

# An investigation into the role of previous in-labour caesarean section in future preterm birth risk and potential management strategies

<b>Submission date</b> 23/09/2019	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 25/09/2019	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 17/10/2023	<b>Condition category</b> Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

Current plain English summary as of 14/12/2021:

Background and study aims:

There are multiple factors that predispose women to preterm birth such as surgery to the neck of the womb, previous preterm birth and multiple pregnancies. A new factor now found to be contributing to this risk is if the mother has had a previous full dilatation caesarean section (FDCS) in labour particularly when she is 10 cm dilated. It is not known how significant this risk is in the UK and the mechanism is not proven but what is known is that it particularly affects pregnancies under 28 weeks and also results in many late miscarriages (14-23+6 weeks). New NHS Commissioning guidelines and Saving Babies Lives Care Bundle have now recommended screening all women with a previous FDCS because of this new widely reported risk. It is not known whether a cerclage (stitch) inserted into the cervix, first-line prophylactic treatment in many UK units for a short cervix or alternatively progesterone or arabin pessary, works in this group of women. Researchers have never imaged the cervix looking for injury in this FDCS group of women and compared it to assessment with routine transvaginal ultrasound. It is also not known if a cut off of 25 mm is a short cervix in women with a previous FDCS. Furthermore, it is not known how many women with a previous caesarean at 4-9 cm dilatation have a risk of preterm birth in the future nor if the current tests of cervical length and fibronectin test work well to predict preterm birth in these women.

Who can participate?

CRAFT-OBS (observational study): women with a previous caesarean in labour when they are dilated 4 cm up to 10 cm

CRAFT-IMG (imaging substudy): women booked at University College London Hospital or St Thomas' Hospital with a previous full dilatation caesarean

What does the study involve?

CRAFT-OBS: researchers look at the participants' current pregnancy records and find out when they deliver as well as details about their previous caesarean in labour.

CRAFT control group: a non-identifiable minimal dataset of the entire population of women delivering at study sites with only a history of previous term vaginal delivery.

CRAFT-IMG: transvaginal ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are used to assess any scars in the cervix to try to work why previous full dilatation caesareans pose a future preterm birth risk

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There is no direct benefit to participating in CRAFT-OBS. The time needed to participate in the imaging substudy may be a burden - MRI and transvaginal ultrasound imaging procedures will take about 2 hours in total. There is a safety risk with metallic MRI incompatible devices or objects near the MRI scanner. Heat generation secondary to the MRI scanner during image acquisition is another risk. The risk of noise from the MRI scanner will be minimised by earphones and earplugs. The risk of incidental findings also remains - however, if an overt defect in the cervix is noted this may affect the obstetrician's choice of placement of a cervical cerclage or the type of cerclage (vaginal or abdominal) in a future pregnancy.

Where is the study run from?

King's College London and Guy's and St Thomas Hospital (UK)

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

September 2019 to April 2024 (updated 18/05/2021, previously: April 2022)

Who is funding the study?

J.P. Moulton Charitable Foundation

Who is the main contact?

Dr Agnieszka Glazewska-Hallin

agnieszka.glazewska-hallin@kcl.ac.uk

Previous plain English summary:

Background and study aims

There are multiple factors which predispose women to preterm birth such as surgery to the neck of the womb, previous preterm birth and multiple pregnancies. A new factor now found to be contributing to this risk is if the mother has had a previous full dilatation caesarean section (FDCS) in labour particularly when she is 10 cm dilated. It is not known how significant this risk is in the UK and the mechanism is not proven but what is known is that it particularly affects pregnancies under 28 weeks and also results in many late miscarriages (14-23+6 weeks). New NHS Commissioning guidelines and Saving Babies Lives Care Bundle have now recommended screening all women with a previous FDCS because of this new widely reported risk. It is not known whether a cerclage (stitch) inserted into the cervix, first-line prophylactic treatment in many UK units for a short cervix, works in this group of women. Researchers have never imaged the cervix looking for injury in this FDCS group of women and compared it to assessment with routine transvaginal ultrasound. It is also not known if a cut off of 25 mm is a short cervix in women with a previous FDCS. Furthermore, it is not known how many women with a previous caesarean at 4-9 cm dilatation has a risk of preterm birth in the future nor if the current tests of cervical length and fibronectin test work well to predict preterm birth in these women.

