

Outpatient balloon catheter for induction of labour and caesarean birth: a multi-centre randomized controlled trial

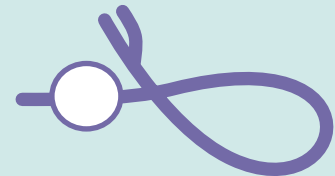
One in four women in Aotearoa New Zealand have induction of labour.

Labour induction is usually started with vaginal prostaglandin hormones and women remain in hospital throughout.



Hypothesis

Women having induction of labour using balloon catheter and spending time at home would be less likely to have a caesarean birth.



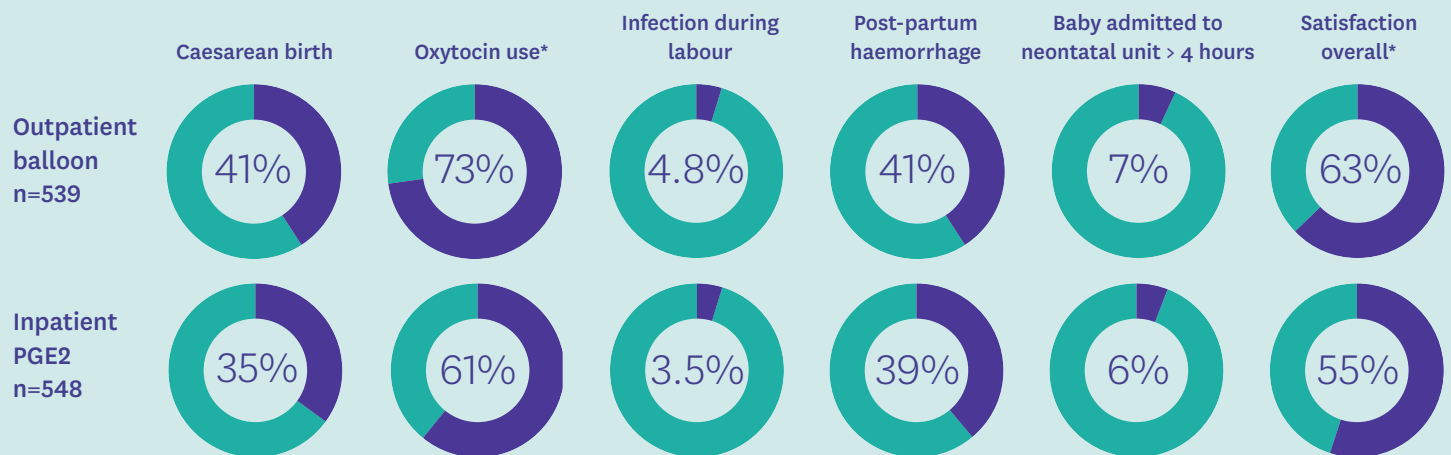
Study design

Women planning induction of labour at 37 weeks' pregnant or more at 10 maternity hospitals across New Zealand.

Women were randomised to one of two methods of induction of labour:

- Intervention group: Balloon catheter at home for up to 24 hours
- Control group: Prostaglandins and remain in hospital

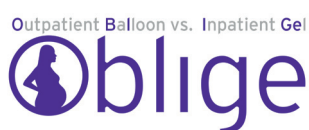
Results



* these outcomes were statistically different between the groups

Conclusion

Outpatient balloon catheter induction was not found to reduce caesarean birth rate. The use of balloon catheter out of hospital did not seem to increase the rate of adverse events for mothers or babies and can be offered routinely.



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