



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Management of prolonged first stage of labour in a low-resource setting: lessons learnt from rural Malawi

Bakker, W.; Dorp, E. van; Kazembe, M.; Nkotola, A.; Roosmalen, J. van; Akker, T. van den

Citation

Bakker, W., Dorp, E. van, Kazembe, M., Nkotola, A., Roosmalen, J. van, & Akker, T. van den. (2021). Management of prolonged first stage of labour in a low-resource setting: lessons learnt from rural Malawi. *Bmc Pregnancy And Childbirth*, 21(1).
doi:10.1186/s12884-021-03856-9

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3278287>


Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Management of prolonged first stage of labour in a low-resource setting: lessons learnt from rural Malawi



Wouter Bakker^{1,2*} , Elisabeth van Dorp³, Misheck Kazembe¹, Alfred Nkotola¹, Jos van Roosmalen^{2,3} and Thomas van den Akker^{2,3}

Abstract

Background: Caesarean sections without medical indication cause substantial maternal and perinatal ill-health, particularly in low-income countries where surgery is often less safe. In presence of adequate labour monitoring and by appropriate use of evidence-based interventions for prolonged first stage of labour, unnecessary caesarean sections can be avoided. We aim to describe the incidence of prolonged first stage of labour and the use of amniotomy and augmentation with oxytocin in a low-resource setting in Malawi.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of medical records and partographs of all women who gave birth in 2015 and 2016 in a rural mission hospital in Malawi. Primary outcomes were incidence of prolonged first stage of labour based on partograph tracings, caesarean section indications and utilization of amniotomy and oxytocin augmentation.

Results: Out of 3246 women who gave birth in the study period, 178 (5.2%) crossed the action line in the first stage of labour, of whom 21 (11.8%) received oxytocin to augment labour. In total, 645 women gave birth by caesarean section, of whom 241 (37.4%) with an indication 'prolonged first stage of labour'. Only 113 (46.9%) of them crossed the action line and in 71/241 (29.5%) membranes were still intact at the start of caesarean section. Excluding the 60 women with prior caesarean sections, 14/181 (7.7%) received oxytocin prior to caesarean section for augmentation of labour.

Conclusion: The diagnosis prolonged first stage of labour was often made without being evident from labour tracings and two basic obstetric interventions to prevent caesarean section, amniotomy and labour augmentation with oxytocin, were underused.

Keywords: Cephalopelvic disproportion, Caesarean section, Augmentation of labour, Amniotomy, Prolonged labour

* Correspondence: bakker.stlukes@gmail.com

¹Clinical and Nursing Department, St. Luke's Hospital, Malosa, Malawi

²Athena Institute, Faculty of Science, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2021 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Background

Globally, there has been a substantial increase in births by caesarean section, as described in the latest Lancet series on optimizing caesarean section use [1–3]. While this increase is most alarming in regions such as Latin-America and the Middle-East, there was also an increase in sub-Saharan Africa [1, 4]. This increase at population level is seen by some as a welcome development, since it may indicate improved access to caesarean section in rural areas where women were previously unable to access comprehensive emergency obstetric care [5, 6].

Ample evidence, however, exists that at facility level in sub-Saharan Africa, there is overuse of caesarean sections rather than underuse [7–12]. Many caesarean sections are performed without appropriate medical indication, suggesting that the observed increase at population level is not only a sign of improved access, but also of resorting to ‘too much too soon’ to reiterate the language applied in the Lancet series [1, 13]. The authors suggest that overuse of caesarean sections may result from lack of clinical experience and skills among maternity caregivers and fear of litigation [3].

Prolonged first stage of labour is one of the most frequent indications for caesarean section [14, 15]. This diagnosis is often based on presumed cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD) [16–18]. Since CPD is a diagnosis of exclusion and can generally only be made in presence of adequate uterine contractions, clinical decisions must be based on labour progress recording, for which the partograph is the commonly applied tool [19, 20]. When labour progress deviates significantly from the alert line or when the action line in the partograph is crossed, artificial rupture of membranes, also called amniotomy, and augmentation of labour with oxytocin are the recommended interventions to manage prolonged labour [14, 21, 22]. A relative contra-indication for oxytocin use is a previous caesarean scar, which necessitates frequent monitoring and awareness of the risk of uterine scar rupture [23–25].

In this study, we aimed to identify the incidence of prolonged first stage of labour and the proportion of prolonged first stage of labour as an indication for caesarean section in a rural hospital in Malawi, a country with a maternal mortality ratio of 634/100,000 live births and a neonatal mortality rate of 23/1000, belonging to the highest in the world [26, 27]. In addition, our objective was to assess use of artificial rupture of membranes and oxytocin augmentation to manage prolonged first stage of labour. This may identify opportunities to reduce unnecessary caesarean sections in similar settings.

