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Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia (Review)

Boulvain M, Irion O, Dowswell T, Thornton JG

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Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia.

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[Intervention Review]

Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

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ABSTRACT

Background

Women with a suspected large-for-dates fetus or a fetus with suspected macrosomia (birthweight greater than 4000 g) are at risk of operative birth or caesarean section. The baby is also at increased risk of shoulder dystocia and trauma, in particular fractures and brachial plexus injury. Induction of labour may reduce these risks by decreasing the birthweight, but may also lead to longer labours and an increased risk of caesarean section.

Objectives

To assess the effects of a policy of labour induction at or shortly before term (37 to 40 weeks) for suspected fetal macrosomia on the way of giving birth and maternal or perinatal morbidity.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's Trials Register (31 January 2016), contacted trial authors and searched reference lists of retrieved studies.

Selection criteria

Randomised trials of induction of labour for suspected fetal macrosomia.

Data collection and analysis

Review authors independently assessed trials for inclusion and risk of bias, extracted data and checked them for accuracy. We contacted study authors for additional information. For key outcomes the quality of the evidence was assessed using the GRADE approach.

Main results

We included four trials, involving 1190 women. It was not possible to blind women and staff to the intervention, but for other 'Risk of bias' domains these studies were assessed as being at low or unclear risk of bias.

Compared to expectant management, there was no clear effect of induction of labour for suspected macrosomia on the risk of **caesarean section** (risk ratio (RR) 0.91, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.76 to 1.09; 1190 women; four trials, *moderate-quality evidence*) or **instrumental delivery** (RR 0.86, 95% CI 0.65 to 1.13; 1190 women; four trials, *low-quality evidence*). **Shoulder dystocia** (RR 0.60, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.98; 1190 women; four trials, *moderate-quality evidence*), and **fracture (any)** (RR 0.20, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.79; 1190 women; four studies, *high-quality evidence*) were reduced in the induction of labour group. There were no clear differences between groups for **brachial plexus injury** (two events were reported in the control group in one trial, *low-quality evidence*). There was no strong evidence of any difference between groups for measures of neonatal asphyxia; **low five-minute infant Apgar scores (less than seven)** or **low arterial cord blood pH** (RR 1.51, 95% CI 0.25 to 9.02; 858 infants; two trials, *low-quality evidence*; and, RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.46 to 2.22; 818 infants; one trial, *moderate-quality evidence*, respectively).

Mean birthweight was lower in the induction group, but there was considerable heterogeneity between studies for this outcome (mean difference (MD) -178.03 g, 95% CI -315.26 to -40.81; 1190 infants; four studies; $I^2 = 89%$). In one study with data for 818 women, third- and fourth-degree perineal tears were increased in the induction group (RR 3.70, 95% CI 1.04 to 13.17).

For outcomes assessed using GRADE, we based our downgrading decisions on high risk of bias from lack of blinding and imprecision of effect estimates.

Authors' conclusions

Induction of labour for suspected fetal macrosomia has not been shown to alter the risk of brachial plexus injury, but the power of the included studies to show a difference for such a rare event is limited. Also antenatal estimates of fetal weight are often inaccurate so many women may be worried unnecessarily, and many inductions may not be needed. Nevertheless, induction of labour for suspected fetal macrosomia results in a lower mean birthweight, and fewer birth fractures and shoulder dystocia. The unexpected observation in the induction group of increased perineal damage, and the plausible, but of uncertain significance, observation of increased use of phototherapy, both in the largest trial, should also be kept in mind.

Findings from trials included in the review suggest that to prevent one fracture it would be necessary to induce labour in 60 women. Since induction of labour does not appear to alter the rate of caesarean delivery or instrumental delivery, it is likely to be popular with many women. In settings where obstetricians can be reasonably confident about their scan assessment of fetal weight, the advantages and disadvantages of induction at or near term for fetuses suspected of being macrosomic should be discussed with parents.

Although some parents and doctors may feel the evidence already justifies induction, others may justifiably disagree. Further trials of induction shortly before term for suspected fetal macrosomia are needed. Such trials should concentrate on refining the optimum gestation of induction, and improving the accuracy of the diagnosis of macrosomia.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Induction of labour at or near the end of pregnancy for babies suspected of being very large (macrosomia)

What is the issue?

Babies who are very large (or macrosomic, weighing over 4000 g when born) can have difficult and occasionally traumatic births. One suggestion to try to reduce this trauma has been to induce labour early, before the baby grows too big. The estimation of the baby's weight is difficult before birth and not very accurate. Clinical estimations are based on feeling the uterus and measuring the height of the fundus of the uterus. Both are subject to considerable variation. Ultrasound scanning is also not accurate, so suspected large babies may not be confirmed at delivery. This may worry parents.

Why is this important?

If undertaken too early, induction of labour can lead to babies being born prematurely and with immature organs.

What evidence did we find?

We found four trials that assessed induction of labour at 37 to 40 weeks for women when it was suspected that their baby was large. A total of 1190 pregnant, non-diabetic women were involved. We searched for evidence on 31 October 2015. The studies were of moderate or good quality although it was not possible to blind the women and staff providing care to which group women had been assigned. This may have introduced bias.

What does this mean?

The number of births where the baby's shoulder became stuck (shoulder dystocia) or a bone was fractured (usually the clavicle, which heals well without consequences) were reduced in the induction of labour group. The evidence was assessed as moderate quality for shoulder dystocia and high quality for fracture. No clear differences between groups were reported for damage to the network of nerves that send signals from the spine to the shoulder, arm and hand (brachial plexus injury) of the baby (low-quality evidence due to very few events occurring) or signs of not enough oxygen during birth. A policy of labour induction reduced the average birthweight of babies by 178 g. The trials did not show any differences in the number of women who had caesarean sections or instrumental births. There is limited evidence that more women in the induction of labour group had severe damage to the perineum. We conclude that there appear to be benefits, but there may also be some disadvantages of induction of labour shortly before term. The option of having an induction should be discussed with parents when their baby is suspected to be extra large.

Although some parents and doctors may feel the existing evidence is sufficient to justify inducing labour, others may disagree. Further high-quality studies are needed in order to find out what is the best time to induce labour towards the end of pregnancy, and how to improve the accuracy in diagnosing macrosomia.

A visual summary of some of the results from this review can be found here ([screen view version](#)) and ([printable version here](#)).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Induction of labour versus expectant management for suspected fetal macrosomia					
Patient or population: women with term or near term (> 37 weeks' gestation) with suspected fetal macrosomia Setting: data from four trials: a multi-centre study in France, Belgium and Switzerland and studies in UK, Israel and USA Intervention: induction of labour Comparison: expectant management					
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)
	Risk with expectant management	Risk with Induction			
Caesarean section	Study population		RR 0.91 (0.76 to 1.09)	1190 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹
	293 per 1000	267 per 1000 (223 to 320)			
	Moderate				
	296 per 1000	269 per 1000 (225 to 323)			
Instrumental delivery	Study population		RR 0.86 (0.65 to 1.13)	1190 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ¹²
	152 per 1000	130 per 1000 (99 to 171)			
	Moderate				
	148 per 1000	127 per 1000 (96 to 167)			
Shoulder dystocia	Study population		RR 0.60 (0.37 to 0.98)	1190 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹³

	68 per 1000	41 per 1000 (25 to 67)			
	Moderate				
	61 per 1000	36 per 1000 (22 to 59)			
Brachial plexus injury	Study population		RR 0.21 (0.01 to 4.28)	1190 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ⁴
	3 per 1000	1 per 1000 (0 to 14)			
Fracture (any)	Study population		RR 0.20 (0.05 to 0.79)	1190 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH ⁵
	20 per 1000	4 per 1000 (1 to 16)			
	Moderate				
	10 per 1000	2 per 1000 (0 to 8)			
Low Apgar score (5 minutes)	Study population		RR 1.51 (0.25 to 9.02)	858 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ⁴
	5 per 1000	7 per 1000 (1 to 42)			
	Moderate				
	2 per 1000	4 per 1000 (1 to 22)			
Low arterial cord blood pH (<7.10)	Study population		RR 1.01 (0.46 to 2.22)	818 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ²

	29 per 1000	29 per 1000 (13 to 65)
	Moderate	
	29 per 1000	29 per 1000 (13 to 65)

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio; **OR:** Odds ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

¹ Studies contributing data were at risk of bias (lack of blinding)

² Wide 95% CI crossing the line of no effect

³ We downgraded this outcome for lack of blinding (clinical assessment of dystocia could be affected by lack of blinding)

⁴ Wide 95% CI crossing the line of no effect and low event rate

⁵ Not downgraded for low event rates due to fairly large sample, and 95% CI not crossing the line of no effect, and we considered this outcome was less likely to be affected by lack of blinding

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Macrosomia is usually defined as a birthweight above 4000 g, although sometimes a higher cut-off is used (4500 g) (Delpapa 1991; Chatfield 2001; Ju 2009). Large-for-gestational-age fetuses are usually defined as those with a birthweight above the 90th percentile. Approximately 10% of pregnancies are affected by macrosomia, although estimates range from 3% to 15% in different settings (Chatfield 2001; Mohammadbeigi 2013).

