

# Stillbirth risk across pregnancy by size for gestational age in Western Cape Province, South Africa: Application of the fetuses-at-risk approach using perinatal audit data

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**Background.** There is little published work on the risk of stillbirth across pregnancy for small-for-gestational-age (SGA) and large-for-gestational (LGA) pregnancies in low-resource settings.

**Objectives.** To compare stillbirth risk across pregnancy between SGA and appropriate-for-gestational-age (AGA) pregnancies in Western Cape Province, South Africa (SA).

**Methods.** A retrospective audit of perinatal mortality data using data from the SA Perinatal Problem Identification Program was conducted. All audited stillbirths with information on size for gestational age ( $N=677$ ) in the Western Cape between October 2013 and August 2015 were included in the study. The Western Cape has antenatal care (ANC) appointments at booking and at 20, 26, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 41 (if required) weeks' gestation. A fetuses-at-risk approach was adopted to examine stillbirth risk (28 - 42 weeks' gestation,  $\geq 1\ 000$  g) across gestation by size for gestational age (SGA <10th centile Theron growth curves, LGA >90th centile). Stillbirth risk was compared between SGA/LGA and AGA pregnancies.

**Results.** SGA pregnancies were at an increased risk of stillbirth compared with AGA pregnancies between 30 and 40 weeks' gestation, with the relative risk (RR) ranging from 3.5 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.6 - 7.6) at 30 weeks' gestation to 15.3 (95% CI 8.8 - 26.4) at 33 weeks' gestation ( $p<0.001$ ). The risk for LGA babies increased by at least 3.5-fold in the later stages of pregnancy (from 37 weeks) ( $p<0.001$ ). At 38 weeks, the greatest increased risk was seen for LGA pregnancies (RR 6.6, 95% CI 3.1 - 14.2;  $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusions.** There is an increased risk of stillbirth for SGA pregnancies, specifically between 33 and 40 weeks' gestation, despite fortnightly ANC visits during this time. LGA pregnancies are at an increased risk of stillbirth after 37 weeks' gestation. This high-risk period highlights potential issues with the detection of fetuses at risk of stillbirth even when ANC is frequent.

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In low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), ~25% of infants born are small for gestational age (SGA).<sup>[1]</sup> The fetus may be small but healthy, or the condition may be due to pathological growth failure (intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)).<sup>[2]</sup> Compared with appropriate-for-gestational-age (AGA) infants, SGA infants are at increased risk of perinatal mortality,<sup>[3]</sup> including a 10-fold increased risk of stillbirth.<sup>[4]</sup> SGA babies are also at increased risk of neonatal morbidity such as respiratory distress syndrome<sup>[5]</sup> and bronchopulmonary dysplasia.<sup>[6]</sup>

Studies to date have indicated that there may be a critical gestational period for increased mortality for SGA babies.<sup>[3,7-9]</sup> A South African (SA) study found that ~50% of SGA stillbirths occur between 33 and 37 weeks' gestation,<sup>[9]</sup> while work in the UK demonstrated a critical period for SGA stillbirth between 28 and 36 weeks.<sup>[7]</sup> Other studies have found an increased risk for SGA pregnancies to be present at all gestational ages,<sup>[3]</sup> with the risk of stillbirth for SGA babies increasing with advancing gestational age.<sup>[8]</sup>

Most obstetric clinics have a programme for identifying SGA fetuses antenatally because of their increased risk of fetal complications.<sup>[4]</sup> SGA fetuses that are not detected during the antepartum period are at a four-fold increased risk of serious fetal complications compared with SGA fetuses detected before delivery, making the detection and management of such infants crucial to prevent adverse outcomes.<sup>[4]</sup> However, many challenges with detection are present in both high-risk and low-resource settings. Barriers to detection of SGA may be the limited effectiveness of fundal height assessment,<sup>[10]</sup> as well as the timing of routine ultrasound.<sup>[11]</sup> A recent French study ( $N=14\ 100$ ) highlighted difficulties with the detection of fetal growth restriction even in the presence of obstetric and medical risk factors for the condition, and suggested that better risk assessment could improve antenatal identification.<sup>[12]</sup>

