

# Appropriate decision for caesarean section in Burkina Faso

<b>Submission date</b> 13/12/2013	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 12/02/2014	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 25/11/2022	<b>Condition category</b> Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

In Burkina Faso, population-based caesarean section rates are still very low (between 2% and 3.5% according to rural and urban settings). However, institutional caesarean section rates are growing quickly since the implementation of the caesarean section fee exemption policy in 2006. Excessive increase in caesarean section rates can have negative impacts on maternal and perinatal health. Many initiatives have been tested but not assessed rigorously. The aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness and analyze the introduction of a multi-faceted intervention to lower the rate of non-medically justified caesareans in Burkina Faso.

### Who can participate?

Referral hospitals in Burkina Faso equipped with a functional operating room and women giving birth by caesarean section in those participating hospitals.

### What does the study involve?

Hospitals are randomly allocated to one of two groups: an intervention group or a control group. For hospitals in the intervention group an intervention is introduced that combines three potentially effective approaches for reducing non-medically justified caesarean rates: training in best practices during labour and delivery to favor vaginal delivery for low-risk women; clinical audits based on objective criteria for the main indications for caesareans; and text message reminders to support decisions regarding clinically indicated caesareans. This lasts one year. For hospitals in the control group, there are no changes to normal practices.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

According to previous studies, the approach under review could change future behaviors. There are no risks involved.

### Where is the study run from?

22 centers (9 regional hospitals and 13 district hospitals) in Burkina Faso

### When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2014 to December 2016

Who is funding the study?

1. Fonds Français Muskoka Canal multi-latéral, UNICEF WHO/OMS - UNFPA ONU Femmes/UN Women
2. Canadian Institute for Health Research (CIHR)
3. French Embassy in Burkina Faso

Who is the main contact?

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## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**

N/A

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

Effectiveness of clinical audit combined with training in reducing the rate of abusive (not medically justified) caesarean sections in hospitals in Burkina Faso: a cluster randomized controlled trial

## **Acronym**

DECIDE

## **Study objectives**

Clinical audits combined with training and recalls reduce unjustified caesarean delivery by 50% compared to the control group (no external intervention).

## **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

## **Ethics approval(s)**

National Ethics Committee of Burkina Faso, 05/02/2014

## **Study design**

Cluster randomized controlled trial

## **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Study type(s)**

Other

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Caesarean section

## **Interventions**

Current interventions as of 09/05/2017:

This study combines a multicentre cluster randomized controlled trial with an implementation analysis in a mixed-methods approach. The evidence-based intervention will consist of three strategies to improve the competencies of maternity teams: 1) clinical audits based on objective criteria; 2) training of personnel; and 3) decision-support reminders of indications for caesareans via text messages. To analyze the intervention process, a longitudinal qualitative study consisting of deliberative workshops and individual in-depth interviews will be conducted.

1. Intervention group activities: The activities will be conducted from May 2015 to April 2016.

The sequence of activities over the 12 months will be directly focused on developing local leadership and strengthening the obstetric teams' capacities. To achieve this goal, the intervention will be implemented in several stages. The intervention will begin with the training of local trainers on: 1) evidence-based standards for the management of labour, the reasoning used to diagnose the main indications for caesareans, and the quality of the surgical procedure; and 2) conducting clinical audits of indications for caesareans based on objective criteria (criteria-based clinical audits, CBCA). The trainers will create CBCA teams in their own hospitals and will organize training for obstetric teams on best practices. Thereafter, decision-support reminders of evidence-based criteria for diagnosing the main indications for caesareans, conveyed via SMS, will be used to supplement the staff training.

2. Control group: No external intervention is planned for this group.

## Previous interventions:

Multi-factorial intervention combining education, clinical audit with feedback and reminders concerning the indications for caesarean section.

## Methodology for each treatment arm:

1. Intervention group activities: Professionals from the intervention group will be first trained in evidence-based practice using algorithms for the decision of caesarean section and vignettes (one day). The initial training will target health professionals who provide obstetrical care, select women for caesarean section and/or perform caesareans. This training aims to improve the performance of health care personnel in managing four main clinical situations: women with previous caesarean section, pre-eclampsia, prolonged labor and fetal distress. With the support of an external facilitator (principal investigator), the audit process will be launched in each center in accordance with the approach proposed by WHO. Information on caesarean sections collected during the pre-intervention period will be analyzed according to the algorithms. A synthesis of the results will be addressed to the hospital director and the head of the maternity unit who will plan an audit meeting with the staff. Recommendations for action will be drawn and the implementation of each action will be monitored by the research team. Individual feedback of audit findings, recommendations to health care personnel and continuous training with vignettes will be implemented during one year using mobile phone (SMS).
2. Control group: No external intervention is planned for this group.

## Randomization

The trial consists of a 6-month pre-intervention, a 1-year intervention period and a 6-month post-intervention period. After the 6-month pre-intervention data collection period (baseline), each hospital will be randomly assigned to either an intervention group or a control group. All participating hospitals will be simultaneously randomised, which minimize risks of allocation bias. To avoid level of care imbalance within each stratum, a computer blocked randomisation will be used to generate the allocation sequence. Each block will included two or four hospitals of similar level of care. Investigators will be informed of the allocation status of their hospital only after the baseline period and immediately before the implementation of the intervention in the intervention group.

## Intervention Type

Other

## Phase

Not Applicable

## Primary outcome(s)

The effect of the intervention will be measured by the change in the rate of non-medically justified caesarean sections among all caesarean sections between the periods before and after the intervention. Data on caesarean sections will be collected for 6 months before the intervention period and 6 months after the intervention period. They relate to clinical information for judging the appropriateness of indications for caesarean section according to objective criteria approved by a committee of independent experts.

## Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Knowledge score of health care professionals using specific vignettes
2. Quality scores for the practice of caesareans based on objective criteria (specific tasks)
3. Score of resource availability using the complexity index proposed by WHO
4. Fatality rate of caesarean sections (mother and child)

Each of these outcomes will be measured before and after the intervention period.

**Completion date**

31/12/2016

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

For the hospitals:

1. A minimum of 1000 deliveries per year
2. A minimum of 200 caesarean sections per year
3. The permanent availability of emergency caesarean section
4. The absence of current or recent experience in clinical audits for caesarean
5. Willingness to participate in the study is materialized by a written and signed ward agreement by the hospital director and the head of the maternity unit
6. District or regional hospital

For the patients:

We will include all women who deliver by caesarean section in selected hospitals during the study period: the first 100 caesarean sections for each center during the pre-intervention period (6 months) and the first 100 caesarean sections for each center in the post-intervention period.

For the health professionals:

All health professionals involved in the decision making process for a caesarean section: obstetricians, general practitioners, nurses and midwives.

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

Female

**Total final enrolment**

4174

**Key exclusion criteria**

For the hospitals:

1. University hospitals
2. Private hospitals

For the patients:

Women admitted in a center participating in the study but whose caesarean section was performed in another center

**Date of first enrolment**

02/05/2014

**Date of final enrolment**

02/11/2016

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Burkina Faso

France

## Study participating centre

CEPED - Centre Population et Développement UMR 196

Paris

France

75006

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

CEPED - Centre Population et Développement UMR 196

## ROR

<https://ror.org/017bbxn17>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Charity

## Funder Name

Canadian Institutes of Health Research

## Alternative Name(s)

Instituts de Recherche en Santé du Canada, The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Canadian Institutes of Health Research | Ottawa ON, CIHR - Welcome to the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, CIHR, IRSC

## Funding Body Type

Government organisation

## Funding Body Subtype

National government

## Location

Canada

### Funder Name

UNICEF WHO/OMS UNFPA ONU Femmes/UN Women

### Funder Name

French Embassy in Burkina Faso

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The current data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date

### IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	02/05/2019	25/02/2021	Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	Secondary analysis of the post-intervention phase	06/10/2022	25/11/2022	Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>	protocol	21/10/2016		Yes	No