Who can participate?

CRAFT-OBS (observational study): women with a previous caesarean in labour when they are dilated 4 cm up to 10 cm

CRAFT-RCT (randomised controlled trial of treatment): women with a previous full dilatation caesarean and short cervix

CRAFT-IMG (imaging substudy): women booked at University College London Hospital or St Thomas' Hospital with a previous full dilatation caesarean

What does the study involve?

CRAFT-OBS: researchers look at the participants' current pregnancy records and find out when they deliver as well as details about their previous caesarean in labour.

CRAFT-RCT: participants are randomly allocated to be treated with or without a cerclage

CRAFT-IMG: transvaginal ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are used to assess any scars in the cervix to try to work why previous full dilatation caesareans pose a future preterm birth risk

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There is no direct benefit to participating in CRAFT-OBS. However, all CRAFT-RCT participants will receive close, regular monitoring of their pregnancy, allowing treatments to be administered to improve the baby's outcome if necessary (corticosteroids, magnesium sulfate) in the event of imminent delivery as well as admission depending on clinician opinion. Participants may be at risk of feeling burdened by the time needed to consider participation and consent to the study overall. Those having an optional fetal fibronectin test as part of CRAFT-RCT may experience discomfort during the speculum examination. The minimal risks as a result of inserting a transvaginal cerclage have been identified as bleeding, infection and urinary retention. The time needed to participate in the imaging substudy may be a burden - MRI and transvaginal ultrasound imaging procedures will take about 1.5 hours in total. There is a safety risk with metallic MRI incompatible devices or objects near the MRI scanner. Heat generation secondary to the MRI scanner during image acquisition is another risk. The risk of noise from the MRI scanner will be minimised by earphones and earplugs. The risk of incidental findings also remains - however, if an overt defect in the cervix is noted this may affect the obstetrician's choice of placement of a cervical cerclage or the type of cerclage (vaginal or abdominal) in a future pregnancy.

Where is the study run from?

King's College London and Guy's and St Thomas Hospital (UK)

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

September 2019 to April 2024 (updated 18/05/2021, previously: April 2022)

Who is funding the study?

J.P. Moulton Charitable Foundation

Who is the main contact?

Dr Agnieszka Glazewska-Hallin

agnieszka.glazewska-hallin@kcl.ac.uk

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Agnieszka Glazewska-Hallin

### Contact details

Dept of Women's and Children's Health

10th floor North Wing

St Thomas' Hospital  
Westminster Bridge Rd  
London  
United Kingdom  
SE1 7EH  
+44 (0)20 7188 8151  
agnieszka.glazewska-hallin@kcl.ac.uk

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Prof Andrew Shennan

**Contact details**  
Dept of Women's and Children's Health  
10th floor North Wing  
St Thomas' Hospital  
Westminster Bridge Rd  
London  
United Kingdom  
SE1 7EH  
+44 (0)20 7188 3634  
andrew.shennan@kcl.ac.uk

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr Lisa Story

**Contact details**  
Dept of Women's and Children's Health  
10th floor North Wing  
St Thomas' Hospital  
Westminster Bridge Rd  
London  
United Kingdom  
SE1 7EH  
+44 (0)20 7188 9145  
lisa.story@kcl.ac.uk

## **Additional identifiers**

**Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)**  
Nil known

**Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)**  
261294

## Protocol serial number

CPMS 42833, IRAS 261294

# Study information

## Scientific Title

CRAFT: Cerclage after full dilatation caesarean section; an investigation into the role of previous in labour caesarean section in future preterm birth risk and potential management strategies

## Acronym

CRAFT

## Study objectives

Current principal research question/objective as of 14/12/2021:

CRAFT-OBS:

To understand the association between the degree of cervical dilatation during caesarean in labour with risk of late miscarriage or preterm birth in subsequent pregnancies.