In SA ~50% of stillbirths occur in a seemingly healthy mother who does not present with any clinical complications antenatally.<sup>[13]</sup> Maternal complications are also not increased in SGA stillbirths

compared with AGA and large-for-gestational-age (LGA) stillbirths.<sup>[9]</sup> Recently a lack of antenatal care (ANC) in the third trimester of pregnancy has been associated with increased stillbirth risk during this time,<sup>[14-16]</sup> but the risk for SGA babies specifically was not examined. In SA provinces where ANC appointments are not routinely scheduled between 32 and 38 weeks, there is an increased risk of stillbirth specifically during this time; however, in Western Cape Province, where fortnightly visits commonly occur between 32 and 38 weeks, there is no increased risk for overall stillbirth during this time.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Objectives

Given the increased risk of stillbirth specifically for SGA infants observed in other studies, we sought to explore how stillbirth risk differed for SGA, AGA and LGA infants in the Western Cape, where fortnightly ANC visits occur during the third trimester, to determine whether SGA infants were at increased risk of stillbirth.

## Methods

Data from the SA Perinatal Problem Identification Program (PPIP) were used to analyse stillbirths ( $\geq 1000$  g and  $\geq 28$  weeks' gestation) and total number of live births occurring between October 2013 and August 2015 in the Western Cape. A detailed description of PPIP can be found elsewhere.<sup>[16-17]</sup> In brief, data for the Western Cape are audited for >90% of perinatal deaths by the PPIP. The programme allowed for comparisons between SGA, AGA and LGA babies as derived from SA (Theron) growth charts.<sup>[18,19]</sup> SGA was defined as neonates <10th centile for gestational age and LGA as >90th centile. Data were included for 28 - 42 weeks' gestation, where previous studies have reported high stillbirth risk periods.<sup>[3,7,8]</sup> Gestational age was calculated based on the date of the last menstrual period, ultrasound or clinical examination, and cases were excluded if the gestational age was unknown or if the estimated age was considered uncertain. No hierarchy was employed in determining gestational age. Only singleton pregnancies in women who had reported receiving ANC were included. After exclusion of deaths before 28 weeks (and after 42 weeks), deaths with unknown or uncertain gestation, multiple pregnancies and women who had not received ANC, the number of deaths used for analysis was 677.

The data used for the analysis were unidentifiable secondary data collected routinely as part of a clinical audit on reporting of perinatal deaths and collected with permission from the SA National Department of Health. This secondary analysis was approved by the PPIP technical task team of the South African Medical Research Council and the University of Western Australia Human Research Ethics Committee (ref. no. RA/4/1/7955).

## Statistical analysis

SPSS version 24 (IBM Corp., USA) and SAS statistical software version 9.4 (SAS Institute, USA) were used for statistical analyses.

### Stillbirth rate

The stillbirth rate was calculated using the number of audited stillbirths/the total number of births identified in the PPIP data, and expressed as stillbirths per 1 000 births. The overall incidence of stillbirth for the study period was calculated, as well as the cumulative stillbirth rate at each gestational age (weekly at 28 - 42 weeks).

### Stillbirth risk

A fetuses-at-risk (FAR) approach<sup>[20,21]</sup> was adopted using Yudkin *et al.*'s<sup>[21]</sup> accepted method of stillbirth risk calculation, and was appropriate for this analysis.<sup>[21,22]</sup> Yudkin *et al.*'s<sup>[21]</sup> approach considers

the number of fetuses still *in utero* as the population at risk. These methods have been published previously for similar work with our data.<sup>[16]</sup> As there were no data available in the Western Cape regarding the number of SGA/AGA/LGA infants born alive at each gestational age, we used data from the Mamelodi subdistrict to estimate the proportion of SGA/AGA/LGA live births occurring at each gestational age in the Western Cape. This involved several steps. (i) Data from the Mamelodi subdistrict were used to ascertain the proportion of live births at each gestation that were SGA/AGA/LGA. As few stillbirths occurred in the 28 - 32-week period (<10%), these data were combined into a single category. This distribution was applied to the Western Cape data for known live births. (ii) The number of SGA fetuses still *in utero* at each gestational age was calculated by subtracting the number of SGA live births and the number of SGA stillbirths at each gestational age from the total number of SGA births (live and stillbirths) for the entire pregnancy period. This was repeated for AGA and LGA pregnancies. (iii) Stillbirth risk was calculated for SGA/AGA/LGA pregnancies separately, e.g. stillbirth risk for SGA pregnancies at 28 weeks = (no. SGA stillbirths at 28 weeks/no. SGA fetuses still *in utero* at 28 weeks)  $\times$  1 000, expressed as the number of SGA stillbirths per 1 000 SGA fetuses still *in utero*. (iv) The crude relative risk (RR) between SGA and AGA pregnancies, and LGA and AGA pregnancies, was calculated at each gestational age. (v) Sensitivity analysis was conducted as outlined below.

