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► **To cite this version:**

Wei-Hong Zhang, Catherine Deneux-Tharaux, Peter Brocklehurst, Edmund Juszcak, Matthew Joslin, et al.. Effect of a collector bag for measurement of postpartum blood loss after vaginal delivery: cluster randomised trial in 13 European countries.. *BMJ / BMJ (CLINICAL RESEARCH ED); Br Med J; British Medical Journal; Brit Med J*, 2010, 340 (c293), pp.c293. inserm-00455479

HAL Id: inserm-00455479

<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-00455479>

Submitted on 10 Feb 2010

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1 **Effect of a collector bag for measurement of postpartum blood loss after vaginal**
 2 **delivery: a cluster randomised trial in thirteen European countries**

3

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25

1 **Keywords:** severe post-partum haemorrhage, collector bag, cluster-randomised controlled
2 trial, Europe

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10

1 **Abstract**

2 **Background-** Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) remains a leading cause of maternal morbidity
3 and mortality worldwide. Delay in diagnosis and care for PPH has been reported. The
4 inaccuracy of visual estimation of postpartum blood loss has been demonstrated.

5 **Objectives-** To evaluate the effectiveness of the systematic use of a transparent plastic
6 collector bag for measurement of postpartum blood loss after vaginal delivery in reducing the
7 incidence of severe PPH

8 **Design-** A cluster randomised trial

9 **Setting-** Thirteen European countries

10 **Participants-** 78 maternity units and 25381 women who had a vaginal delivery

11 **Interventions-** Maternity units were randomly assigned to systematically use a collector bag
12 (intervention group), or to continue to visually assess postpartum blood loss after vaginal
13 delivery (control group)

14 **Main outcome measures-** The primary outcome was the incidence of severe PPH in vaginal
15 deliveries, defined as a composite of one or more of the following events: blood transfusion,
16 intravenous plasma expansion, arterial embolisation, surgical procedure, admission to
17 intensive care unit, treatment with recombinant factor VII, or death.

18 **Results-** The incidence of severe PPH was 189 out of 11037 of vaginal deliveries (1.71%) in
19 the intervention group compared to 295 out of 14344 in the control group (2.06%). The
20 difference was not statistically significant either in individual level analysis (adjusted odds
21 ratio 0.82; 95% CI 0.26 to 2.53) or in cluster level analysis (difference in weighted mean rate
22 adjusted for baseline rate 0.16%; 95 % CI -0.69% to 1.02%).

23 **Conclusion-** The use of a collector bag after vaginal delivery did not reduce the rate of severe
24 PPH as compared to visual estimation of postpartum blood loss.

1 ***Trial registration:*** International Standard Randomised Controlled Trial Number (ISRCTN)

2 66197422.

3

1 **Introduction**

2 Worldwide, postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) remains one of the leading causes of maternal
3 mortality¹ and the main component of severe morbidity²⁻⁵, jeopardizing the woman's fertility,
4 exposing her to risks of transfusion and intensive care, and incurring costs. From reports in
5 developed countries, about one percent of deliveries are associated with severe PPH³⁻⁶.

6 Decreasing the prevalence of severe PPH remains challenging. This appears all the more
7 important given the recent increase in the incidence of PPH reported in several developed
8 countries^{2, 7, 8}. Individual risk factors have been described but they poorly predict the
9 occurrence of PPH^{9, 10}. Interest has focused on care-processes as they are potentially
10 amenable to change. Studies of maternal deaths show that most deaths due to PPH involve
11 delayed and substandard care in the diagnosis and management of haemorrhage¹¹⁻¹³. Similar
12 findings were drawn from a population-based study of severe non-lethal PPH¹⁴.

13 Delay in diagnosis and treatment of PPH may result from an underestimation of blood loss at
14 delivery. Assessment of post-partum blood loss, particularly following vaginal birth, is
15 recognised as difficult. Many studies demonstrate that visual estimates of peripartum blood
16 loss are frequently inaccurate¹⁵⁻²¹, showing an overestimation of blood loss at low volumes
17 and an underestimation at larger volumes, the magnitude of underestimation typically
18 increasing with the volume of haemorrhage.

19 The hypothesis of this study was that if blood loss is monitored and objectively measured by
20 collection in a transparent plastic bag, rather than being visually assessed, care-giver response
21 will be triggered more rapidly when excessive blood loss occurs. Specifically when bleeding
22 is excessive but before haemorrhage has become catastrophic, appropriate management will
23 take place without delay, so reducing the incidence of severe PPH. A preliminary study shows
24 that a plastic collector bag constitutes a simple instrument to diagnose haemorrhage in the
25 delivery room²². However, the impact of its use on PPH-related health outcomes has never

1 been tested. Despite lacking evidence, the bag is routinely used in a significant proportion of
2 maternity units in Belgium, France, Italy, and Portugal (Euphrates survey²³, unpublished data).
3 The objective of this trial was to evaluate the effectiveness of the systematic use of a
4 transparent plastic collector bag for measurement of postpartum blood loss after vaginal
5 delivery in reducing the incidence of severe PPH.

6

7 **Methods**

8 *Trial design*

9 A cluster-randomised design with maternity unit was the unit of randomization. Given the
10 logistics of clinical practice on the delivery suite, contamination appeared to be inevitable in
11 an individual-patient randomised trial setting.

