Centre for Trials Research
Canolfan Ymchwil Treialon

School of Healthcare Sciences
Ysgol y Gwyddorau Gofal Iechyd

Funded by NHS National Institute for Health Research

UKCRC Registered Clinical Trials Units

Establishing the Safety of Waterbirth for Mothers and Babies

The POOL Study

Establishing the safety of waterbirth for mothers and babies: A cohort study with nested qualitative component

PROTOCOL VERSION 2.0 - 05/12/2018

Sponsor:	**Cardiff University**
Sponsor ref:	**SPON1682-18**
Funder:	**NIHR HTA**
Funder ref:	**16/149/01**
REC ref:	**18/WA/029**
IRAS number:	**238743**
Q-Pulse Document Template Number:	**TPL/003/2**
ISRCTN Number:	**13315580**

SIGNATURE PAGE

The undersigned confirm that the following protocol has been agreed and accepted and that the Chief Investigator agrees to conduct the study in compliance with the approved protocol and will adhere to the principles outlined in the relevant study regulations, GCP guidelines, and Sponsor's SOPs.

I agree to ensure that the confidential information contained in this document will not be used for any purpose other than the evaluation or conduct of the clinical investigation without the prior written consent of the Sponsor.

I also confirm that I will make the findings of the study publically available through publication or other dissemination tools without any unnecessary delay and that an honest accurate and transparent account of the study will be given; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned in this protocol will be explained.

Director:		
Name Mike Robling	**Signature**	**Date**
Chief Investigator:		
Name Julia Sanders	**Signature**	**Date**

General Information This protocol describes the POOL study. Every care has been taken in drafting this protocol; however, corrections or amendments may be necessary. These will be circulated to the known Investigators in the study. Problems relating to the study should be referred, in the first instance, to CTR.

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Study Co-ordination:

The POOL study is being coordinated by the Centre for Trials Research (CTR), Cardiff University. This protocol has been developed by the POOL Study Management Group (SMG).

For **all queries** please contact the POOL study team through the main study email address. Any clinical queries will be directed through the Study Manager to either the Chief Investigator or a Co-Investigator.

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Table of Contents

Glossary of abbreviations

BBA	Born Before Arrival
CAG	Confidentiality Advisory Group
CI	Confidence interval
CTR	Centre for Trials Research
CTU	Clinical Trials Unit
CU	Cardiff University
DAGs	Directed acyclic graphs
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
HTA	Health Technology Assessment
IG	Information governance
IV	Instrumental variables
MRC	Medical Research Council
NDAU	Neonatal Data Analysis Unit
NHS	National Health Service
NICE	National Institute for Clinical Excellence
NNRD	National Neonatal Research Database
OASIS	Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries
PI	Principal Investigator
PIS	Participant Information Sheet
QA	Quality Assurance
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Research Ethics Committee
SAP	Statistical Analysis Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SMF	Study Master File
SMG	Study Management Group
SSC	Study Steering Committee
UKNC	UK Neonatal Collaborative

1 Amendment History

The following amendments and/or administrative changes have been made to this protocol since the implementation of the first approved version.

Amendment No. *(specify substantial/non-substantial)*	**Protocol version no.**	**Date issued**	**Summary of changes made since previous version**

2 Synopsis

Short title	The POOL Study
Internal ref. no.	
Funder and ref.	NIHR HTA 16/149/01
Study design	A cohort study with nested qualitative component
Study participants	Main Analysis: All women who meet NICE[1] criteria for being at low risk of complications who use water immersion during labour. Descriptive data will be reported on all women at study sites.
Planned sample size	Overall dataset: 600,000 women Prospective data: 30,000 women and 16,200 infants These 600,000 records will form the denominator, and are required to describe the proportion of women who use a pool during labour and how their characteristics compare to women who did not use a pool. To answer the maternal primary outcome question we require 30,000 women to have used a birth pool in labour and meet the NICE criteria for being 'low risk', including 15,000 who remained in the pool for birth. To answer the neonatal primary outcome question we require a smaller sample size of 16,200, including 8,100 babies born into water. As some data items are not currently collected, this will need to be informed by data relating to births between site opening and November 2020.
Inclusion criteria	Main Analysis: All women, who meet NICE[1] criteria (Appendix 1) for being at low risk of complications who use water immersion during labour. Eligible sites: NHS maternity services using the EuroKing® E3 Maternity Information System.

	Descriptive analysis: All women giving birth at a participating NHS site between 2015 and 2020. Qualitative Work Package: 1. Women who are pregnant or have given birth within the last 12 months. 2. UK Midwives within and outside of study sites. 3. UK Neonatologists within and outside of study sites. 4. UK Obstetricians within and outside of study sites. 5. UK Paediatricians within and outside of study sites
Exclusion criteria	Women who have opted-out. Births where a midwife is not present.
Treatment duration	N/A
Follow-up duration	To midwifery discharge
Planned study period	April 2018 – August 2021
Primary objective	To establish whether for low risk women who use a pool during labour, waterbirth, compared to leaving a pool prior to birth, is as safe for mothers and infants.
Secondary objectives	The secondary study objectives will set pool use and waterbirth in the context of NHS care. The study will describe: 1) The overall proportion and characteristics of women who use a pool for labour or birth, compared to those who do not use a pool. 2) The characteristics of, and outcomes for, women with identified risk factors at labour onset, who use a pool during labour. 3) The characteristics of, and outcomes for, women who develop labour complications who use a pool during labour. 4) Factors associated with high and low rates of pool use in individual maternity units.
Primary outcomes	Maternal primary outcome: Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS). Infant primary outcome: A composite of 'adverse infant outcomes or treatment' to include: (a) any neonatal unit admission requiring respiratory

	support (b) antibiotic administration within 48 hours of birth (with or without culture proven infection); and (c) intrapartum stillbirth or infant death.
Secondary outcomes	Maternal secondary outcomes: Maternal Intrapartum: Shoulder dystocia and required management, management of the third stage of labour, whether the placenta, was intended to be, or was, delivered in or out of water), need and reason for obstetric involvement in woman's care including sepsis, maternal position at birth, treatment for haemorrhage, incidence and management of perineal and other genital trauma. Maternal Postnatal: duration of postnatal stay, breast feeding, higher level care, and maternal readmission to hospital within seven days of birth. Infant secondary outcomes: Timing of cord clamping, Apgar scores, resuscitation, cause of intrapartum stillbirth or infant death. Incidence of: snapped umbilical cord prior to clamping, skin to skin contact at birth, first breastfeed within first hour, culture proven infection; brachial plexus injury; treatment for jaundice; readmission to hospital within seven days of birth; therapeutic hypothermia; neonatal unit admissions; respiratory support. A further set of secondary outcomes will be piloted at University Hospital of Wales (UHW) including, highest CRP results, successful / attempted lumbar puncture, blood culture positive with a recognised pathogen (excluding skin commensal organisms).
Intervention	Birth in water following water immersion during labour

3 Study summary

The POOL Study is a cohort study with a nested qualitative component. The primary study aim is to establish whether for low risk women who use a pool during labour, waterbirth, compared to leaving a pool prior to birth, is as safe for mothers and infants. The criteria used to identify women as low risk will be based on the NICE Intrapartum Care Guidelines (Appendix 1). Pool use during labour includes all forms of water immersion including permanent and temporary birth pools and conventional baths.

Primary study objectives are to:

1. Evaluate if waterbirth is associated with an increase in adverse infant outcomes or treatment, to include asphyxia, infection, respiratory difficulties, and mortality; or maternal morbidity, particularly complex perineal trauma (Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS)) and haemorrhage.
2. Assess the primary safety outcomes amongst the subgroups of nulliparous and parous women who were low risk at labour onset.
3. Describe rates and treatment of haemorrhage for low risk women who, following birth in water, deliver the placenta underwater. This will also be described for women who leave the water prior to delivery of the placenta.