### Hazard ratio

A proportional hazard approach was adopted to compare stillbirth risk across gestation between SGA and LGA pregnancies with AGA pregnancies. The Cox regression model used an interaction term for size for gestational age multiplied by time across gestation (grouped as a factor) across the gestational period. The time periods adopted for the Cox regression model were <33 weeks, 34 - 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks and 40+ weeks. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated at each time point for comparisons between size-for-gestational-age groups.

### Sensitivity analysis

As the proportion of SGA/AGA/LGA live births occurring at each gestational age was derived from Mamelodi subdistrict, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to ensure that the distribution of SGA/AGA/LGA occurring across pregnancy was a reasonable and valid approach for the calculation of stillbirth risk. Here we applied the same method as described for the Mamelodi data using the proportion of SGA/non-SGA live births at each gestation from a US cohort.<sup>[3]</sup> As the US cohort did not contain information on LGA births, we compared SGA live births with non-SGA births (LGA + AGA).

## Results

There were 1 802 stillbirths ( $\geq 1 000$  g and  $\geq 28$  weeks' gestation) and 119 598 live births during the study period.

### Clinical characteristics

The maternal characteristics for SGA/AGA/LGA pregnancies are shown in Table 1. There were no statistically significant differences between the characteristics of SGA/AGA/LGA pregnancies according to maternal age, parity, HIV status or syphilis infection.

### Stillbirth rate

The overall cumulative incidence of stillbirth for the study period was 5.7 per 1 000 births. SGA pregnancies had the highest cumulative incidence of stillbirth at 21.4 deaths per 1 000 births, followed by

**Table 1. Maternal characteristics by size for gestational age for stillbirths in the Western Cape, South Africa, October 2013 - August 2015 (N=677)**

	SGA (N=257), n (%)	p-value*	AGA (N=429), n (%)	LGA (N=55), n (%)	p-value*
Parity		0.078			0.115
Primipara	105 (40.9)		158 (36.8)	18 (32.7)	
Multipara	137 (53.3)		256 (59.7)	33 (60.0)	
Grand multipara	6 (2.3)		3 (0.7)	2 (3.6)	
Unknown	9 (3.5)		12 (2.8)	2 (3.6)	
HIV status		0.071			0.393
Positive	59 (23)		73 (17)	7 (12.7)	
Negative	198 (77)		349 (81.4)	48 (87.3)	
Unknown	0		7 (1.6)	0	
Syphilis		0.324			0.968
Positive	13 (5.1)		15 (3.5)	2 (3.6)	
Negative	243 (94.6)		410 (95.6)	53 (96.4)	
Unknown	1 (0.4)		4 (0.9)	0	
Maternal age (years)		0.099			0.779
15 - 24	95 (37)		159 (37.1)	19 (34.5)	
25 - 34	113 (44)		215 (50.1)	27 (49.2)	
35 - 44	46 (17.9)		49 (11.4)	8 (14.5)	
≥45	0		1 (0.2)	0	
Unknown	3 (1.2)		5 (1.2)	1 (1.8)	

SGA = small for gestational age; AGA = appropriate for gestational age; LGA = large for gestational age.  
\*With AGA.

LGA (11.1 per 1 000) and AGA pregnancies (3.7 per 1 000).

Overall, the stillbirth rate and AGA stillbirth rate increased across pregnancy to peak at 31 weeks (73.2 and 54.9 deaths per 1 000 births, respectively), at which time the rate decreased steadily to 40 weeks to 3.2 per 1 000 and 2 per 1 000, respectively (Fig. 1). For SGA pregnancies, the stillbirth rate increased to 33 weeks, then decreased steadily to 35 weeks. At 35 weeks (~2 000 g), the stillbirth rate decreased until term. For LGA pregnancies, the stillbirth rate was high at earlier gestations (37 - 90 deaths per 1 000 births) then decreased rapidly to 32 weeks, where it continued to decrease to 37 weeks and remained very low (<1 per 1 000) until term (Fig. 1).

