

Table 28. Commonly Cited Reasons for Induction of Labor that Do Not Meet Criteria as “Medical Indications”²⁹⁰

Commonly Cited Reasons for Induction of Labor that Do Not Meet Criteria as “Medical Indications”
Suspected macrosomia*
History of fast labors
Advanced cervical dilation
Previous maternal pelvic floor injury (e.g. previous 4th degree laceration)
Partner leaving town
Family in town
Maternal exhaustion
Lives far away

*Suspected macrosomia is commonly cited as medical indication for induction of labor. Given that fetal estimates of weight late in gestation are imprecise, suspected macrosomia is not a medical indication for induction of labor. Cases where cesarean delivery is offered in order to avoid birth trauma should be limited to an ultrasound estimation of fetal weight of 5,000 grams, or 4,500 grams for diabetic women.