The secondary study objectives will set pool use and waterbirth in the context of NHS care. The study will describe:

1) The overall proportion and characteristics of women who use a pool for labour or birth, compared to those who do not use a pool.
2) The characteristics of, and outcomes for, women with identified risk factors at labour onset, who use a pool during labour.
3) The characteristics of, and outcomes for, women who develop labour complications who use a pool during labour.
4) Factors associated with high and low rates of pool use in individual maternity units.

3.1 Study lay summary

It is estimated that up to 60,000 (9 in every 100) infants are born into water annually in the UK and with encouragement from NICE for maternity units to provide birthing pools for women, this number may increase further. Women use a birth pool during labour for pain relief, and some women choose to remain in the pool for the birth of their infant.

Over the years there have been reports of infants that had breathing difficulties or infection following birth in water, and there is a concern that women that have a waterbirth more often sustain severe trauma to their vaginal area or have unrecognised heavy bleeding. Despite concern, and some reports in the press, to date there have not been studies large enough to show whether or not waterbirth causes an increase in these poor outcomes for mothers or their infants.

This study plans to answer the question about the safety of waterbirths. The study will collect data on the births of all women in around 30 maternity units during 2015-2020. The study will find out how many women use birth pools and how many give birth in water. The study will also find out whether mothers or their infants come to any extra harm as a result of waterbirth. The study will include women giving birth to their first child and women giving birth to a subsequent child.

The study needs to collect information on 15,000 waterbirths and 15,000 births out of water. However, we do not want to disturb women in labour or just after birth, when they are looking after their new baby. Therefore, the study will use information collected routinely as part of each woman and infant's maternity care. This information is usually stored on hospital computers. For infants that need specialist care soon after birth, the study will also use data held by the National Neonatal Research Database (NNRD). Some data needed for this study are already collected by maternity units, so data from births from 2015 onwards can be included in the study. However, some important information needed to fully answer the study questions are not routinely collected. Examples include how many infants have antibiotics, and how many women deliver the placenta underwater. Therefore some new questions will be added to maternity computer systems when the study starts in 2018. It is important to keep information about both mothers and infants confidential. Therefore, the data stored in existing maternity information systems will have identifying information, such as names and addresses removed before being sent to the research team in Cardiff for analysis.

Health professionals and parents have strong opinions on waterbirth. Some people promote the potential benefits of waterbirth to women. Other people remain concerned that women may be taking unnecessary risks by giving birth in water. The health professionals on the study team include midwives, an obstetrician and a neonatologist as well as the experts needed to deliver this large complex study. Staff from NCT, the largest parenting organisation in the UK with a strong track record in supporting research of interest to parents, and the Royal College of Midwives have also joined the team.

Findings from the study will be included in academic papers and provided as evidence based information for women and their partners on waterbirth. The study findings will expected to inform future NICE and RCOG guidance and to generate much press interest, and quickly influence the information provided to pregnant women throughout the UK.

4 Background

During labour and birth, water immersion is facilitated by use of a conventional bath or more frequently a specialist birthpool. All birthpools offer sufficient depth of warm water for the woman to be immersed to above her breasts when sitting and sufficient space for ease of movement and change of position. Simple inflatable pools are available, but NHS maternity units frequently now have pools which are plumbed in, some of which are more complex with inbuilt lighting and heating. Women enter the warm water in established labour, leaving the pool either prior to birth due to clinical concerns or maternal choice, or remaining in the pool until after birth of the infant. Some mothers remain in the pool until after delivery of the placenta. For mothers the potential benefits of waterbirth are considered to be pain reduction, relaxation, reduced labour interventions and reduced perineal trauma whilst for infants, a gentle birth and transition to life. It is suggested that waterbirth may also improve longer term outcomes; mother infant bonding, increased breastfeeding and enhanced maternal postnatal mental health.

In 1992 the House of Commons Health Committee recommended that hospitals should provide women with the use of a birth pool for labour '*where this is practicable*'[2]. In the intervening years the popularity of the use of water immersion for labour and birth in the UK has increased[3] and NICE guidance has recommended since 2007[1 4] that water immersion analgesia should be made available to all clinically appropriate women in labour. The Cochrane review[5] of water immersion during labour provided evidence supportive of pool use but could not answer the question relating to the safety of waterbirth or safety of delivery of the placenta into water. The review included 12 trials (3243 women), eight related to just the first stage of labour: one to early versus late immersion in the first stage of labour; two to the first and second stages; and another to the second stage only. Results for the first stage of labour found a significant reduction in the epidural/spinal/paracervical analgesia/anaesthesia rate amongst women allocated to water immersion compared to no immersion (478/1254 versus 529/1245; risk ratio (RR) 0.90; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.82 to 0.99, six trials). There was also a reduction in duration of the first stage of labour (mean difference -32.4 minutes; 95% CI -58.7 to -6.13). There was no evidence of a difference in the rates of assisted vaginal deliveries (RR 0.86; 95% CI 0.71 to 1.05, seven trials), caesarean sections (RR 1.21; 95% CI 0.87 to 1.68, eight

trials), use of oxytocin for augmentation (RR 0.64; 95%CI 0.32 to 1.28, five trials), perineal trauma or maternal infection. Of the three trials that compared water immersion during the second stage with no immersion, one trial found a significantly lower level of maternal satisfaction with the birth experience out of water (RR 0.24; 95% CI 0.07 to 0.80). The outcomes for infants following waterbirth has more recently been reported in a systematic review of 29 studies[6]. Whilst the review found no evidence of a difference in clinically important infant outcomes for infants born in water, it concluded that a large multi-centred study to address the question of the safety of waterbirth for infants is now a priority.

The analgesic properties of water immersion during labour make the option attractive to women and the relatively low cost of the purchase and installation of birthpools, at around £5,000 per pool, makes this a reasonable facility to be provided within NHS premises. Whilst the provision of birthpools are desirable in order to provide women with comfort in labour, if waterbirth is associated with an increase in adverse maternal or infant outcomes the potential economic and social costs, could be very high. Several case reports have highlighted potential safety issues for infants that are manifest in the days after birth. Some potential adverse outcomes of clinical interest are specific to waterbirth such as infant water inhalation, whilst for other outcomes, being in a pool has the potential to adversely influence outcomes, such as in the time-critical emergency management of shoulder dystocia, which could potentially be delayed due to the need to move the woman from the pool. Such adverse outcomes, in addition being devastating to families are costly to the NHS with a daily tariff for neonatal intensive care at £1,081[7] and settlements for cerebral palsy resulting from clinical negligence with potential values of over £10m[8]. Whilst there is sufficient evidence-based information and clinical guidance for women and clinicians to make appropriate decisions and recommendations about labouring in water, there is a distinct lack of evidence to inform decision making with regards to giving birth in water.

5 Study objectives/endpoints and outcome measures

The primary study aim is to establish whether for low risk women who use a pool during labour, waterbirth, compared to leaving a pool prior to birth, is as safe for mothers and infants.

5.1 Primary study objectives

1. Evaluate if waterbirth is associated with an increase in adverse infant outcomes or treatment, to include asphyxia, infection, respiratory difficulties, and mortality; or

maternal morbidity, particularly complex perineal trauma (Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS)) and haemorrhage.

2. Assess the primary safety outcomes amongst the subgroups of nulliparous and parous women who were low risk at labour onset.
3. Describe rates and treatment of haemorrhage for low risk women who, following birth in water, deliver the placenta underwater. This will also be described for women who leave the water prior to delivery of the placenta.

5.2 Secondary study objectives

The secondary study objectives will set pool use and waterbirth in the context of NHS care. The study will:

1. Describe the proportion and characteristics of women who use a pool for labour or birth, compared to women who do not use a pool.
2. Among women who leave the pool prior to birth, describe the reasons birth occurred out of water.
3. Describe the maternal and infant outcomes for women with risk factors who use a pool during labour.
4. Explore factors associated with high and low rates of pool use in individual maternity units.

