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Indispensable decision support resource for women's health care providers—reliable and relevant, grounded in scientific evidence, and developed through a rigorous and inclusive process. ACOG Clinical brings together trusted clinical guidance, tools, and resources on one convenient site and makes them accessible with a simple login. Go Whether you want to revisit your favorite sessions from the 2025 Annual Clinical & Scientific Meeting (ACSM), catch the ones you missed, or couldn't attend the meeting at all, On Demand is for you. Order On Demand Today We're working to improve and strengthen women's health care around the world with programs dedicated to global health, social issues, advocacy, and more. Learn More About Our Programs We're working to lower the unintended pregnancy rate in the US by providing the most up-to-date information on LARC methods and increasing access to contraception. The Immunization Program provides guidance and educational resources for clinicians and patients to increase knowledge and encourage acceptance of vaccines to improve health care across the lifespan. The IMPACT Program seeks to improve access to abortion care in the U.S., by providing hands-on clinical and operational support training, along with web-based resources and expert technical assistance. Access to Postabortion Contraception Ethical Issues With Vaccination in Obstetrics and Gynecology Reproductive Health Care for Incarcerated Pregnant, Postpartum, and Nonpregnant Individuals Medically Indicated Late-Preterm and Early-Term Deliveries Reducing Prenatal Exposure to Toxic Environmental Agents Protecting and Expanding Medicaid to Improve Womens Health Access to Postpartum Sterilization Indications for Outpatient Antenatal Fetal Surveillance Caring for Patients Who Have Experienced Trauma Uterine Morcellation for Presumed Leiomyomas Health Care for Transgender and Gender Diverse Individuals Elder Abuse and Women's Health Informed Consent and Shared Decision Making in Obstetrics and Gynecology Barriers to Breastfeeding: Supporting Initiation and Continuation of Breastfeeding Consumer Testing for Disease Risk Options for Prevention and Management of Menstrual Bleeding in Adolescent Patients Undergoing Cancer Treatment Delayed Umbilical Cord Clamping After Birth Gynecologic Considerations for Adolescents and Young Women With Cardiac Conditions The Initial Reproductive Health Visit Topical Hemostatic Agents at Time of Obstetric and Gynecologic Surgery Robot-Assisted Surgery for Noncancerous Gynecologic Conditions Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Gynecologic Management of Adolescents and Young Women With Seizure Disorders Tobacco and Nicotine Cessation During Pregnancy Obstetric Management of Patients with Spinal Cord Injuries Assessing and Adopting New Medical Devices for Obstetric and Gynecologic Care Management of Women With Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency (Phenylketonuria) Confidentiality in Adolescent Health Care Physical Activity and Exercise During Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period Legal Considerations in Genetic Screening and Testing: Three Case Studies Preimplantation Genetic Testing The Use of Hysteroscopy for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Intrauterine Pathology Prevention of Group B Streptococcal Early-Onset Disease in Newborns Implementing Telehealth in Practice Elective Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery Hereditary Cancer Syndromes and Risk Assessment Quantitative Blood Loss in Obstetric Hemorrhage Over-the-Counter Access to Hormonal Contraception Screening and Management of the Hyperandrogenic Adolescent Professional Liability and Gynecology-Only Practice Professional Use of Digital and Social Media Clinical Guidelines and Standardization of Practice to Improve Outcomes Screening and Management of Bleeding Disorders in Adolescents With Heavy Menstrual Bleeding Perinatal Palliative Care Adnexal Torsion in Adolescents Management of Acute Obstructive Uterovaginal Anomalies Diagnosis and Management of Hymenal Variants Newborn Screening and the Role of the Obstetrician Gynecologist The Use of Antimüllerian Hormone in Women Not Seeking Fertility Care Opportunistic Salpingectomy as a Strategy for Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Prevention Nonobstetric Surgery During Pregnancy Immune Modulating Therapies in Pregnancy and Lactation Genetic Syndromes and Gynecologic Implications in Adolescents Umbilical Cord Blood Banking Immunization Implementation Strategies for Obstetrician