CRAFT-IMG:

To identify a mechanism for the increased risk of preterm birth with MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) and transvaginal ultrasound in order to predict those at most risk and whether cervical cerclage would be of benefit

Secondary research questions/objectives:

CRAFT-OBS:

1. Determine the incidence of late miscarriage and preterm birth in women with previous caesarean in labour depending on their cervical dilatation
2. If ultrasound measured cervical length and quantitative fibronectin are carried out as part of clinical care, this data will be collated and help evaluate the ability of these tests to predict risk of preterm birth in women with a history of a caesarean in labour

Control group: population data from study sites to generate preterm birth analysis of women with only previous term vaginal births as control group

CRAFT-IMG:

1. Ascertain whether MRI or ultrasound (or a combination of the two) can accurately predict preterm birth when abnormalities are detected in the cervix
2. Identify which women are most likely to benefit from a cervical cerclage

Previous principal research question/objective:

CRAFT-OBS:

To understand the association between the degree of cervical dilatation during caesarean in labour with risk of late miscarriage or preterm birth in subsequent pregnancies.

CRAFT-RCT:

To assess the efficacy of cervical cerclage for a short cervix  $\leq 25$  mm detected by transvaginal ultrasound in a randomised controlled trial of women with a previous full dilatation caesarean section.

#### **CRAFT-IMG:**

To identify a mechanism for the increased risk of preterm birth with MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) and transvaginal ultrasound in order to predict those at most risk and whether cervical cerclage would be of benefit.

Secondary research questions/objectives:

#### **CRAFT-OBS:**

1. Determine the incidence of late miscarriage and preterm birth in women with previous caesarean in labour depending on their cervical dilatation.
2. If ultrasound measured cervical length and quantitative fibronectin are carried out as part of clinical care, this data will be collated and help evaluate the ability of these tests to predict risk of preterm birth in women with a history of a caesarean in labour.

#### **CRAFT-RCT:**

1. Determine if ultrasound-indicated cervical cerclage is effective in women with a history of full dilatation caesarean section and cervical shortening ( $\leq 25$  mm) in preventing late miscarriage or preterm birth <34 weeks' gestation.
2. Evaluate the impact of cervical cerclage and or standard management on short-term fetal and neonatal outcomes, assessed as a composite of fetal and perinatal death and major morbidity.
3. Assess the impact of both management strategies (i.e. cerclage and standard management) on health economic outcomes for mother and infant in terms of number of nights in hospital; cost data to hospital discharge/28 days post delivery.

#### **CRAFT-IMG:**

1. Ascertain whether MRI or ultrasound (or a combination of the two) can accurately predict preterm birth when abnormalities are detected in the cervix.
2. Identify which women are most likely to benefit from a cervical cerclage.

#### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

#### **Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 11/09/2019, London Queen Square research ethics committee (HRA NRES Centre Bristol, 3rd floor, block B, Whitefriars, Lewins Mead, Bristol, BS1 2NT, UK; Tel: +44 (0)207 104 8057; Email: NRESCommittee.London-QueenSquare@nhs.net), ref: 19/LO/1270

#### **Study design**

Observational; Design type: Treatment, Screening, Prevention, Process of Care, Imaging, Management of Care, Surgery, Active Monitoring, Cohort study

#### **Primary study design**

Observational

#### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Preterm birth risk following in labour Caesarean section when compared to women with term vaginal births

## Interventions

Current interventions as of 14/12/2021:

### CRAFT-OBS:

This is a multicentre prospective cohort observational study of 4400 pregnant women with a previous history of CS in labour who will be recruited following their booking visit. Women who have had a previous FDCS will be invited to participate in CRAFT-IMG.

Women will be approached by a doctor, sonographer or midwife at or following their booking appointment if they have a history of a previous in-labour emergency caesarean section. They will have until their next routine appointment to read the patient information leaflet, and if interested in taking part, consented by a member of the research team. If their hospital does clinically indicated asymptomatic testing with fibronectin or cervical length, the results of this data will also be collected for the study. We will collect data about any preterm interventions they have had including progesterone, cerclage and arabin pessary options.

### CRAFT-RCT: now discontinued

CRAFT control group: population data from study sites during CRAFT recruitment period - women pregnant and delivering with history of previous term vaginal births (control group).

### CRAFT-IMG:

This is a prospective sub-study collecting image data and outcomes in a sub-group of women participating in CRAFT-OBS (n=60) Patients will undergo up to 3 extra transvaginal ultrasounds with up to 3 serial MRI scans as part of the research protocol.

