

Check for updates

Extended Research Article

Optimising neonatal services for very preterm births between 27⁺⁰ and 31⁺⁶ weeks gestation in England: the OPTI-PREM mixed-methods study

Thillagavathie Pillay,^{1,2,3,4*} Oliver Rivero-Arias,⁵ Natalie Armstrong,² Sarah E Seaton,² Miaoqing Yang,⁶ Victor L Banda,⁷ Kelvin Dawson,⁸ Abdul QT Ismail,² Vasiliki Bountziouka,^{2,9} Caroline Cupit,² Alexis Paton,¹⁰ Bradley N Manktelow,² Elizabeth S Draper,² Neena Modi,¹¹ Helen E Campbell⁵ and Elaine M Boyle²

Dedicated to all babies born preterm, their families and their healthcare teams.

Published April 2025 DOI: 10.3310/JYWC6538

Plain language summary

Optimising neonatal services for very preterm births between 27⁺⁰ and 31⁺⁶ weeks gestation in England: the OPTI-PREM mixed-methods study

Health and Social Care Delivery Research 2025; Vol. 13: No. 12

DOI: 10.3310/JYWC6538

NIHR Journals Library www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk

¹Faculty of Science and Engineering, University of Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton, UK

²Department of Population Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

³Department of Neonatology, Women and Children's Directorate, University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust, Leicester, UK

⁴Department of Research and Development, The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust, Wolverhampton, UK

⁵National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

⁶National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, London, UK

⁷Data Research, Innovation and Virtual Environment, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

⁸BLISS, London, UK

⁹Computer Simulations, Genomics and Data Analysis Laboratory, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, University of the Aegean, Lemnos, Greece

¹⁰School of Social Sciences and Humanities, College of Business and Social Science, University of Aston, Birmingham, UK

¹¹School of Public Health, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital Campus, Imperial College London, London, UK

^{*}Corresponding author tilly.pillay@nhs.net; t.pillay@wlv.ac.uk

Plain language summary

Preterm babies are at risk of death and serious long-term problems. For babies born at ≤ 26 weeks, we know outcomes are better with birth and care in tertiary maternity and neonatal units. We do not know whether this is true for the next most vulnerable group, born between 27 and 31 weeks. In England, these babies are born and cared for in either neonatal intensive care units (tertiary) or local neonatal units (non-tertiary).

We did

OPTI-PREM explored whether outcomes for babies born between 27 and 31 weeks differed based on where they were born and cared for. We studied national neonatal data, costs of care, staff and parents' perspectives, quality of care and outcomes. A parent panel guided us.

We found

Outcomes were similar for babies born between 28 and 31 weeks. Severe brain injury was identified more in babies born in local neonatal units. A higher proportion was in babies born at 27 weeks and babies who were transferred within 72 hours after birth. To prevent one baby from developing severe brain injury, 25 babies would need to be cared for in neonatal intensive care units as opposed to local neonatal units at 27 weeks gestation. There was no difference in National Health Service neonatal costs for babies born at 27 weeks (~£76,000) between neonatal intensive care units and local neonatal units. £0.26 billion per year was spent on National Health Service neonatal care for babies born between 27 and 31 weeks in England.

Staff managed decision-making, to ensure space for babies. Parents valued their baby's development, homecoming, continuity of care, being included, and having their emotional and physical well-being supported.

Our findings suggest babies between 28 and 31 weeks can safely be born and cared for in either local neonatal units or neonatal intensive care units. However, to minimise risk of brain injury, births at 27 weeks should be in maternity units colocated with neonatal intensive care units. Transfers of babies after birth should be avoided where possible.

Health and Social Care Delivery Research

ISSN 2755-0079 (Online)

A list of Journals Library editors can be found on the NIHR Journals Library website

Health and Social Care Delivery Research (HSDR) was launched in 2013 and is indexed by Europe PMC, DOAJ, INAHTA, Ulrichsweb™ (ProQuest LLC, Ann Arbor, MI, USA), NCBI Bookshelf, Scopus and MEDLINE.

This journal is a member of and subscribes to the principles of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (www.publicationethics.org/).

Editorial contact: journals.library@nihr.ac.uk

This journal was previously published as Health Services and Delivery Research (Volumes 1-9); ISSN 2050-4349 (print), ISSN 2050-4357 (online)

The full HSDR archive is freely available to view online at www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hsdr.

Criteria for inclusion in the Health and Social Care Delivery Research journal

Manuscripts are published in *Health and Social Care Delivery Research* (HSDR) if (1) they have resulted from work for the HSDR programme, and (2) they are of a sufficiently high scientific quality as assessed by the reviewers and editors.

HSDR programme

The HSDR programme funds research to produce evidence to impact on the quality, accessibility and organisation of health and social care services. This includes evaluations of how the NHS and social care might improve delivery of services.

For more information about the HSDR programme please visit the website at https://www.nihr.ac.uk/explore-nihr/funding-programmes/health-and-social-care-delivery-research.htm

This article

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the HSDR programme or one of its preceding programmes as award number 15/70/104. The contractual start date was in April 2017. The draft manuscript began editorial review in July 2023 and was accepted for publication in February 2024. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The HSDR editors and production house have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' manuscript and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the draft document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this article.

This article presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR). The views and opinions expressed by authors in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NHS, the NIHR, the HSDR programme or the Department of Health and Social Care. If there are verbatim quotations included in this publication the views and opinions expressed by the interviewees are those of the interviewees and do not necessarily reflect those of the authors, those of the NHS, the NIHR, the HSDR programme or the Department of Health and Social Care.

This article was published based on current knowledge at the time and date of publication. NIHR is committed to being inclusive and will continually monitor best practice and guidance in relation to terminology and language to ensure that we remain relevant to our stakeholders.

Copyright © 2025 Pillay et al. This work was produced by Pillay et al. under the terms of a commissioning contract issued by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care. This is an Open Access publication distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 4.0 licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, reproduction and adaptation in any medium and for any purpose provided that it is properly attributed. See: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. For attribution the title, original author(s), the publication source – NIHR Journals Library, and the DOI of the publication must be cited.

Published by the NIHR Journals Library (www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk), produced by Newgen Digitalworks Pvt Ltd, Chennai, India (www.newgen.co).