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An evaluation of community peer support workers within a programme to improve breastfeeding in Heart of Birmingham Primary Care Trust: a cluster randomised controlled trial

Submission date
23/07/2007

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
11/01/2008

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
23/08/2011

Condition category
Pregnancy and Childbirth

[_] Prospectively registered
[_] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[X] Results
[_] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym
HoBBIT - Heart of Birmingham Breastfeeding Initiation Trial

Study objectives
The primary research question is whether antenatal community breastfeeding peer support workers can increase breastfeeding initiation.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Sandwell and West Birmingham Ethics Committee, approved on 2nd February 2006 (ref: 05 /Q2709/170)

Primary study design
Interventional

Study design
Single-centre, cluster randomised controlled trial with general practice as the unit of randomistion. General practices were allocated by computer randomisation.

Study type(s)
Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Breastfeeding initiation and continuation

Interventions
The intervention is a community breastfeeding peer support service - trained Peer Support Workers (PSWs) will be available to provide breastfeeding information, advice, skills and support, offered to all women. They will make face-to-face contact with the women antenatally through the midwife at about 24-28 weeks in the antenatal clinic or at home. A minimum of two antenatal face-to-face contacts will be aimed for. The PSWs will continue to give support postnatally as required in order to increase continuation. The comparator is usual care.

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)
Breastfeeding initiation rate, defined as the mother either puts the baby to the breast or the baby is given any of the mothers breast milk within the first 48 hours of delivery. Data will be obtained from routine maternity hospital records.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Breastfeeding continuation rate at 10-14 days and 6 weeks, with data obtained from routine Health Visitor records
2. Breastfeeding at 6 months, with data obtained from questionnaires to mothers who consent to be contacted at this time

Completion date
30/04/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
All women booking for maternity care in all the practices within the Heart of Birmingham Primary Care Trust.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Sex
Female

Key exclusion criteria
No exclusion criteria.

Date of first enrolment
01/11/2006

Date of final enrolment
30/04/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
Department of Public Health and Epidemiology
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B15 2TT

Sponsor information

Organisation
Heart of Birmingham Primary Care Trust (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Heart of Birmingham Primary Care Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

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	30/01/2009		Yes	No