5.3 Primary outcomes measures

The study has two primary outcomes:

The maternal primary outcome will be Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS). Such trauma is important to women and the NHS as it requires more complex repair and follow-up, and is associated with short term morbidity (pain, infection, incontinence) as well as longer term morbidity; (dyspareunia, urinary and faecal incontinence, future caesarean section)[20].

The infant primary outcome will be composite of 'adverse infant outcomes or treatment' to include: (a) any neonatal unit admission requiring respiratory support; (b) intravenous antibiotic administration within 48 hours of birth (with or without culture proven infection); and (c) intrapartum stillbirth or infant death. Such outcomes are important as they cause distress to parents, are associated with potential long term damage to infants and with cost to the NHS. Composite infant outcomes combining mortality and morbidity are credible[21] and provide more power to detect differences between groups, but the level of incidence of individual components will remain insufficient to detect differences in each outcome.

5.4 Secondary Outcomes

Secondary outcomes of parental, clinical and financial importance have been identified. Data relating to maternal or infant readmission to hospital within seven days of birth are already reported by community midwives and captured in EuroKing® E3 systems at the point of discharge from midwifery care. Data relating to some primary and secondary outcomes are not currently captured in EuroKing® E3 maternity information systems and at site opening the EuroKing® E3 systems at sites will be amended to prospectively collect these data.

Maternal secondary outcomes: Maternal Intrapartum: Shoulder dystocia and required management, management of the third stage of labour, need and reason for obstetric involvement in woman's care including sepsis; mode of birth, maternal position at birth, treatment for haemorrhage, incidence and management of perineal and other genital trauma. Maternal Postnatal: duration of postnatal stay, breast feeding initiation and continuation, higher level care, and maternal readmission to hospital within seven days of birth.

Infant secondary outcomes: Timing of cord clamping, Apgar scores, administration and duration of intravenous antibiotics, resuscitation, cause of intrapartum stillbirth or infant death.

Incidence of: snapped umbilical cord prior to clamping, skin to skin contact at birth, first breastfeed within first hour, culture proven infection; brachial plexus injury; treatment for jaundice; readmission to hospital within seven days of birth; therapeutic hypothermia; neonatal unit admissions; respiratory support.

A further set of secondary outcomes will be piloted at University Hospital of Wales (UHW) including, highest CRP results, successful / attempted lumbar puncture, blood culture positive with a recognised pathogen (excluding skin commensal organisms). Where available, and where the risk status and pool usage of mothers can be determined, retrospective data will be used in addition to prospective data, to describe the occurrence of these infant outcomes.

Additional data items with accompanying background development required to fully answer the research aims will be added to E3 systems at study sites, and will include:

- Maternal risk factors at pool entry
- Maternal risk factors developing during labour
- Time of entry into pool

- Time of last leaving pool
- Reason for leaving pool if prior to birth
- Partial birth in water (breech / shoulder dystocia)
- Birth position in pool
- Conversion from planned physiological to active third stage labour management.
- Delivery of placenta in or out of water
- Reason for obstetric involvement in woman's care
- Snapped umbilical cord prior to clamping
- Duration of antibiotics administered to infants
- Lumbar puncture (infant)
- Culture positive sepsis (infant)

6 Study Intervention

The health technology being assessed is giving birth in water: 'waterbirth'.

7 Study design and setting

A natural experiment using a cohort design with a qualitative component will answer the study objectives by using a combination of data captured retrospectively and prospectively in electronic NHS maternity and neonatal information systems. The qualitative component will explore factors associated with high and low rates of pool use; data will be gathered in online discussion groups, focus groups and one-to-one interviews with key stakeholders, including mothers/to be.

To answer all research objectives approximately 600,000 individual computerised maternity records held on secure NHS servers at around 30 NHS sites, covering the period January 2015 – November 2020 will be accessed. To provide necessary denominator data, and to be able to compare characteristics of pool users and non-pool users, a minimal data set will be extracted relating to women who did not use a pool in labour, whilst a more extensive dataset will be extracted for women who did use a pool in labour. An important clinical question is whether there is a differential effect of waterbirth on severe perineal trauma (OASIS) amongst nulliparous and parous women. To undertake this subgroup analysis will require a necessarily large sample (30,000). As data relating to perineal trauma and waterbirth are already captured, and to avoid unnecessarily prolongation of the study, this analysis will use a combination of retrospective and prospectively collected data, including births from 2015 to 2020.

The sample required for the infant primary outcome is smaller (16,200) and, as all essential data are not currently collected for one component of this composite outcome (antibiotic administration within 48 hours of birth on postnatal wards) additional data fields will to be added to maternity systems at participating NHS sites. Therefore, we will collect these data on births prospectively during the period June 2018 to November 2020.

Some infant outcomes of interest, including hypoxia, respiratory support or mortality, are already held by study sites or by the NNRD. Where available and where the risk status, and pool usage of mothers can be determined, retrospective data will be utilised to increase the power of the analysis around secondary infant outcomes.

The NNRD holds individual patient level data on all infants admitted for National Health Service neonatal care in England, Scotland and Wales[18 19] from 2014 to present. To obtain detailed treatment and outcome information on any infant who required admission to a neonatal unit, following their mother's pool use in labour, the identifiers of all infants born to women who used a pool during the period of prospective data collection will be extracted and matched to any records held by the NNRD.

The primary study aim is to compare maternal and infant outcomes for low risk women who gave birth in water (Group 1) against low risk women who left the water prior to birth for reasons other than clinical need (Group 2) Figure 1.

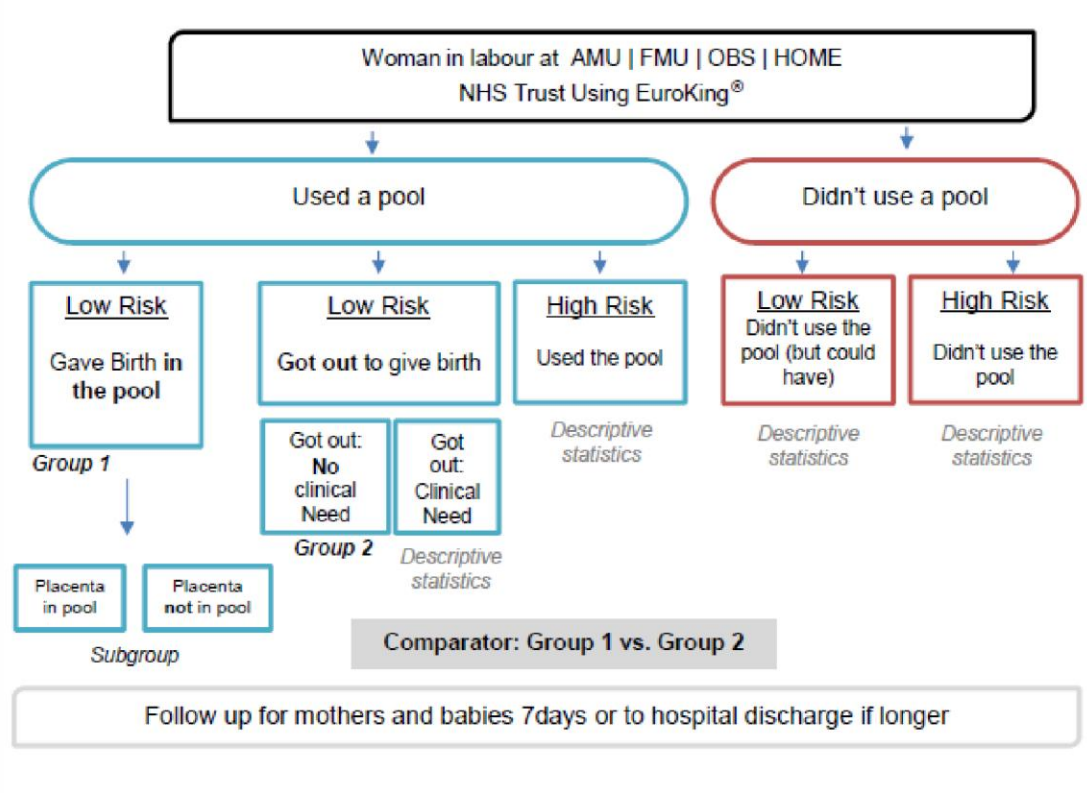

Figure 1 Study population groups

8 Site and Investigator selection

The study will include maternity units in the UK that use the EuroKing® E3 maternity information system. The sites will also have to have functioning birthing pools to be included within the study.

