit the model.

number of fundal height measurements (Ge)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	≥10
lower limit	-36	-30	-21	-16	-15	-15	-12	-11
upper limit	29	21	16	14	16	18	18	21

Table 3. Exploration of the relationship between the cutoff gestational age for defining premature birth and the predictive power of the model for this category. Estimates were derived from the model prediction of the 50% of the data not used to fit the model.

cutoff	positive predictive value (%)	negative predictive value (%)	sensitivity (%)	specificity (%)
37	52	97	46	97
37.2	50	97	50	97
37.4	45	97	57	96
37.6	40	98	62	94
37.8	34	98	65	92
38	29	98	66	90
38.2	25	98	71	87
38.4	21	98	74	83
38.6	18	98	77	78
38.8	15	98	79	72
39	13	98	81	66

mothers with three to greater than or equal to 10 measurements (table 2) demonstrating that the accuracy of the prediction was not improved using more than six measurements. Six to seven SFH measurements produced 95 per cent prediction intervals of (-16 to 14) and (-15 to 16) days (table 2).

The predicted gestational age was adjusted for mother-level factors (each of: mother weight; mother height; mother BMI; mother age; the gravida at the current pregnancy; the parity of the current pregnancy; whether the mother was primigravida or not; whether the mother smoked or not; slide positive for *P. falciparum*; slide positive for *P. vivax*) and inclusion of these factors was checked for significance using the  $\chi^2$  distribution. The inclusion of any of the mother-level factors does not significantly improve the fit of model 3 most probably because most pregnancies are in normal healthy non-smoking multi-gravid women.

Model 3 was used to explore the cutoff for gestational age for optimal prediction of premature births (table 3). For predicting a premature birth correctly, increasing the cutoff increases sensitivity at the expense of specificity. A cutoff of 37.6 will give a high sensitivity with more true positives and true negatives and a much lower ratio of true to false positives than that given by the standard cutoff of 37 weeks. This indicates that while the use of model 3 with an adjusted cutoff for defining a premature birth is the most effective model for defining a premature birth, the ranges defining premature (less than 37 weeks' gestation), term (37 to less than 42 weeks' gestation) and post-term (greater than or equal to 42 weeks' gestation) births in this

dataset were approximately five, five and two weeks, respectively. These ranges are small and very similar to the best prediction interval (associated with mothers with many SFH measurements).

We have produced a file within Excel that uses model 3 to estimate gestational age (figure 3). It requires a minimum of three input values of SFH with the dates of measurement. This can be downloaded free of cost from <http://www.tropmedres.ac/research/mathematical-modelling/gestational-age.html> for use on personal computers.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

There have been many publications of SFH-based foetal growth curves in the literature [27,51,52], including two from Thailand [42,53]. We have derived a similar growth curve for the data presented here (figure 1b). The inherent variability of the SFH measurement observed in this dataset was a gestational age range of about 10 weeks for a single measurement. The distribution of gestation compared for the 7476 SFH measurements in the 2437 women presented here (figure 1a) was, as expected, larger than that observed by Linasmata in 1295 SFH measurements in 451 women from Bangkok [42] and in the 1498 SFH in 321 women from Prachuap, one of the central provinces in Thailand [53]. Growth curves of SFH against gestational age can vary by country as reported by Challis from a comparison of 11 studies of SFH measurements and ethnic group [27]. This would imply that model 3 with the parameter estimates for the population presented here may not be applicable to other countries, but the model itself could be re-parametrized for another country by using the data that are normally used to produce SFH growth curves and repeating the estimation process described here (that is training the model to a new dataset from a different population). In addition, it is likely to give more accurate predictions than other methods that use SFH. Thus, while this model is produced for refugee and migrant, predominantly Karen women of Asian origin, it has the potential to be adapted to other groups.