### Stillbirth risk

For AGA pregnancies, the stillbirth risk was low (<0.6 per 1 000) and stable across pregnancy, then increased at 41 weeks as expected (Fig. 2). SGA babies had a 3.5 - 5.8-fold increased risk of stillbirth compared with AGA babies between 30 and 40 weeks' gestation. SGA pregnancies also had a rapid increase in stillbirth risk at 41 weeks. The risk for LGA babies increased in the later stages of pregnancy (from 37 weeks), then increased rapidly at 41 weeks. Table 2 presents the RR and 95% CI of stillbirth for SGA and LGA pregnancies compared with AGA pregnancies at each gestational age.

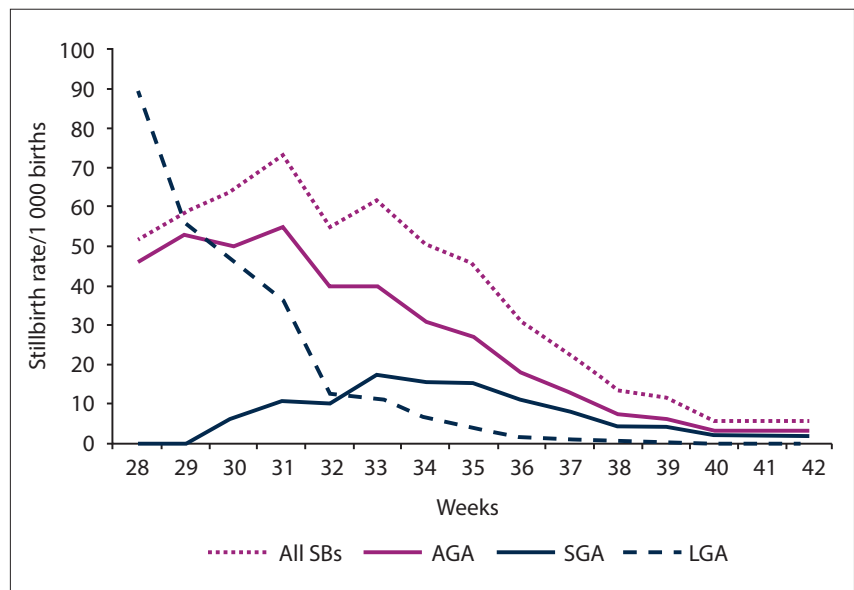


Fig. 1. Cumulative SB rate across pregnancy for all SBs and AGA, SGA and LGA SBs in the Western Cape, South Africa, October 2013 - August 2015. (SB = stillbirth; AGA = appropriate for gestational age; SGA = small for gestational age; LGA = large for gestational age.)

For SGA pregnancies, the greatest increased risk was observed at 33 weeks (RR 15.3, 95% CI 8.8 - 26.4;  $p < 0.001$ ), while for LGA pregnancies the greatest increased risk was observed at 38 weeks (RR 6.6, 95% CI 3.1 - 14.2;  $p < 0.001$ ). The proportional hazards model comparing stillbirth risk between SGA and AGA pregnancies showed that SGA pregnancies had an HR >1 from 35 to 40 weeks ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Fig. 3). For LGA

pregnancies, the HR was >1 from 37 to 40 weeks ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### Sensitivity analysis

The distribution of SGA live births across gestation was fairly consistent between the cohorts tested. In the US cohort,<sup>[3]</sup> the proportion of SGA births at each gestation ranged from 9.1% to 12.6%. In the Mamelodi population, it ranged from 8.0% to 10.8%

