

Induction with concurrent oxytocin, foley speeds delivery

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occurred more frequently for women who received concurrent Foley and oxytocin versus Foley followed by oxytocin (87 versus 72 percent; relative risk, 1.22). In both nulliparous and multiparous [women](#), the median time to delivery was shorter for concurrent Foley and oxytocin versus Foley followed by oxytocin (20.9 versus 26.1 hours [P

"Induction with concurrent oxytocin infusion added to Foley significantly increases the rate of [delivery](#) within 24 hours in both nulliparous and multiparous, compared with Foley followed by oxytocin," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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(HealthDay)—The rate of delivery within 24 hours is increased with induction with concurrent oxytocin infusion added to preinduction cervical ripening with a Foley catheter versus Foley followed by oxytocin, according to a study published in the June issue of *Obstetrics and Gynecology*.

Corina N. Schoen, M.D., from the Sidney Kimmel Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, and colleagues randomized women with a singleton pregnancy at 24 weeks of gestation or greater undergoing labor induction to either an intracervical Foley catheter followed by [oxytocin](#) or Foley with concurrent oxytocin infusion. A total of 184 nulliparous women and 139 multiparous women were enrolled.

The researchers found that delivery within 24 hours of Foley placement occurred more frequently for [nulliparous women](#) who received concurrent Foley and oxytocin rather than Foley followed by oxytocin (64 versus 43 percent; relative risk, 1.51). For multiparous women, delivery within 24 hours

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