Before any Site can begin recruitment a Principal Investigator (PI) at each site must be identified. The following documents must be in place and copies sent to the POOL Study email account (see contact details on page 4):

- The approval letter from the site's R&D Department
- Favourable opinion from NHS Research Ethics Committee for the whole study
- A signed Study Agreement

Upon receipt of all the above documents, the Study Manager will send written confirmation to the Principal Investigator detailing that the centre is ready to open. This letter/email must be filed in each site's Site File.

During the study it is possible that amendments may have to be made to the study documentation listed above. CTR will issue the site with the latest version of the documents as soon as they become

available. It is the responsibility of the CTR to ensure that they obtain local R&D approval for the new documents.

Site initiation will be by attendance at a national POOL launch meeting / site visit/ or by teleconference if attendance of key personnel is unfeasible.

9 Cohort Study

9.1 Population

Main Analysis: All women, at low risk of complications who use water immersion during labour.
Descriptive analysis: All women giving birth at a participating NHS site between 2015 and 2020.
Eligible sites: NHS maternity services using the EuroKing® E3 Maternity Information System.

9.2 Data sets

To answer the research questions, it is planned to use two datasets, data extracted from EuroKing® maternity information systems and data held by the NNRD. EuroKing's® Maternity Information System, "E3", forms a comprehensive clinical data set and is currently used by 35 maternity NHS Trusts and Health Boards in the UK. All 200 neonatal units in England, Wales and Scotland form the United Kingdom Neonatal Collaborative (UKNC) and contribute electronic health record data to the NNRD. The NNRD is a national resource formed of the Neonatal Data-Set (an NHS Information Standard), comprising 450 clearly defined variables[24] extracted at patient level from the commercial Electronic Health Record used by all UK neonatal units.

9.3 Study Procedures

To answer the research questions, demographic and clinical data relating to all births at participating sites during the period of retrospective and prospective data collection will be extracted as follows:

1. Maternity sites will be recruited by Cardiff University and all required permissions obtained.
2. Data relating to births from January 2015 onwards and captured in EuroKing® prior to site opening will be extracted and transferred to Cardiff University. Retrospective data, received by Cardiff University will be identified by a EuroKing® generated number only.
3. Additional data items essential to the study, but not currently in the E3 system, including a screening question to identify women with complicating factors on pool entry, will be added to the system at each participating site.

4. Following three months of prospective data collection, and each quarter thereafter, data relevant to the study and captured in E3 systems at each study site will be extracted by EuroKing®.
5. EuroKing® will allocate each mother and infant a linking identifying number, remove NHS and hospital numbers, and other identifiable variables and forward the data to Cardiff University.
6. On a quarterly basis, the NHS and EuroKing® numbers of all infants born at units during that period, and whose mother used a pool in labour, will be extracted and passed onto the NNRD for matching. The transfer process will be managed by EuroKing® throughout the duration of the study. E3 systems are installed locally on premises at each NHS Trust / Health Board therefore each set of data extractions must be managed on a site by site basis by EuroKing®.

To Note. Data extraction from sites on a quarterly basis is required as less frequent extractions may result in challenges for sites with less powerful servers, and ensures timely matching of maternal and infant data between EuroKing® and the NNRD.

9.4 Creation of pseudonymised dataset in Cardiff University

Each phase of data extraction syntax can be run remotely from study sites by EuroKing®. Cardiff University will receive only pseudonymised data. For EuroKing® data transferred directly to Cardiff University from study sites, we will utilise a secure method of case labelling which will involve generating a unique study number for each mother and infant recoded from their NHS number, which also facilitates a link between each mother / infant dyad. This unique study number will be generated prior to data leaving the study sites. A separate syntax, will direct the NHS number of infants born to all women who used a pool during labour, after site opening, to the NNRD on a quarterly basis. Any NNRD matched data will undergo the identical secure method of case labelling of the infants NHS numbers prior to data being transferred back to Cardiff University. Use of this method of case labelling will enable Cardiff University only to hold pseudonymised data, whilst facilitating the identification of mother / infant dyads and enable the matching of the neonatal unit admission record onto to the EuroKing® mother and infant record. See Figure 2.

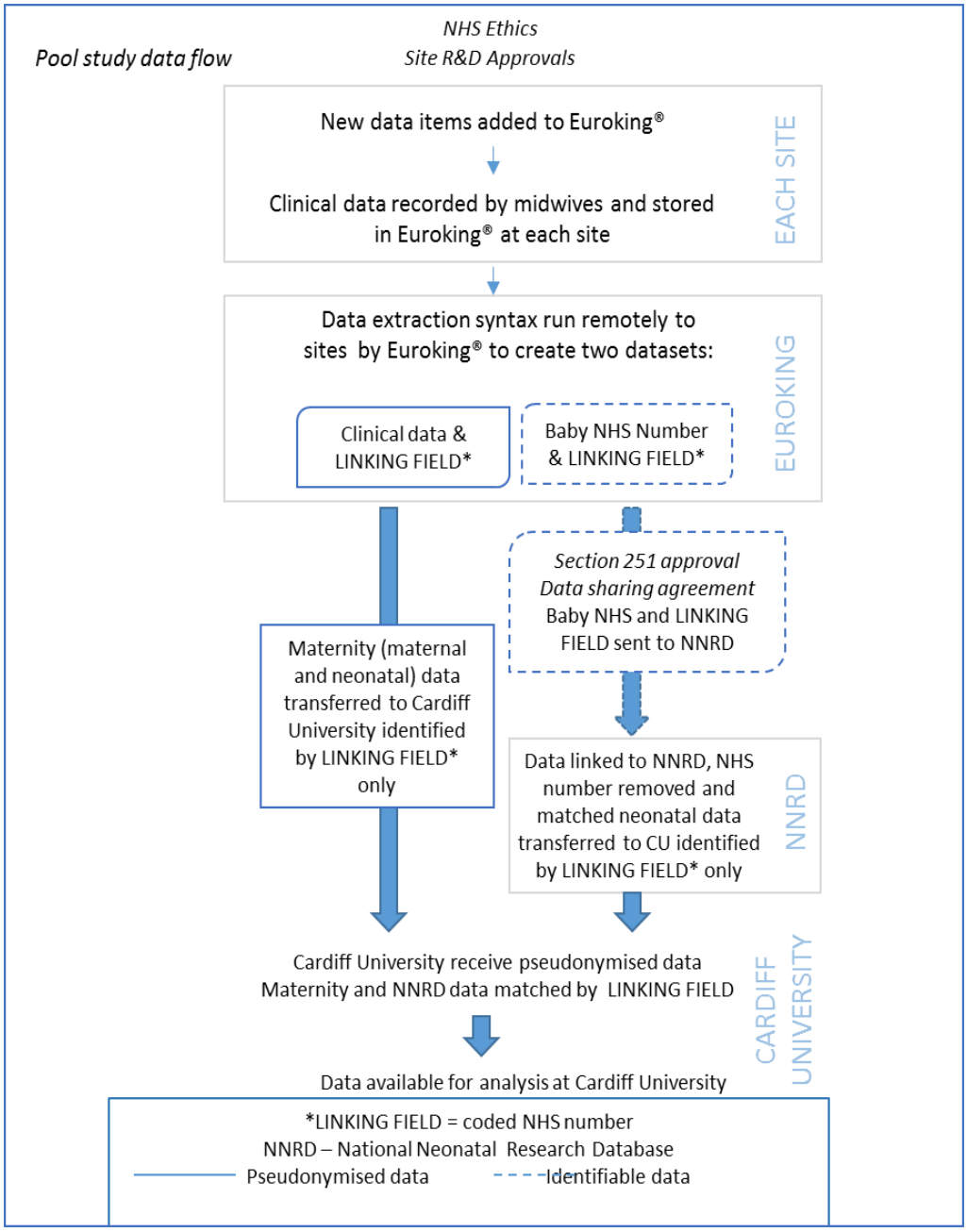

Figure 2 Data Flow

The first site will be at University Hospital Wales, this study will be piloted here prior to extending the study to additional sites.