12 *Setting*

13 The sites selected for the trial comprised 78 maternity units in 13 European countries (see
14 Table1).

15 *Participants*

16 *Maternity units*

17 Maternity units were eligible if they had more than 200 vaginal deliveries annually (excluding
18 water births), and no previous policy of routine use of collector bags. In addition, to ensure
19 that the standard of care for management of the third stage of labour was similar across all
20 participating units, they had to comply with the EUPHRATES consensus statement on the
21 prevention and management of PPH²⁴; a minimum standard, not a detailed guideline.

22 *Women*

23 In all maternity units of participating countries (except Denmark), all women undergoing a
24 vaginal delivery during the study period were included. In Denmark, enrolment into the study

1 in each maternity unit was midwife-dependant; if a midwife agreed to participate, all his/her
2 vaginal deliveries were included.

3

4 ***Randomization***

5 The random allocation was produced centrally by the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit in
6 Oxford, UK. A stratified design was used to ensure that the two arms of the trial were as
7 similar as possible at baseline with respect to the stratification factors (i) country and (ii) size
8 of maternity unit (median split within country).

9 Maternity units were randomly allocated to either systematically use a collector bag after
10 vaginal delivery (intervention arm), or not use the bag (control group).

11

12 ***Intervention***

13 The trial was implemented between January 2006 and May 2007, depending on the country.
14 Prior to participation, each centre was visited by the national coordinator. At the visit, staff
15 were reminded of the EUPHRATES consensus statement on the prevention and management
16 of PPH and familiarised with the processes and the data collection instrument.

17 In the intervention group, a second visit from the national coordinator took place after
18 randomisation, during which, use of the collector bag was explained to birth attendants with
19 standard written instructions and a training video aid. The bag was to be placed under the
20 pelvis of the mother as soon as the baby was born and before delivery of the placenta. It was
21 transparent and graduated, allowing continuous monitoring of blood loss. It did not require
22 sterilization and could be used in dorsal, lateral or lithotomy positions. Women delivering
23 standing or crouching could be offered the opportunity to lie down for the third stage,
24 allowing the bag to be placed under their pelvis. The bag was to be left under the woman's
25 buttocks until the birth attendant was no longer concerned about blood loss e.g. when the

1 sanitary towel was applied to the vulva. Bags were purchased centrally and provided to each
2 cluster in the intervention arm.
3 In the control group, no collector bag was used, postpartum blood loss being visually assessed.
4 During the study period, use of collector devices was monitored to assess compliance with
5 allocation.

6

7 ***Outcomes***

8 The primary outcome for the trial was the incidence of severe PPH following vaginal
9 deliveries, defined as a composite of all women who experienced one or more of the
10 following: blood transfusion, intravenous plasma expansion, arterial embolisation, surgical
11 procedure, admission to intensive care unit, treatment with recombinant factor VII and death.
12 Secondary outcomes were each of the components of the primary outcome, manual removal
13 of the placenta and administration of prostaglandins after delivery.

14

15 ***Data collection***

16 Each participating centre was asked to collect data from all women undergoing a vaginal
17 delivery for a period of 4 months.

18 Data were collected during two time intervals: a 1-month period pre-randomisation (baseline
19 period), and a 3-month period beginning immediately following randomisation in the control
20 group (trial period). In the intervention group, the 3-month period of data collection followed
21 a 2-week training period during which the unit started using the collector bag on women
22 undergoing vaginal delivery.

23 Data were collected using a form filled in by the birth attendants for each vaginal delivery,
24 and included information on the woman's age, induction of labour, mode of delivery, number
25 of babies and birth weight, prophylactic uterotonics, and outcome data. Additionally, a second

1 form was used for deliveries where severe PPH occurred, collecting detailed information
2 regarding delivery and PPH management. This form was used to cross-check criteria for the
3 primary outcome.

4

5 *Sample size*

6 Sample size calculation took into account the cluster-randomised design; the intracluster
7 correlation coefficient was estimated to be 0.01. Assuming an event rate for the primary
8 outcome of 2.5% in the control group, in order to detect a decrease in the event rate to 1.5% (a
9 40% relative risk reduction) with 80% power, a 2-sided significance level of 5% and an
10 average cluster size of 300 women, 82 clusters (41 in each arm of the trial) were required²⁵.

11

12 *Statistical analysis*

13 Participants/maternity units were analysed in the groups to which they were assigned
14 regardless of the management received by individual women or deviation from the protocol.

15 Baseline characteristics of maternity units and individual women were summarized with
16 counts (percentages) for categorical variables, mean (standard deviation [SD]) for normally
17 distributed continuous variables, or median (interquartile [IQR]) for other continuous
18 variables. Comparative statistical analysis was performed at both individual and cluster level
19 and took into account the effect of clustering. All statistical tests were two-sided (5%
20 significance level) and not adjusted for multiple comparisons. Statistical analyses were
21 performed using SPSS version 17 (SPSS) and Stata v10.0 software (Stata Corporation,
22 College Station, Texas, USA).

23 *Individual woman level analysis* - primary and secondary outcomes were compared between
24 the two study groups both unadjusted and adjusted for the effect of clustering. In order to
25 determine the magnitude and direction of any differences in outcomes between the two

1 groups, crude odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Furthermore, logistic
2 regression was used to adjust for clustering and key prognostic factors. The cluster
3 randomised design imparts a data structure that facilitates the calculation of a valid
4 intracluster correlation coefficient, ρ .