Methods

Study design and setting

This retrospective study was performed from January 1st, 2015 to December 31st, 2016, in St Luke’s Hospital,

a rural hospital in Malosa, Malawi. The 150-bed mission hospital provides free Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care for its catchment area. The maternity department consists of a labour ward with five birthing beds and an antenatal and postnatal ward. Antenatal care is provided in the out-patient department, following the former four-visit focused antenatal care model by the World Health Organization (WHO) [22]. A maternity waiting home is available for women at term who live far from hospital and are not in need of admission [28, 29]. Two health centres in the catchment area could refer ante- or intrapartum women with complications to St. Luke’s hospital. The hospital was equipped for births above an estimate of 32 weeks of gestation, since only relatively basic neonatal care was available. All women, however, who presented in labour or as referral were attended to and onward referral was only done if considered safe. Closest referral hospital was Zomba Central Hospital at 30 min by ambulance, one of four central hospitals in the country with a neonatal intensive care unit. In St. Luke’s Hospital, as in all hospitals in Malawi, births are attended by qualified nurse-midwives and student nurses, under responsibility of medical doctors or associate clinicians (clinical officers). In the study period, all shifts were covered by sufficient staff, however, day to day variation in staffing levels sometimes occurred.

Interventions in labour

Amniotomy is a low-risk procedure that can be performed to expedite labour. It is preferably performed using a specially designed amniotomy hook, but sometimes other available instruments like Kocher’s artery forceps are also used. Caution is needed with umbilical cord presentation or fetal malposition. National and local protocols describe augmentation of labour with oxytocin as an additional option to expedite labour if deemed necessary. Oxytocin is diluted in normal saline, whereby the drop rate can be titrated in order to achieve regular contractions [30].

Data collection

All medical records of women who gave birth in the study period were collected and manually assessed by EvD, under supervision of WB. Characteristics of women as well as details of labour progress were retrieved from partographs and admission forms. In Malawi, a labour chart incorporating the modified WHO partograph is used (Fig. 1) [31, 32]. The partograph is a crucial document in maternity care, containing relevant information about risk factors, labour progress, outcomes and puerperium. Therefore, files without a partograph or with clearly incomplete partographs were not included. The partograph used in Malawi has an action line that

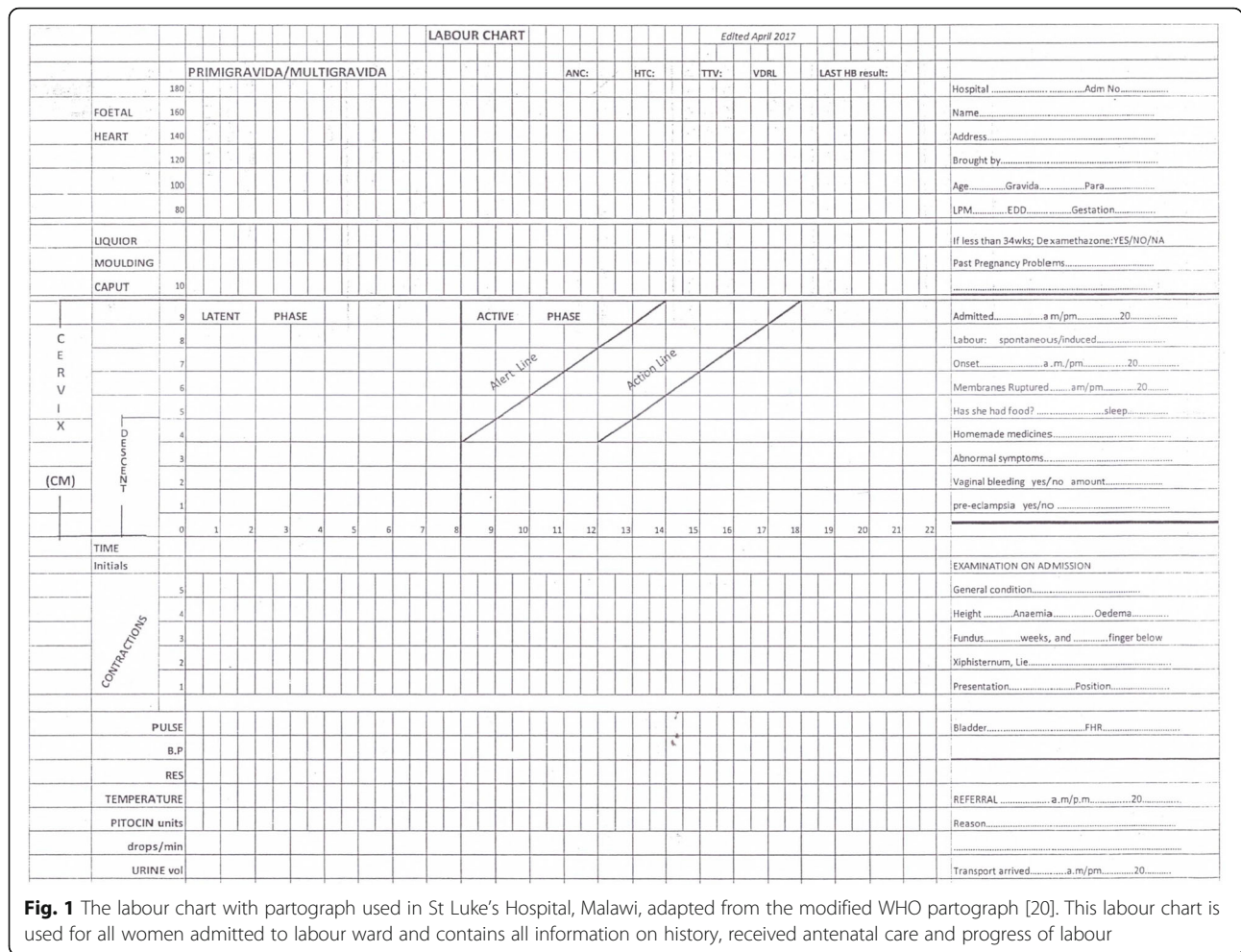


Fig. 1 The labour chart with partograph used in St Luke’s Hospital, Malawi, adapted from the modified WHO partograph [20]. This labour chart is used for all women admitted to labour ward and contains all information on history, received antenatal care and progress of labour