9.5 Data management

All procedures for data storage, processing and management will comply with the Centre for Trial Research's Standard Operating Procedures and the Data Protection legislation. No identifiable data will be stored or linked to the clinical data received. The study statistician will carry out all analysis. All electronic data will be stored on fire walled university servers. Access to files will be through password

protected PCs and only accessible to named researchers responsible for the running of the study and the Chief Investigator. EuroKing® and NNRD both have established procedures for the transfer and receipt of patient-level NHS data. Data will be transferred by these organisations in line with their current procedures to ensure data security and confidentiality.

The online focus groups with professionals and lay members will be hosted on a Cardiff University secure server (sewtudb.cf.ac.uk) and access password protected. A member of the research team will act as administrator for the online focus groups. Individuals expressing interest will be provided with an electronic participant information sheet (PIS) explaining what participation will entail and what measures will be taken to protect their identity. Participation in the discussion will be taken as consent. Focus group participants will be provided with a password, enabling them to view and contribute to only the focus group to which they are affiliated.

Consent forms and transcripts of interviews and focus groups, conducted at NHS sites, will be stored in a locked filing cabinet, with keys available only to researchers and the Chief Investigator. Voice recordings from focus groups and interviews will be made onto password protected encrypted memory cards and only transported between study sites and Cardiff University with an individual member of the study team or, if needed, by courier. Voice files will continue to be password protected and only accessible to relevant members of the study team following transfer to Cardiff University. Recordings will be transcribed in line with CTR's SOPs either within the department or by an approved transcription service. Participants of the qualitative component will be assigned a participant ID which will be used to label the transcripts. Transcripts will be anonymised and stored on the secure university server with access rights given only to those study members who require access.

All other essential documents generated by the study will be kept in the Study Master File (SMF) and/or the electronic SMF.

Cardiff University demonstrates compliance with current information governance (IG) requirements, as set out in the Department of Health Policy, with an IG toolkit score valid from 1 April 2018 of 88%. The IG Toolkit score for NNRD was 66% in 2016-17. The IG Toolkit score for EuroKing® 2015/ 2016 Ref: ASS 159120 was 83%.

9.6 Cohort Study Statistical considerations

9.6.1 Sample size

The non-inferiority of birth in water compared to birth on land on rates of OASIS will be examined by parity. The Birthplace in England study[22] found that overall 4.6% and 1.6% of nulliparous and parous women respectively, sustained OASIS. A sample size of 15,000 nulliparous and 15,000 parous low risk women (7,500 each water and land) is required to obtain 90% power, and a 95% one-sided confidence interval around a treatment difference of zero. A non-inferiority margin of 1% or less, and 0.6% or less will be taken as clinically non-significant amongst nulliparous and parous low risk women respectively. Since nulliparous women birthing in water are regarded as the least prevalent of the four groups, a data collection period providing data on 7,500 would ensure adequate numbers in the other three, more prevalent groups. These data will be combined to assess the effects averaged across both strata at an increased power, with a combined required sample size of 30,000 low risk women. We have assumed that 25% of the 6,600 waterbirths recorded in EuroKing® in 2015 were nulliparous women (1650/annum). Allowing for staggered site set-up, six years of combined retrospective and prospective data collection would be required (January 2015 – November 2020). The exact ratio of nulliparous and parous women who give birth in water will be determined once the retrospective data are examined, but with increasing numbers of waterbirths, with 18 of the 35 EuroKing® using sites, collectively undertaking 6,037 waterbirths in 2016, we are confident the study will have sufficient power to answer this important clinical question.

For the infant primary outcome, an estimate of 5% is used for the proportion of infants born to low risk mothers experiencing 'adverse infant outcome or treatment'[22]. A non-inferiority margin of 1.0% or less will be taken as clinically non-significant. A sample size of 16,200 infants (8,100 per group water / land) are required to have 90% power, and a 95% one sided confidence interval around a treatment difference of zero. The identification of women who leave and do not leave the pool prior to delivery of the placenta can only be captured by addition of new data items in the prospective cohort. As delivery of placenta in water, or postpartum haemorrhage of >1,000 ml following waterbirth are relatively uncommon events (17% and 1% respectively)[23] the proposed sample size of 30,000 women who use a birth pool will be underpowered to detect a difference in these outcomes, but will be described.

9.6.2 Missing, unused & spurious data

Detail provided in the Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP).

9.6.3 Procedures for reporting deviation(s) from the original SAP

These will be submitted as substantial amendments where applicable and recorded in subsequent versions of the protocol and SAP

9.6.4 Inclusion in analysis

Women, and their infants, will be included in the study if the woman used water immersion at a study site during the period of data collection. For the purposes of providing denominator data and to fully answer the research objectives, a minimal data set will also be obtained on women at study sites who do not use water immersion.

To capture data relating to women who use any form of water immersion during labour 'use of a pool' during labour, will pragmatically be any women for whom water immersion analgesia is recorded in the EuroKing® E3 system.

To capture births commenced in, but completed, out of water, such as in the event of shoulder dystocia or previously unrecognised breech presentation 'waterbirth' will be defined in the study as '*A birth in which the foetus is partially or totally expelled under water*'.

Data relating to women and infants recorded in EuroKing® as being 'Born Before Arrival' (BBA), or recorded as intentionally born without midwifery attendance, will be excluded from primary analysis.

9.6.5 Primary analysis

The primary analyses are based on a non-inferiority test of birth in water versus on land, comparing 1) the proportion of mothers that have OASIS, and 2) the proportion of infants with a composite outcome of 'adverse infant outcome or treatment'.

To test the primary hypothesis of non-inferiority between birth in water and on land, the two outcomes will be evaluated for non-inferiority using logistic regression models, in the first instance with no adjustment for covariates. Adjusting for potential confounders may result in a more precise treatment effect estimate. The potential confounders of both primary outcomes (listed in table 1) will be considered and the impact on bias through conditional associations, when conditioning on these covariates will be assessed using directed acyclic graphs (DAGs). The main logistic model will incorporate these selected covariates through regression adjustment. Results will be reported as an (unadjusted and adjusted) odds ratio (birth in water compared to on land), and a two-sided 90% confidence interval (CI) for the (unadjusted and adjusted) odds ratio will be calculated. Non-inferiority

will be concluded if the upper limit of the 90% CI for the difference in infant outcome between the groups is less than 1.0% (OR<1.21). Similarly, for the mother's outcome, non-inferiority will be concluded if the upper limit of the 90% CI for the difference in the proportion of OASIS between the groups is less than 1.0% (OR<1.23) in nulliparous low risk women and less than 0.6% (OR<1.38) in parous low risk women. The data will then be combined to assess the effects averaged across both strata.

If non-inferiority is shown, then a superiority analysis will be conducted as a secondary analysis of the primary outcomes using logistic regression and will be presented as an (unadjusted and adjusted) odds ratio of outcomes in the waterbirth group compared with the birth on land group. Parameter estimates will be provided alongside 95% CI and p-value. Secondary outcomes will have non-inferiority testing as detailed above.