The subgroup will be recruited from participants attending University College London and St Thomas' Hospital only. All participants will have experienced FDCS in a previous pregnancy and will include women with and without cervical shortening in the current pregnancy based on their monitoring up to 24 weeks.

A transvaginal ultrasound using a new enhanced protocol developed by Professor Anna David at UCL will be undertaken in all women at St Thomas' Hospital. This procedure is more detailed than the standard measurement of cervical length and takes approximately 5 minutes more to perform. The site of previous scar tissue and any other abnormalities (for example the presence of cysts) will be recorded.

Serial MRIs will also be performed at St Thomas' Hospital to assess for differences in cervical anatomy as well as differences in tissue microstructure and function.

All transvaginal ultrasound and MRI imaging will occur at St Thomas' Hospital. UCL patients will have to travel to St Thomas' hospital for the ultrasounds and MRIs. These will involve extra visits although where possible these extra scans will be aligned with any routine hospital visits the patient has. Reasonable travel expenses will be reimbursed.

The groups of participants will include:

1. 30 women with a cervix  $>25$  mm
2. 30 women with a cervix  $\leq 25$  mm (n = 15 for management with a cerclage group, n = 15 for management without a cerclage group)

The two groups will be compared and their MRI scans will be compared to their transvaginal ultrasound studies.

Any unexpected ultrasound or MRI findings will be discussed with the parents. All images will be reviewed by a specialist radiologist and a report provided to the participant and their

obstetrician on the rare occasion that images reveal clinical findings which may be of significance. If any further action is deemed appropriate, this will be discussed with the mother and then organised by her obstetrician or relevant clinician. This will be stated on the patient information sheet. The participant will be offered the opportunity to withdraw from the study without this affecting their ongoing care.

The results of CRAFT-OBS and CRAFT-IMG will be published in academic journals and may be presented at national and international conferences.

Previous interventions:

The study has three overlapping components:

**CRAFT-OBS:**

This is a multicentre prospective cohort observational study of 2200 pregnant women with a previous history of CS in labour who will be recruited following their booking visit. Women who have had a previous FDCS and who are found to have a CL  $\leq 25$ mm on transvaginal ultrasound will be offered recruitment to the CRAFT-RCT (see below). Women with a previous FDCS and a CL  $> 25$ mm may be invited to participate in CRAFT-IMG.

Women will be approached by a doctor, sonographer or midwife at or following their booking appointment if they have a history of a previous emergency caesarean section. They will have until their next routine appointment to read the patient information leaflet, and if interested in taking part, consented by a member of the research team. If their hospital does clinically indicated testing with fibronectin or cervical length, the results of this data will also be collected for the study.

**CRAFT-RCT:**

This is an open-label, multi-centre 2 arm randomised controlled trial. Participants with a previous history of FDCS and therefore at high risk of preterm birth will be identified from their local Preterm Surveillance Clinic or through cervical length screening as advised through the March 2019 "Reducing Preterm Birth Guidelines for Commissioners and Providers."

If eligible, women will be informed by a doctor or midwife about CRAFT-RCT after their transvaginal scan confirms a cervix  $\leq 25$ mm. Consent will be taken by a doctor, midwife or member of research team in clinic who is trained and familiar with the study. They will have up to 48 hours to read the patient information leaflet, and if interested in taking part, consented by a member of the research team.

This will be carried out over 30 months in at least 27 hospitals with preterm surveillance clinics ( $n=1000$ ). All women with a history of FDCS will have CL monitoring as per new guidance. If their cervical length is, or becomes  $\leq 25$  mm before 24 weeks' gestation, they will be randomised (1:1) into one of two groups:

- cervical cerclage plus standard management
- standard management

Standard management involves: surveillance clinic visits in accordance with local protocols. Rescue cerclage will be offered in cases of cervical opening as per local protocols. Targeted admission for bedrest can be offered as can steroids according to clinician experience and local protocols.

Cervical length is measured routinely at participating centres for women at risk of preterm birth. It is measured using transvaginal ultrasound by a trained practitioner in accordance with local

protocols when the bladder is empty. Measurements will be taken in triplicate and the shortest measurement used (as per accepted clinical protocols). When the cervical length is found to be  $\leq 25$  mm in antenatal clinic, these eligible women will be informed about the trial and have time to read the patient information leaflet. Members of the research team (midwives, doctors and scanning practitioners) will be familiar with the research and be able to discuss it with the woman.