5 *Cluster level analysis* was only performed on the primary outcome. Some hospitals
6 contributed fewer events than others, and some recruited fewer women. We allowed these
7 hospitals to have less effect on the treatment estimate by weighting the analysis based on the
8 precision, i.e. calculating the weighted mean difference for the treatment comparison. A
9 weighted linear regression model was used to test the effect of the intervention on the rate of
10 severe PPH during the trial period, adjusting for the baseline rate, expressed as the weighted
11 mean difference (plus 95% confidence interval).

12

13 ***Ethical aspects***

14 Ethics approval was obtained in each country from relevant local or national research ethics
15 committees. Consent to participate was taken from the maternity units. Because the procedure
16 being tested was not invasive or different from current clinical practice, and because outcome
17 data were routinely collected at maternity units and anonymously transmitted, no individual
18 consent was sought.

19

20 ***Role of the funding source***

21 The project was funded by the European Union (EU) under Framework 5 (contract QLG4-
22 CT-2001-01352). EU had no role in the design, management, data collection, analyses, or
23 interpretation of the data. EU had no role in the writing of the manuscript or in the decision to
24 submit for publication.

25

1

2 **Results**

3 Figure 1 shows the flow of maternity units and women through the study. Of the 84 maternity
4 units meeting the inclusion criteria, two maternity units declined to participate before
5 allocation. Forty one maternity units were randomised to the intervention group and 41 to the
6 control group. Two maternity units in each group opted out before receiving notification of
7 allocation because they lacked the necessary resources. Thirty-nine maternity units in each
8 group completed the trial. Table 1 shows the number of participating maternity units and
9 women included in each country.

10 One maternity unit did not collect baseline data in the intervention group. Deviating from the
11 protocol, the majority of maternity units (31 of 39) continued collecting data during the 2-
12 week training period in the intervention arm. In these units, trial data collection started after
13 the first month of baseline data collection. Four units in the control group collected trial data
14 for more than 3 months (up to 5 months). Only the 3-month period of data collection specified
15 in the protocol was considered for all units. In some Austrian hospitals, the number of women
16 included was low, given the total expected number of deliveries. The national coordinator
17 confirmed that the missing data were all caesarean deliveries, and that in some hospitals the
18 caesarean rate was very high. Nevertheless, sensitivity analyses were performed, and showed
19 that excluding these hospitals or even the entire Austrian data set did not influence the results.

20

21 *Characteristics of maternity units and women*

22 Baseline data were collected for 4937 in the intervention group and 4758 vaginal deliveries in
23 the control group and characteristics of maternity units and women (Table 2) were broadly
24 similar in the two groups for all factors, except for manual removal of the placenta and
25 prophylactic uterotonics, which were more common among women in the intervention group.

1 *Primary outcome*

2 *Individual level analysis*

3 A total of 25381 women were included in the analysis (11037 in the intervention group and
4 14344 in the control group). The greater number of women in the control group was due to a
5 larger median cluster size (241 and 284 in the intervention and control groups, respectively)..
6 The incidence of severe PPH was 189 out of 11037 of vaginal deliveries (1.71%) in the
7 intervention group compared to 295 out of 14344 in the control group (2.06%). The difference
8 was not statistically significant (Table 3). The crude odds ratio for the effect of the
9 intervention was 0.83 (95% CI, 0.69 to 1.00). The odds ratio adjusted for clustering was 0.83
10 (95% CI, 0.27 to 2.60); after further adjustment for age, prophylactic uterotonics in the third
11 stage, mode of delivery and birth weight, the odds ratio was 0.82 (95% CI, 0.26 to 2.53).
12 Sensitivity analyses were conducted to test the robustness of this result excluding units
13 deviating from the protocol, and also by country, and by baseline rate of severe PPH (median
14 split by country); these analyses provided similar results.

15 *Cluster level analysis*

16 The weighted mean severe PPH rate was 1.71% (SD 2.51) in the intervention group and
17 2.06% (SD 3.52) in the control group. The intraclass correlation coefficient for severe PPH
18 was 0.023. There was no significant difference in the rate of severe PPH between the two
19 groups (weighted mean difference -0.34%, (-2.56% to 1.87%); p=0.75). Adjusting for the
20 baseline rate of severe PPH resulted in a slight change in this result (adjusted weighted mean
21 difference 0.16%, (-0.69% to 1.02%); p=0.70). Rates of severe PPH in the baseline and trial
22 periods for each maternity unit were heterogeneous across units in different countries (Figure
23 2).
24 Figure 3 shows the difference in baseline and trial rates of severe PPH for each unit in the
25 intervention group, according to the compliance of bag usage. There was no relationship

1 between the difference in severe PPH rates (baseline and trial) and the actual proportion of
2 bag use. The analysis of the intervention effect on the primary outcome, including in the
3 intervention arm only maternity units where the bag was used in at least 50% of vaginal
4 deliveries, showed no significant difference between the two groups (individual level analysis
5 adjusting for cluster and individual characteristics; adjusted OR 0.59, 95% CI (0.23-1.53)).

6 7 *Secondary outcomes (individual level analysis)*

8 Analyses were performed to test the effect of the intervention on the main components of the
9 primary outcome (Table 3). The proportion of blood transfusion, surgical procedure or
10 embolisation and of manual removal of placenta, did not substantially differ between the
11 intervention and control groups, whether after adjusting for cluster or after further adjusting
12 for other prognostic factors. There were no maternal deaths.