progresses at one centimetre per hour and is plotted four hours (four boxes) to the right of the alert line (see Fig. 1). Cervical dilatation found during labour assessments is plotted on the partograph. If progress in cervical dilatation crosses the action line, it is recommended that an intervention to expedite birth is taken. This intervention could be amniotomy, augmentation with oxytocin or if those measures are already taken, caesarean section. We defined prolonged first stage of labour as crossing the action line of the partograph in the first stage of labour, which is after the latent phase and before reaching full dilatation of the cervix. The latent phase is considered the phase prior to active labour, generally thought to occur before four centimetre of dilatation, as indicated in the partograph. In the latent phase, which varies considerably in duration between women, contractions are irregular and labour progress is very slow and not yet plotted. Since the focus of this study is on prolonged first stage of labour, women with a clearly prolonged second stage of labour were excluded. Women who arrived in the hospital in the second stage of labour were not considered to also

have a prolonged first stage of labour, unless these women had been referred from a primary health care facility and had a clearly documented partograph with prolonged first stage of labour.

All information was collected in an anonymized database containing 69 variables with information on maternal and fetal characteristics, history of current and past pregnancies, mode of birth and interventions during labour. The variables are listed in Additional file 1.

Data analysis and outcomes

Data were analysed using SPSS, version 24. Women with prolonged first stage of labour were identified and compared with women with an uncomplicated progress of the first stage of labour. Both primi- and multiparous women who had caesarean section for prolonged first stage of labour were selected and assessed for rupture of membranes (spontaneous or artificially) and oxytocin use. All women who gave birth by caesarean section were identified and analysed, whereby indications were listed and use of interventions prior to caesarean was assessed. Apgar scores of neonates from women with

and without oxytocin use were compared with a chi-square test.

Results

In total, records of 3426 women were collected, of whom 2712 had spontaneous vaginal births, 69 (2.1%) assisted vaginal births and 645 (18.8%) caesarean sections. Most women attended the hospital as first point of care, while 197 (5.8%) were referred from other facilities. The majority of women (2724, 79.5%) arrived in hospital during the first stage of labour, while 104 women arrived during the latent phase. A considerable number of women arrived in the second stage (566, 16.5%), of whom 39 (6.9%) were referred from other health facilities. Fifty-two women only had a documented prolonged second stage of labour and were left out of further analysis, along with 135 (5.5%) women for whom it was unclear whether the action line was crossed (in total 187). Of these women left out of further analysis, a large proportion gave birth by mostly elective caesarean section (two previous caesareans, prelabour rupture of membranes in an HIV-positive woman) or for pre-labour emergency indications (cord prolapse, eclampsia, placental abruption).

Prolonged first stage of labour

In total, 178 women (5.2% of total) had crossed the action line in the first stage of labour (Fig. 2). Out of these

178, 142 (79,8%) gave birth by caesarean section, 35 (19,7%) by spontaneous vaginal birth and one had an assisted vaginal birth. Fifty-six (31.5%) women had spontaneously ruptured membranes and 28 (15.7%) had their membranes ruptured artificially. In 13 women (7.3%), membranes were still found to be intact during caesarean section and in 81 (45.5%) there was no documentation as to whether the membranes had ruptured. Augmentation with oxytocin was done in 21 women (11.8%) with prolonged first stage of labour. Ninety-three women were primi- and 85 multiparous. Among women without prolonged first stage of labour, amniotomy was performed in 385 women (12.6%) and for 65 (2.1%) labour was augmented with oxytocin infusion without crossing the action line. Table 1 compares characteristics of the 178 women with prolonged first stage of labour to women without prolonged labour (N = 3061, 89.3% of total) and Table 2 compares primi- and multiparous women from this total group of 3239 women, whereby 17 cases were excluded because of missing values on parity.