Risk factors for giving birth to a large birthweight infant include a previous history of macrosomia, maternal obesity, maternal weight gain during pregnancy, multiparity and male fetus (Berard 1998; Cameron 2014; Gaudet 2014).

Macrosomia is associated with a prolonged labour and maternal trauma along with a higher risk of birth injuries for the infant and longer-term adverse consequences (Ju 2009; Chatfield 2001; Mohammadbeigi 2013; Perlow 1996). Women with large-for-dates fetuses are more likely to have labour augmentation and caesarean section, more serious perineal trauma, and more severe morbidity. High birthweight babies are at higher risk of sustaining injuries at the birth; risks of shoulder dystocia, fracture and brachial plexus injury are increased. There is an increased risk of fetal death and neonatal complications, and the risks of diabetes and cardiovascular disease in childhood and adult life are also elevated.

Description of the intervention

Before caesarean section became reasonably safe, induction of labour for suspected macrosomia was performed because it was thought to prevent severe cephalo-pelvic disproportion and its associated maternal mortality and severe morbidity (Thiery 1989). Nowadays, some obstetricians induce labour at term when the fetus is estimated to be either large-for-gestational age or macrosomic.

How the intervention might work

The purpose of labour induction at or shortly before term (37 to 40 weeks) in case of suspected fetal macrosomia is to reduce the likelihood of a difficult birth, possibly resulting in maternal or perinatal morbidity (Perlow 1996). In particular, the risk of shoulder dystocia and the associated risk of neonatal trauma might be reduced by the intervention. Observational studies cast doubts on the effectiveness of such a policy (Friesen 1995; Weeks 1995), and have suggested that induction increases the risk of caesarean section without reducing birth injury.

Weighing the infant after the birth is the only accurate way to identify macrosomia. For a policy of induction to be effective,

large-for-gestational-age fetuses must be reliably identified before they become macrosomic. Estimation of the fetal weight is difficult. Clinical estimation based on manual palpation of the uterus or uterine height measurements, as well as ultrasound scanning, is a method currently used to attempt to predict the fetal weight. The predictive value of such tests, especially for large fetuses, is poor (Coomarasamy 2005; Johnstone 1997). Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) may be a more accurate method for estimating fetal weight, but at present the evidence for this is limited (Malin 2016). The accuracy of fetal weight estimation may be one of the limitations of a policy of induction of labour for suspected macrosomia.

Why it is important to do this review

In cases of suspected fetal macrosomia, it has not been clear whether a policy of induction of labour affects the risk of having caesarean section, instrumental birth, or perineal trauma, or improves outcomes for babies. The purpose of the review is to compare outcomes in women and infants where induction of labour has been compared with expectant management in randomised controlled trials. The review will be useful to guide clinical decisions and to allow women to make more informed choices about their care in cases of suspected large-for-dates fetus.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate a policy of labour induction for suspected fetal macrosomia on the risk of caesarean section, instrumental delivery and perineal trauma.

To evaluate a policy of labour induction for suspected fetal macrosomia on the risk of shoulder dystocia, birth trauma or asphyxia, and infant morbidity.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included all known randomised controlled trials evaluating labour induction for suspected fetal macrosomia. We planned to include cluster-randomised trials if any were identified. We planned to exclude quasi-randomised trials and studies using a cross-over design; the latter type of study is not an appropriate design for this type of intervention.

Types of participants

Term (37 to 40 weeks' gestation) pregnant women bearing a fetus suspected to be macrosomic and without other indications for induction of labour.

Types of interventions

We considered studies comparing induction of labour with expectant management for inclusion in this review.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

Maternal outcomes

- Caesarean section
- Instrumental delivery

Perinatal outcomes

- Shoulder dystocia
- Brachial plexus injury
- Fracture (any)
- Neonatal asphyxia (low arterial cord blood pH, or low five-minute Apgar score)

Secondary outcomes

Maternal outcomes

- Spontaneous delivery
- Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears
- Maternal dissatisfaction (pain, sexual dysfunction)

Perinatal outcomes

- Mean birthweight (g)
- Admission to neonatal intensive care unit
- Intracranial haemorrhage
- Convulsions
- Perinatal mortality
- Long-term disability in childhood

In this version of the review we have also reported findings for the following non pre-specified outcomes.

- Significant shoulder dystocia (trialist defined)
- Serious neonatal morbidity or death (composite outcome)
- Use of phototherapy
- Cephalohematoma

Search methods for identification of studies

The following methods section of this review is based on a standard template used by the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group.

Electronic searches

We searched the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's Trials Register by contacting the Trials Search Co-ordinator (31 January 2016).

The Register is a database containing over 20,000 reports of controlled trials in the field of pregnancy and childbirth. For full search methods used to populate the Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's Trials Register including the detailed search strategies for CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Embase and CINAHL; the list of handsearched journals and conference proceedings, and the list of journals reviewed via the current awareness service, please follow this link to the editorial information about the [Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group](#) in *The Cochrane Library* and select the '*Specialized Register*' section from the options on the left side of the screen.

Briefly, the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's Trials Register is maintained by the Trials Search Co-ordinator and contains trials identified from:

1. monthly searches of the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL);
2. weekly searches of MEDLINE (Ovid);
3. weekly searches of Embase (Ovid);
4. monthly searches of CINAHL (EBSCO);
5. handsearches of 30 journals and the proceedings of major conferences;
6. weekly current awareness alerts for a further 44 journals plus monthly BioMed Central email alerts.

Search results are screened by two people and the full text of all relevant trial reports identified through the searching activities described above is reviewed. Based on the intervention described, each trial report is assigned a number that corresponds to a specific Pregnancy and Childbirth Group review topic (or topics), and is then added to the Register. The Trials Search Co-ordinator searches the Register for each review using this topic number rather than keywords. This results in a more specific search set which has been fully accounted for in the relevant review sections (Included and Ongoing studies).

Searching other resources

We searched the reference lists of retrieved studies and contacted trial authors for unpublished data.

We did not apply any language or date restrictions.

Data collection and analysis

For methods used in the previous version of this review, see [Irion 1998](#).

For this update, we used the following methods, which are based on a standard template used by the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group.

Selection of studies

Two review authors independently assessed for inclusion all the potential studies identified as a result of the search strategy. We resolved any disagreement through discussion.

Data extraction and management

We designed a form to extract data. For eligible studies, two review authors extracted the data using the agreed form. We resolved discrepancies through discussion. Data were entered into Review Manager software ([RevMan 2014](#)) and checked for accuracy. Three of the review authors (MB, OI and JT) were investigators on trials included in the review; these authors were not involved in data extraction or assessing risk of bias for their trials. When information regarding any of the above was unclear, we planned to contact authors of the original reports to provide further details.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors independently assessed risk of bias for each study using the criteria outlined in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011](#)). Any disagreement was resolved by discussion or by involving a third assessor.

(1) Random sequence generation (checking for possible selection bias)

We described for each included study the method used to generate the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to allow an assessment of whether it should produce comparable groups.

We assessed the method as:

- low risk of bias (any truly random process, e.g. random number table; computer random number generator);
- high risk of bias (any non-random process, e.g. odd or even date of birth; hospital or clinic record number);
- unclear risk of bias.