13 The proportions of receipt of intravenous plasma expanders and of prostaglandins use were
14 different between intervention and control groups, but the differences were not significant
15 after adjusting for clustering effect.

16

17 **Discussion**

18 *Strengths and limitations of study*

19 In this cluster randomised trial conducted on 25381 vaginal deliveries in 78 maternity units of
20 13 European countries, the systematic use of a collector bag after vaginal delivery did not
21 modify the rate of severe forms of postpartum haemorrhage. There was no evidence of
22 heterogeneity, the results not differing according to country or size of hospital.

23 This trial provides new results on an unexplored although controversial aspect of care in the third
24 stage of labour. Although objective measurement has been shown to increase the accuracy of
25 postpartum blood loss assessment compared to visual estimation¹⁵⁻²¹, the routine use of a collector

1 bag is not associated with a significant decrease in severe PPH. This result constitutes an important
2 contribution to the on-going debate on strategies to improve the care of women with PPH and
3 decrease the incidence of severe cases.

4 Additionally, the cluster-randomised design, the large number of clusters and their diversity
5 provide good external validity to this trial.

6 There were small deviations from the protocol for data collection, but sensitivity analyses showed
7 that none of these changed the internal validity of the trial.

8 There was large heterogeneity of baseline rates for the severe event between units (0 to 13.4 %). In
9 theory, such a variation should be an asset, and reflect a broad range of levels of risk in the
10 participating maternity units. However, because these differences were strongly related to the
11 country, there remains some concern regarding the criteria in use for the management of PPH in
12 different parts of Europe. Again sensitivity analysis showed that this aspect did not alter the
13 results.

14 There was some heterogeneity in baseline data between the intervention and control groups.
15 Heterogeneity in PPH-related practices and PPH rates has been reported across maternity
16 units in Europe, both between and within countries^{4, 23}. Although randomization is expected
17 to balance these differences between the two arms, the number of units randomized, although
18 large for a cluster RCT, makes residual imbalance possible although probably very slight.
19 However, analyses were adjusted for the main determinants of PPH (individual level analysis),
20 and baseline rate of severe PPH (cluster-level analysis); in addition, sensitivity analysis
21 indicated that the absence of significant impact of the intervention was similar whether the
22 maternity units had high or low baseline rate of severe PPH. In consequence, any perceived or
23 real imbalance in these characteristics should have little or no impact on the findings.

24

25 **Hypotheses for the results**

1 Different mechanisms may explain the absence of difference in the rates of severe PPH between
2 maternity units which used the bag and those where blood loss was visually assessed.
3 This may be due to a lack of compliance to the intervention. However, the persistent absence
4 of difference between the 2 groups when the analysis was restricted to the units where the bag
5 was used in a high proportion of deliveries suggests this is unlikely.

6 One potential reason for the apparent ineffectiveness of the intervention might be that the
7 bags were actually not used correctly; in particular, there might be concern that the bags were
8 covered most of the time and thus could not be viewed. However, because detailed oral and
9 written instructions were provided and the training video clearly showed the care giver
10 watching the bag and the graduations, such misuse is unlikely to explain the observed lack of
11 effect.

12 Participation in the study may indicate a particular interest in the management of PPH so that
13 existing management had little room for improvement. However, the variety of baseline rates
14 of severe PPH in these units makes such a selection process unlikely.

15 It may be hypothesized that the intervention has a double effect, in two opposite directions:
16 increasing the rate of ascertainment through increased vigilance and decreasing the prevalence rate
17 through timely management of excessive bleeding. If these two components were of the same
18 order of magnitude, the global effect would be no effect. However, if this explanation was
19 realistic, one would expect different size of effects with different baseline rates and/or different
20 degrees of compliance. None of this occurred, making it unlikely that a benefit of the intervention
21 in terms of decreased severe outcome was balanced by an equivalent increase in ascertainment. In
22 fact the intervention appeared to increase PPH rates, reflecting possibly, that the intervention was
23 more effective on improving ascertainment than on changing practice.

24 A concomitant effect in the control group may also have contributed to the absence of
25 difference between the two arms. Contamination of the intervention to control units is

1 unlikely since participating units were not in contact, and no use of bags was reported in any
2 control unit. Participation in a research study, independently of any specific intervention, has
3 been reported to change behaviors of participants (Hawthorne effect²⁶). The hypothesis that
4 the management of PPH would have improved in the control arm is, however, not supported
5 by the absence of change in the rate of severe PPH between the baseline and trial periods in
6 this group.

7 The most plausible explanation of the negative result of this trial is that having a more
8 accurate assessment of postpartum blood loss is not, by itself, sufficient to change behaviors
9 of care givers and improve PPH management. Lack of identification of women with excessive
10 postpartum bleeding is a considerable problem, potentially leading to higher levels of medical
11 intervention if the bleeding progresses to severe haemorrhage. We designed a strategy to
12 increase care-givers awareness. The fact that this has not translated into a change in clinical
13 outcomes probably reflects the complexity of management decisions, which are influenced by
14 multiple factors such as organization of the delivery ward, and how care givers perceive and
15 cope with emergencies.

16 **Comparison with other studies**

17 We did not find any other published study assessing the effectiveness of the collector bag.
18 However we have identified other large multicentre randomised trials in the field of maternal
19 and child health where a diagnostic or screening test was evaluated without any associated
20 instructions about the management of abnormal results²⁷⁻²⁹. None of these trials showed
21 benefit with the introduction of the test. In addition Althabe et al have shown that simple
22 information is not sufficient to impact birth attendants readiness to change³⁰. These various
23 reports suggest that the effect of enhanced diagnostic methods should include an
24 accompanying protocol of management, and maybe a specific behavioral intervention, which
25 in effect becomes a “complex intervention”.