Table 1. Potential confounders for both maternal and infant outcomes

	Maternal outcome: OASIS	**Adverse infant composite outcome**
Maternal age (years)	✓	✓
Maternal BMI	✓	
Parity	✓	
Duration of labour	✓	
Gestational age at delivery (weeks)	✓	✓
Birth weight (g)	✓	✓
Infant head circumference (cms)	✓	
Maternal thyroid disease (including hypothyroidism)		✓
Pre-labour ruptured membranes		✓
Intrapartum fever		✓
Small for gestational age (weight <10th centile for gestational age)		✓
Infant gender		✓
Meconium stained liquor		✓

9.6.6 Subgroup analysis

Maternal: A planned and powered sub group of the primary maternal outcome will be conducted to compare rates separately for primiparous and multiparous women. One previous cohort study of

women using a pool during labour found that delivery of placenta in water and postpartum haemorrhage of >1,000 ml to be relatively uncommon (17% and 1% respectively)[23]. It is likely therefore that the proposed sample of 15,000 women who will give birth in a pool during the period of prospective data collection (2018 – 2020) will be underpowered to detect a difference in rates of postpartum haemorrhage between women who remain in, or leave the pool, for delivery of the placenta, but these data and outcomes will be described. The relationship between the proportion of women using a pool during labour, at individual sites and the incidence of adverse maternal and primary outcomes will be described and explored.

Infant: A planned sub group of the primary infant composite outcome will also be conducted to compare rates separately for infants born to primiparous and multiparous women.

9.6.7 Sensitivity analysis

For both primary outcomes a number of sensitivity analyses will be performed to assess the robustness of the results to factors which may introduce bias.

Propensity score analysis: whether a woman who uses water immersion during labour remains in the pool for birth is likely to be influenced by their age, parity and other characteristics. This will result in imbalanced comparison groups. Incorporating propensity scores, i.e. the 'propensity' of a woman to choose a waterbirth, in the analysis is a way of controlling for this bias. It also allows a more detailed examination of the impact of imbalanced comparison groups on the results. Differences in baseline characteristics before and after propensity score matching will be examined and analyses re-run.

Instrumental variable analysis: Instrumental variables (IV) are factors associated with outcomes only via their association with exposure (in this case to birthing in water) and are independent of other factors associated with exposure. IVs can deal with the unobserved factors in selection bias and can add potential value to a study dealing with just observable factors. Such variables might include midwifery practice, or other factor that encapsulates unit culture. The capture of denominator data to provide information on the proportion of women using water for labour or birth at each unit, and the qualitative component of the study, will be utilised in this analysis.

10 Qualitative Component

The qualitative component of the study will explore the influence of maternity unit culture on waterbirth and by placing the findings in the context of current NHS service provision will assist

interpretation of the study's findings. Professional attitudes to waterbirth vary widely, with strong views held. It is therefore likely that aspects of unit culture may influence waterbirth rates. For example, differing professional perspectives may act as barriers or facilitators to birth in water, as may unit configuration and model of care (i.e. consultant-led or midwife-led), level of complexity of obstetric care provided, birth environment and facilities, staff training, local policies and procedures. There is currently no robust evidence describing these possible influencing factors.

The qualitative component will use a two-stage approach to identify and explore the influence of cultural factors, through collection and analysis of group and one-to-one interviews with a range of professional and lay stakeholders.
The key research questions are:

- What factors influence birth pool use in units with high and low waterbirth rates?
- What factors influence giving birth in water in units with high and low waterbirth rates?

The term 'unit' refers to all births taking place within the NHS Trust or Health Board, whether within an institution or at home.

The qualitative component design is informed by Realistic Evaluation, an approach which is well-suited for unpacking the causal web of factors that may affect a complex intervention such as waterbirth[29]. We will seek to identify 'what works in which circumstances and for whom' in relation to increasing the facilitation of waterbirths by services and uptake of waterbirths by women. Stage one will focus on engaging with key senior professional stakeholders to hypothesise the generative mechanisms that explain how outcomes arise (i.e. the extent of pool use and waterbirth) and how these may be influenced by context. In stage two, these hypotheses will be tested in four case study sites, using the generative mechanisms and contextual factors identified in stage one to inform the development of interview and focus group schedules.

10.1 Qualitative component stage one

Design: Closed online stakeholder discussion groups will be conducted, hosted on the Cardiff University website and semi-structured interviews will be conducted.

Participants: Proposed participants for the online discussion groups are:

1. Women who are pregnant or who have given birth within the last 12 months.
2. UK Midwives within and outside of study sites.
3. UK Neonatologists from within and outside of study sites.

4. UK Obstetricians from within and outside of study sites.
5. UK Paediatricians from within and outside of study sites.

Proposed participants for the semi-structured interviews are:

1. UK Neonatologists from within and outside of study sites.
2. UK Obstetricians from within and outside of study sites.
3. UK Paediatricians from within and outside of study sites.

Participant Identification and Recruitment: Prospective participants will be recruited though various routes including potentially: advertisements placed in participating units, professional and lay networks, including social media and Royal Colleges.

For the online discussion group, study adverts will provide a brief overview of the discussion groups together with a link to the study website. Potential participants visiting the study website will be able to view an overview of the study, a Participant Information Sheet and the discussion group ground rules. If they would like to participate in a discussion group they will be invited to submit their email address via the website. Those who submit their email address will be sent an automated email invitation with a link to the discussion group registration page. Participants will be provided with a temporary username and password to log in to the discussion, which they will be asked to change on their first visit to the site. They will then complete an online consent form. They will be presented with a copy of the discussion group ground rules as a reminder and asked to click to confirm that they agree to abide with these. Once registration is complete, participants will be able to log in to access the discussion with their chosen username/pseudonym and password.

For the semi-structured interviews, study adverts will provide a brief overview of the study and the purpose of the interviews together with a contact email address for those interested in taking part. Potential participants will be emailed a copy of the Participant Information Sheet and given the opportunity to ask questions about the study. Those who would like to take part after reading the Participant Information Sheet will be asked via email to agree a mutually convenient date for the interview.

Online discussion group: The discussion groups will be open for up to five months, and participants can contribute as much or as little as they wish, at a time convenient to them. Participants will be asked to discuss the factors that in their experience may influence the use of birth pools and giving

birth in water. The study researchers will facilitate the discussion with questions to prompt conversation.

Semi-structured interviews: Interviews may take place over the telephone or face-to-face, dependent on participant preference and location, and will be approximately 15-30 minutes in duration. Consent will be given verbally at the beginning of the interview and will be audio recorded. Interviews will explore the views and experiences of participants in relation to the use of birth pools in labour. Interviews will be audio recorded with the permission of the participant, and transcribed by an approved transcription service.

Analysis: Framework analysis will be undertaken to generate key hypotheses for further exploration in stage two.

10.2 Qualitative component stage two

Design: In-depth organisational case studies will be conducted in four sites. The retrospective data extracted on site opening will be analysed to identify the range of the proportions of women using a pool for labour and birth. The four sites will be purposively sampled to represent sites with either high or low waterbirth rates.

Sites: The number of sites and time-frame is pragmatic; purposive site selection should provide breadth and depth of investigation within the resources and time available. To answer the qualitative research questions and address the secondary objectives of the study, it is proposed that the case studies be configured as follows:

- SITE A Obstetric Unit. High waterbirth rate;
- SITE B Obstetric Unit. Low waterbirth rate (excluding obstetric units without a bath or pool);
- SITE C Midwifery Unit. High waterbirth rate;
- SITE D Midwifery Unit. Low waterbirth rate, (excluding midwifery units without a bath or pool).

Data Collection: The aim of stage two is to explore the interplay between the generative mechanisms identified in stage one, organisational context and proportions of women that use water immersion for labour or birth. In each site, the following data will be collected:

1. Key documents relating to pool use and waterbirth (e.g. Guidelines, protocols, user information leaflets)

2. Three audio-recorded focus groups constituted as follows: i) Band 5 & 6 Midwives, ii) Band 7 Midwives, iii) Lay members of the local Maternity Voices / Maternity Services Liaison Committee.
3. Up to eight audio-recorded semi-structured interviews with key local stakeholders of which at least three will be with lay representatives. Key local stakeholders include: Head of Midwifery, Consultant Midwife, obstetricians, neonatologists / paediatricians, lay representatives from Maternity Voices / Maternity Services Liaison Committee, NCT or other local lay groups.