The multiple-measures model (model 3) predicts gestational age from SFH with consistently higher accuracy than other methods. The multiple-measures model was compared with linear and nonlinear models using the same dataset and was found to provide more accurate results using seven criteria (electronic supplementary material). The accuracy of model 3 applied to the dataset presented here was also compared with previously published methods applied to other datasets. The method by Andersson & Bergstrom [26] resulted in 45 per cent (270/604) cases delivered

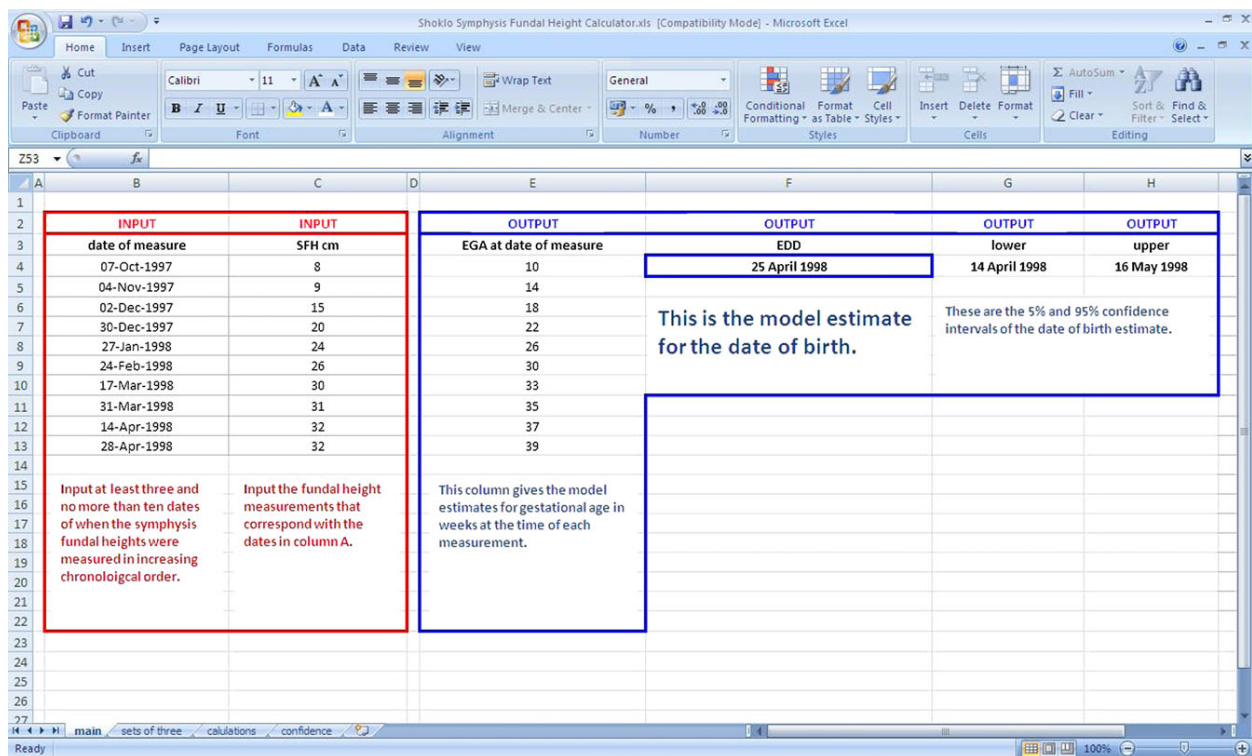


Figure 3. A screenshot of the Shoklo symphysis-fundal height calculator. (Online version in colour.)

within two weeks of the predicted date, whereas model 3 gives 62 per cent delivery within two weeks of the predicted date. The method used by Faustin *et al.* [51] resulted in an average deviation from the real gestational age of two to three weeks, whereas for model 3 this deviation was less than one week. Reading gestational age from growth curves with fifth and 95th percentiles or 10th and 90th percentiles tends to result in accuracies of within five to eight weeks (i.e.  $\pm 2.5$  to four weeks) [27,42,52], whereas the multiple-measures model predicts with an accuracy of within four weeks (95% prediction interval) when six or more SFH measurements are used. The reason why the multiple-measures model tends to predict gestational age with a higher accuracy than other SFH methods is because it incorporates not only the height measurements but also the slopes (gradients) between them. This allows the shape of the curve to be accounted for in terms of the relationship between the SFH and the growth velocity, a measure that has been shown in other recent studies using US to be highly informative [54].