Gynecologists Avoidance of Nonmedically Indicated Early-Term Deliveries and Associated Neonatal Morbidities Approaches to Limit Intervention During Labor and Birth Cesarean Delivery on Maternal Request Ethical Considerations for the Care of Patients With Obesity Dysmenorrhea and Endometriosis in the Adolescent Promoting Healthy Relationships in Adolescents Ethical Considerations for Performing Gynecologic Surgery in Low-Resource Settings Abroad The Utility of and Indications for Routine Pelvic Examination Optimizing Support for Breastfeeding as Part of Obstetric Practice Perioperative Pathways: Enhanced Recovery After Surgery Labor and Delivery Management of Women With Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Prenatal and Perinatal Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing Mode of Term Singleton Breech Delivery Air Travel During Pregnancy Gynecologic Issues in Children and Adolescent Cancer Patients and Survivors The Importance of Vital Records and Statistics for the Obstetrician–Gynecologist Marriage and Family Building Equality for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, and Gender Nonconforming Individuals Low-Dose Aspirin Use During Pregnancy Expedited Partner Therapy The Late-Career Obstetrician–Gynecologist Gynecologic Care for Adolescents and Young Women With Eating Disorders The Role of Transvaginal Ultrasonography in Evaluating the Endometrium of Women With Postmenopausal Bleeding Adolescents and Long-Acting Reversible Contraception: Implants and Intrauterine Devices Optimizing Postpartum Care Employment Considerations During Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period Fatigue and Patient Safety Cascade Testing: Testing Women for Known Hereditary Genetic Mutations Associated With Cancer Müllerian Agenesis: Diagnosis, Management, and Treatment Hospital Disaster Preparedness for Obstetricians and Facilities Providing Maternity Care Marijuana Use During Pregnancy and Lactation Guidelines for Diagnostic Imaging During Pregnancy and Lactation Social Etiquette for Program Directors and Faculty The Role of the Obstetrician–Gynecologist in the Early Detection of Epithelial Ovarian Cancer in Women at Average Risk Update on Immunization and Pregnancy: Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis Vaccination Multifetal Pregnancy Reduction Maternal–Fetal Surgery for Myelomeningocele Commercial Enterprises in Medical Practice Counseling Adolescents About Contraception Opioid Use and Opioid Use Disorder in Pregnancy Intrapartum Management of Intraamniotic Infection Antenatal Corticosteroid Therapy for Fetal Maturation Mental Health Disorders in Adolescents Access to Emergency Contraception Improving Awareness of and Screening for Health Risks Among Sex Workers Choosing the Route of Hysterectomy for Benign Disease Asymptomatic Microscopic Hematuria in Women Hormone Therapy in Primary Ovarian Insufficiency Methods for Estimating the Due Date Counseling About Genetic Testing and Communication of Genetic Test Results Management of Mesh and Graft Complications in Gynecologic Surgery Management of Suboptimally Dated Pregnancies Delivery of a Newborn With Meconium-Stained Amniotic Fluid Carrier Screening in the Age of Genomic Medicine Carrier Screening for Genetic Conditions Behavior That Undermines a Culture of Safety Breast and Labial Surgery in Adolescents Disclosure and Discussion of Adverse Events Microarrays and Next-Generation Sequencing Technology The Use of Advanced Genetic Diagnostic Tools in Obstetrics and Gynecology Comprehensive Sexuality Education Immersion in Water During Labor and Delivery The Use and Development of Checklists in Obstetrics and Gynecology Management of Vulvar Intraepithelial Neoplasia Health Literacy to Promote Quality of Care Perinatal Risks Associated With Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinical Challenges of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Methods Guiding Principles for Privileging of Innovative Procedures in Gynecologic Surgery Hospital-Based Triage of Obstetric Patients Refusal of Medically Recommended Treatment During Pregnancy Guidelines for Adolescent Health Research Family Building Through Gestational Surrogacy Concerns Regarding Social Media and Health Issues in Adolescents and Young Adults The Obstetric and Gynecologic Hospitalist Menstruation in Girls and Adolescents: Using the Menstrual Cycle as a Vital Sign Alcohol Abuse and Other Substance Use Disorders: Ethical Issues in Obstetric and Gynecologic Practice Management of Women With Dense Breasts Diagnosed by Mammography Cervical Cancer Screening in Low-Resource Settings