1 **Conclusions and policy implications**

2 The practical implication of these results for high income countries, is that those units which
3 are using a collector bag (at a cost between 1 and 11 € per bag in Europe) need to reconsider
4 their practice, and maybe reallocate the resources to other aspects of care. Units which are not
5 routinely using the bag should keep the same policy. For resource poor countries positive
6 results of the use of the “kanga collector” have been reported³¹. This needs to be tested in a
7 randomised design. In the current context of reported on-going increase in the prevalence of
8 PPH, further research is needed to develop and test effective strategies to decrease the
9 prevalence of severe PPH through improvement of management. These will probably be
10 multifaceted interventions, and in this context, the collector bag may warrant further
11 investigation.

12

1 **« What this paper adds » box**

2 *What is already known on this subject*

3 Delay in diagnosis and initial care for postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) has been reported, and
4 may result from an underestimation of postpartum blood loss, due to the inaccuracy of visual
5 assessment. A collector bag has been proposed as a useful tool to objectively measure
6 postpartum blood loss. However, the impact of its use has never been tested. Despite lacking
7 evidence, the bag is routinely used in a significant proportion of maternity units in Europe.

8

9 *What this study adds*

10 Our study suggests that, for western countries, the routine use of a collector bag to objectively
11 assess postpartum blood loss after vaginal delivery, without specific guideline regarding
12 threshold and action, does not reduce the incidence of severe PPH.

13

1 **Acknowledgements**

2 The project was funded by the European Union (EU) under Framework 5 (contract QLG4-
3 CT-2001-01352).

4 We are grateful to Professors Allan Donner (Canada) and Pierre Buekens (USA) for their
5 scientific advice; to Stéphane Freze and Myriam Loubriat for their contribution to data
6 collection and cleaning.

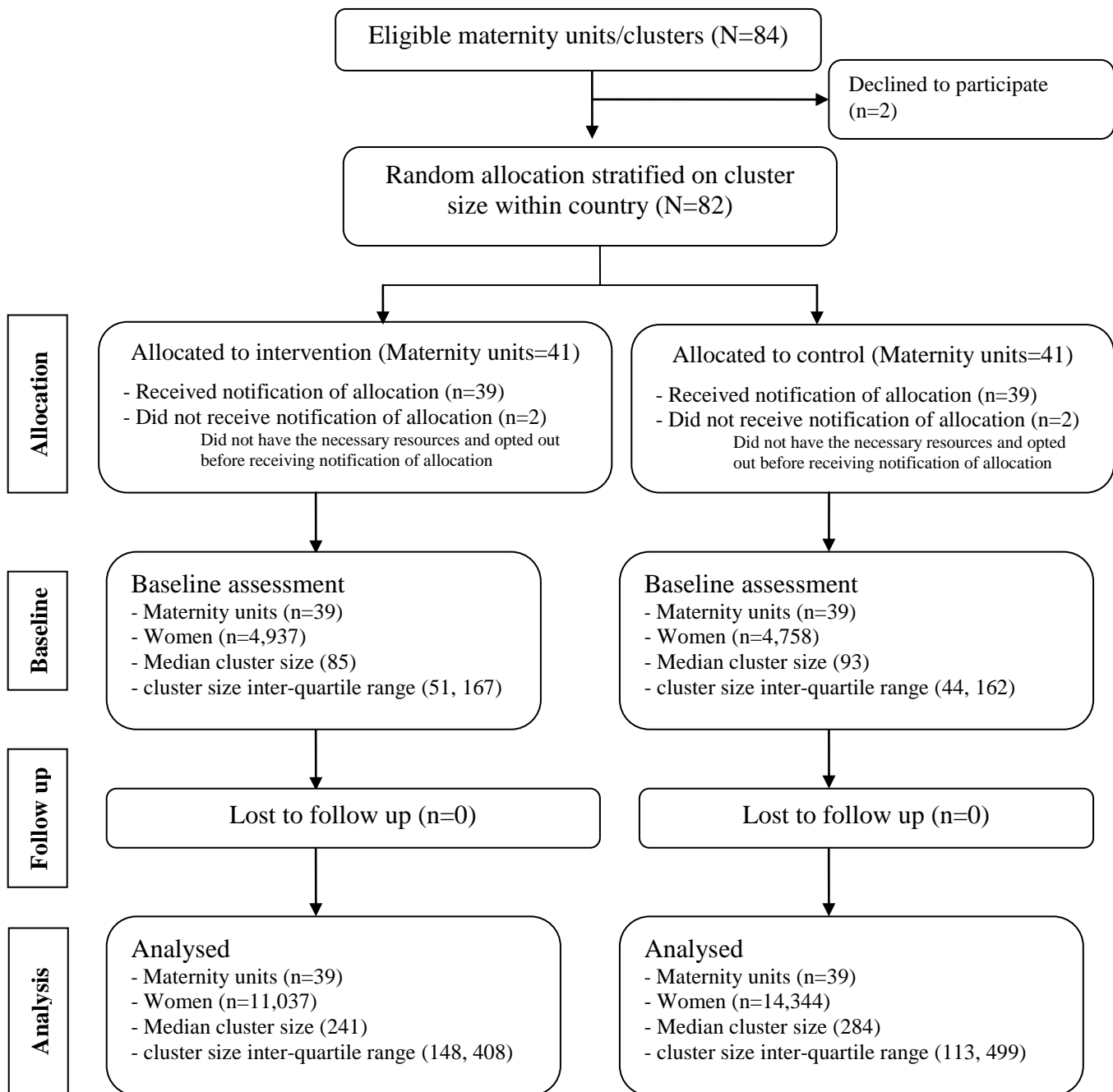
7 The following people played an essential part in running the trial in their own country and
8 units: **Austria:** Co-ordination –Sylvia Artner-Matuschek, Adolf Beck, Daniela Meger David;
9 KH Ried- Penzinger Monika; LKH Bad Ischl – Carola Fuschlberger-Traxler; LKH Heinz
10 Klagenfurt- Leopold; Hanusch KH- Daniela Meger David; AKH Univ- Hans Helmer,
11 Katharina Klein; LKH Kufstein- Andrea Ehm. **Belgium:** Ambroise Paré (Mons)- Gilles
12 Ceysens, Annick Nouls, Yaacoub Salame, Linda Van Lierde; Ath- Françoise Clerquin, Pierre
13 Delvoe, Jean Piret; UZ Gent- Paul Defoort, Marleen Temmerman; AZ VUB (Brussels)-
14 Maria Breugelmans, Lieve Devalckeneer, Monika Laubach; Baudour- Joël Annet, Renaud
15 Paquay, Valérie Vandebosch; Brugmann (Brussels)- Thomas Pezin, Alain Vokaer; Erasme
16 (Brussels)- Christine Kirkpatrick, Anne Maas; Hopital St Pierre (Brussels)- Patricia Barlow,
17 Julie Belhomme, Nordine Ben Ali, Daniel Murillo; Ieper- Colette Berten, Geert Page; Ixelles
18 (Brussels)- Véronique Ziereisen; KUL (Leuven)- Bernadette Bijmens, Bernard Spitz, Joske
19 Timmermans; St Jean (Brussels)- Xavier de Muylder, Christine Stoop; Ste Anne & St Remi
20 (Brussels)- Paul Befahy, Anne Fostier; Tivoli –Maria Fabbricatore , Jacques Francotte,
21 Sylvie Hollemaert; Tournai IMC- Viviane Gadenne; Vésale (Charleroi)- Patrick De Nayer,
22 Didier Oberweiss. **Denmark:** Co-ordination –Ane Rom, Birgitte Rode Diness; Gentofte
23 Hospital- Anne Barfoed; Glostrup- Ambika Ravn; Hillerød- Gitte Ulriksen; Slagelse- Karen
24 Marie Wigh Felsen; Holbæk- Marianne Brandstrup Larsen; Frederiksberg- Ane Rom.