(2) Allocation concealment (checking for possible selection bias)

We described for each included study the method used to conceal allocation to interventions prior to assignment and assessed whether intervention allocation could have been foreseen in advance of, or during recruitment, or changed after assignment.

We assessed the methods as:

- low risk of bias (e.g. web or telephone randomisation; consecutively numbered sealed opaque envelopes);
- high risk of bias (open list of random allocation; unsealed or non-opaque envelopes, alternation; date of birth);
- unclear risk of bias.

(3.1) Blinding of participants and personnel (checking for possible performance bias)

Blinding of staff or women to this type of intervention is not feasible. However, for each outcome we were able to consider whether lack of blinding was likely to affect results.

(3.2) Blinding of outcome assessment (checking for possible detection bias)

We described for each included study the methods used, if any, to blind outcome assessors from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. We assessed blinding separately for different outcomes or classes of outcomes.

We assessed methods used to blind outcome assessment as:

- low, high or unclear risk of bias.

(4) Incomplete outcome data (checking for possible attrition bias due to the amount, nature and handling of incomplete outcome data)

We described for each included study, and for each outcome or class of outcomes, the completeness of data including attrition and exclusions from the analysis. We stated whether attrition and exclusions were reported and the numbers included in the analysis at each stage (compared with the total randomised participants), reasons for attrition or exclusion where reported, and whether missing data were balanced across groups or were related to outcomes. Where sufficient information was reported, or could be supplied by the trial authors, we planned to re-include missing data in the analyses which we undertook.

We assessed methods as:

- low risk of bias (e.g. no missing outcome data; missing outcome data balanced across groups);
- high risk of bias (e.g. numbers or reasons for missing data imbalanced across groups; 'as treated' analysis done with substantial departure of intervention received from that assigned at randomisation);
- unclear risk of bias.

(5) Selective reporting (checking for reporting bias)

We described for each included study how we investigated the possibility of selective outcome reporting bias and what we found. We assessed the methods as:

- low risk of bias (where it is clear that all of the study's pre-specified outcomes and all expected outcomes of interest to the review have been reported);

- high risk of bias (where not all the study's pre-specified outcomes have been reported; one or more reported primary outcomes were not pre-specified; outcomes of interest are reported incompletely and so cannot be used; study fails to include results of a key outcome that would have been expected to have been reported);

- unclear risk of bias.

(6) Other bias (checking for bias due to problems not covered by (1) to (5) above)

We described for each included study any important concerns we had about other possible sources of bias.

(7) Overall risk of bias

We made explicit judgements about whether studies were at high risk of bias, according to the criteria given in the *Handbook* (Higgins 2011). With reference to (1) to (6) above, we planned to assess the likely magnitude and direction of the bias and whether we considered it is likely to impact on the findings. In future updates, if more data become available, we will explore the impact of the level of bias through undertaking sensitivity analyses - see [Sensitivity analysis](#).

Assessing the quality of the body of evidence using the GRADE approach

For this update the quality of the evidence has been evaluated using the GRADE approach as outlined in the [GRADE Handbook](#) in order to assess the quality of the body of evidence relating to the following outcomes.

Maternal outcomes

- Caesarean section
- Instrumental delivery

Perinatal outcomes

- Shoulder dystocia
- Brachial plexus injury
- Fracture (any)
- Neonatal asphyxia (low arterial cord blood pH, or low five-minute Apgar score)

We used the [GRADEpro](#) Guideline Development Tool to import data from Review Manager 5.3 (RevMan 2014) in order to create a 'Summary of findings' table. A summary of the intervention effect and a measure of quality for each of the above outcomes was produced using the GRADE approach. The GRADE approach uses five considerations (study limitations, consistency of effect, imprecision, indirectness and publication bias) to assess the quality of the body of evidence for each outcome. The evidence can be

downgraded from 'high quality' by one level for serious (or by two levels for very serious) limitations, depending on assessments for risk of bias, indirectness of evidence, serious inconsistency, imprecision of effect estimates or potential publication bias.

Measures of treatment effect

Dichotomous data

For dichotomous data, we presented results as summary risk ratio with 95% confidence intervals.

Continuous data

We used the mean difference if outcomes were measured in the same way between trials. We planned to use the standardised mean difference to combine trials that measured the same outcome, but used different methods.

Unit of analysis issues

Cluster-randomised trials

No cluster-randomised trials were identified by the search strategy. In future versions of the review, if such trials are identified, we will include cluster-randomised trials in the analyses along with individually-randomised trials. We will adjust their sample sizes using the methods described in the *Handbook* using an estimate of the intracluster correlation co-efficient (ICC) derived from the trial (if possible), from a similar trial or from a study of a similar population. If we use ICCs from other sources, we will report this and conduct sensitivity analyses to investigate the effect of variation in the ICC. If we identify both cluster-randomised trials and individually-randomised trials, we plan to synthesise the relevant information. We will consider it reasonable to combine the results from both if there is little heterogeneity between the study designs and the interaction between the effect of intervention and the choice of randomisation unit is considered to be unlikely.

We will also acknowledge heterogeneity in the randomisation unit and perform a sensitivity analysis to investigate the effects of the randomisation unit.

Dealing with missing data

For included studies, levels of attrition were noted. In future updates, if more eligible studies are included, the impact of including studies with high levels of missing data in the overall assessment of treatment effect will be explored by using sensitivity analysis. For all outcomes, analyses were carried out, as far as possible, on an intention-to-treat basis, i.e. we attempted to include all participants randomised to each group in the analyses. The denominator for each outcome in each trial was the number randomised minus any participants whose outcomes were known to be missing.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed statistical heterogeneity in each meta-analysis using the Tau², I² and Chi² statistics. We regarded heterogeneity as substantial if an I² was greater than 30% and either a Tau² was greater than zero, or there was a low P value (less than 0.10) in the Chi² test for heterogeneity. Had we identified substantial heterogeneity (above 30%), we planned to explore it by pre-specified subgroup analysis; we did not carry out this further analysis in this version of the review due to insufficient data.

Assessment of reporting biases

In future updates, if there are 10 or more studies in the meta-analysis, we will investigate reporting biases (such as publication bias) using funnel plots. We will assess funnel plot asymmetry visually. If asymmetry is suggested by a visual assessment, we will perform exploratory analyses to investigate it.

Data synthesis

We carried out statistical analysis using the Review Manager software (RevMan 2014). We used fixed-effect meta-analysis for combining data where it was reasonable to assume that studies were estimating the same underlying treatment effect: i.e. where trials were examining the same intervention, and the trials' populations and methods were judged sufficiently similar.

If there was clinical heterogeneity sufficient to expect that the underlying treatment effects differed between trials, or if substantial statistical heterogeneity was detected, we used random-effects meta-analysis to produce an overall summary, if an average treatment effect across trials was considered clinically meaningful. The random-effects summary represents the average range of possible treatment effects and we discussed the clinical implications of treatment effects differing between trials. If the average treatment effect was not clinically meaningful, we did not combine trials. For results where we have used random-effects analyses, the results have been presented as the average treatment effect with 95% confidence intervals, and the estimates of Tau² and I².

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Had we identified substantial heterogeneity, we planned to investigate it using subgroup analyses.

We planned the following subgroup analyses.

- Clinical estimation based on palpation of the uterus versus ultrasound scanning.
- Maternal diabetes versus no maternal diabetes.
- Previous macrosomic infant versus no previous macrosomic infant.

We planned to use the primary outcomes in subgroup analysis. In this version of the review too few studies were included to allow meaningful subgroup analyses. If sufficient data are available for future updates we will assess subgroup differences by interaction

tests available within RevMan (RevMan 2014). We will report the results of subgroup analyses quoting the Chi² statistic and P value, and the interaction test I² value.

Sensitivity analysis

We planned to carry out sensitivity analyses to explore the effect of trial quality assessed by concealment of allocation, high attrition rates, or both, with poor-quality studies being excluded from the analyses in order to assess whether this makes any difference to the overall result. In this version of the review there were insufficient data to allow for these planned analyses.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

We identified 10 reports of five trials. Four trials (nine reports) involving 1190 women, are included and one trial (Perlitz 2014) is in the [Ongoing studies](#) section.

Included studies

Study design and settings

We included four randomised controlled trials (Boulvain 2015; Gonen 1997; LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995).