Randomisation will be carried out online via the bespoke RedCap database. Users will be assigned a personal identifier number. Due to the nature of intervention, the study isn't blinded to the clinician or patient. Recruiters and trial coordinators will not have access to the randomisation sequence. Women will find out at the time of recruitment which arm they have been randomised to.

1. 500 women randomised to management together with a cervical cerclage. This will be booked at the time of recruitment and performed locally (according to local practice and procedures).

The vaginal cerclage will be inserted in the operating theatre by a clinician trained in the procedure (according to preferred technique of the operator) according to local protocols. It is usually inserted under regional anaesthetic. Tocolysis, antibiotics and antenatal corticosteroids can be considered at the clinician's preference, but will be documented and considered at the analysis.

Patients will have surveillance clinic visits in accordance with local protocols. Rescue cerclage will be offered in cases of cervical opening as per local guidelines. Targeted admission for bedrest and steroids when pregnancy viable will also be offered as per clinician preference. The cerclage will be removed electively at 37 weeks gestation by a trained clinician (or in the event of symptomatic preterm labour becoming established as per routine practice). The suture should also be removed if there is clinical evidence of chorioamnionitis. It is removed easily by exposing the cervix and cutting the knot, usually without the need for anaesthetic.

2. 500 women randomised to management without a cervical cerclage. This will still entail surveillance clinic visits in accordance with local protocols. Rescue cerclage will be offered in cases of cervical opening as per local protocols. Targeted admission for bedrest and steroids when pregnancy viable will also be offered.

All data capture and randomisation will occur through a bespoke RedCap database.

#### CRAFT-IMG:

This is a prospective sub-study collecting image data and outcomes in a sub-group of women participating in CRAFT-OBS (n=30) and CRAFT-RCT (n=30). Patients will undergo up to 3 extra transvaginal ultrasounds with up to 3 serial MRI scans as part of the research protocol.

The subgroup will be recruited from participants attending University College London and St Thomas' Hospital only. All participants will have experienced FDCS in a previous pregnancy and will include women with and without cervical shortening in the current pregnancy based on their monitoring up to 24 weeks.

A transvaginal ultrasound using a new enhanced protocol developed by Professor Anna David at UCL will be undertaken in all women at St Thomas' Hospital. This procedure is more detailed

than standard measurement of cervical length and take approximately 5 minutes more to perform. The site of previous scar tissue and any other abnormalities (for example the presence of cysts) will be recorded.

Serial MRIs will also be performed at St Thomas' Hospital to assess for differences in cervical anatomy as well as differences in tissue microstructure and function.

All transvaginal ultrasound and MRI imaging will occur at St Thomas' Hospital. UCL patients will have to travel to St Thomas' hospital for the ultrasounds and MRIs. These will involve extra visits although where possible these extra scans will be aligned with any routine hospital visits the patient has. Reasonable travel expenses will be reimbursed.

The groups of participants will include:

1. 30 women with a cervix  $>25$  mm
2. 30 women with a cervix  $\leq 25$  mm (n=15 for management with a cerclage group, n=15 for management without a cerclage group)

The two groups will be compared and their MRI scans will be compared to their transvaginal ultrasound studies.

Any unexpected ultrasound or MRI findings will be discussed with the parents. All images will be reviewed by a specialist radiologist and a report provided to the participant and their obstetrician on rare occasion that images reveal clinical findings which may be of significance. If any further action is deemed appropriate, this will be discussed with the mother and then organised by her obstetrician or relevant clinician. This will be stated on the patient information sheet. The participant will be offered the opportunity to withdraw from the study without this affecting their ongoing care.

The results of CRAFT-OBS, CRAFT-RCT, CRAFT-IMG will be published in academic journals and may be presented at national and international conferences.