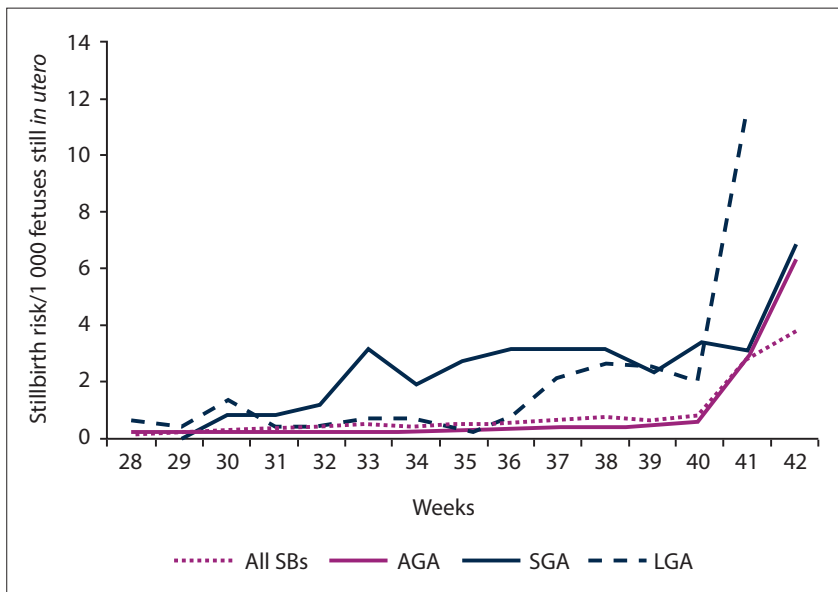


Fig. 2. SB risk across pregnancy for all SBs and AGA, SGA and LGA stillbirths in the Western Cape, South Africa, October 2013 - August 2015. (SB = stillbirth; AGA = appropriate for gestational age; SGA = small for gestational age; LGA = large for gestational age.)

Table 2. RRs (95% CI) for stillbirth between SGA and LGA pregnancies compared with AGA pregnancies in the Western Cape, South Africa, October 2013 - August 2015

Gestation (weeks)	SGA v. AGA*, RR of stillbirth (95% CI)	LGA v. AGA*, RR of stillbirth (95% CI)
28	-	-
29	-	-
30	3.5 (1.6 - 7.6)	5.6 (2.3 - 13.7)
31	3.5 (1.6 - 7.6)	-
32	4.1 (2.1 - 7.9)	-
33	15.3 (8.8 - 26.4)	3.4 (1.0 - 11.3), <i>p</i> =0.049
34	7.6 (4.2 - 13.6)	-
35	9.6 (5.7 - 16.1)	-
36	9.4 (5.7 - 15.3)	-
37	7.8 (4.8 - 12.6)	5.3 (2.4 - 11.9)
38	7.8 (4.7 - 12.9)	6.6 (3.1 - 14.2)
39	5.1 (2.8 - 9.4)	5.6 (2.3 - 13.3)
40	5.8 (3.3 - 10.0)	3.4 (1.2 - 9.5)
41	-	-
42	-	-

RR = relative risk; CI = confidence interval; SGA = small for gestational age; AGA = appropriate for gestational age; LGA = large for gestational age.  
 \*Only statistically significant results shown: *p*<0.001 unless other value given.

between 34 and 40 weeks, with the highest proportion of SGA live births observed at the later gestational ages (22.5%). The overall pattern of stillbirth risk by size for gestational age did not differ significantly between the methods used (Fig. 4). The relative risks of stillbirth between SGA and non-SGA pregnancies only differed by ±0.2 for gestations between 28 and 40 weeks with the different methods of estimating the proportion of SGA/non-SGA live births at each gestation (Table 3). For example, the RR for stillbirth at 36 weeks was 8.3 (95% CI 5.1 -

13.3; *p*<0.0001) when using the US cohort, which was similar to the model using the Mamelodi cohort (RR 8.4, 95% CI 5.2 - 13.6; *p*<0.0001). The largest difference in RR was observed at 41 weeks, where the RR in the Mamelodi distribution model was 3.2 (95% CI 0.9 - 11.2; *p*=0.077) compared with RR 2.6 (95% CI 0.7 - 9.2; *p*=0.146) when using the US cohort distribution. It was therefore concluded that using the distribution of SGA/AGA/LGA live births from Mamelodi subdistrict to calculate the denominator for stillbirth risk was an appropriate approach.

## Discussion

This study found that SGA pregnancies had a higher cumulative incidence of stillbirth than AGA pregnancies during the study period. SGA pregnancies were at an increased risk of stillbirth throughout pregnancy, particularly between 31 and 40 weeks. LGA pregnancies also had a higher cumulative incidence of stillbirth than AGA pregnancies, with the greatest risk of stillbirth observed during the later stages of pregnancy from 37 weeks.