The multiple-measures model should not be used to predict a binary variable such as prematurity (that is to predict whether the birth will be either premature or not premature). The reason for this is that the range of gestational ages of premature births is about five weeks and this is very close in size to the prediction interval, which at best is about four weeks. Thus, it is expected that many births on the border between term and preterm would be misclassified using the multiple-measures model. However, the model prediction is reliable as a continuous variable. This method is also

robust to other risk factors including mother weight, mother height, mother BMI, mother age, the gravida of the current pregnancy, the parity of the current pregnancy, whether the mother smoked or not, slide positive for *P. falciparum* and slide positive for *P. vivax*.

In summary, given a realistic number (6–7) of repeated SFH measurements, at least two weeks apart, with corresponding dates derived from routine ANC, the multiple-measures model has the potential to predict gestational age to a higher level of accuracy than previously published methods. It can be applied to the presented population using the freely available Excel spreadsheet. Entry of a series of SFH measurements and the corresponding dates in this spreadsheet will generate a prediction of the date of birth with corresponding accuracy. The model could also be applied to other populations after training to the same data that were used to obtain SFH growth curves and development of a new spreadsheet for predictive purposes could be derived. The application of the model to different populations, particularly those with a different ethnicity will be the subject of future work.

The ideal of US dating for pregnant women worldwide will continue to be constrained by the available resources. The cost of SFH measurements and a computer to calculate EDD are orders of magnitude lower than the cost of an US machine. US performs better if the dating is in the optimum window, whereas SFH allows more flexibility. The study of infectious diseases in pregnancy in resource-limited settings needs appropriate technology. Multiple SFH measurements with an appropriate model for inferring gestational age is one such tool [55].

This study was approved by Oxford Tropical Research Ethics Committee, OXTREC 28-09.

This research was a part of the Wellcome Trust Mahidol University Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Programme, supported by the Wellcome Trust of Great Britain (Major Overseas Programme–Thailand Unit Core Grant) and the Li Ka Shing Foundation—University of Oxford Global Health Programme. The authors acknowledge Marcus Rijken for his helpful comments and suggestions. L.J.W., S.J.L., K.S. and J.A.S. developed the model structures and performed the mathematical analysis. S.L.M.D., R.A. and R.M. participated in collecting the data. R.M., F.N., P.S. and N.J.W. participated in developing the initial concept of the study and manuscript revision. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## REFERENCES