The trial contributing most data to the review (Boulvain 2015), was a multi-centre RCT carried out in 19 hospitals in France, Switzerland and Belgium. Recruitment was between 2002 to 2009 and 822 women were randomised. The other three studies included in the review were carried out in Israel, USA and UK during the 1990s had smaller sample sizes. In the study by Gonen 1997, 273 women with a gestational age of 38 completed weeks or more were recruited. The LIBBY 1998 and Tey 1995 studies recruited women after 37 weeks (with 59 and 40 women randomised respectively).

Participants

In two trials women were included when fetal weight, estimated by ultrasound examination, was between 4000 g and 4500 g (Gonen 1997), or between 4000 g and 4750 g (Tey 1995). The third trial (LIBBY 1998) included women whose fetus was estimated to weigh more than the 97th percentile at the time of inclusion. The fourth trial (Boulvain 2015), included women whose fetus was estimated by sonograph to weigh more than the 95th centile. When estimated

fetal weight was greater than 4500 g in the [Gonen 1997](#) trial, elective caesarean section was performed. Women with diabetes were excluded from two of these trials ([Gonen 1997](#); [Tey 1995](#)). In the [Boulvain 2015](#) trial, women with diabetes treated with insulin were excluded, although 10% of included participants had gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) controlled by diet. Limited information is available for the [LIBBY 1998](#) pilot study.

depended on cervical status (prostaglandins for cervical ripening in the case of an unfavourable cervix, otherwise oxytocin infusion). Women in the expectant management group underwent induction of labour upon completion of 42 weeks of gestation in the [Gonen 1997](#) trial.

We obtained additional (unpublished) information for the four included studies. All the results of the Libby pilot study are unpublished ([LIBBY 1998](#)).

Interventions and comparisons

In the largest trial ([Boulvain 2015](#)), labour was induced between 37⁺⁰ and 38⁺⁶ weeks and within three days of randomisation. The method of induction was at the discretion of the attending physician and according to local protocol. Women with unfavourable cervix had cervical ripening with misoprostol or prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) followed by oxytocin infusion if labour had not started. In the other trials, the method used for labour induction also

Excluded studies

There are no excluded studies.

Risk of bias in included studies

See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#) for a summary of 'Risk of bias' assessments in studies.

Figure 1. 'Risk of bias' graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

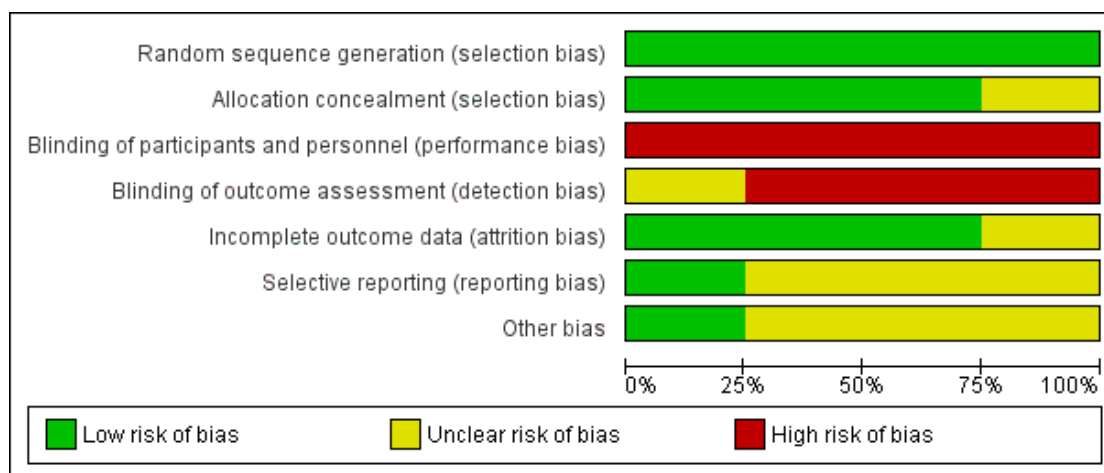


Figure 2. 'Risk of bias' summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Boulvain 2015	+	+	-	?	+	?	?
Gonen 1997	+	?	-	-	+	+	+
LIBBY 1998	+	+	-	-	+	?	?
Tey 1995	+	+	-	-	?	?	?

Allocation

Generation of the randomisation sequence

All studies used a computer-generated table of random numbers or Internet-based randomisation (low risk of bias).

Allocation concealment

In two of the studies, sealed, sequentially numbered, opaque envelopes were used (LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995) and the Boulvain 2015 trial used a central randomisation service (all three studies assessed as low risk of bias). In the other report, the method for concealment of the random allocation was not described (Gonen 1997) (unclear risk of bias).

Blinding

Although blinding of women and staff was not reported in three studies (Gonen 1997; LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995) we have assumed that it had not been attempted. It was reported to be not possible in one study (Boulvain 2015); all four studies were assessed as high risk of bias for performance bias. There was no mention of any attempt to blind outcome assessors in three studies (Gonen 1997; LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995), and again, we assumed that it had not been attempted and assessed these studies as high risk of bias for detection bias. In one study it was stated that the assessment of the primary outcome was by investigators masked to group allocation (Boulvain 2015); we assessed this study as unclear risk of bias for this domain as most outcomes would be recorded in case notes by staff aware of the intervention group.

Incomplete outcome data

In one study (Gonen 1997), a few women (six in the induction group and five in the expectant group) were excluded from the study after randomisation, either because of withdrawal of consent or because they were lost to follow-up. Apart from the fact that these women were excluded, an intention-to-treat analysis was performed (low risk of bias). In the LIBBY pilot (LIBBY 1998), 29/30 women in the induction group had induction, compared to 14/29 in the expectant management group; analysis was however performed on an intention-to-treat basis (low risk of bias). In the Boulvain 2015 study there was very little attrition bias (822 women randomised; 818 included in the analysis, two women in each group were lost to follow-up) (low risk of bias). In the fourth study (Tey 1995), there was limited information in the abstract report (unclear risk of bias).

Selective reporting

All expected outcome results were reported in one study (Gonen 1997) (low risk of bias). In the Boulvain 2015 trial, we had access to the trial protocol and most outcomes reported in the main trial report were pre-specified, there were some changes during the study as more centres were recruited (unclear risk of bias). It was not possible to tell if selective outcome reporting was apparent in the two remaining studies (LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995) (unclear risk of bias).

Other potential sources of bias

Baseline characteristics were similar between groups and no other bias was apparent in one study (Gonen 1997) (low risk of bias). It was not possible to tell if other sources of bias were apparent in the remaining three studies (Boulvain 2015; LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995) (unclear risk of bias).

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Induction of labour versus expectant management for suspected fetal macrosomia](#)

Induction of labour versus expectant management for suspected fetal macrosomia (four studies, 1190 women)

Primary outcomes

We identified four trials (Boulvain 2015; Gonen 1997; LIBBY 1998; Tey 1995), involving a total of 1190 women.

Maternal outcomes

Compared to expectant management, induction of labour for suspected macrosomia has not been shown to reduce the risk of **caesarean section** (risk ratio (RR) 0.91, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.76 to 1.09; 1190 women; four studies, *moderate-quality evidence*) [Analysis 1.1](#), **instrumental delivery** (RR 0.86, 95% CI 0.65 to 1.13; 1190 women; four studies, *low-quality evidence*), [Analysis 1.2](#).

Perinatal outcomes

The risks of **shoulder dystocia** and **fracture (any)** were lower in the induction group (RR 0.60, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.98; 1190 women; four trials, *moderate-quality evidence*; and RR 0.20, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.79; 1190 women; four studies, *high-quality evidence*,

respectively) [Analysis 1.3](#); [Analysis 1.5](#). However, there were no clear differences between groups for **brachial plexus injury**, although this outcome was infrequent with one trial reporting two cases of brachial plexus injury in the expectant management group ([Gonen 1997](#)) (RR 0.21, 95% CI 0.01 to 4.28; four studies, 1190 women, *low-quality evidence*) ([Analysis 1.4](#)). There was no strong evidence of any difference between groups for measures of neonatal asphyxia: **low infant Apgar scores (less than seven)** or **low arterial cord blood pH** (RR 1.51, 95% CI 0.25 to 9.02; 858 infants; two trials, *low-quality evidence*; and, RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.46 to 2.22; 818 infants; one trial, *moderate-quality evidence*, respectively), [Analysis 1.6](#); [Analysis 1.7](#).