The FAR approach we used to calculate stillbirth risk revealed important information that would not be uncovered using only the stillbirth rate. In the present study, the cumulative stillbirth rate across gestation showed an increase in the rate to 31 weeks, then a decline from 31 to 41 weeks (Fig. 1). The decline in the stillbirth rate after 31 weeks was expected and consistent with the literature, as it is well known that preterm infants have increased perinatal mortality.<sup>[21]</sup> However, when the FAR approach was used, a different pattern emerged: early gestational ages carried the lowest risk of stillbirth, with later gestational ages carrying the highest risk. The risk at 41 weeks was ~10 times that for the preterm period. The reason for this difference lies in the denominator used, as the FAR approach uses the number of fetuses still *in utero*. By term and post-term dates most babies have been delivered, meaning that the denominator is very small. Although the stillbirth rate is often used as a conventional method to assess the trends and patterns in stillbirth, the present study emphasises the importance of differentiating between stillbirth risk (FAR) and stillbirth rate. In the present study the FAR approach was a more meaningful denominator, as it calculates the chance of death as pregnancy progresses rather than the number of deaths per the number of births that have already occurred.

The finding that stillbirth risk increased in SGA pregnancies with advancing gestational age (Fig. 2) is consistent with numerous other studies that also used the FAR approach.<sup>[3,23,24]</sup> Rosenstein *et al.*<sup>[24]</sup> found that the stillbirth risk for all sizes for gestational age increased steadily after 37 weeks, while another study found that the risk of stillbirth for SGA pregnancies more than doubled after 37 weeks.<sup>[23]</sup> This same pattern was observed in the present study, where SGA pregnancies had an increased risk of stillbirth from 33 weeks onwards. Pilliod *et al.*<sup>[3]</sup> demonstrated a dose-response effect, where SGA babies below the 3rd centile were at greater risk of stillbirth across all gestations compared with AGA

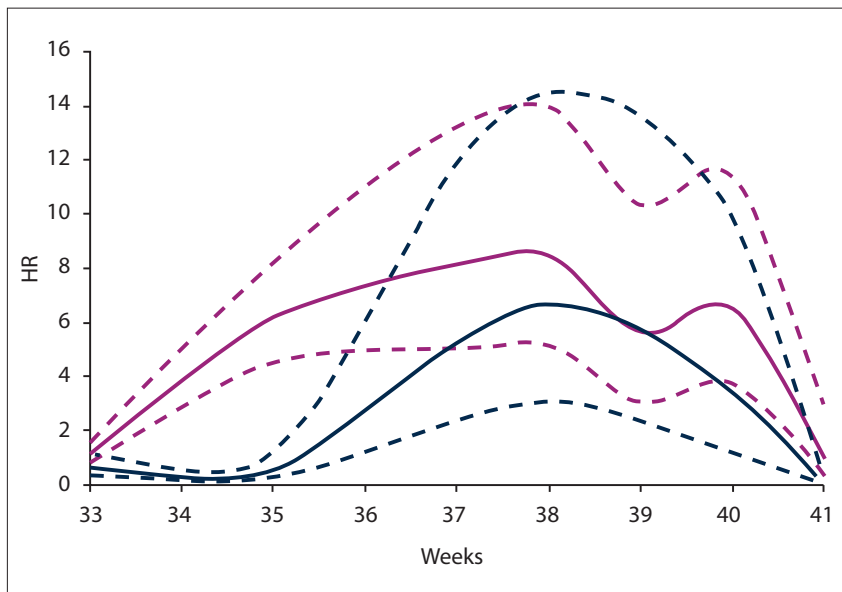


Fig. 3. Estimated HR for stillbirth in the Western Cape, South Africa, October 2013 - August 2015 (purple solid line = SGA; black solid line = LGA) with 95% confidence intervals (dotted lines) for size for gestational age (relative to AGA) as a function of time (<33, 34 - 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 weeks). (HR = hazard ratio; SGA = small for gestational age; LGA = large for gestational age; AGA = appropriate for gestational age.)