Sampling: Sampling will be purposive, to ensure a range of views are gathered from those with relevant experience.

Interviews: Interviews will be conducted face to face or by phone.

Participant identification: The study will be publicised at unit meetings and via local networks and potential participants requested to contact the research team or sign up to receive information. Prospective participants will be provided with participant information sheets and consent forms and invited to take part.

Analysis: Data will be thematically analysed initially, supported by NVIVO, in order to develop an analytic framework, which will then be used to code all data.

11 Risk assessment

A Study Risk Assessment has been completed to identify the potential hazards associated with the study and to assess the likelihood of those hazards occurring and resulting in harm. This risk assessment has been completed in accordance with the MRC/DH/MHRA Joint project guidance document 'Risk-adapted approaches to the management of Clinical Trials of Investigational Medicinal Products' and includes:

- The known and potential risks and benefits to human subjects
- How high the risk is compared to normal standard practice
- How the risk will be minimised/managed

This study has been categorised as a TYPE A, where the level of risk is no higher than the risk of standard medical care. A copy of the study risk assessment may be requested from the Study Manager. The study risk assessment is used to determine the intensity and focus of monitoring activity.

12 Withdrawal and lost to follow-up

12.1 Withdrawal – Qualitative Component

Participants have the right to withdraw consent for participation in the qualitative component at any time. The participant's care or employment will not be affected at any time by declining to participate or withdrawing from the study.

The withdrawal of participant consent shall not affect the study activities already carried out and the use of data collected prior to participant withdrawal. The use of the data collected prior to withdrawal of consent is based on informed consent before its withdrawal.

In all instances participants who consent and subsequently withdraw should be requested to complete a withdrawal form or the withdrawal form should be completed on the participant's behalf by the researcher/clinician based on information provided by the participant. A copy of the withdrawal form should be sent to the study manager by email. Any queries relating to potential withdrawal of a participant should be forwarded the POOL study manager.

12.2 Withdrawal - Cohort Component

Posters providing women with information on how to opt out of the study will be visible in in participating sites.

13 Protocol/GCP non-compliance

The Principal Investigator should report (via CTR Protocol/GCP non-compliance and serious breach SOP [SOP/009/5]) any non-compliance to the study protocol or the conditions and principles of Good Clinical Practice to the CTR in writing as soon as they become aware of it.

14 End of Study definition

The end of the study at sites is defined as the date of final data capture to meet the study endpoints. In this case end of study is defined as the date of Cardiff University receiving final data extracts from EuroKing® and NNRD.

Sponsor must notify the main REC of the end of a clinical study within 90 days of its completion or within 15 days if the study is terminated early.

15 Archiving

The SMF and SSF containing essential documents will be archived at an approved external storage facility for a minimum of 15 years. The CTR will archive the SMF on behalf of the Sponsor. The Principal Investigator is responsible for archival of the ISF at site on approval from Sponsor. Essential documents pertaining to the study shall not be destroyed without permission from the Sponsor.

16 Regulatory Considerations

16.1 Ethical and governance approval

This protocol will seek approval from a Research Ethics Committee (REC) that is legally "recognised" by the United Kingdom Ethics Committee Authority for review and approval.

This study protocol will be submitted through the relevant permission system for global governance review.

Approval will be obtained from the host care organisation who will consider local governance requirements and site feasibility. The Research Governance approval of the host care organisation must be obtained before recruitment of participants and accrual of data commences within that host care organisation.

We will seek approval to use identifiable data in maternal and infant medical records held by the participating NHS sites and the NNRD, to form a linked pseudonymous research database, held by Cardiff University. This will require approval from the Health Research Authority's Confidentiality Advisory Group (CAG). The CAG is the independent statutory body established to monitor information governance in health and adult social care. The CAG reviews and advises the Secretary of State on

requests to access confidential patient data under section 251 of the NHS Act 2006 (which allows identifiable patient information to be used without consent in specific circumstances). Approval for non-consented access to medical records of mothers and infants, held at NHS sites, and the matched neonatal records held by the NNRD will be required. Use of identifiable data for data matching without consent is justified by several considerations: a) it is regarded as impractical to obtain individual level consent from the complete cohort of 600,000 women on whom data is required; b) the cost to the NHS cannot be justified when the study can been designed so that the data held at Cardiff University will be pseudonymous; c) obtaining individual consent from women would result in some inevitable distraction to them either during labour or the early neonatal period; and d) the requirement for individual consent to study participation would inevitably lead to an incomplete cohort and a potentially biased sample.

The details of how to opt out of the study will be on the posters which will be visible in all participating sites.

The dataset of the NNRD was created at the Neonatal Data Analysis Unit (NDAU), Imperial College London and is a NHS Information Standard (ISB1595). The NDAU holds all necessary regulatory approvals for the NNRD (Caldicott Guardian, NHS, Research Ethics, Confidentiality Advisory Group of the Health Research Authority). The Chelsea and Westminster NHS Foundation Trust secures all data held in the NNRD.

16.2 Data Protection

The CTR will act to preserve participant confidentiality and will not disclose or reproduce any information by which participants could be identified, except where specific consent is obtained. Data will be stored in a secure manner and will be registered in accordance with the data protection legislation (in accordance to GDPR). The data custodian for this study is Cardiff University.

16.3 Indemnity

Negligent harm: The NHS organisation providing clinical care continues to have a duty of care to participants, whether or not the participant is participating in this study. Cardiff University does not accept liability for any breach of duty of NHS care, or any negligence on the part of employees of NHS organisations. The Sponsor shall indemnify the site against claims arising from the negligent acts and/or omissions of the Sponsor or its employees in connection with the Clinical Study (including the design of the Protocol to the extent that the Protocol was designed solely by the Sponsor and the Site

has adhered to the approved version of the Protocol) save to the extent that any such claim is the result of negligence on the part of the Site or its employees.

Data will relate to women and infants receiving NHS care and therefore the NHS indemnity scheme/NHS professional indemnity will apply with respect to claims arising from harm to participants at study sites.

16.4 Study sponsorship

Cardiff University will act as Sponsor for study. Delegated responsibilities will be assigned to the sites taking part in this study. The Sponsor will be delegating certain responsibilities to the Centre for Trials Research, the Chief Investigators, Principal Investigators, host sites and other stakeholder organisations as appropriate in accordance with the relevant agreement that is informed by regulation and study type.

16.5 Funding

This study is funded by National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment (NIHR HTA) – Project number 16/149/01. The study will be eligible for adoption onto the NIHR portfolio and CLRN support.

17 Study management

The study will be delivered via two operational work packages (cohort study and qualitative component). Each work package group will be chaired by a co-applicant.

The cohort study work package will be chaired by Professor Julia Sanders (CI) and the qualitative component chaired jointly by Professor Billie Hunter and Dr Sue Channon. Each chair will convene work package group meetings as appropriate for the duration of the study. Each group will be responsible for deliverables within their work package and will convene task and finish groups to accomplish these as well as ongoing progress.

The lead applicant will assume overall scientific and financial responsibility for the study and with the study manager will be responsible for day to day overview of both work packages.

The POOL study will involve user representatives and members of the public in line with NIHR standards. We will seek to provide meaningful and accessible opportunities for involvement and to develop respectful relationships, policies and practices for effectively working together.

17.1 SMG (Study Management Group)

A Study Management Group will comprise the lead applicant, co-applicants, including work package chairs and patient representatives and will meet at least bi-monthly to regularly review study milestones. SMG members will be required to sign up to the remit and conditions as set out in the SMG Charter.