End-of-Life Decision Making Gynecologic Surgery in the Obese Woman Patient Safety and Health Information Technology Management of Pregnant Women With Presumptive Exposure to Listeria monocytogenes Abortion Training and Education Primary Ovarian Insufficiency in Adolescents and Young Women Tamoxifen and Uterine Cancer Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate and Bone Effects Evaluation of Uncomplicated Stress Urinary Incontinence in Women Before Surgical Treatment Preexposure Prophylaxis for the Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Routine Human Immunodeficiency Virus Screening Labor Induction or Augmentation and Autism Female Age-Related Fertility Decline Preparing for Clinical Emergencies in Obstetrics and Gynecology Health Disparities in Rural Women Effective Patient Physician Communication Von Willebrand Disease in Women Definition of Term Pregnancy Health Care for Homeless Women Oral Health Care During Pregnancy and Through the Lifespan Postmenopausal Estrogen Therapy Route of Administration and Risk of Venous Thromboembolism Management of Acute Abnormal Uterine Bleeding in Nonpregnant Reproductive-Aged Women Reproductive and Sexual Coercion Weight Gain During Pregnancy Coping With the Stress of Medical Professional Liability Litigation Tracking and Reminder Systems Improving Medication Safety Lead Screening During Pregnancy and Lactation Re-entering the Practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology Health Care for Lesbians and Bisexual Women Communication Strategies for Patient Handoffs Intimate Partner Violence Health Care for Urban American Indian and Alaska Native Women Ethical Ways for Physicians to Market a Practice Professional Responsibilities in Obstetric–Gynecologic Medical Education and Training Maternal–Fetal Intervention and Fetal Care Centers Vitamin D: Screening and Supplementation During Pregnancy Partnering With Patients to Improve Safety Family History as a Risk Assessment Tool Substance Abuse Reporting and Pregnancy: The Role of the Obstetrician–Gynecologist Patient Safety in the Surgical Environment Moderate Caffeine Consumption During Pregnancy Magnesium Sulfate Before Anticipated Preterm Birth for Neuroprotection Patient Safety in Obstetrics and Gynecology Induced Abortion and Breast Cancer Risk Ethical Issues in Genetic Testing Ethical Decision Making in Obstetrics and Gynecology* The Limits of Conscientious Refusal in Reproductive Medicine Seeking and Giving Consultation Innovative Practice: Ethical Guidelines Avoiding Inappropriate Clinical Decisions Based on False-Positive Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Test Results Welcome to your new source for reliable, evidence-based health information. This website is powered by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), the nation's leading group of physicians dedicated to improving women's health. For more than 60 years, ACOG has written guidelines that obstetrician–gynecologists (ob-gyns) and other medical professionals use when taking care of women. Since this website comes from ACOG, it offers the latest information based on those guidelines. You can trust that the information you read here is supported by medical research and the everyday experiences of ob-gyns who have cared for millions of women. This website is designed to help you learn about women's health, in a straightforward, easy-to-understand way. You can bring the information you learn here to your conversations with your ob-gyn – and become an empowered, active decision-maker in your own health care. A note on language and gender: Although the term "women" is used in this website, ACOG recognizes that ob-gyns treat people of all gender identities, including people who are cisgender, transgender, gender non-binary, or otherwise gender expansive. ACOG believes all people should have access to respectful, high-quality, and safe health care. The use of the term "women" in this website is intended to be used inclusively. ACOG is a professional membership organization that represents more than 60,000 ob-gyns, medical students, and other health care professionals. ACOG's activities are designed to maintain the highest standards of clinical practice for women's health care strongly advocate for quality health care for women provide education for its members and the public increase awareness of the changing issues facing women's health care ACOG is committed to changing the culture of medicine and taking action to address racism. Read ACOG's commitment and action plan. For more information on ACOG, please visit www.acog.org. About Ob-Gyns