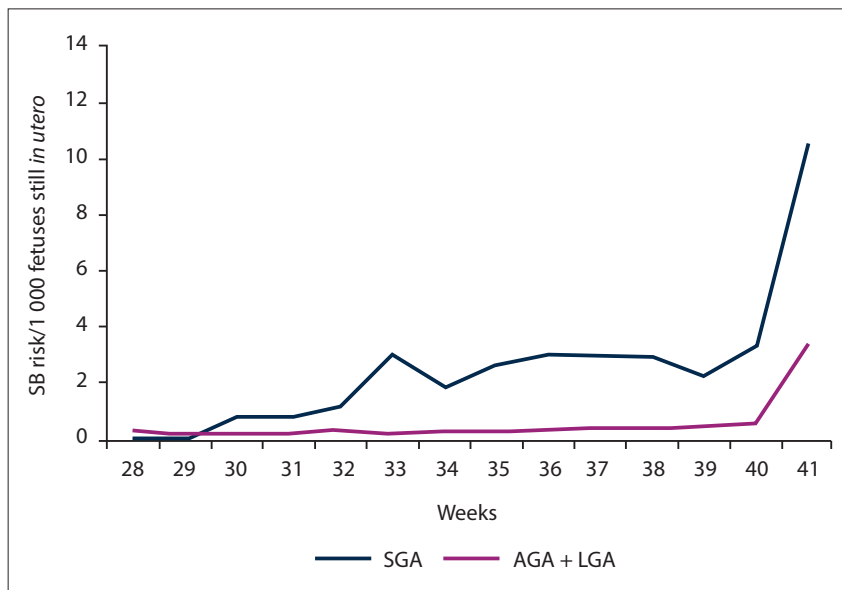


Fig. 4. SB risk across pregnancy in the Western Cape, South Africa, October 2013 - August 2015, using the US cohort distribution of live births (SGA v. non-SGA).<sup>[3]</sup> (SB = stillbirth; SGA = small for gestational age; AGA = appropriate for gestational age; LGA = large for gestational age.)

pregnancies and SGA infants falling into the 3rd - 10th centiles.<sup>[3]</sup> Both SGA and AGA pregnancies had an increase in stillbirth risk at 41 weeks. Our findings are consistent with this pattern, where SGA pregnancies had a greater risk than AGA pregnancies, with a rapid increase at 41 weeks. Previous studies have not differentiated between AGA and LGA pregnancies.<sup>[3,23,24]</sup>

Previous work has shown that stillbirth risk is increased during periods without

ANC,<sup>[14,15]</sup> which we (TL and RCP) have reported on previously.<sup>[16]</sup> The Western Cape has fortnightly ANC visits between 32 and 38 weeks, and overall stillbirth risk (as well as AGA stillbirth risk) was not increased during the third trimester. However, when differentiating by size for gestational age, as in the present study, a pattern emerges where SGA babies are at an increased risk of stillbirth between 32 and 38 weeks' gestation despite women continuing to have

fortnightly ANC visits during this time. This finding highlights the challenges experienced in detecting and managing SGA fetuses, despite women attending ANC. In high-income countries, it is estimated that up to 76% of SGA cases can be detected during the antenatal period;<sup>[25]</sup> however, other studies have reported on difficulties of detecting IUGR.<sup>[12]</sup> Limited resources in LMICs mean that palpation and fundal height are commonly used methods to predict growth restriction, despite little evidence to support their effectiveness.<sup>[10]</sup> The detection of fetuses at risk of stillbirth is further complicated by the fact that ~50% occur in a seemingly healthy mother, with no increase in the proportion of unhealthy mothers in SGA pregnancies.<sup>[9]</sup> Early antenatal detection of SGA babies is important, as most deaths occur in the late preterm or term period when the chance of survival for liveborn infants in well-resourced units is high.<sup>[26]</sup>

A commonly used detection method for SGA in high-resource settings is Doppler velocimetry, which measures umbilical blood flow in high-risk women.<sup>[27]</sup> This method can increase the ability to detect fetuses with pathological growth restriction and reduce perinatal mortality in high-risk women.<sup>[28]</sup> Doppler velocimetry conducted at earlier gestations has poor predictive value in detecting late-onset placental insufficiency.<sup>[29]</sup> In SA, significant challenges persist with Doppler measurement, as a large number of perinatal deaths occur in healthy mothers who are clinically considered low risk<sup>[13]</sup> and are therefore not referred for Doppler screening. A simpler alternative to umbilical artery Doppler is the continuous-wave Doppler analyser using a personal computer (Umbiflow), which may be more suitable in the SA context.<sup>[30,31]</sup> The Umbiflow is able to detect fetuses at risk of stillbirth based on abnormal umbilical arterial blood flow. SA studies have demonstrated that it can be used at primary healthcare level by nurses and midwives.<sup>[30,31]</sup> Although a recent meta-analysis in high-income countries found that Doppler or Umbiflow use in low-risk pregnancies was not effective in reducing perinatal mortality,<sup>[32]</sup> there may be a potential benefit of Umbiflow use in low-risk populations in LMICs to refer women to higher-level care.<sup>[33]</sup>