1 **Finland:** Helsinki University Central Hospital- Vedran Stefanovic; Midwifery Institute of
2 Helsinki- Veli-Matti Ulander; University central hospital of Turku- Risto Erkkola; University
3 Hospital of Tampere-Jukka Uotila. **France:** Moulin Hospital- Michel Beytout, Catherine
4 Damouret; University Hospital (Nancy)- Brigitte Guillemain; Antoine Béclère; University
5 Hospital (Clamart)-Aurélia Chauveaud; Tenon University Hospital (Paris)- Nadia Berkane,
6 Marie-Christine Chaux; University Hospital (Rouen)- Loic Marpeau, Sabine Sionville;
7 Villeneuve St Georges Hospital- Patricia Tran van. **Hungary:** Co-ordination – István Szabó;
8 Baranya County Hospital (Pécs)-József Bódis; City Hospital (Mosonmagyaróvár)- István
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11 Hospital (Tatabánya)- Mihály Molnár; University Hospital (Sci. Univ. Pécs)- István Szabó,
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- 2 d'Hebró- Anna Suy; H. Sabadell- Jordi Costa, Maria Grimau; H. Joan XXIII- Ramón M^a
- 3 Miralles; H. del Mar- Antoni Payà; H. San Joan de Deu- Sergi Cabré; H. Sant Pau- Marta
- 4 Simó; H. Germans Trias- José Lecumberri. *Switzerland*: Co-ordination -Irene Hösli, Gideon
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1 Figure 1

2
3



4

Table 1- Number of maternity units and women in baseline and trial periods by allocation and by country*

Country	Maternity units		Women							
	Intervention	Control	Total	% total	Baseline period			Trial period		
	N	N	N	(%)	Total	Intervention	Control	Total	Intervention	Control
Austria	3	3	1067	3.0	371	219	152	696	359	337
Belgium	8	8	6013	17.1	1552	728	824	4461	1867	2594
Denmark	3	3	1657	4.7	507	272	235	1150	562	588
Finland	2	2	4805	13.7	1347	656	691	3458	1551	1907
France	3	3	3702	10.6	972	544	428	2730	1351	1379
Hungary	4	4	2230	6.4	562	268	294	1668	784	884
Ireland	2	2	3971	11.3	950	300	650	3021	946	2075
Italy	3	3	926	2.6	196	138	58	730	491	239
Netherlands	1	1	1084	3.1	301	130	171	783	322	461
Norway	1	1	668	1.9	143	72	71	525	241	284
Portugal	2	3	3274	9.3	810	338	472	2464	901	1563
Spain	4	3	4351	12.4	1595	1097	498	2756	1239	1517
Switzerland	3	3	1328	3.8	389	175	214	939	423	516
Total	39	39	35076	100.0	9695	4937	4758	25381	11037	14344