17.2 SSC (Study Steering Committee)

A Study Steering Committee (SSC) to include a midwife, an obstetrician, a neonatologist, a lay member and a statistician will be established to provide study oversight and report to funders. The first meeting will be prior to the commencement of data collection to review and approve the protocol. The SSC will then plan when it wishes to meet but as a minimum this will be at the end of the pilot phase and then annually to review study progress. As the study is evaluating outcomes associated with usual care provided by the NHS and does not intend to affect the care provided to individual participants it is not planned to have an independent Data Monitoring Committee.

SSC members will be required to sign up to the remit and conditions as set out in the SSC Charter.

18 Quality Control and Assurance

18.1 Monitoring

The study risk assessment has been used to determine the intensity and focus required monitoring of the POOL study. Low monitoring levels will be employed and will be fully documented in the study monitoring plan, saved in the SMF. Monitoring will be focussed on the data quality of the new data items added to the system and will be assessed at the pilot extraction stage and reviewed to ensure these items are being completed correctly.

18.2 Audits and inspections

The study is participant to inspection by the Health Research Authority as the regulatory body. The study may also be participant to inspection and audit by Cardiff University under their remit as Sponsor.

19 Publication policy

Dissemination of the study results will include publication in a high calibre journal through open access agreement, a full report, a lay infographic summary aimed at pregnant women and available for use by NHS providers, and distribution though social media including pod casts or similar.

A publication policy, communication strategy and dissemination plan will be drafted for the study and circulated internally with the SMG and SSC. This will be detailed in the publication policy document and saved on the SMF. All publications and presentations relating to the study will be communicated to the Study Management Group as per the publication policy.

20 Milestones

3 months prior to start	**Initial preparation** – Staff recruitment, protocol development, confirmation of study sites, development of required additional data items for the EuroKing® system and syntax for data extraction.
Months 1 – 6	**Continuing preparation and site set up** – protocol approval by Study Steering Committee, NHS ethical & R&D and Section 251 approval. **Open study sites** – including at each site the extraction of retrospective data and addition of required data items to maternity systems. First extraction of neonatal NHS numbers for NNRD.
Months 6-11	**Extraction of first three months of prospectively collected data from each site.** Test linkage between maternal and neonatal data from NNRD.
Months 4 – 21	**Qualitative work** Focus groups/ interviews / case studies of sites
Months 3 – 32	**Collection of prospective data** relating to maternal and neonatal outcomes – Extraction and transfer of data from participating sites to NNRD and Cardiff University every three months.
Month 33	**Final data extraction** and transfer to Cardiff of prospectively collected EuroKing® data from each site.
Months 34	EuroKing® **data cleaning**

Months 36	Final **NNRD** data transfer to Cardiff University
Months 35 – 40	Data analysis
Month 39 -41	Writing up results
Month 41	Complete reporting and dissemination

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Appendix 1.

The criteria for women being classified 'low-risk' in the POOL study are based on the NICE Intrapartum Care Guidelines. The intrapartum guideline provides information on conditions that, if present, should be regarded as an indication to either advise birth in an obstetric unit, or that suggest individual assessment should be undertaken prior to making a recommendation on the planned place of birth, they do not specifically relate to use of a pool for labour or birth.

The criteria of low risk is one of exclusion of known risk factors. For women who gave birth during the period of retrospective data collection, and for women who give birth during the period of prospective data collection, but who do not use a pool in labour, if any of the factors listed in Table 1 are identified in the woman's record, the woman will be classified as 'high risk'. Where conditions in Table 2 are present that suggest that individual assessment is required prior to making a decision on the woman's risk status, these shall be regarded as 'relative' contraindications to planning to use water immersion for labour or birth.

For women who use a pool during the period of prospective data collection, the midwife will confirm whether or not, at the time of first pool use, any of the factors in Table 1 or Table 2 were present, and this information, combined with that in the woman's medical record, will be used to classify the woman's risk status.

Table 1

Disease area	Medical condition
Cardiovascular	Confirmed cardiac disease Hypertensive disorders
Respiratory	Asthma requiring an increase in treatment or hospital treatment Cystic fibrosis
Haematological	Haemoglobinopathies – sickle-cell disease, beta-thalassaemia major History of thromboembolic disorders

	Immune thrombocytopenia purpura or other platelet disorder or platelet count below 100×10^9/litre Von Willebrand's disease Bleeding disorder in the woman or unborn baby Atypical antibodies which carry a risk of haemolytic disease of the newborn
Endocrine	Hyperthyroidism Diabetes
Infective	Risk factors associated with group B streptococcus whereby antibiotics in labour would be recommended Hepatitis B/C with abnormal liver function tests Carrier of/infected with HIV Toxoplasmosis – women receiving treatment Current active infection of chicken pox/rubella/genital herpes in the woman or baby Tuberculosis under treatment
Immune	Systemic lupus erythematosus Scleroderma
Renal	Abnormal renal function Renal disease requiring supervision by a renal specialist
Neurological	Epilepsy Myasthenia gravis Previous cerebrovascular accident
Gastrointestinal	Liver disease associated with current abnormal liver function tests
Psychiatric	Psychiatric disorder requiring current inpatient care

Factor	Additional information
Previous complications	Unexplained stillbirth/neonatal death or previous death related to intrapartum difficulty Previous baby with neonatal encephalopathy Pre-eclampsia requiring preterm birth Placental abruption with adverse outcome Eclampsia Uterine rupture Primary postpartum haemorrhage requiring additional treatment or blood transfusion Retained placenta requiring manual removal in theatre Caesarean section Shoulder dystocia
Current pregnancy	Multiple birth Placenta praevia Pre-eclampsia or pregnancy-induced hypertension Preterm labour or preterm prelabour rupture of membranes Placental abruption Anaemia – haemoglobin less than 85 g/litre at onset of labour Confirmed intrauterine death Induction of labour Substance misuse Alcohol dependency requiring assessment or treatment Onset of gestational diabetes Malpresentation – breech or transverse lie BMI at booking of greater than 35 kg/m^2 Recurrent antepartum haemorrhage

	Small for gestational age in this pregnancy (less than fifth centile or reduced growth velocity on ultrasound) Abnormal fetal heart rate/doppler studies Ultrasound diagnosis of oligo-/polyhydramnios Cholestasis* Labour outside of 37^{+0} and 41^{+6*}
Previous gynaecological history	Myomectomy Hysterotomy

Table 2

Disease area	Medical condition
Cardiovascular	Cardiac disease without intrapartum implications
Haematological	Atypical antibodies not putting the baby at risk of haemolytic disease Sickle-cell trait Thalassaemia trait Anaemia – haemoglobin 85–105 g/litre at onset of labour
Infective	Hepatitis B/C with normal liver function tests
Immune	Non-specific connective tissue disorders
Endocrine	Unstable hypothyroidism such that a change in treatment is required
Skeletal/neurological	Spinal abnormalities

	Previous fractured pelvis Neurological deficits
Gastrointestinal	Liver disease without current abnormal liver function Crohn's disease Ulcerative colitis
Factor	Additional information
Previous complications	Stillbirth/neonatal death with a known non-recurrent cause Pre-eclampsia developing at term Placental abruption with good outcome History of previous baby more than 4.5 kg Extensive vaginal, cervical, or third- or fourth-degree perineal trauma Previous term baby with jaundice requiring exchange transfusion
Current pregnancy	Antepartum bleeding of unknown origin (single episode after 24 weeks of gestation) BMI at booking of 30–35 kg/m^2 Blood pressure of 140 mmHg systolic or 90 mmHg diastolic or more on 2 occasions Clinical or ultrasound suspicion of macrosomia Para 4 or more Recreational drug use Under current outpatient psychiatric care Age over 35 at booking

Fetal indications	Fetal abnormality
Previous gynaecological history	Major gynaecological surgery Cone biopsy or large loop excision of the transformation zone Fibroids

*Some additional conditions, not included in the NICE guidelines, have been identified that if present would be also regarded as contraindications to pool use in labour and therefore if present would classify the woman as 'high risk'