- Nakling, J., Buhaug, H. & Backe, B. 2005 The biologic error in gestational length related to the use of the first day of last menstrual period as a proxy for the start of pregnancy. *Early Hum. Dev.* **81**, 833–839. (doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2005.06.004)
- Verburg, B. O., Steegers, E. A., De Ridder, M., Snijders, R. J., Smith, E., Hofman, A., Moll, H. A., Jaddoe, V. W. & Witteman, J. C. 2008 New charts for ultrasound dating of pregnancy and assessment of fetal growth: longitudinal data from a population-based cohort study. *Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.* **31**, 388–396. (doi:10.1002/uog.5225)
- Hoffman, C. S., Messer, L. C., Mendola, P., Savitz, D. A., Herring, A. H. & Hartmann, K. E. 2008 Comparison of gestational age at birth based on last menstrual period and ultrasound during the first trimester. *Paediatr. Perinat. Epidemiol.* **22**, 587–596. (doi:10.1111/j.1365-3016.2008.00965.x)
- Rosenberg, R. E., Ahmed, A. S., Ahmed, S., Saha, S. K., Chowdhury, M. A., Black, R. E., Santosham, M. & Darmstadt, G. L. 2009 Determining gestational age in a low-resource setting: validity of last menstrual period. *J. Health Popul. Nutr.* **27**, 332–338.
- Thorsell, M., Kaijser, M., Almstrom, H. & Andolf, E. 2008 Expected day of delivery from ultrasound dating versus last menstrual period—obstetric outcome when dates mismatch. *BJOG* **115**, 585–589. (doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.2008.01678.x)
- Bussmann, H., Koen, E., Arhin-Tenkorang, D., Munyadzwe, G. & Troeger, J. 2001 Feasibility of an ultrasound service on district health care level in Botswana. *Trop. Med. Int. Health* **6**, 1023–1031. (doi:10.1046/j.1365-3156.2001.00807.x)
- Rijken, M. J. et al. 2009 Obstetric ultrasound scanning by local health workers in a refugee camp on the Thai-Burmese border. *Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.* **34**, 395–403. (doi:10.1002/uog.7350)
- Traisathit, P., Le Coeur, S., Mary, J. Y., Kanjanasing, A., Lamlertkittikul, S. & Lallemand, M. 2006 Gestational age determination and prevention of HIV perinatal transmission. *Int. J. Gynaecol. Obstet.* **92**, 176–180. (doi:10.1016/j.ijgo.2005.09.021)
- Andersen, H. F., Johnson Jr, T. R., Barclay, M. L. & Flora Jr, J. D. 1981 Gestational age assessment. I. analysis of individual clinical observations. *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.* **139**, 173–177.
- Spencer, J. K. & Aldler, R. S. 2008 Utility of portable ultrasound in a community in Ghana. *J. Ultrasound Med.* **27**, 1735–1743.
- Dubowitz, L. M., Dubowitz, V. & Goldberg, C. 1970 Clinical assessment of gestational age in the newborn infant. *J. Pediatr.* **77**, 1–10. (doi:10.1016/S0022-3476(70)80038-5)
- Mitchell, D. 1979 Accuracy of pre- and postnatal assessment of gestational age. *Arch. Dis. Child.* **54**, 896–897. (doi:10.1136/adc.54.11.896)
- Vik, T., Vatten, L., Markestad, T., Jacobsen, G. & Bakketeig, L. S. 1997 Dubowitz assessment of gestational age and agreement with prenatal methods. *Am. J. Perinatol.* **14**, 369–373. (doi:10.1055/s-2007-994163)
- Ahn, Y. 2008 Assessment of gestational age using an extended New Ballard Examination in Korean newborns. *J. Trop. Pediatr.* **54**, 278–281. (doi:10.1093/tropej/fmm120)
- Ballard, J. L., Khoury, J. C., Wedig, K., Wang, L., Eilers-Walsman, B. L. & Lipp, R. 1991 New Ballard Score, expanded to include extremely premature infants. *J. Pediatr.* **119**, 417–423. (doi:10.1016/S0022-3476(05)82056-6)
- Moraes, C. L. & Reichenheim, M. E. 2000 Validity of neonatal clinical assessment for estimation of gestational age: comparison of new Ballard score with date of last menstrual period and ultrasonography. *Cad Saude Publica* **16**, 83–94. (doi:10.1590/S0102-311X2000000100009)
- Sunjoh, F., Njamshi, A. K., Tietche, F. & Kago, I. 2004 Assessment of gestational age in the Cameroonian newborn infant: a comparison of four scoring methods. *J. Trop. Pediatr.* **50**, 285–291. (doi:10.1093/tropej/50.5.285)
- Verhoeff, F. H., Milligan, P., Brabin, B. J., Mlanga, S. & Nakoma, V. 1997 Gestational age assessment by nurses in a developing country using the Ballard method, external criteria only. *Ann. Trop. Paediatr.* **17**, 333–342.
- Neilson, J. P. 2000 Symphysis-fundal height measurement in pregnancy. *Cochrane Database Syst. Rev.* **2**, CD000944.
- Gardosi, J. & Francis, A. 1999 Controlled trial of fundal height measurement plotted on customised antenatal growth charts. *Br. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* **106**, 309–317. (doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.1999.tb08267.x)
- Indira, R., Oumachigui, A., Narayan, K. A., Rajaram, P. & Ramalingam, G. 1990 Symphysis-fundal height measurement: a reliable parameter for assessment of fetal growth. *Int. J. Gynaecol. Obstet.* **33**, 1–5. (doi:10.1016/0020-7292(90)90646-3)
- Indraccolo, U., Chiocci, L., Rosenberg, P., Nappi, L. & Greco, P. 2008 Usefulness of symphysis-fundal height in predicting fetal weight in healthy term pregnant women. *Clin. Exp. Obstet. Gynecol.* **35**, 205–207.
- Liang, J. Z., Xiao, B., Li, H. & Zhuang, L. 2008 Developing parameters for predicting macrosomia. *Sichuan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban* **39**, 635–637.
- Rosenberg, K., Grant, J. M., Tweedie, I., Aitchison, T. & Gallagher, F. 1982 Measurement of fundal height as a screening test for fetal growth retardation. *Br. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* **89**, 447–450. (doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.1982.tb03634.x)
- Stuart, J. M., Healy, T. J., Sutton, M. & Swingler, G. R. 1989 Symphysis-fundus measurements in screening for small-for-dates infants: a community based study in Gloucestershire. *J. R. Coll. Gen. Pract.* **39**, 45–48.
- Andersson, R. & Bergstrom, S. 1995 Use of fundal height as a proxy for length of gestation in rural Africa. *J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* **98**, 169–172.
- Challis, K., Osman, N. B., Nystrom, L., Nordahl, G. & Bergstrom, S. 2002 Symphysis-fundal height growth chart of an obstetric cohort of 817 Mozambican women with ultrasound-dated singleton pregnancies. *Trop. Med.*