* Baseline data were unavailable in one maternity unit in the intervention group

Table 2- Baseline characteristics of maternity units and individual women by allocation*

	Intervention group	Control group
Maternity units	N=38†	N=39
Rate of caesarean delivery – (%)		
Median	21.1	21.7
Interquartile range	17.4-26.6	14.6-26.0
>1600 deliveries/yr – no. (%)	20 (52.6)	19 (48.7)
Women	N=4937	N=4758
Age – yr		
Mean	29.6±5.4	29.7± 5.5
Median	30.0	30.0
Interquartile range	26-33	26- 33
Missing data – no.	31	23
Mode of delivery – no. (%)		
Spontaneous vaginal delivery	4104 (83.1)	4062 (85.4)
Operative vaginal delivery	833 (16.9)	696 (14.6)
Induction – no. (%)	1080 (21.9)	1043 (21.9)
Number of babies – no. (%)		
Single	4833 (98.5)	4645 (98.6)
Multiple	76 (1.5)	68 (1.4)
Missing data – no.	28	45
Birth weight – grams		
Mean	3315±566.4	3349±549.1
Median	3330	3370
Interquartile range	3020-3660	3050-3690
Missing data – no.	26	29
Prophylactic uterotonics in 3rd stage – no. (%)	3527 (71.4)	3153 (66.3)
Missing data – no.	0	5
Prostaglandin used after birth – no. (%)	212 (4.3)	218 (4.6)
Missing data – no.	0	5
Manual removal of the placenta – no. (%)	204 (4.1)	121 (2.5)
Missing data – no.	0	5
Severe PPH – no. (%)	60 (1.22)	90 (1.89)

* Plus-minus values are mean ±SD. Severe PPH denotes severe Post-Partum Haemorrhage defined by one of the following: maternal death, transfusion, plasma expansion, surgery/embolisation, ICU, recombinant factor VII.

† Baseline data were unavailable in one maternity unit.

Table 3- Main outcomes*

	Intervention	Control	ICC	Crude odds ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)†	Adjusted OR (95% CI)‡
	N=11037 no. (%)	N=14344 no. (%)	(ρ)			
Primary outcome						
Severe PPH	189 (1.71)	295 (2.06)	0.023	0.83 (0.69-1.00) P=0.05	0.83 (0.27-2.60) P=0.8	0.82 (0.26-2.53) P=0.7
Secondary outcomes						
Blood transfusion	86 (0.78)	135 (0.94)	0.011	0.83 (0.63-1.68) P=0.2	0.83 (0.35-1.96) P=0.8	0.80 (0.33-1.90) P=0.6
Plasma expander	127 (1.15)	222 (1.55)	0.022	0.74 (0.59-0.92) P=0.007	0.74 (0.20-2.72) P=0.7	0.95 (0.62-1.46) P=1.0
Surgical procedure or embolisation	50 (0.45)	76 (0.53)	0.012	0.85 (0.60-1.22) P=0.9	0.85 (0.20-3.63) P=0.9	0.78 (0.18-3.40) P=0.7
Manual removal of placental	326 (2.95)	366 (2.55)	0.016	1.16 (1.00-1.35) P=0.05	1.16 (0.76-1.77) P=0.5	1.09 (0.72-1.67) P=0.7
Prostaglandins use	501 (4.54)	766 (5.34)	0.129	0.84 (0.75-0.95) P=0.004	0.84 (0.40-1.77) P=0.7	0.85 (0.40-1.80) P=0.7

* Severe PPH denotes severe Post-Partum Haemorrhage defined by one of the following: maternal death, transfusion, plasma expansion, surgery/embolisation, ICU, recombinant factor VII. ICC denotes Intracluster Correlation Coefficient (ρ)

† Adjusted for clustering (maternity unit)

‡ Adjusted for clustering (maternity unit), age of mother, prophylactic uterotonics using in the third stage, mode of delivery and birth weight