Caesarean sections

Of all 3426 women, 645 women (18.8%) underwent caesarean section. Indications were grouped and displayed in Table 3. (Assumed) CPD was given as indication in 150 caesarean sections (23.3%) and in an additional 79 (12.2%) the indication was prolonged first stage of

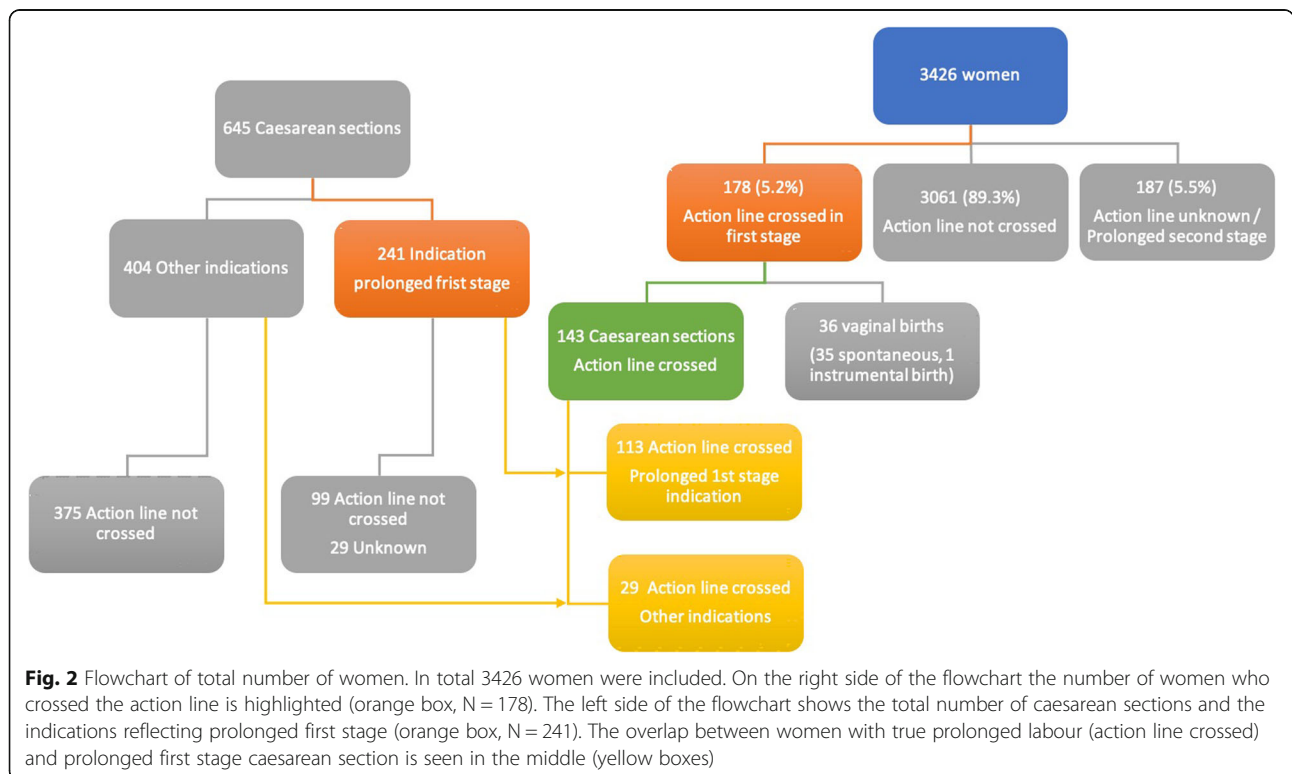


Table 1 Characteristics of women with prolonged first stage of labour compared to no prolonged labour (total $N = 3239$)

	Prolonged 1st stage of labour (action line crossed) $N = 178$	Not prolonged $N = 3061$
Age		
< 20	69 (38.8%)	747 (24.4%)
20–24	58 (32.6%)	883 (28.8%)
25–29	19 (10.7%)	575 (18.8%)
30–34	20 (11.2%)	431 (14.1%)
≥ 35	12 (6.7%)	333 (10.9%)
Unknown	0	92 (3.0%)
Gestational age		
< 32	0 (0.0%)	51 (1.7%)
32–34	4 (2.2%)	80 (2.6%)
35–36	34 (19.1%)	380 (12.4%)
37–39	61 (34.3%)	1109 (36.2%)
> 39	8 (4.5%)	117 (3.8%)
Unknown	71 (39.9%)	1324 (43.3%)
Parity		
0	95 (53.4%)	1055 (34.5%)
1	38 (21.3%)	659 (21.5%)
2	17 (9.6%)	503 (16.4%)
3	13 (7.3%)	374 (12.2%)
≥ 4	15 (8.4%)	453 (14.8%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	17 (0.6%)
Previous CS		
0	159 (89.3%)	2824 (92.3%)
1	19 (10.7%)	176 (5.7%)
≥ 2	0 (0.0%)	37 (1.2%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	24 (0.8%)
Type of pregnancy		
Singleton	171 (96.1%)	2995 (97.8%)
Twins	7 (3.9%)	66 (2.2%)
Birthweight		
< 1500	0 (0.0%)	29 (0.9%)
1500–1999	4 (2.2%)	58 (1.9%)
2000–2499	10 (5.6%)	321 (10.5%)
2500–2999	52 (29.2%)	1081 (35.3%)
3000–3499	67 (37.6%)	1191 (38.9%)
≥ 3500	37 (20.8%)	323 (10.6%)
Unknown	8 (4.5%)	58 (1.9%)
Mode of birth		
SVD	35 (19.7%)	2624 (85.7%)
AVD	1 (0.6%)	59 (1.9%)
CS	142 (79.8%)	378 (12.3%)
Oxytocin		
Yes	21 (11.8%)	65 (2.1%)

Table 1 Characteristics of women with prolonged first stage of labour compared to no prolonged labour (total $N = 3239$) (Continued)