## **Intervention Type**

Procedure/Surgery

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Current primary outcome measures as of 14/12/2021:

CRAFT-OBS: Incidence of delivery  $<37+0$  completed weeks gestation in women with a previous caesarean section in labour

CRAFT control group: Incidence of delivery  $<37+0$  completed weeks gestation in women with a previous term vaginal birth

CRAFT-IMG: Incidence of cervical abnormalities on MRI and/or ultrasound in women who have a spontaneous preterm birth or late miscarriage with a history of a previous full dilatation caesarean section

Previous primary outcome measures:

CRAFT-OBS: Incidence of delivery  $<37+0$  completed weeks gestation in women with a previous caesarean section in labour

CRAFT-RCT: The spontaneous preterm birth rate  $<34$  weeks gestation between women with and women without an ultrasound indicated cerclage with a history of a full dilatation caesarean section

CRAFT-IMG: Incidence of cervical abnormalities on MRI and/or ultrasound in women who have a spontaneous preterm birth or late miscarriage with a history of a previous full dilatation caesarean section

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Current secondary outcome measures as of 14/12/2021:

CRAFT-OBS:

1. Adverse perinatal outcome, defined as a composite outcome of death (antepartum /intrapartum stillbirths plus neonatal deaths prior to discharge from neonatal services)
2. Incidence of preterm birth <34 week gestation in women with a previous caesarean section in labour
3. Gestation at delivery stratified by the cervical dilatation at the time of previous caesarean in labour
4. Incidence of late miscarriage (14+0-23+6 weeks) in women with a previous caesarean section in labour
5. Healthcare use, e.g. the number of antenatal appointments, number of days as inpatient, cervical length, cervicovaginal fetal fibronectin levels, and number of interventions
6. Other maternal and fetal morbidities, as per COPOP core outcome set for preterm birth intervention studies:
  - 6.1. Maternal set of outcomes:
    - 6.1.1. Maternal mortality
    - 6.1.2. Maternal infection or inflammation
    - 6.1.3. Prelabor rupture of membranes
    - 6.1.4. Harm to mother from intervention
  - 6.2. Neonatal set of outcomes:
    - 6.2.1. Offspring mortality
    - 6.2.2. Offspring infection
    - 6.2.3. Gestational age at birth
    - 6.2.4. Harm to offspring from intervention
    - 6.2.5. Birth weight
    - 6.2.6. Early neurodevelopmental morbidity
    - 6.2.7. Late neurodevelopmental morbidity
    - 6.2.8. Gastrointestinal morbidity
    - 6.2.9. Respiratory morbidity

CRAFT-IMG:

No secondary outcome measures

Previous secondary outcome measures as above plus:

CRAFT-RCT:

1. Adverse perinatal outcome, defined as a composite outcome of death (antepartum /intrapartum stillbirths plus neonatal deaths prior to discharge from neonatal services) or one /more of intraventricular haemorrhage, periventricular leukomalacia, hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy, necrotizing enterocolitis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia and sepsis.
2. Gestation at delivery
3. Late miscarriage (14+0-23+6 weeks)
4. Requirement for rescue cerclage (when fetal membranes are exposed)
5. Time between randomised intervention and delivery
6. Health costs at 28 days post-delivery

**Completion date**

01/04/2024

## Eligibility

### Key inclusion criteria

Current inclusion criteria as of 28/01/2020:

All CRAFT studies:

1. Pregnant women under 24+0 weeks' gestation (or up to 36+6 weeks gestation for CRAFT-OBS) with a history of previous in-labour Caesarean section at term in any previous pregnancy
2. Ability to understand English (with or without interpreter)
3. Singleton pregnancy
4. Willing to give informed consent

CRAFT-OBS:

1. Pregnant women up until 36+6 weeks gestation who have had a previous emergency Caesarean section

CRAFT-RCT (discontinued August 2021):

1. Pregnant women between 14+0 and 23+6 weeks' gestation with a history of FDSC
2. Short cervix ( $\leq 25\text{mm}$ ) on transvaginal ultrasound scan

CRAFT-IMG:

1. Pregnant women between 14+0 and 23+6 weeks' gestation with a history of FDSC

Previous inclusion criteria:

All CRAFT studies:

1. Pregnant women under 24+0 weeks' gestation with a history of previous caesarean section in labour
2. Ability to understand English (with or without interpreter)
3. Singleton pregnancy
4. Willing to give informed consent

CRAFT-OBS:

1. Pregnant women 14+0-23+6 weeks gestation who have had a previous emergency Caesarean section

CRAFT-RCT:

