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Supplementary file

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Table 1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
– Expectant management following PROM at HCIN and HCMN between January 2017 and December 31, 2019. – Maternal consent to undergo expectant management. – Maternal age > 18 years. – Singleton pregnancy between 37 and 42 weeks of gestation. – PROM without the onset of labour contractions. – Confirmed PROM with clear amniotic fluid; low-risk pregnant women with no previous conditions or with pre-existing and/or gestational conditions that remained well controlled during pregnancy and did not require immediate intervention. – Evidence of fetal well-being throughout the antenatal and intrapartum periods.	– Women admitted in active labour, those undergoing labour inductions, or those managed actively following rupture of membranes. – Gestation < 37 weeks or > 42 weeks. – Non-cephalic fetal presentation. – Intrauterine fetal death diagnosed at the time of the admission. – Evidence of infection upon admission (temperature > 100.04 ºF and two or more of the following clinical chorioamnionitis criteria: uterine irritability, foul-smelling leucorrhoea, maternal tachycardia > 100 bmp, fetal tachycardia > 160 bmp, leucocytosis), presence of meconium-stained amniotic fluid, Group B Streptococcus colonization, or suspected risk of fetal compromise.

Table 2. Maternal and neonatal variable under study

Maternal variables	Neonatal variables
✓ Sociodemographic data	× Admission to neonatal care unit
✓ Duration of expectant management following PROM	× 5.minute Apgar score
✓ Spontaneous onset of labour	× Umbilical cord blood pH
✓ Hours with ruptured membranes	× Neonatal sepsis
✓ Use of epidural analgesia	× Perinatal death
✓ Intrapartum fever	× Neonatal readmission within 10 days of birth
✓ Clinical chorioamnionitis	× Postnatal complications
✓ Premature placental abruption	
✓ Postpartum haemorrhage	
✓ Maternal readmission within 10 days postpartum	

Table 3. Mode of delivery according to whether labour was spontaneous or induced

Spontaneous onset of labour after PROM	**Mode of Delivery**				
	Spontaneous vaginal delivery	Vacuum-assisted vaginal delivery	Forceps-assisted vaginal delivery	Caesarean section	Water birth
No	58,80% (n= 107)	12,60% (n= 23)	11,50% (n= 21)	17,00% (n=31)	0,00% (n= 0)
Yes	75,20% (n= 200)	8,60% (n=23)	3,80% (n=10)	6,40% (n=17)	6,00% (n=16)

Table 4. Duration of ruptured membranes in relation to 5-minute Apgar score and umbilical cord pH

Hours of Ruptured Membranes		Percentiles						
		5	10	25	50	75	90	95
Apgar Test (minutes)	7	49,00	49,00	50,00	56,50	62,25		
	8	8,00	10,40	23,50	40,50	59,50	70,80	
	9	8,10	10,10	18,25	38,00	62,75	76,00	102,05
	10	5,00	8,00	13,00	22,00	43,00	59,00	66,40
a. Duration of ruptured membranes is constant when Test Apgar 2 = 3. It has been omitted. (72h)								
b. Duration of ruptured membranes is constant when Test Apgar 2 = 3. It has been omitted. (50h)								
c. Duration of ruptured membranes is constant when Test Apgar 2 = 3. It has been omitted. (88h)								