References
L-30

1. Rumbold A, Kruske S, Boyle J, et al. Can the fetal fibronectin test be used by remote dwelling pregnant women to predict the onset of labor at term and delay transfer for birth in regional settings? *Rural and Remote Health.* 2013;13:2126-2134.

2. Chen C, Chang C, Yu C, and Lin, C. Clinical application of surface plasmon resonance-based biosensors for fetal fibronectin detection. *Sensors*. 2012; 12(4):3879-3890.

3. Chan R. Biochemical markers of spontaneous preterm birth in asymptomatic women. *BioMed Research International.* 2014;2014:164081.

4. Farag A, Mohammed M, Ellaithy M, Salama H.et al. Blind vaginal fetal fibronectin swab for prediction of preterm birth. *Obstet Gynaecol Res*. 2015;41(7):1009-1017.

5. Hadźi-Lega M, Markova A, Stefanovic M, and Tantrovski M. Interleukin 6 and fetal fibronectin as a predictors of preterm delivery in symptomatic patients. *Bosn Basic MedSci*. 2015;15(1):51-56.

6. van Barren G-J, et al. Predictive value of cervical length measurement and fibronectin testing in threatened preterm labor. *Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 2014;123(6):1185-1193.

7. Esplin M, Elovitz M, Reddy U, et al. Predictive accuracy of serial transvaginal cervical lengths and quantitative vaginal fetal fibronectin levels for spontaneous preterm birth among nulliparous women. *JAMA*. 2017;317(10):1047-1056.

8. Boots AB, Sanchez-Ramos L, Bowers DM, Kaunitz AM, Zamora J, Schlattmann P. The short-term prediction of preterm birth: a systematic review and diagnostic metaanalysis. *Am J Obstet and Gynecol*. 2014;210(1):54-e1.

9. NICE guidelines [NG25: 1.7.5]. Preterm labour and birth. Publish date: November 2015. https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng25/chapter/Recommendations#diagnosing-preterm-labour-for-women-with-intact-membranes.

10. The Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine. When to use fetal fibronectin. https://smfm.org/publications/117-when-to-use-fetal-fibronectin. Last reaffirmed: August 1, 2016.