1. Pregnant women between 14+0 and 23+6 weeks' gestation with a history of FDSC
2. Short cervix ( $\leq 25\text{mm}$ ) on transvaginal ultrasound scan

CRAFT-IMG:

1. Pregnant women between 14+0 and 23+6 weeks' gestation with a history of FDSC

### Participant type(s)

Patient

### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

### Age group

Adult

**Lower age limit**

16 years

**Sex**

Female

**Total final enrolment**

6730

**Key exclusion criteria**

Current exclusion criteria as of 28/01/2020:

All CRAFT studies:

1. Under 16 years of age
2. Inability to give informed consent
3. Only previous caesarean section carried out before labour

**CRAFT-RCT**

1. Women with persistent fresh vaginal bleeding evident on speculum examination
2. Women with visible membranes evident on speculum examination or open cervix on ultrasound scan
3. Women with severe abdominal pain/evidence of sepsis (as judged by attending clinician)
4. Known significant congenital or structural or chromosomal fetal abnormality
5. Suspected or proven rupture of the fetal membranes at the time of recruitment
6. Women who have any cerclage in situ

**CRAFT-IMG:**

Contraindications to MRI, e.g. claustrophobia, BMI >40 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (due to technical limitations of scanner) or a women with a non-MRI compatible metallic implant

Previous exclusion criteria:

All CRAFT studies:

1. Under 16 years of age
2. Inability to give informed consent
3. Previous caesarean section carried out before labour
4. Women recruited to studies with interventions of arabin pessary, progesterone, or cerclage, or if commenced on clinical grounds with management in the form of an arabin pessary, progesterone or cerclage will not be eligible

**CRAFT-RCT**

1. Women with persistent fresh vaginal bleeding evident on speculum examination
2. Women with visible membranes evident on speculum examination or open cervix on ultrasound scan
3. Women with severe abdominal pain/evidence of sepsis (as judged by attending clinician)
4. Known significant congenital or structural or chromosomal fetal abnormality
5. Suspected or proven rupture of the fetal membranes at the time of recruitment

**CRAFT-IMG:**

Contraindications to MRI, e.g. claustrophobia, BMI >40 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (due to technical limitations of scanner) or a women with a non-MRI compatible metallic implant

**Date of first enrolment**

02/10/2019

**Date of final enrolment**

01/10/2023

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

Scotland

Wales

**Study participating centre**

**Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**

Addenbrookes Hospital

Hills Road

Cambridge

United Kingdom

CB2 0QQ

**Study participating centre**

**NHS Grampian**

Summerfield House

2 Eday Road

Aberdeen

United Kingdom

AB15 6RE

**Study participating centre**

**Wirral University Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**

Arrowe Park Hospital

Arrowe Park Road

Upton

United Kingdom

CH49 5PE

**Study participating centre**

**Basildon and Thurrock University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**

Basildon Hospital

Nethermayne  
Basildon  
United Kingdom  
SS16 5NL

**Study participating centre**  
**Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust**  
Steelhouse Lane  
Birmingham  
United Kingdom  
B4 6NH

**Study participating centre**  
**University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust**  
Marlborough Street  
Bristol  
United Kingdom  
BS1 3NU

**Study participating centre**  
**Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust**  
Broomfield Hospital  
Court Road  
Chelmsford  
United Kingdom  
CM1 7ET

**Study participating centre**  
**Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**  
Chelsea & Westminster Hospital  
369 Fulham Road  
London  
United Kingdom  
SW10 9NH

**Study participating centre**  
**Countess Of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**  
The Countess Of Chester Health Park  
Chester  
United Kingdom  
CH2 1UL

**Study participating centre**

**NHS Lothian**

Waverley Gate  
2-4 Waterloo Place  
Edinburgh  
United Kingdom  
EH1 3EG

**Study participating centre**

**University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust**

Trust HQ, PO Box 9551  
Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre  
Edgbaston  
Birmingham  
United Kingdom  
B15 2TH

**Study participating centre**

**Kettering General Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**

Rothwell Road  
Kettering  
United Kingdom  
NN16 8UZ

**Study participating centre**

**Kingston Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**

Galsworthy Road  
Kingston Upon Thames  
United Kingdom  
KT2 7QB

**Study participating centre**

**Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust**

St. James's University Hospital  
Beckett Street  
Leeds  
United Kingdom  
LS9 7TF