Secondary outcomes

Maternal outcomes

All four studies reported **spontaneous delivery** and there was no clear evidence of differences between groups (RR 1.09, 95% CI 0.99 to 1.20; 1190 women) ([Analysis 1.8](#)). Two studies reported **third- and fourth-degree perineal tears**, but only one had estimable data ([Boulvain 2015](#)); in this study the number of women with tears was increased in the induction of labour group, although the 95% CI was wide for this outcome (RR 3.70, 95% CI 1.04 to 13.17; 858 women), [Analysis 1.9](#).

No information is available about **maternal dissatisfaction (pain, sexual dysfunction)**.

Infant outcomes

Three of the studies reported **perinatal mortality**, but there were no events reported in either group.

When cranial sonography was performed, a similar proportion of newborns with **intraventricular haemorrhage** was observed between the intervention and the control groups (RR 1.06, 95% CI 0.19 to 5.96; 933 infants; three studies), [Analysis 1.11](#). One study reported on the outcome **infant convulsions** but there were no events in either group [Analysis 1.12](#). There were no clear differences between groups for admission to neonatal intensive care in two studies reporting this outcome (RR 0.66, 95% CI 0.35 to 1.24; 858 infants; two studies) [Analysis 1.13](#).

In the pooled analysis, **mean infant birthweight** was lower in the induction group, although there were high levels of statistical heterogeneity for this outcome (mean difference (MD) -178.03 g, 95% CI -315.26 to -40.81; 1190 infants; four studies; $I^2 = 89%$) [Analysis 1.14](#)). For one study ([LIBBY 1998](#)), data for this outcome were reported as median and interquartile range; in order to use these data in the meta-analysis, we entered the median as the measure of central tendency and estimated the standard deviations from the interquartile range. As we had estimated the standard deviations (and assumed that they were the same in both the

intervention and control groups), we also carried out a sensitivity analysis using the standard deviations reported in the largest trial ([Boulvain 2015](#)); the sensitivity analysis showed similar results (MD -169.81, 95% CI -321.36 to -18.25) [Analysis 1.15](#).

It must be noted that in two of the trials ([Gonen 1997](#); [Tey 1995](#)), despite induction of labour in the intervention group, groups were similar with regard to mean birthweight. The contrast between groups was larger in the [LIBBY 1998](#) (-295 g median difference between groups) and [Boulvain 2015](#) trials (-287 g difference).

There was no information on **long-term disability in childhood** in any of the studies.

Non pre-specified outcomes

The trial contributing most data ([Boulvain 2015](#)) reported outcomes that were not pre-specified in the protocol for this review. First, clinically significant shoulder dystocia, had been pre-specified as a secondary outcome in the trial, and defined as “difficulty with delivery of the shoulders that was not resolved by the McRoberts’ manoeuvre (flexion of the maternal thighs), usually combined with suprapubic pressure”. It was reduced in the induction of labour group (RR 0.32, 95% CI 0.12 to 0.85; infants = 818; one study) ([Analysis 1.16](#)). The authors of the trial had also pre-specified their primary fetal trial outcome as a composite of significant shoulder dystocia and a range of birth injuries and death. That composite outcome was also reduced (RR 0.32 95% CI 0.15 to 0.71; infants = 818) ([Analysis 1.17](#)).

A further outcome reported by [Boulvain 2015](#), was the use of neonatal phototherapy. Although this had been pre-specified neither in the trial nor in this review, it was increased in the induction of labour group; induction 45 (11%) versus control 27 (7%), nominal $P = 0.03$ (RR 1.68, 95% CI 1.07 to 2.66; infants = 818) ([Analysis 1.18](#)).

Finally, [Gonen 1997](#) reported cephalohematoma, and there was no clear evidence that this outcome differed between groups (RR 2.07, 95% CI 0.53 to 8.13; infants = 273) ([Analysis 1.19](#)).

Insufficient data were available to allow us to perform planned subgroup analysis.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

The review included four randomised controlled trials involving 1190 women, although one trial ([Boulvain 2015](#)) with 822 women contributed most of the data.

Induction of labour shortly before term for suspected fetal macrosomia in non-diabetic women reduces both neonatal fractures and shoulder dystocia. The number needed to treat per fracture prevented is 60. Specifically, the evidence does not seem to suggest

that a policy of induction increases the risk of caesarean section or instrumental birth, and may slightly reduce the former. Neonatal brachial plexus injury was reported for two babies in the control group, but the power of the included studies to show a difference between groups for such a rare event is limited. In one trial (Boulvain 2015), an increase in phototherapy in the induction group, was observed, but this was not pre-specified in that trial nor in this review, and none of the infants involved had bilirubin levels over the normal cut-off for phototherapy in the trial centres, namely 350 mmol/L, and the nominal statistical test result took no account of multiple testing. We are therefore uncertain of the clinical significance of this finding. All other neonatal outcomes were similar between groups. One trial (Boulvain 2015), also pre-specified a composite primary fetal trial outcome of significant shoulder dystocia and other types of birth injury. Although not pre-specified in our review protocol, it was significantly reduced in the induction group in that trial. Finally, there was an unanticipated increase in third- and fourth-degree perineal tears in the induction group in the same trial.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The meta-analysis of the effect of induction on mean birthweight showed a high level of heterogeneity, which was explained by differences in trial design. Two studies (Gonen 1997; Tey 1995) included pregnancies around 40 weeks with an estimated fetal weight of more than 4000 g. As a result, despite induction of labour, the groups were similar with regard to gestational age at delivery and mean birthweight. The intervention was probably not performed early enough to avoid excessive birthweight. The two trials (Boulvain 2015; LIBBY 1998) that included women at an earlier gestational age observed a larger contrast in birthweight between groups.

Quality of the evidence

The overall quality of the evidence of the three smaller trials was at best moderate. However, the new trial (Boulvain 2015), apart from lack of blinding was assessed as being at low risk of bias and as this trial now dominates the review, we have judged that overall findings were at fairly low risk of bias. This is summarised in the 'Risk of bias' summary figures, Figure 1; Figure 2. We used GRADEpro software to grade evidence for our primary outcomes; for fracture the evidence was rated as high quality while for other primary outcomes, evidence was downgraded to moderate or low quality due to risk of bias relating to lack of blinding or imprecision of effect estimates.

Potential biases in the review process

We are aware that there is the potential to introduce bias at every stage in the review process and we took steps to minimise bias. At least two review authors independently assessed each study for possible inclusion, and carried out data extraction and assessment of study quality for included studies. Assessing risk of bias is a matter of judgment rather than an exact science and it is possible that a different review team may have made different decisions. Two review team authors (Boulvain and Irion) are authors of the recently included trial (Boulvain 2015), and a third (Thornton) is an author of another included trial (LIBBY 1998). They were not involved in carrying out data extraction or assessing risk of bias for the trials which they had authored.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

The results of this review disagree with another non-Cochrane systematic review which examined induction of labour versus expectant management for suspected fetal macrosomia (Sanchez-Ramos 2002). That review included both randomised controlled trials and observational studies. The authors found no difference in rates of caesarean section, operative vaginal delivery or shoulder dystocia between induction of labour and expectant management groups for the two trials (313 women) included in their systematic review. Both trials included in the Sanchez-Ramos 2002 systematic review are also included in this review (Gonen 1997; Tey 1995). However, the observational data included in the review (Sanchez-Ramos 2002) suggested an increased caesarean delivery rate without improving perinatal outcomes for labour induction. The finding that a policy of near term induction for suspected macrosomia does not increase caesarean section rates will be counterintuitive for many obstetricians and midwives who have long believed, from non-randomised studies, that induction increases the rate of caesarean delivery. However, it is in agreement with three recent non-Cochrane reviews (Mishanina 2014; Saccone 2015; Wood 2014), which measured the effect of induction for a range of indications on caesarean. All three reviews restricted their analyses to randomised controlled trials. The two which included the largest number of trials (Mishanina 2014; Wood 2014), 157 and 37 trials respectively, reported that induction significantly reduced caesarean rates and the other review (Saccone 2015), which that included only six trials reported no significant effect. This external evidence gives us confidence in our conclusion that the policy of induction for suspected macrosomia does not increase caesareans rates. Since our observed point estimate for the effect on caesarean of a risk ratio (RR) of 0.91 is close to the RR of 0.88 taken from the largest systematic review (Mishanina 2014), our best estimate is that a policy of induction may slightly reduce the number of caesarean births.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There is now evidence that a systematic policy of labour induction for suspected fetal macrosomia in non-diabetic women reduces mean birthweight and birth fractures. Although the trials are too small to show a meaningful reduction in brachial plexus injury, we did not observe any adverse effect in terms of an increased rate of caesarean section or instrumental birth.