Figure 2

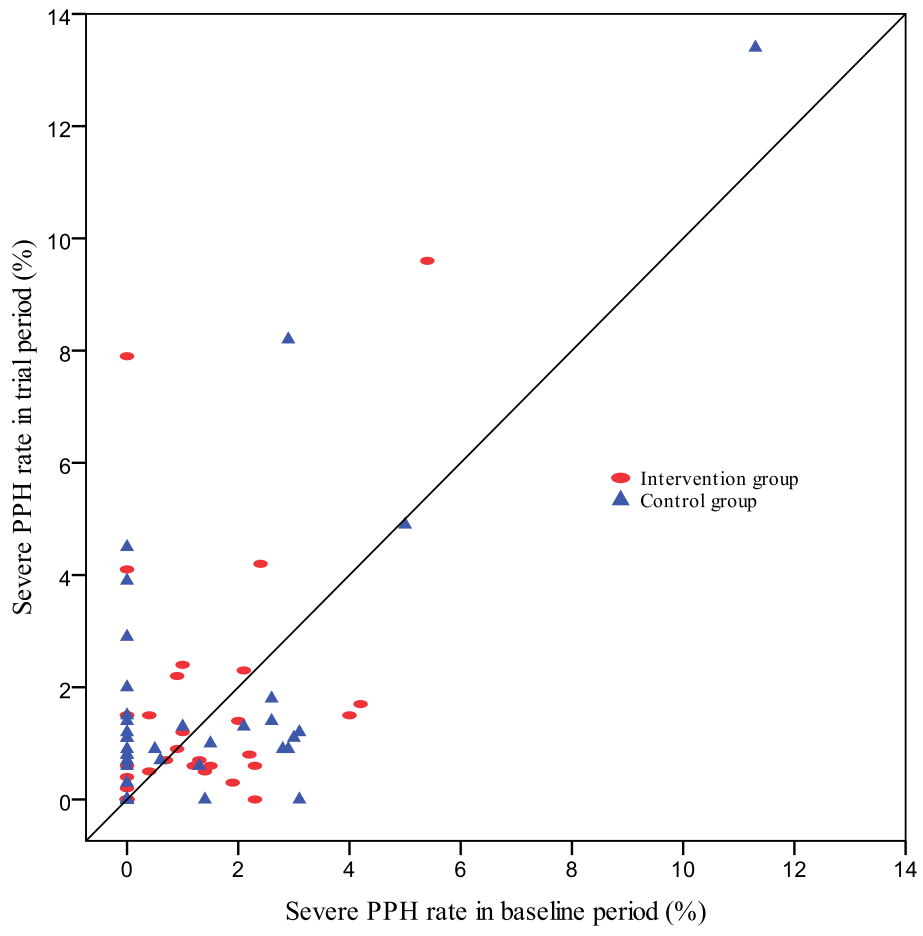
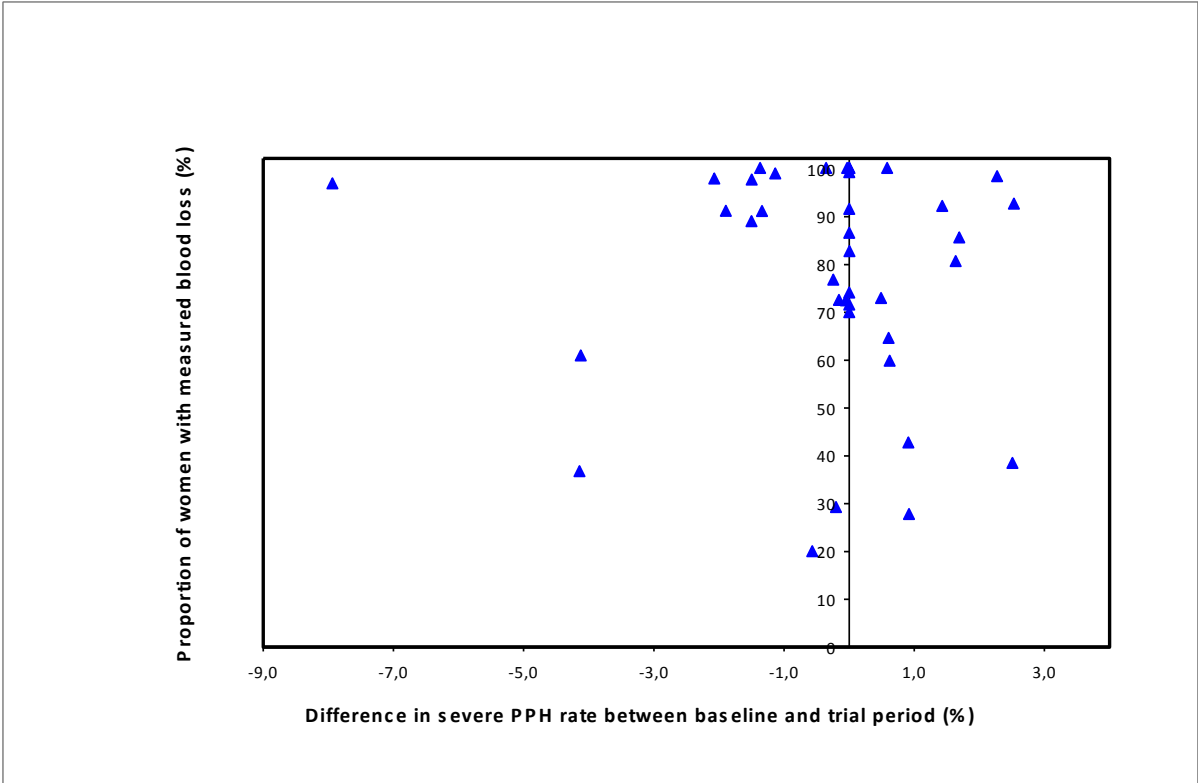


Figure 3



Legends for figures

Figure 1: Trial flow diagram

Figure 2: Rate of severe post-partum haemorrhage during baseline and trial periods for each maternity unit (Each dot represents one maternity unit. The diagonal line means no change in the PPH rate from baseline to trial period)

Figure 3: Difference in rate of severe post-partum haemorrhage (baseline rate- intervention rate) according to compliance with intervention (% of women with measured blood loss) in the 38 units in the intervention group during the trial period

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Authors' statements

Competing interest statement

All authors declare that the answer to the questions on your competing interest form are all No and therefore have nothing to declare.

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Contribution statements

I declare that I participated in the design of the trial, the implementation of the trial in my country, the central monitoring of data collection, writing the statistical analysis plan, the cleaning and analysis of the data and the drafting and revision of the paper and that I have seen and approved the final version. I had full access to all the data in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. I have no conflicts of interest.

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