- Int. Health* **7**, 678–684. (doi:10.1046/j.1365-3156.2002.00907.x)
- 28 Krishna, M., Bhatia, B. D., Gupta, J. & Satya, K. 1991 Predicting low birth weight delivery using maternal nutritional and uterine parameters. *Indian J. Matern. Child Health* **2**, 87–91.
- 29 Mazouni, C., Ledu, R., Heckenroth, H., Guidicelli, B., Gamerre, M. & Bretelle, F. 2006 Delivery of a macrosomic infant: factors predictive of failed labor. *J. Gynecol. Obstet. Biol. Reprod. (Paris)* **35**, 265–269.
- 30 Onah, H. E., Ikeme, A. C. & Nkwo, P. O. 2002 Correlation between intrapartum fundal height and birth weight. *Afr. J. Reprod. Health* **6**, 23–29. (doi:10.2307/3583127)
- 31 Wikstrom, I., Bergstrom, R., Bakketeig, L., Jacobsen, G. & Lindmark, G. 1993 Prediction of high birthweight from maternal characteristics, symphysis fundal height and ultrasound biometry. *Gynecol. Obstet. Invest.* **35**, 27–33. (doi:10.1159/000292658)
- 32 Bothner, B. K., Gulmezoglu, A. M. & Hofmeyr, G. J. 2000 Symphysis fundus height measurements during labour: a prospective, descriptive study. *Afr. J. Reprod. Health* **4**, 48–55. (doi:10.2307/3583242)
- 33 Walraven, G. E., Mkanje, R. J., Van Roosmalen, J., Van Dongen, P. W., Van Asten, H. A. & Dolmans, W. M. 1995 Single pre-delivery symphysis-fundal height measurement as a predictor of birthweight and multiple pregnancy. *Br. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* **102**, 525–529. (doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.1995.tb11354.x)
- 34 Jimenez, J. M., Tyson, J. E. & Reisch, J. S. 1983 Clinical measures of gestational age in normal pregnancies. *Obstet. Gynecol.* **61**, 438–443.
- 35 Buhmann, L., Elder, W. G., Hendricks, B. & Rahn, K. 1998 A comparison of Caucasian and Southeast Asian Hmong uterine fundal height during pregnancy. *Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand.* **77**, 521–526. (doi:10.1080/j.1600-0412.1998.770509.x)
- 36 Grover, V., Usha, R., Kalra, S. & Sachdeva, S. 1991 Altered fetal growth: antenatal diagnosis by symphysis-fundal height in India and comparison with western charts. *Int. J. Gynaecol. Obstet.* **35**, 231–234. (doi:10.1016/0020-7292(91)90291-C)
- 37 Crosby, M. E. & Engstrom, J. L. 1989 Inter-examiner reliability in fundal height measurement. *Midwifery Chron.* **102**, 254–256.
- 38 Engstrom, J. L., Mcfarlin, B. L. & Sittler, C. P. 1993 Fundal height measurement. II. Intra- and interexaminer reliability of three measurement techniques. *J. Nurse Midwifery* **38**, 17–22. (doi:10.1016/0091-2182(93)90121-V)
- 39 Engstrom, J. L., Ostrenga, K. G., Plass, R. V. & Work, B. A. 1989 The effect of maternal bladder volume on fundal height measurements. *Br. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* **96**, 987–991. (doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.1989.tb03360.x)
- 40 Azziz, R., Smith, S. & Fabro, S. 1988 The development and use of a standard symphysis-fundal height growth curve in the prediction of small for gestational age neonates. *Int. J. Gynaecol. Obstet.* **26**, 81–87. (doi:10.1016/0020-7292(88)90200-7)
- 41 Engstrom, J. L. & Work Jr, B. A. 1992 Prenatal prediction of small- and large-for-gestational age neonates. *J. Obstet. Gynecol. Neonatal Nurs.* **21**, 486–495. (doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1992.tb01769.x)