Another interesting finding in the present study was the increased stillbirth risk seen in LGA pregnancies between 36 and 40 weeks. Few studies have investigated the stillbirth risk across pregnancy for LGA pregnancies, with most research focusing on SGA fetuses. Studies to date have found that LGA infants



**Table 3. Sensitivity analysis comparing stillbirth risk across pregnancy using Mamelodi subdistrict, South Africa, to calculate the denominator compared with US data**

Gestation (weeks)	Mamelodi cohort, RR (95% CI)	p-value	US cohort, <sup>[3]</sup> RR (95% CI)	p-value
28	0.2 (0.0 - 2.9)	0.221	0.2 (0.0 - 2.8)	0.218
29	0.2 (0.0 - 3.4)	0.267	0.2 (0.0 - 3.3)	0.263
30	2.9 (1.4 - 6.1)	0.005	2.8 (1.4 - 6.0)	0.006
31	3.3 (1.6 - 7.1)	0.002	3.3 (1.5 - 7.0)	0.002
32	3.9 (2.1 - 7.5)	<0.001	3.9 (2.0 - 7.4)	<0.001
33	13.3 (7.9 - 22.5)	<0.001	13.1 (7.7 - 22.1)	<0.001
34	6.7 (3.8 - 11.8)	<0.001	6.6 (3.7 - 11.6)	<0.001
35	9.1 (5.4 - 15.2)	<0.001	8.9 (5.3 - 14.9)	<0.001
36	8.4 (5.2 - 13.6)	<0.001	8.2 (5.1 - 13.3)	<0.001
37	6.3 (4.0 - 10.1)	<0.001	6.2 (3.9 - 9.9)	<0.001
38	6.2 (3.8 - 10.0)	<0.001	6.0 (3.7 - 9.7)	<0.001
39	4.3 (2.4 - 7.7)	<0.001	4.2 (2.3 - 7.5)	<0.001
40	5.2 (3.0 - 9.0)	<0.001	5.1 (3.0 - 8.8)	<0.001
41	3.2 (0.9 - 11.2)	0.0756	2.6 (0.7 - 9.2)	0.146

RR = relative risk; CI = confidence interval.

(>4 500 g) are at higher risk of stillbirth than infants weighing 2 500 - 4 500 g, but the risk across gestation has not been examined. In SA, the proportion of stillbirths for AGA and LGA babies was spread evenly across gestation, with one-third in each of the 28 - 32 weeks, 33 - 37 weeks and 38 - 42 weeks gestational age categories.<sup>[9]</sup> The increase in LGA stillbirth risk between 36 and 40 weeks may be explained by undiagnosed gestational diabetes, which would present as late stillbirths in LGA pregnancies. Healthy LGA babies would experience more obstructed labour from 40 weeks, resulting in increased mortality risk.

### Study strengths and limitations

The strengths of this audit are that it used whole-population data from a real-life setting and that it allowed for the comparison of SGA/AGA/LGA pregnancies, for which data are scarce in low-resource settings. One limitation to the study is that owing to the association between growth restriction and preterm birth, we expect a greater proportion of preterm births to be SGA because of this association alone. This association introduces issues when using the FAR approach, as a greater proportion of births will be SGA at earlier gestations. We sought to overcome this problem by using the denominator of SGA intrauterine pregnancies, but this is not without its own limitations. The data were cross-sectional, with only one data point for each stillbirth case, which introduces temporal challenges. First, growth restriction is defined by a longitudinal pattern of faltering growth that could not be taken into account in the current analysis. Second, many late stillbirths may not have been SGA before the fetus began to experience growth restriction.

As with all research that explores gestational age-specific associations between exposures and perinatal outcome, collider bias may be present.<sup>[34]</sup> There is debate in the literature surrounding the desire to obtain gestational age-specific associations and awareness that conditioning on such variables can give rise to bias.<sup>[34-36]</sup> In the current analysis, associations at lower gestations may appear weaker than at later gestational ages owing to collider bias. The results must therefore be interpreted with caution and in light of the other available evidence.

### Conclusions

The results from this study indicate that stillbirth risk was increased for SGA pregnancies from 33 weeks' gestation compared with AGA

pregnancies, despite women having fortnightly ANC appointments during this time. This finding suggests that there is an issue with the detection of fetuses at risk of stillbirth rather than an issue of access to ANC itself. The further investigation of possible methods to detect fetuses at risk of stillbirth in low-risk women suitable for the low-resource setting is warranted and necessary.

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