

**Table I. Risk factors for spontaneous preterm birth identifiable by history**

- Obstetrical-gynecological history: prior spontaneous preterm birth; prior second trimester loss; prior dilation & evacuation procedure; prior cone biopsy; uterine anomalies; DES exposure; fibroids; extremes of inter-pregnancy interval; assisted reproductive technology
- Maternal lifestyle (e.g., tobacco use, drug abuse, sexually transmitted infections)
- Maternal medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, hypertension), pre-pregnancy weight <120 lb (<50kg) or low BMI; poor nutritional status
- Maternal demographic factors: age (<19; >35), race (especially Afro-american), education level (<12 grades), low socioeconomic status, limited prenatal care
- Family history of spontaneous PTB (poorly studied)
- Vaginal bleeding (especially during second trimester)
- Stress (mostly related to above risks)