**Study participating centre**  
**University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust**  
Leicester Royal Infirmary  
Infirmary Square  
Leicester  
United Kingdom  
LE1 5WW

**Study participating centre**  
**Luton and Dunstable University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**  
Lewsey Road  
Luton  
United Kingdom  
LU4 0DZ

**Study participating centre**  
**The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Freeman Hospital  
Freeman Road  
High Heaton  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
United Kingdom  
NE7 7DN

**Study participating centre**  
**Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust**  
Trust Headquarters  
North Manchester General Hospital  
Delaunays Road  
Crumpsall  
Manchester  
United Kingdom  
M8 5RB

**Study participating centre**  
**The Princess Alexandra Hospital NHS Trust**  
Hamstel Road  
Harlow  
United Kingdom  
CM20 1QX

**Study participating centre**  
**University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust**  
Mailpoint 18  
Southampton General Hospital  
Tremona Road  
Southampton  
United Kingdom  
SO16 6YD

**Study participating centre**  
**University Hospitals of North Midlands NHS Trust**  
Newcastle Road  
Stoke-on-Trent  
United Kingdom  
ST4 6QG

**Study participating centre**  
**Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Northern General Hospital  
Herries Road  
Sheffield  
United Kingdom  
S5 7AU

**Study participating centre**  
**Western Sussex Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
Worthing Hospital  
Lyndhurst Road  
Worthing  
United Kingdom  
BN11 2DH

**Study participating centre**  
**Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust**  
Trust Offices  
Guy's Hospital  
Great Maze Pond  
London  
United Kingdom  
SE1 9RT

**Study participating centre**  
**Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust**  
Amersham Hospital  
Whielden Street  
Amersham  
United Kingdom  
HP7 0JD

**Study participating centre**  
**University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**  
250 Euston Road  
London  
United Kingdom  
NW1 2PG

**Study participating centre**  
**Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust**  
University Hospital  
Lewisham  
Lewisham High Street  
London  
United Kingdom  
SE13 6LH

**Study participating centre**  
**Betsi Cadwaladr University LHB**  
Executive Offices  
Ysbyty Gwynedd  
Penrhosgarnedd  
Bangor  
United Kingdom  
LL57 2PW

**Study participating centre**  
**Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust**  
Maidstone Hospital  
Hermitage Lane  
Maidstone  
United Kingdom  
ME16 9QQ

**Study participating centre**

**Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**

Chelsea & Westminster Hospital

369 Fulham Road

London

United Kingdom

SW10 9NH

**Study participating centre**

**Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**

Bradford Royal Infirmary

Duckworth Lane

Bradford

United Kingdom

BD9 6RJ

**Study participating centre**

**East Lancashire Hospitals NHS Trust**

Royal Blackburn Hospital

Haslingden Road

Blackburn

United Kingdom

BB2 3HH

**Study participating centre**

**Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust**

St Marys Hospital

Praed Street

London

United Kingdom

W2 1NY

**Study participating centre**

**Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust**

Cobbett House

Oxford Road

Manchester

United Kingdom

M13 9WL

**Study participating centre**

**York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**

York Hospital  
Wigginton Road  
York  
United Kingdom  
YO31 8HE

**Study participating centre**

**North Bristol NHS Trust**

Southmead Hospital  
Southmead Road  
Westbury-on-Trym  
Bristol  
United Kingdom  
BS10 5NB

**Study participating centre**

**Royal United Hospitals Bath NHS Foundation Trust**

Combe Park  
Bath  
United Kingdom  
BA1 3NG

**Study participating centre**

**Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust**

Portsmouth Road  
Frimley  
Camberley  
United Kingdom  
GU16 7UJ

**Study participating centre**

**Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**

Colney Lane  
Colney  
Norwich  
United Kingdom  
NR4 7UY

**Sponsor information**

## Organisation

King's College London

## ROR

<https://ror.org/0220mzb33>

## Organisation

Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Charity

### Funder Name

The Jon Moulton Charity Trust (Guernsey)

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication

### IPD sharing plan summary

Other

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>		16/11/2020	17/10/2023	Yes	No
<a href="#">HRA research summary</a>			28/06/2023	No	No
<a href="#">Study website</a>	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes