ISRCTN53422810 https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN53422810

The effectiveness of routine antenatal visits. Does choice improve wellbeing?

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
23/01/2004	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
23/01/2004	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
26/01/2010	Pregnancy and Childbirth	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
C/PHI/19/20-6-94/JEWELL/D

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives
The aim of this study was to assess the effect of encouraging women to decide the frequency and timing of their antenatal attendances within a framework of a reduced number of prescribed attendances. The main hypothesis was: adopting a more flexible approach to antenatal care would result in an increase in maternal satisfaction.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Not provided at time of registration

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)
Other

Study type(s)
Other

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Pregnancy; antenatal care

Interventions
1. 'Traditional' care
2. 'Flexible' care

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure
1. Women's attitudes to pregnancy and motherhood, measured by one subscale of the Maternal Adjustment and Maternal Attitudes questionnaire (MAMA)

2. Satisfaction with antenatal care
3. Perception of the speed of recognition of antenatal complications.
4. The amount of antenatal care received was used as a measure of process
5. The prevalence of depression was measured using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)

Secondary outcome measures
Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date
01/06/1995

Completion date
30/11/1998

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Pregnant women at low risk of obstetric outcomes

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Adult

Sex
Female

Target number of participants
609 (added 26/01/10; see publication)

Key exclusion criteria
Does not match inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment
01/06/1995

Date of final enrolment
30/11/1998

Locations

Countries of recruitment
England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
University of Bristol
Bristol
United Kingdom
BS8 2PR

Sponsor information

Organisation
NHS R&D Regional Programme Register - Department of Health (UK)

Sponsor details
The Department of Health
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+44 (0)20 7307 2622
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Sponsor type
Government

Website
http://www.doh.gov.uk

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
NHS Executive South West (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/10/2000		Yes	No