Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy

Maternal symptoms consistent with ICP

Bile acids + liver function tests (non-fasting ok)  
*Do not start UDCA

Bile acids ≥ 10 = ICP  
*Do not repeat bile acids

Start UDCA (See Box 1)  
In all patients with MILD of MODERATE ICP, repeat bile acids at 35 weeks*

Normal (<10)

Repeat bile acids every 1-2 weeks if symptoms persist

Mild  
Bile acids < 40

Weekly fetal testing at 34 weeks
Daily FMC
Delivery 38+0 – 39+6

Moderate**  
Bile acids 40-99

Weekly fetal testing at 34 weeks
Daily FMC
Delivery 37+0 – 38+0

Severe  
Bile acids ≥ 100

Weekly fetal testing at 34 weeks
Daily FMC
Delivery 36+0 or at diagnosis if diagnosed later

*In all patients with MILD or MODERATE ICP, repeat bile acid level at 35 weeks to guide the management for timing of delivery. Base management decisions off the MAX bile acid level.

** Consider earlier (36+0-36+6 weeks) delivery for:
1. Excruciating/unremitting maternal pruritis
2. Jaundice
3. History of stillbirth for ICP in a previous pregnancy with ICP in current pregnancy
4. Coexisting preeclampsia and/or diabetes

Abbreviations
- ICP - intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy
- UDCA - ursodeoxycholic acid
- FMC – fetal movement counting
**BOX 1: Treatment**
- UDCA is current recommended treatment first-line therapy
- All therapies primarily aimed at maternal itching:
  - Ursodeoxycholic acid; 500mg BID or 300mg TID, titrate to symptoms, max 2g/d
  - Antihistamines: Hydroxyzine or chlorpheniramine (less sedating)
  - Calamine lotion (no data)
*Other therapies may also be considered, but are not well-studied, consider MFM consultation*

**BOX 2: Follow-up**
- Discuss recurrence risk (60-90%)
- Repeat bile acids, liver function tests to ensure normalization
  - Consider right upper quadrant ultrasound or referral to GI if abnormal
- Avoid high estrogen-containing contraceptives
  - Most OCPs are acceptable
  - Warn women that symptoms may recur with hormonal birth control

References


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*These algorithms are designed to assist the primary care provider in the clinical management of a variety of problems that occur during pregnancy. They should not be interpreted as a standard of care, but instead represent guidelines for management. Variation in practices should take into account such factors as characteristics of the individual patient, health resources, and regional experience with diagnostic and therapeutic modalities.*

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