	Prolonged 1st stage of labour (action line crossed) $N = 178$	Not prolonged $N = 3061$
No	157 (88.2%)	2994 (97.8%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Rupture of membranes		
Spontaneous	56 (31.5%)	2377 (77.6%)
Artificial (amniotomy)	28 (15.7%)	385 (12.6%)
On CS	13 (7.3%)	69 (2.3%)
Unknown	81 (45.5%)	230 (7.5%)
	178	3061

SVD spontaneous vaginal delivery; AVD assisted vaginal delivery; CS caesarean section

labour. In total 241 caesarean sections were performed with an indication similar to or reflecting prolonged first stage of labour ('obstructed labour', 'CPD', 'prolonged first stage of labour', 'failed VBAC', 'failed induction', 'cervical dystocia', 'cervical oedema' and 'big fundus', whereby 68 caesarean sections performed in the second stage were excluded). Out of these 241 women, 113 (46.9%) had cervical dilatation at the right side of the action line on the partograph, 99 (41.1%) did not cross the action line and in 29 (12.0%) it was unknown whether this had happened (Fig. 3). Seventy-one women (29.4%) still had intact membranes at the moment of caesarean section. Sixty of 241 women undergoing caesarean section for any indication reflecting prolonged first stage of labour had one previous caesarean section (24.9%), which can be considered a relative contra-indication for oxytocin augmentation in a setting without continuous monitoring [30]. Excluding these, only 14 out of 181 women (7.7%) without previous caesarean section, received oxytocin prior to surgery. It was noted that an additional 29 women gave birth by caesarean section with a different indication, but also had crossed the

action line. These indications were fetal distress ($n = 16$), malpresentation ($n = 5$), prolonged second stage ($n = 3$), cord prolapse ($n = 1$), twins ($n = 1$), unknown ($n = 3$).

Neonatal outcomes with oxytocin

There was no significant difference in the proportion of low one-minute Apgar (< 7) scores of neonates from women who had their labour augmented (9.3%) versus those who did not (7.5%; OR 1.26; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.60–2.64). For five-minute Apgar scores < 7 it was 3.5% versus 2.3% (OR 1.55; 95% CI 0.48–5.04).

Discussion

True prolonged first stage of labour with crossing of the action line occurred only in 5.5% of births in our setting and was therefore not very frequent. In case of prolonged first stage of labour, caesarean section was commonly the performed intervention. Interventions like amniotomy and oxytocin augmentation appear to be underused, often in situations with clear indications and no contra-indications. Although documentation on rupture of membranes was suboptimal, we found a significant number of caesarean sections for prolonged labour being performed with intact membranes (29.4%). Despite the fact that local and national protocols promote active support of labour, it does not seem to be standard practice [30]. Many women without clear evidence of prolonged labour on the partograph still had their labour augmented with oxytocin. Possible reasons for such deviations from what should be standard clinical care could be insufficient training or skills, or fear of complications of obstetric interventions. Additional quantitative and qualitative studies may provide insight into these issues.

As expected, prolonged first stage of labour is more common in primiparous women and for this group it is of even greater importance to utilize methods to augment labour. Preventing the first caesarean section is

Table 2 Primiparous and multiparous women compared ($N = 3222$, 17 women with unknown parity)

	Primiparous $N = 1150$	Multiparous $N = 2072$
Action line crossed in 1st stage	95 (8.3%)	83 (4.0%)
Action line not crossed	1055 (91.7%)	1989 (96.0%)
Amniotomy	164 (14.3%)	248 (12.0%)
Augmentation with oxytocin	54 (4.7%)	32 (1.5%)
SVD	905 (78.7%)	1742 (84.1%)
AVD	40 (3.5%)	20 (1.0%)
CS	205 (17.8%)	310 (15.0%)

SVD spontaneous vaginal delivery; AVD assisted vaginal delivery; CS caesarean section

Table 3 Indications for caesarean sections

Indication	N (%)
Cephalopelvic disproportion	150 (23.3%)
Fetal distress	82 (12.7%)
Prolonged first stage of labour	79 (12.2%)
Two or more previous CS	57 (8.8%)
Fetal malpresentation (e.g. breech)	53 (8.2%)
Prolonged second stage of labour	30 (4.7%)
Failed VBAC	20 (3.1%)
APH / placental abruption	19 (3.0%)
Obstructed labour	16 (2.5%)
Eclampsia	14 (2.2%)
Pre-eclampsia	10 (1.6%)
Cervical dystocia	10 (1.6%)
Cord prolapse	9 (1.4%)
Other	42 (7.0%)
Missing	54 (8.4%)
Total	645 (100%)

CS caesarean section; VBAC vaginal birth after caesarean; APH antepartum haemorrhage

crucial. It will have tremendously positive impact on a woman’s subsequent fertile life, reducing chances of future complications and additional caesarean sections. This is particularly important in a country with high fertility rates such as Malawi. While the overall use of oxytocin was low, it was clearly more utilized in primiparous compared to multiparous women.