Ob-gyns are doctors who have special training and education in women's health care. They are dedicated to the medical and surgical care of women's health throughout the lifespan. Ob-gyns who are members of ACOG are called Fellows or Junior Fellows. ACOG Fellows are ob-gyns who are board certified in obstetrics, gynecology, or both. They are identified by the initials FACOG after their name. ACOG Junior Fellows are ob-gyn residents or recent graduates of an approved residency program and not yet board certified. Some ob-gyns have extra training in a focused area of women's health care. These areas include: Female pelvic medicine and reconstructive surgery (focused on pelvic floor disorders, including pelvic organ prolapse, incontinence, and pelvic pain) Gynecologic oncology (focused on cancers of the cervix, ovaries, uterus, vagina, and vulva) Maternal-fetal medicine (focused on high-risk pregnancies) Reproductive endocrinology and infertility (focused on the hormones of the reproductive system and helping women who have problems getting pregnant) Recent Awards Silver award in the website category of the 2024 Digital Health Awards. Silver award in the video category of the 2024 Digital Health Awards for the ACOG Explains: Cervical Cancer Screening video. Bronze award in the website category of the 2023 Digital Health Awards. Bronze award in the blog post category of the 2023 EXCEL Awards. Bronze award winner in the publications (blog post series) category of the fall 2021 Digital Health Awards. Silver award winner in the website (general excellence) category of the 2021 EXCEL Awards. The Resource Center (the College Library) provides reference assistance on College materials including current and historical guideline information; maintains the College Archives; and subscribes to online journals, databases, and other resources. If you are seeking copyright permission, please visit the Permissions Information page. Jean Riedlinger, Reference Librarian Yvonnada McNeil, Reference Librarian The following documents have ACOG's endorsement and are listed in order of endorsed date. Endorsed documents are periodically reviewed for reaffirmation. اكتشف المبادئ والخطوات الأساسية لدليل منهجية GRADE, منهجية التوصيات السريرية, تجميع الأدلة, الطب المستند. نظام الكلية الأمريكية لأطباء النساء والتوليد (ACOG) يقدم إرشادات سريرية مبنية على أدلة علمية لدعم الرعاية الصحية للنساء. تقدم الكلية السريرية لـACOG أدوات وموارد موثوقة وذات صلة وقائمة على الأدلة لدعم الممارسة السريرية. Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has updated its antibiotic guidelines. These are important for prenatal care, labor, and after birth. The update uses the newest medical research for better results. This is key for doctors and anyone in the care of mothers and babies. Knowing these guidelines well is vital for stopping infections and making healthcare better everywhere. Understanding the ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) provides key guidelines in women's healthcare. They update these guidelines to make patient care better. Knowing when to use antibiotics to cut down on infections during important mom stages is key. Overview of ACOG ACOG works hard to better obstetrics and gynecology. They give doctors the newest research and practices. By working with places like the Acibadem Healthcare Group, ACOG's advice becomes more trusted and useful. ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines Update Purpose of Prophylactic Antibiotics Giving antibiotics before, during, and after babies are born aims to avoid infections. ACOG's advice says this is very important for keeping moms and babies safe. ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines Update Key Updates to the Guidelines The latest updates to the guidelines are big. They focus on making sure antibiotics are used right during pregnancy. These changes also try to stop antibiotics from becoming less effective. ACOG also says it's important to make special care plans for each patient. ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines Update Aspect Previous Guidelines Current Guidelines Screening for Group B Streptococcus Screening at 35-37 weeks Enhanced screening techniques Antibiotic Administration Timing Fixed timing protocols More flexible, patient-specific timing Antibiotic Use in C-sections General recommendations Specific criteria based on patient health See also The HIV/AIDS Crisis in AmericaACOG and groups like the Acibadem Healthcare Group work together to keep improving maternal healthcare. Their work sets the standard for care and outcomes. ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines Update ACOG Recommendations for Prenatal Care The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) says to be careful with antibiotics during pregnancy. This helps keep both the mom and the baby safe from infections. ACOG gives clear and proven ways to use antibiotics safely. They make sure it's done right all through the pregnancy. ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines Update Importance of Antibiotic Use in Pregnancy ACOG really stresses how important it is to use antibiotics well when pregnant. Good use of these medicines lowers the chance of getting sick. This keeps the mom and baby healthy. Healthcare workers use ACOG's advice to stop or deal with infections that can show up during pregnancy. Specific ACOG Recommendations for Various Trimesters ACOG's advice for using antibiotics changes as the pregnancy goes on. First Trimester: They focus on keeping risks low when the baby is just starting to grow. ACOG doesn't recommend using some antibiotics because they might harm the baby. Second Trimester: This time, using antibiotics is key to fighting off infections. These infections could hurt how the baby and the placenta grow. It's important that the antibiotics are safe for both the mom and baby. Third Trimester: Near the end of pregnancy, stopping infections is a big deal. Had it mentioned the use of antibiotics to stop bacteria? And also to prevent Group B Streptococcus from hurting the baby during birth. Healthcare providers used ACOG's guides to give the best care at each part of pregnancy. Doing what ACOG says helps a lot. It makes sure both mom and baby are healthy. It also helps make giving birth safer and easier. ACOG Antibiotic Administration During Labor and Delivery Using antibiotics right during labor is very important. It helps stop infections for both the mom and the baby. The ACOG gives doctors specific ways to use antibiotics to get the best results for moms and their babies. Prevention Measures Implemented by ACOG The ACOG says it's key to give antibiotics on time. This stops infections during labor. Doctors should give antibiotics to moms with GBS, if their water breaks too early, or if they start labor too soon. This advice helps doctors keep moms and babies safe from infections. Antibiotics for GBS-positive women Prophylactic antibiotics for those with prolonged rupture of membranes Targeted antibiotic use in preterm labor Case Study: Successful Implementation of ACOG Guidelines A hospital in California followed the ACOG's advice on antibiotics for labor and delivery. They saw a big drop in babies getting sick from an infection called sepsis. By training their staff and sticking to these guidelines, they made their patients' health better. Looking at the numbers before and after, the difference is clear. Metric Before Implementation After Implementation Neonatal Sepsis Cases 15 3 Maternal Infections 8 2 Compliance Rate 75% 95% Potential Complications and How to Avoid Them The ACOG guidelines work well, but there are still some risks. These include antibiotic resistance and allergies. Doctors can lower these chances by following the right antibiotic doses and watching their patients closely. By staying up to date with the latest infection prevention ways from the ACOG, doctors can keep improving how they care for patients. Group B Streptococcus Prophylaxis: ACOG Guidelines Group B Streptococcus, or GBS, can cause problems for babies, so it's important to check and prevent it during pregnancy. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, or ACOG, highlights how crucial it is to deal with GBS for better health for moms and babies. Their advice is detailed to make sure testing and treatment are strong. Importance of GBS Screening Checking for GBS is key. It finds pregnant women who have the bacteria. ACOG's guidance says all pregnant women should get checked between 36 and 37 weeks of pregnancy. Finding this early makes it possible to treat and lower the chance of babies getting sick. The test is a simple swab of the vagina and rectum, which is then checked for the GBS bacteria. ACOG's Recommended Treatment Protocols If a woman has GBS, ACOG suggests giving antibiotics when the woman is in labor. The first choice is penicillin, given through an IV every four hours until the baby is born. For those allergic to penicillin, doctors can use other antibiotics like cefazolin or clindamycin. This care is focused to protect babies, helping to lower how many get sick with GBS. See also Rheumatoid Arthritis & Epstein-Barr Virus Link Step Action Timing Medication 1 GBS Screening 36-37 