The evidence justifies a policy of telling women about these advantages, and the lack of any clear evidence that induction affects the way the baby is born. At the same time, there may be disadvantages of induction, and findings from this review suggest third- and fourth-degree perineal tears may be increased in the induction group.

The exact gestation at which doctors and parents will decide on induction cannot be specified from these data. Induction between 38 + 0 and 38 + 6 weeks, i.e. at the later gestation considered, is likely to minimise the risks of iatrogenic prematurity but may not achieve much benefit in terms of birthweight and birth injury reduction. Induction at 37 weeks may have the opposite trade-off of risks and benefits.

Implications for research

Although some parents and doctors may feel the evidence already justifies induction, others may justifiably disagree. Further trials

of induction shortly before term for suspected fetal macrosomia remain justified. Such trials should concentrate on refining the optimum gestation of induction, and improving the accuracy of the diagnosis of macrosomia.

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As part of the pre-publication editorial process, this review has been commented on by four peers (an editor and three referees who are external to the editorial team), a member of the Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's international panel of consumers and the Group's Statistical Adviser.

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* *Indicates the major publication for the study*

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Boulvain 2015

Methods	Multi-centre randomised controlled trial in collaboration with 19 teaching hospitals, members of GROG group, in France, Switzerland and Belgium. Recruitment 2002-2009	
Participants	822 women randomised. Women with singleton fetus with cephalic presentation and no contraindications to vaginal delivery. Women were screened between 36-38 weeks' gestation and those with a fetus with an estimated weight above the 95 th percentile at 37 to 38 weeks of gestation, confirmed clinically and then by sonography were included Exclusion criteria: any contraindication to induction of labour or vaginal delivery or a history of caesarean section, neonatal trauma or shoulder dystocia, severe urinary or faecal incontinence, or insulin treated diabetes.	
Interventions	Intervention: 409 women allocated to induction of labour. Labour was induced between 37 ⁺⁰ and 38 ⁺⁶ weeks and within 3 days of randomisation. The method of induction was at the discretion of the attending physician and according to local protocol. Women with unfavourable cervix had cervical ripening with misoprostol or PGE2 followed by oxytocin infusion if labour had not started Comparison group: 413 women allocated to expectant management. Women were managed expectantly until labour started spontaneously or the woman required induction (depending on local policy), for example, if PROM occurred or the pregnancy continued beyond 41 weeks	
Outcomes	The primary outcome was a composite outcome: significant shoulder dystocia, fracture of the clavicle or long bone, brachial plexus injury, intracranial haemorrhage or death Significant shoulder dystocia was defined as difficulty with delivering the shoulders that was not resolved by the McRoberts' manoeuvre (flexion of the maternal thighs usually combined with suprapubic pressure) or requiring other manoeuvres (Woods, Rubin or Jacquemier) to rotate the fetus to displace the fetal shoulder impacted behind the maternal pubic bone. The definition also included a delay of 60s or more between delivery of the head and the body Secondary outcomes: mode of delivery, PPH (1000 mL or more), maternal blood transfusion, and anal sphincter tear, cord blood pH < 7.10, Apgar score < 7 at 5 minutes, admission to NICU, hyperbilirubinaemia (max value > 350 mmol/L)	
Notes	2 of the authors of this review (MB and OI) were investigators on this trial; these authors were not involved in data extraction or in assessing risk of bias for this study. Independent data extraction was carried out by other members of the review team	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation by centralised computer with permuted blocks (block size 4-8) with stratification by centre
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central randomisation. Clinicians and participants had no access to the randomisation and women were randomised after consent had been obtained
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	It was not feasible to blind women or clinical staff to treatment allocation and lack of blinding may have affected clinical management and outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	It was stated that the assessment of the primary outcome was by investigators masked to group allocation
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	There was very little attrition bias (822 women randomised 818 included in the analysis, 2 women in each group were lost to follow-up)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	<p>The trial recruited between 2002 and 2009. It was first registered in 2005 which was at the point recruitment expanded from 1 to 2 countries and from 4 to 19 hospitals, so fairly early in the overall recruitment numbers. There is also a trial protocol available in French. Both registry and protocol planned sample size was 1000. Instead recruitment ended due to financial constraints in Jan 2009 before any analyses were conducted</p> <p>The published primary outcome “a composite of significant shoulder dystocia, fracture of the clavicle or a long bone, brachial plexus injury, intracranial haemorrhage, or death” includes two components “significant shoulder dystocia” and a delay of > 60 seconds between delivery of the head and body, was not mentioned in the registry but was set out in the protocol</p> <p>For secondary outcomes, reduction of maternal morbidity and caesarean were mentioned in the registry and other secondary outcomes were pre-specified in the protocol. The fetal secondary outcomes, CPAP,</p>

Boulvain 2015 (Continued)

		phototherapy and hypoglycaemia and the maternal secondaries, sepsis, fever (> 38.5 C) and retained placenta were not pre-specified in either the registry or the protocol
Other bias	Unclear risk	Baseline characteristics were similar between groups (although maternal weight gain appeared greater in the expectant management group (15.6 kg versus 14.7 kg)

Gonen 1997

Methods	Randomised controlled trial carried out in Israel.
Participants	273 women with clinical or previous ultrasound suspicion of macrosomia, or with past history of macrosomia, underwent an ultrasound examination. Women were eligible if ultrasound estimated fetal weight, performed at 38 completed weeks or more, was between 4000 g and 4500 g. Women with diabetes, non-cephalic presentation, previous caesarean section, or indication for labour induction other than macrosomia were excluded. 6 women in the induction of labour group and 3 in the expectant management group refused to participate after randomisation. 2 women in the expectant management group were lost to follow-up
Interventions	Immediate induction of labour using either oxytocin or prostaglandins according to cervical status. Women in the expectant management group: labour was induced at 42 completed weeks of gestation unless fetal distress was suspected
Outcomes	Caesarean section, instrumental delivery, and spontaneous delivery. Mean birthweight, mean arterial cord blood pH, shoulder dystocia, cephalohematoma, clavicular fracture, brachial plexus palsy, intraventricular haemorrhage. Some results are given stratified according to parity.
Notes	Additional information kindly provided by the authors.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Table of random numbers generated by computer.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	It was not feasible to blind women or clinical staff to treatment allocation and lack of blinding may have affected clinical management and outcomes

Gonen 1997 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not reported, likely that outcome assessment was not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All losses accounted for: 6 refused to participate in induction group and 3 in expectant group; 2 lost to follow-up from expectant group; this left 273 women available for analysis: 134 in induction group and 139 in the expectant group
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcome results reported.
Other bias	Low risk	Baseline characteristics similar between groups. No other bias apparent

LIBBY 1998

Methods	Randomised controlled trial carried out in two centres in the UK	
Participants	59 women (30 induction; 29 await spontaneous labour) with a fetus estimated above the 97 th percentile (abdominal circumference, estimated fetal weight according to Chitty 1994).	
Interventions	Immediate induction of labour using either oxytocin or prostaglandins. Women in the expectant management group: labour was induced at 42 completed weeks of gestation	
Outcomes	Mode of delivery, birthweight, delay and adverse maternal or neonatal outcome	
Notes	No adverse fetal or maternal outcome. Standard deviation estimated from the information available (interquartile ranges)	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Table of random numbers generated by computer.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed opaque, consecutively-numbered envelopes.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	It was not feasible to blind women or clinical staff to treatment allocation and lack of blinding may have affected clinical management and outcomes

LIBBY 1998 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not reported; it is likely that outcome assessment was not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	29/30 women in the induction group had induction, compared to 14/29 in the expectant management group; analysis was however performed on an intention-to-treat basis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Not possible to tell - unpublished data.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Unclear.