- 42 Linasmita, V. & Sugkraroeck, P. 1984 Normal uterine growth curve by measurement of symphysial-fundal height in pregnant women seen at Ramathibodi Hospital. *J. Med. Assoc. Thai* **67**(Suppl. 2), 22–26.
- 43 Medhat, W. M., Fahmy, S. I., Mortada, M. M., Sallam, H. N., Nofal, L. M., Nosseir, S. A. & Aboufotouh, M. A. 1991 Construction of a local standard symphysis fundal height curves for monitoring intrauterine fetal growth. *J. Egypt Public Health Assoc.* **66**, 305–331.
- 44 Rai, L., Kurien, L. & Kumar, P. 1995 Symphysis fundal height curve—a simple method for foetal growth assessment. *J. Postgrad. Med.* **41**, 93–94.
- 45 Steingrimsdottir, T., Cnattingius, S. & Lindmark, G. 1995 Symphysis-fundus height: construction of a new Swedish reference curve, based on ultrasonically dated pregnancies. *Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand.* **74**, 346–351. (doi:10.3109/00016349509024426)
- 46 Thompson, M. L., Theron, G. B. & Fatti, L. P. 1997 Predictive value of conditional centile charts for weight and fundal height in pregnancy in detecting light for gestational age births. *Eur. J. Obstet. Gynecol. Reprod. Biol.* **72**, 3–8. (doi:10.1016/S0301-2115(96)02643-7)
- 47 Mcgready, R., Cho, T., Keo, N. K., Thwai, K. L., Villegas, L., Looareesuwan, S., White, N. J. & Nosten, F. 2001 Artemisinin antimalarials in pregnancy: a prospective treatment study of 539 episodes of multidrug-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum*. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* **33**, 2009–2016. (doi:10.1086/324349)
- 48 Nosten, F., Mcgready, R., Simpson, J. A., Thwai, K. L., Balkan, S., Cho, T., Hkijjaroen, L., Looareesuwan, S. & White, N. J. 1999 Effects of *Plasmodium vivax* malaria in pregnancy. *Lancet* **354**, 546–549. (doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(98)09247-2)
- 49 Henriksen, T. B., Wilcox, A. J., Hedegaard, M. & Secher, N. J. 1995 Bias in studies of preterm and postterm delivery due to ultrasound assessment of gestational age. *Epidemiology* **6**, 533–537. (doi:10.1097/00001648-199509000-00012)
- 50 Nosten, F., Ter Kuile, F., Maelankirri, L., Decludt, B. & White, N. J. 1991 Malaria during pregnancy in an area of unstable endemicity. *Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* **85**, 424–429. (doi:10.1016/0035-9203(91)90205-D)
- 51 Faustin, D., Gutierrez, L., Gintautas, J. & Calame, R. J. 1991 Clinical assessment of gestational age: a comparison of two methods. *J. Natl Med. Assoc.* **83**, 425–429.
- 52 Westin, B. 1977 Gravidiogram and fetal growth. Comparison with biochemical supervision. *Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand.* **56**, 273–282. (doi:10.3109/00016347709154978)
- 53 Praditstawang, S. 1987 Gestation age assessment by using symphysial-fundal height measurement in a provincial hospital. *J. Med. Assoc. Thai* **70**, 493–496.
- 54 Bottomley, C., Daemen, A., Mukri, F., Papageorghiou, A. T., Kirk, E., Pexsters, A., De Moor, B., Timmerman, D. & Bourne, T. 2009 Functional linear discriminant analysis: a new longitudinal approach to the assessment of embryonic growth. *Hum. Reprod.* **24**, 278–283. (doi:10.1093/humrep/den382)
- 55 Hofmeyr, G. J. 2009 Routine ultrasound examination in early pregnancy: is it worthwhile in low-income countries? *Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.* **34**, 367–370. (doi:10.1002/uog.7352)