weeks' gestation – 2 Initiate Antibiotics At onset of labor Penicillin 3 Maintain Antibiotic Dosing Every 4 hours until delivery Penicillin 4 Alternative Antibiotics for Allergies As needed Cefazolin, Clindamycin Impact of Updated Guidelines on Maternal and Neonatal Health The ACOG guidelines were recently updated. This is a big step forward in caring for moms and babies. The changes aim to lower infection risks, making outcomes better for both. The new ACOG guidelines are all about what's proven to work. They use the newest research to set rules that help moms during pregnancy, birth, and after. This all-around plan protects moms' health and cuts problems for new babies. Using antibiotics right and at the right times is now a big focus. This helps lower the chance of infections around birth. That means better health for both moms and their little ones. Aspect Impact on Maternal Health Impact on Neonatal Health Infection Prevention Lowered risk of prenatal and postnatal infections Reduced incidence of early-onset infections Antibiotic Usage Targeted use during key periods Protection from Group B Streptococcus Evidence-Based Practices Improved overall maternal wellbeing Enhanced newborn health and development These updates really change how we care for moms and babies. Following the new rules means better health for everyone. It sets a higher standard of care for moms and their new babies. Research Supporting the Updated ACOG Guidelines The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) put out new rules based on strong study. This research shows how useful and needed antibiotics are in taking care of pregnant people. Key Studies and Findings Recent looks at the info from studies show how using certain antibiotics helps stop infections in moms and babies. A study in the Obstetrics & Gynecology journal found less infections after C-sections when following ACOG's antibiotic advice. Future Research Directions Even with lots of proof for ACOG's new guidelines, more studies are needed to tackle new problems. The next studies will look into using the best antibiotics for each case to help both moms and babies. They will also consider how to use antibiotics without making the problem of bacteria getting resistant worse. Looking at the facts will help keep updating the ACOG guidelines based on new science. They will keep figuring out the best ways to use antibiotics, looking at their effects over time. They will also work on ways to handle the problem of antibiotics not working as well as they should. Challenges and Considerations in Implementing ACOG Guidelines Healthcare providers find it hard to use the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) guidelines. The challenge is in making sure everyone follows the rules in different places. This is tough because each place has its own resources and kinds of patients. Using prophylactic antibiotics the right way is a big deal. Sometimes, doctors don't follow the advice because of problems with how things are done or because they have other plans. We need to train all doctors well and watch closely to make sure these rules are always followed. Some doctors don't want to change how they do things. Making changes needs lots of teaching and support. It's also key to talk about why we have to be careful with prophylactic antibiotics. Using them wrong can make some medicine not work later. The following table summarizes common challenges and considerations: Challenge Consideration Resource Variability Differing healthcare settings may have varying resources, affecting implementation consistency. Clinician Adherence Ensuring adherence to guidelines may require additional training and supervision. Resistance to Change Educational initiatives and support systems are vital for overcoming resistance to new protocols. Antibiotic Resistance Ongoing education on the proper use of prophylactic antibiotics is essential to mitigate risks. To solve the ACOG implementation challenges, we need to do a few things. We must focus on teaching and giving strong help. By doing this, healthcare workers can follow the rules better. This will help patients more and make sure we use prophylactic antibiotics the right way. Case Studies on the Effectiveness of ACOG Guidelines Using the ACOG antibiotic prophylaxis guidelines has made big changes in how patients do. Case studies show us how well these rules work in real life. Take, for example, a big healthcare place. They saw less moms get sick after they started to follow ACOG's rules more closely. This was after they noticed lots of moms getting sick before following these new