Although it is easy to state that protocols need to be followed better based on our results, optimal solutions to prevent unnecessary caesarean sections in the first stage

of labour are most likely more challenging. As noted by Betran et al. [3], overuse of caesarean sections is caused by many factors and seems challenging to be reduced with simple measures. We deem it important to acknowledge that our results do not reflect capabilities of individual health workers, but could indicate a more systemic issue. In a setting like Malawi, scarcity of resources sometimes impairs quality of care, although it appears that oxytocin, amniotomy hooks and intravenous cannulas have been present in the facility and Malawi at large [33]. Furthermore, preventing caesarean section with active support of labour saves surgical resources which might be needed for emergency procedures [34].

A review of management of prolonged labour in Rwandan hospitals, a setting with similarities to the Malawian setting, showed comparable results [35]. The authors found unnecessary use of oxytocin augmentation in women without prolonged labour and identified many women who had given birth by caesarean section with intact membranes. However, among women who crossed the action line a large majority had received oxytocin, which contrasts with our findings.

A diagnosis of prolonged first stage of labour under the assumption of CPD is made rather quickly and frequently in our setting without signs of prolonged labour on the partograph. Suboptimal monitoring may contribute to early caesarean sections, which might be considered a safe choice at that stage of labour. Difficulties in monitoring labour progress are described in different settings, including Tanzania and Ethiopia [36, 37]. Maternal and fetal monitoring is a crucial aspect of labour process and with proper monitoring of labour and fetal condition, prolonged labour can often be managed adequately using non-invasive interventions.

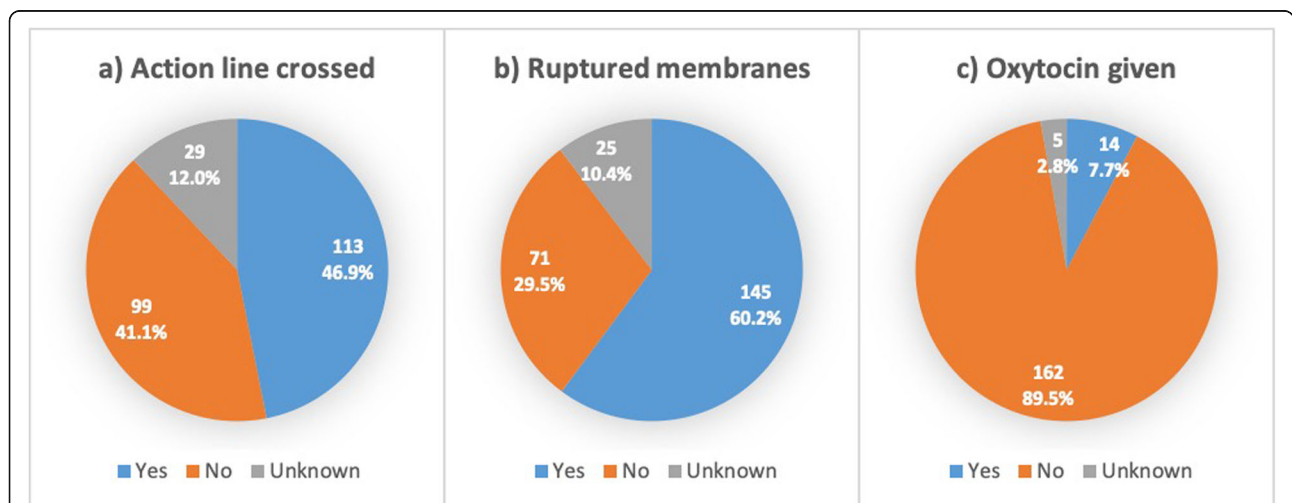


Fig. 3 Interventions in caesareans for prolonged first stage of labour. a) Action line crossed (N = 241); b) Membranes ruptured at the start of caesarean section (N = 241); c) Augmentation of labour with oxytocin performed prior to caesarean section (N = 181, 60 women with previous caesarean section excluded)

A limitation of our study is that outcomes depend on the quality of case files and partographs. While clearly incomplete partographs were excluded, analysed partographs may still lack important data, for example the exact moment of amniotomy or the use and duration of oxytocin augmentation. Whilst hospital and national protocols require documentation of these details in the designated areas of the partograph, it is expected that there are situations in which this did not happen, as was previously documented in similar settings [20]. There has been a large number of most likely randomly distributed missing values, of which gestational age and labour progress are among the most important. We have taken effort to report these missing values for the different variables of importance. There is a chance of selection bias since women with incomplete and missing partographs were excluded, but with the partograph holding the most important information on pregnancy and labour, medical record analysis without a well-filled partograph is almost impossible.

Conclusion

The diagnosis prolonged first stage of labour was often made without being evident from labour tracings and true prolonged labour was uncommon. Caesarean section was frequently performed on the suspicion of prolonged labour. Amniotomy and controlled augmentation with oxytocin might be underused in some low-resource settings and further studies are needed to explore barriers for active support of labour in order to make efforts to reduce unnecessary caesarean sections.

Abbreviations

CPD: Cephalopelvic disproportion; WHO: World Health Organization; HMIS: Health Management Information System; SVD: Spontaneous vaginal delivery; AVD: Assisted vaginal delivery; VBAC: Vaginal birth after caesarean; APH: Antepartum haemorrhage

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-03856-9>.

