Comparison between the old and new MFMU TOLAC Calculator – Which is more accurate?

Anita Gunaseelan¹, Giovanna Cruz², Yasser Y. El-Sayed², Christina Johnson², Yair J. Blumenfeld² ¹UC Davis School of Medicine, ²Stanford University

Introduction

In 2017, the Maternal Fetal Medicine Units (MFMU) Network disseminated a Trial of Labor after Cesarean (TOLAC) calculator. An updated (2021) version of the calculator does not include race and ethnicity, but instead focuses on prior medical and OB history, in addition to age and BMI. The objective of this study was to compare the actual vs predicted VBAC rates between the old and new MFMU calculators.

Methods

A retrospective cohort study of all patients undergoing a TOLAC from a single academic medical center between 2018-2020 was conducted. Data, including the number of prior vaginal/cesarean births, race/ethnicity, BMI, estimated fetal weight, as well as other VBAC predictors were collected and analyzed. The predicted vs. actual VBAC rates were analyzed for the old and new calculator.

Results

165 women undergoing a TOLAC were included, of those 124 (75.1%) had a successful VBAC (Table 1). Since our cohort was from 2018-2020, a TOLAC score based on the 2021 MFMU TOLAC calculator was calculated for all patients retrospectively by analysis of variables stored in the electronic medical records. 79 of the 165 patients had a calculated TOLAC score based on the 2017 MFMU calculator calculated prospectively at the time of admission and documented in the clinical notes. When comparing the predicted vs. actual VBAC rates for both calculators in our cohort both the new and old calculator underestimated the 60-69% success range group, while the old calculator overestimated the 40-49% success group and underestimated the 70-79% success group. The new calculator underestimated groups below 70% success and overestimated in the 90-100% success group (Figure 1).

Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine

The new TOLAC calculator was found to be no more accurate than the old TOLAC cd cu dtor in our cohort.





Both the old and new MFMU TOLAC calculators underestimated and overestimated certain groups in our cohort. Further validation of the new MFMU TOLAC calculator in different cohorts is warranted in order to validate the generalizability of the calculator.

EF'

Cu

Ch

 Table 1: Characteristics and Outcomes of Patients

with a Calculated MFMU TOLAC Score

Conclusion



Old score

Figure 1: Comparison of the MFMU TOLAC Calculator Score vs. Actual VBAC Success in Patients with Both Old and New MFMU Calculator

Patient Characteristics (n = 166)		
aternal age (years)		33.1
ace		
	Asian	37
	Black	4
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5
	Other	56
	White	61
hnicit	У	
	Hispanic	64
	Not Hispanic	102
ravidity		3.1
rity		2.6
W prior to delivery (grams)		2,956.7
eight (inches)		63.4
eight (pounds)		169.8
МІ		29.7
ior GDM		17 (10.2%)
urrent GDM		21 (12.0%)
ior Pre-Eclampsia		13 (7.8%)
nronic HTN		1 (0.6%)
urrent HTN disorder of pregnancy		12 (7.2%)
revious vaginal delivery		53 (31.9%)
	Hx of vaginal delivery prior to CS	25 (15.1%)
	Hx of VBAC	31 (18.7%)