guidelines. In a different story, a not-so-big hospital was having a tough time with GBS. But, they did better in stopping GBS from spreading to babies by looking really closely and giving the right medicine. This story teaches us why it's so important to stick to the rules for the best health results. See also Effective Mastitis Antibiotic Treatments ExploredThe next box shows what different hospitals found out by using the ACOG antibiotic rules: Healthcare Institution Initial Infection Rate Post-Implementation Infection Rate Notes Central City Hospital 7% 3% Focus on sepsis prevention Rural Medical Center 5% 1.5% Improved GBS management Community Health Clinic 8% 2% Enhanced prenatal care protocols The studies show real progress in safety and care for patients by using the ACOG rules. Keeping with these rules cuts down on infections and makes care even better. Common Misconceptions About Antibiotic Prophylaxis in Pregnancy In the world of taking care of pregnant women, many antibiotic prophylaxis myths are out there. They cause confusion and bad decisions. A big myth is that all antibiotics are bad for babies. But, using the right ones helps lower the risk of perinatal infections. People also wrongly think that using antibiotics to prevent sickness is not needed if the person is not at high risk. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) says differently. They point out that even those at low risk can benefit. They follow the newest ACOG guidelines to make mothers and babies safer. There's a myth that using antibiotics as a safety measure can make bacteria too strong. This idea is serious, but the ACOG guidelines tell us that careful antibiotic use is safe. Always following the latest ACOG guidelines is key to keeping mothers and babies healthy. So, it's important to explain the truth about these myths. Doctors and moms-to-be need to know what ACOG recommends. This knowledge can make health better and cut down on perinatal infections. Conclusion: The Future of ACOG Antibiotic Prophylaxis Guidelines The ACOG is always working on its antibiotic rules to keep up with new studies and practices. This means doctors get better info to help their patients and give top-notch care. It's super important for doctors who help women to know about these updates. The ACOG is all about using new facts and always making things better. They look at all parts of taking care of a mom – from the start of the pregnancy to after the baby is born. They make sure using antibiotics at the right times keeps moms and babies healthy. The ACOG's guidelines will keep getting better as time goes on. More studies and tests mean these rules will keep changing and improving. The goal is always to make women's health care even better with the latest info. This way, the rules help keep moms and babies healthy for a long time. The ACOG guidelines help doctors use antibiotics safely. They stop infections in moms and babies often used during pregnancy, birth, and after. New research leads to updates. ACOG aims to protect mothers and newborns better with the latest information on infection prevention. Antibiotics keep moms and babies safe from infections. Taking them lowers the chance of problems in pregnancy and after birth. ACOG suggests careful use of antibiotics in pregnancy. They have plans for each stage to prevent sickness in moms and babies. For labor and delivery, ACOG has special plans. They recommend antibiotics at the right time and follow certain steps for safety. Treating GBS in pregnant women keeps babies safe. ACOG's steps for testing and treatment protect the newborns' health. The updated guidelines make moms and babies healthier. They focus on preventing infections, improving healthcare, and better patient results. Many studies back the new guidelines. They prove that antibiotics help stop infections during and after birth. More research will make the guidelines even better. Doctors could find it hard to follow the guidelines and deal with antibiotic side effects. Overcoming these issues needs smart plans and ongoing training. Yes, some cases show how well the guidelines work. They demonstrate better results in different healthcare places. People might think antibiotics are bad for pregnant women or not needed. ACOG's advice helps everyone understand the right use of antibiotics. *The information on our website is not intended to direct people to diagnosis and treatment. Do not carry out all your diagnosis and treatment procedures without consulting your doctor. The contents do not contain information about the therapeutic health services of Acıbadem Health Group.