Additional file 1.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all staff from St. Luke's Hospital for their continuous efforts to provide the best possible care under all conditions and Timothy Phiri, Felix Nansongole and Christiaan Huigens for their help in translation, data collection and support of this study project. We would also like to thank the hospital management, chaired by Mr. Winasi Boma, for their endorsement and support.

Authors' contributions

WB and EvD drafted the research proposal under supervision of TvdA. Data collection was done by EvD under supervision of WB and aided by MK and AN. Data analysis was carried out by EvD and WB and MK and AN assisted in interpreting the raw data and findings. WB, JvR and TvdA drafted the manuscript, which was reviewed, adjusted and finally approved by all authors.

Authors' information

WB is a MDGHTM from The Netherlands who has worked in St. Luke's Hospital between 2016 and 2019. EvD was a Dutch medical student in St. Luke's Hospital and is now specialising as MDGHTM. MK is a registered nurse midwife from Malawi who was head of the postnatal ward from 2016 to 2018. AN is the head of the HMIS department. JvR and TvdA are both consultant obstetricians in Leiden University Medical Centre in the Netherlands. TvdA is also professor Global Health at the Athena Institute Amsterdam and JvR is professor emeritus at this institute.

Funding

This study received no funding and all expenses were paid out of the authors' own budget.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the National Health Science Research Committee of Malawi, as part of a broader study project into unnecessary caesareans and respectful maternity care (approval number 1995). The management of St. Luke's Hospital gave permission to collect data in the facility. Collected data were all transferred anonymously into the database and nothing was traceable to women or involved staff. Case files were collected month for month from the Health Management Information System (HMIS) departments' archives and kept locked in the research office during data collection.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

JvR is section editor 'Pregnancy and Childbirth in low and middle income countries' for *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* and TvdA is associate editor for this section.

Author details

¹Clinical and Nursing Department, St. Luke's Hospital, Malosa, Malawi. ²Athena Institute, Faculty of Science, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. ³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Received: 29 May 2020 Accepted: 5 May 2021

Published online: 22 May 2021

References

- Boerma T, Ronsmans C, Melesse DY, Barros AJD, Barros FC, Juan L, et al. Series Optimising caesarean section use 1: global epidemiology of use of and disparities in caesarean sections. *Lancet*. 2018;392(10155):1341–8. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31928-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31928-7).
- Sandall J, Tribe RM, Avery L, Mola G, Visser GHA, Homer CSE, et al. Optimising caesarean section use 2: short-term and long-term effects of caesarean section on the health of women and children. *Lancet*. 2018; 392(10155):1349–57. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31930-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31930-5).
- Betrán AP, Temmerman M, Kingdon C, Mohiddin A, Opiyo N, Torloni MR, et al. Optimising caesarean section use 3: interventions to reduce unnecessary caesarean sections in healthy women and babies. *Lancet*. 2018; 392(10155):1358–68. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31927-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31927-5).
- Betrán AP, Ye J, Moller A-B, Zhang J, Gülmezoglu AM, Torloni MR. The increasing trend in caesarean section rates: global, regional and National Estimates: 1990–2014. *PLoS One*. 2016;11(2):1–12.
- Maswime S. Improving access to caesarean sections and perioperative care in LMICs. *Lancet*. 2019;393(10184):1919–20. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)32589-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32589-3).
- Holmer H, Kamara MM, Bolkan HA, Van Duinen A, Conteh S, Forna F, et al. The rate and perioperative mortality of caesarean section in Sierra Leone. *BMJ Glob Heal*. 2019;4:1–11.

7. Maaløe N, Sorensen BL, Onesmo R, Secher NJ. Prolonged labour as indication for emergency caesarean section: a quality assurance analysis by criterion-based audit at two Tanzanian rural hospitals. *BJOG*. 2012;119(5): 605–13. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-0528.2012.03284.x>.
8. Theron G. Caesarean sections in low and middle income countries – the allegory of Africa. *O&G Forum*. 2018;28:1–2.
9. Maaløe N, Bygbjerg IC, Onesmo R, Secher NJ, Sorensen BL. Disclosing doubtful indications for emergency cesarean sections in rural hospitals in Tanzania: a retrospective criterion-based audit. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand*. 2012;91(9):1069–76. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0412.2012.01474.x>.
10. Dekker L, Houtzager T, Kilume O, Horogo J, Van Roosmalen J, Nyamtema AS. Caesarean section audit to improve quality of care in a rural referral hospital in Tanzania. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2018;18(1):1–7.
11. Heemelaar S, Nelissen E, Mdoe P, Kidanto H, Van Roosmalen J, Stekelenburg J. Criteria-based audit of caesarean section in a referral hospital in rural Tanzania. *Trop Med Int Heal*. 2016;21(4):525–34. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tmi.12683>.
12. Govender I, Steyn C, Maphasha O, Abdulrazak AT. A profile of caesarean sections performed at a district hospital in Tshwane, South Africa. *South African Fam Pract*. 2019;61(6):246–51. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20786190.2019.1671655>.
13. Miller S, Abalos E, Chamillard M, Ciapponi A, Colaci D, Comandé D, et al. Beyond too little, too late and too much, too soon: a pathway towards evidence-based, respectful maternity care worldwide. *Lancet*. 2016; 388(10056):2176–92. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31472-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31472-6).
14. Wei S, Wo BL, Qi HP, Xu H, Luo ZC, Roy C, et al. Early amniotomy and early oxytocin for prevention of, or therapy for, delay in first stage spontaneous labour compared with routine care. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013(8): CD006794.
15. Nelson J. Indications and appropriateness of caesarean sections performed in a tertiary referral centre in Uganda: a retrospective descriptive study. *Pan African Med J*. 2017;26(64).
16. Wells JCK. The new “obstetrical dilemma”: stunting, obesity and the risk of obstructed labour. *Anat Rec*. 2017;300(4):716–31. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ar.23540>.
17. Mendez-Dominguez N, Vazquez-Vazquez GG, Laviada-Molina HA, de Jesus I-DM, Fajardo-Ruiz LS, Azcorra H. Cephalopelvic disproportion as primary diagnosis for cesarean section: Role of neonatal birthweight in relation to maternal height at a Hospital in Merida, Mexico. *Am J Hum Biol Off J Hum Biol Counc*. 2021;33(2):e23463.
18. Nelson DB, Alexander JM, McIntire DD, Leveno KJ. “New or not-so-new” labor management practices and cesarean delivery for arrest of progress. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2020;222(1):71.e1–6.
19. Souza JP, Oladapo OT, Fawole B, Mugerwa K, Reis R, Barbosa-Junior F, et al. Cervical dilatation over time is a poor predictor of severe adverse birth outcomes: a diagnostic accuracy study. *BJOG*. 2018;125(8):991–1000. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.15205>.
20. Mandiwa C, Zamawe C. Documentation of the partograph in assessing the progress of labour by health care providers in Malawi’s south-west zone. *Reprod Health*. 2017;14(1):1–7.
21. Wei S, Luo Z. The effect of early oxytocin augmentation in labor. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2009;114(3):641–9. <https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0b013e3181b11cb8>.
22. World Health Organization. Standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in health facilities. 2016. Available from: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/improving-maternal-newborn-care-quality/en/
23. Gobillot S, Ghenassia A, Coston AL, Gillois P, Equy V, Michy T, et al. Obstetric outcomes associated with induction of labour after caesarean section. *J Gynecol Obstet Hum Reprod*. 2018;47(10):539–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jogoh.2018.09.006>.
24. Kaboré C, Chaillet N, Kouanda S, Bujold E, Traoré M, Dumont A. Maternal and perinatal outcomes associated with a trial of labour after previous caesarean section in sub-Saharan countries. *BJOG*. 2015;123(13):2147–55. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.13615>.
25. Etuk SJ, Abasiattai AM, Ande AB, Omo-Aghoja L, Bariweni AC, Abeshi SE, et al. Maternal near-miss and death among women with rupture of the gravid uterus: a secondary analysis of the Nigeria near-miss and maternal death survey. *BJOG*. 2019;126(S3):26–32. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.15700>.
26. World Health Organization. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015; 2015. p. 1–55. Available from: <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>
27. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2018.
28. van Lonkhuijzen L, Stekelenburg J, van Roosmalen J. Maternity waiting facilities for improving maternal and neonatal outcome in low-resource countries. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012(10):CD006759.
29. Dadi TL, Bekele BB, Kasaye Habtamu Kebebeand Nigussie T. Role of maternity waiting homes in the reduction of maternal death and stillbirth in developing countries and its contribution for maternal death reduction in Ethiopia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2018; 18:1–10.
30. The association of obstetricians and gynaecologists of Malawi. *Obstetrics & Gynaecology Protocols and Guidelines*; 2014. p. 1–105.
31. World Health Organization. Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth (IMPAC); 2007. p. 1–390. Available from: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/maternal/impac/en/
32. Mathai M. The partograph for the prevention of obstructed labor. *Clin Obstet Gynecol*. 2009;52(2):256–69. <https://doi.org/10.1097/GRF.0b013e3181a4f163>.
33. Khuluza F, Haefele-Abah C. The availability, prices and affordability of essential medicines in Malawi: A cross-sectional study. *PLoS One*. 2019; 14(2):e0212125.
34. Kozuki N, Oseni L, Mtimuni A, Sethi R, Rashidi T. Health facility service availability and readiness for intrapartum and immediate postpartum care in Malawi: A cross-sectional survey. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(3):e0172492.
35. Kalisa R, Rulisa S, van den Akker T, van Roosmalen J. Is prolonged labor managed adequately in rural Rwandan hospitals? *Afr J Reprod Health*. 2019; 23(2):27–34. <https://doi.org/10.29063/ajrh2019/v23i2.3>.
36. Yisma E, Dessaiegn B, Astatkie A, Fesseha N. Completion of the modified World Health Organization (WHO) partograph during labour in public health institutions of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 2013. p. 1–7.
37. Maaløe N, Housseine N, Bygbjerg IC, Meguid T, Khamis RS, Mohamed AG, et al. Stillbirths and quality of care during labour at the low resource referral hospital of Zanzibar: a case-control study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016; 16(1):351. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-016-1142-2>.

Publisher’s Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