Tey 1995

Methods	Randomised controlled trial carried out in the USA.	
Participants	40 women at 37 to 42 weeks, with an ultrasound estimated fetal weight between 4000 g and 4750 g	
Interventions	Induction of labour was performed with PGE ₂ gel if the cervical status was unfavourable (Bishop score < 6), followed by oxytocin infusion	
Outcomes	Mean birthweight, caesarean section and shoulder dystocia.	
Notes	Additional information kindly provided by the authors.	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated table of random numbers.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed opaque, consecutively-numbered envelopes, prepared by an individual not involved in the study. Envelopes were opened only after inclusion of women
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	It was not feasible to blind women or clinical staff to treatment allocation and lack of blinding may have affected clinical management and outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not reported; it was likely that outcome assessment was not blinded

Tey 1995 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not clear - only published as an abstract.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Not clear - only published as an abstract.
Other bias	Unclear risk	Not clear - only published as an abstract.

CPAP: continuous positive airways pressure

NICU: neonatal intensive care unit

PGE₂: prostaglandins E₂

PPH: postpartum haemorrhage

PROM: premature rupture of membranes

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

Perlitz 2014

Trial name or title	Induction of labour versus expectant management of large for gestational age/macrosomic babies at term. A multi-center trial (IOLEMMT)
Methods	Randomised controlled trial.
Participants	Women 18-45 years age with large for gestational age or suspected macrosomic babies 38 to 40 + 3 weeks' gestation with singleton pregnancy, cephalic presentation with estimated fetal weight 3800 to 4500 g. Women with diabetes, major fetal malformation or previous caesarean birth excluded. Proposed sample: 474 women
Interventions	Induction of labour versus expectant management (up to 40 weeks + 6 days)
Outcomes	Shoulder dystocia, brachial plexus injuries, fracture, intraventricular haemorrhage, cephalhematoma, caesarean section
Starting date	January 2015.
Contact information	Dr Yuri Perlitz yperlitz@poria.health.gov.II
Notes	Estimated completion 2019.

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Induction versus expectant management

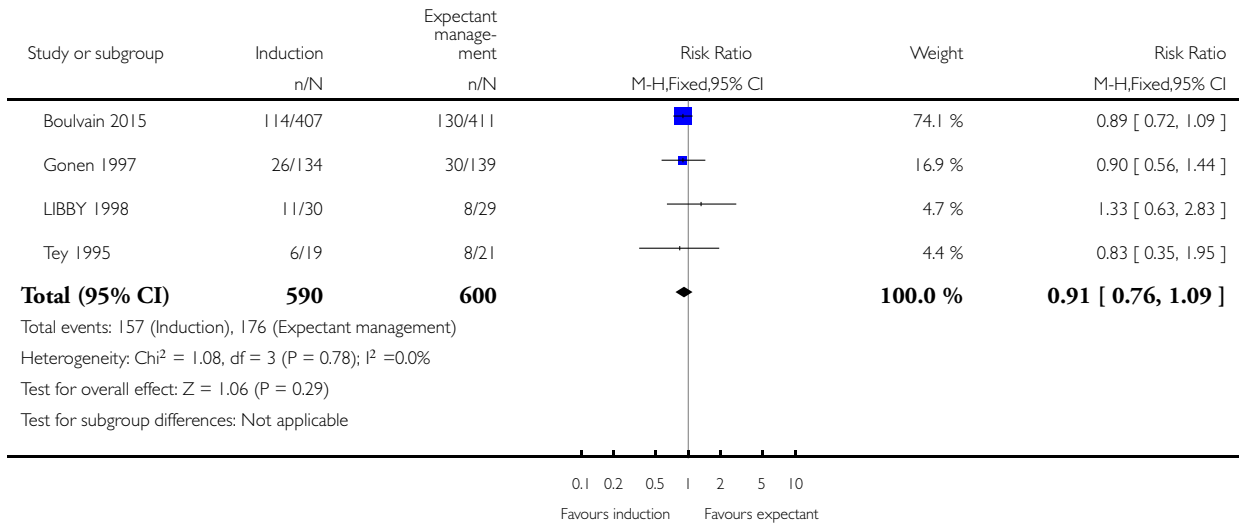
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Caesarean section	4	1190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.76, 1.09]
2 Instrumental delivery	4	1190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.86 [0.65, 1.13]
3 Shoulder dystocia	4	1190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.60 [0.37, 0.98]
4 Brachial plexus injury	4	1190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.21 [0.01, 4.28]
5 Fracture (any)	4	1190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.20 [0.05, 0.79]
6 Low Apgar score (5 minutes)	2	858	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.25, 9.02]
7 Low arterial cord blood pH (< 7.10)	1	818	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.46, 2.22]
8 Spontaneous delivery	4	1190	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.09 [0.99, 1.20]
9 Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears	2	858	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.70 [1.04, 13.17]
10 Perinatal mortality	3	917	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
11 Intracranial haemorrhage	3	933	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.19, 5.96]
12 Convulsions	1	40	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
13 Admission to neonatal intensive care unit	2	858	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.66 [0.35, 1.24]
14 Mean birthweight (g)	4	1190	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-178.03 [-315.26, -40.81]
15 Sensitivity analysis: Mean birthweight (g)	4	1190	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-169.81 [-321.36, -18.25]
16 Non pre-specified outcome: significant shoulder dystocia	1	818	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.32 [0.12, 0.85]
17 Non pre-specified outcome: serious neonatal morbidity or death (composite outcome)	1	818	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.32 [0.15, 0.71]
18 Non pre-specified outcome: use of phototherapy	1	818	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.68 [1.07, 2.66]
19 Non pre-specified outcome: cephalohematoma	1	273	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.07 [0.53, 8.13]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 1 Caesarean section.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 1 Caesarean section

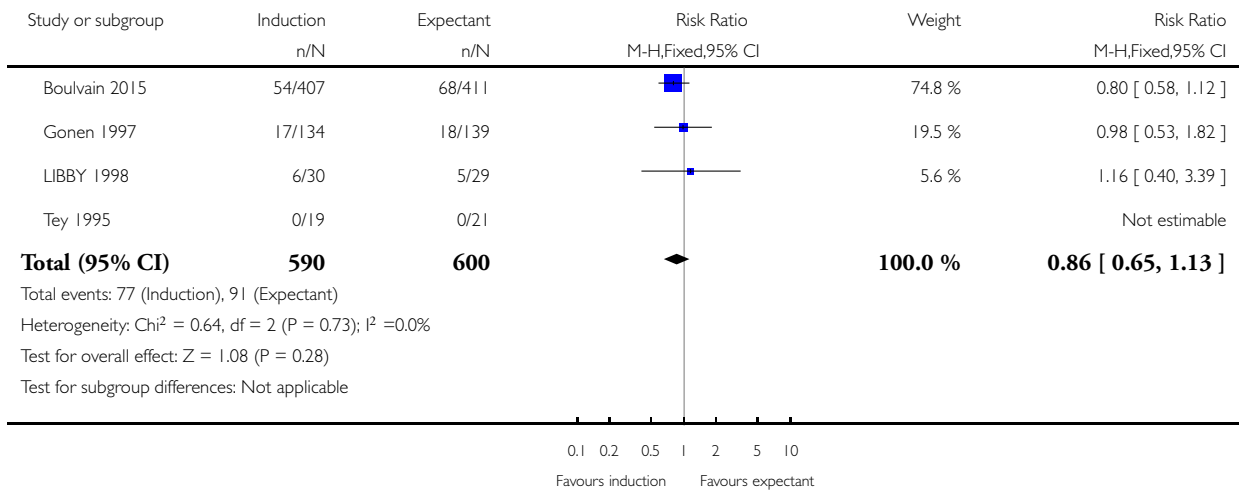


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 2 Instrumental delivery.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 2 Instrumental delivery

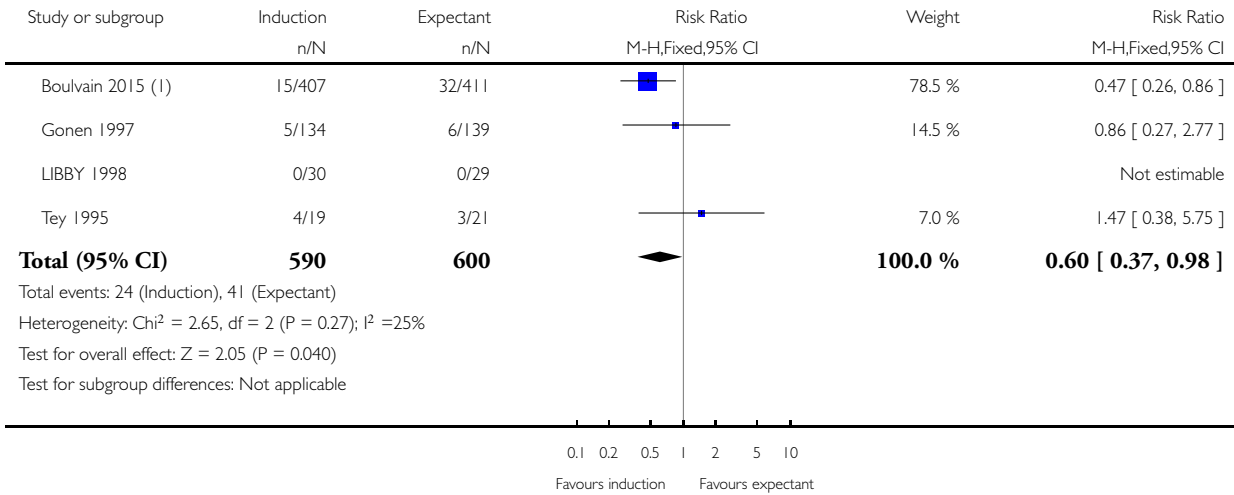


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 3 Shoulder dystocia.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 3 Shoulder dystocia



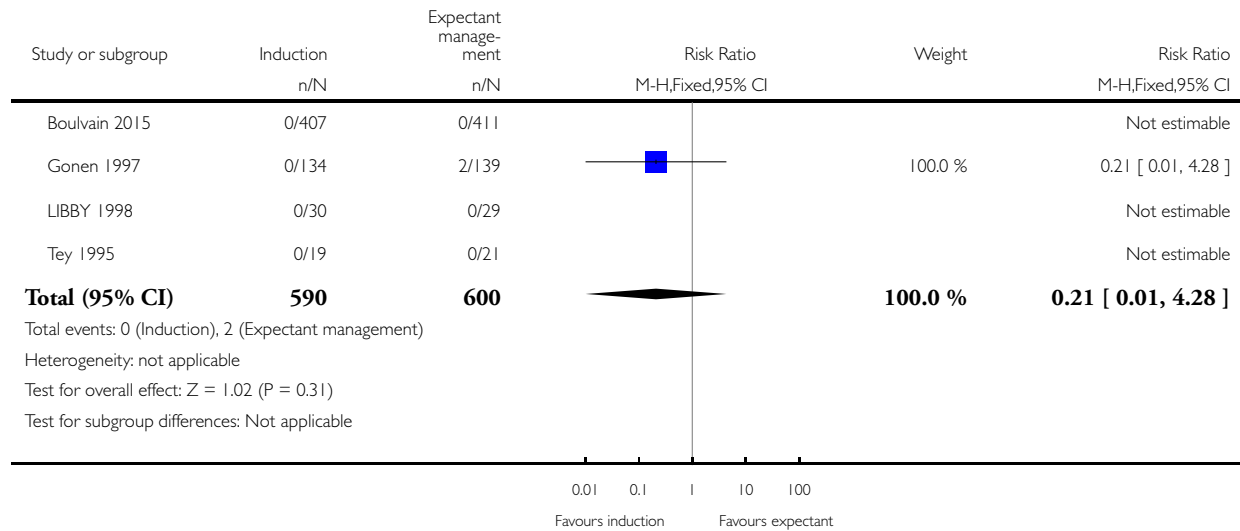
(1) Any shoulder dystocia

Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 4 Brachial plexus injury.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 4 Brachial plexus injury

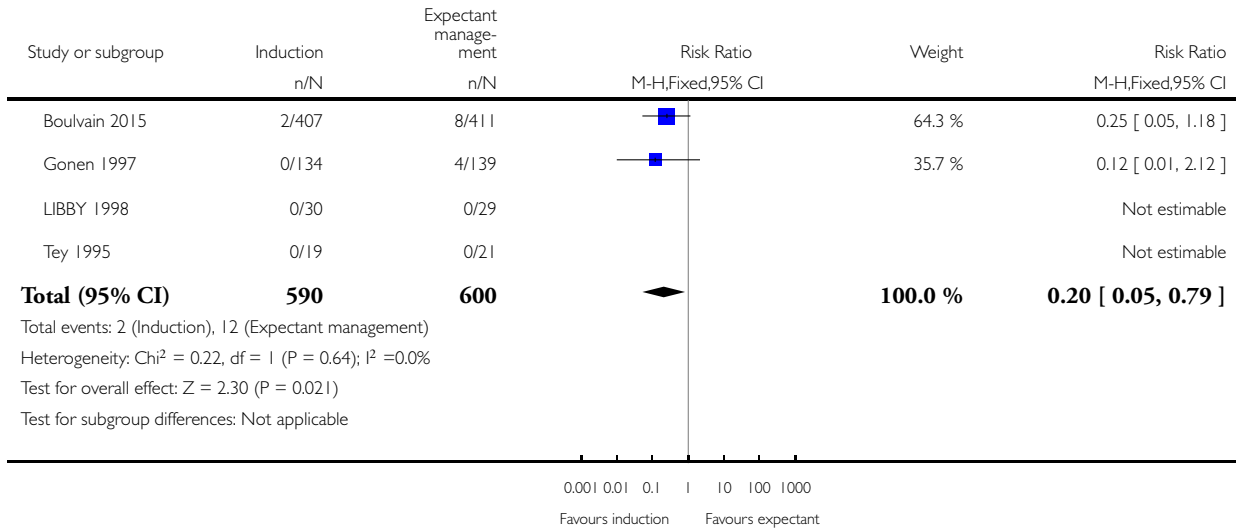


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 5 Fracture (any).

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 5 Fracture (any)

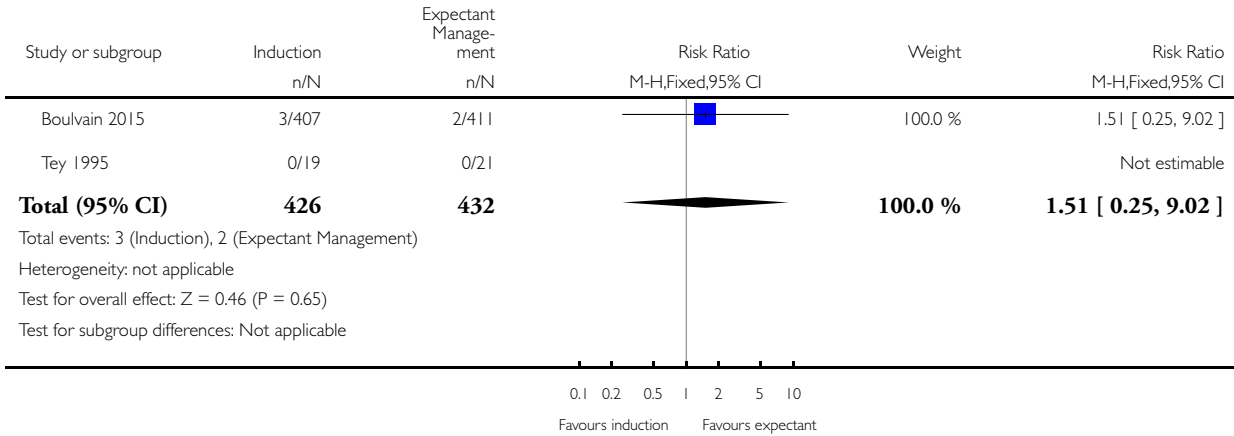


Analysis I.6. Comparison I Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 6 Low Apgar score (5 minutes).

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: I Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 6 Low Apgar score (5 minutes)

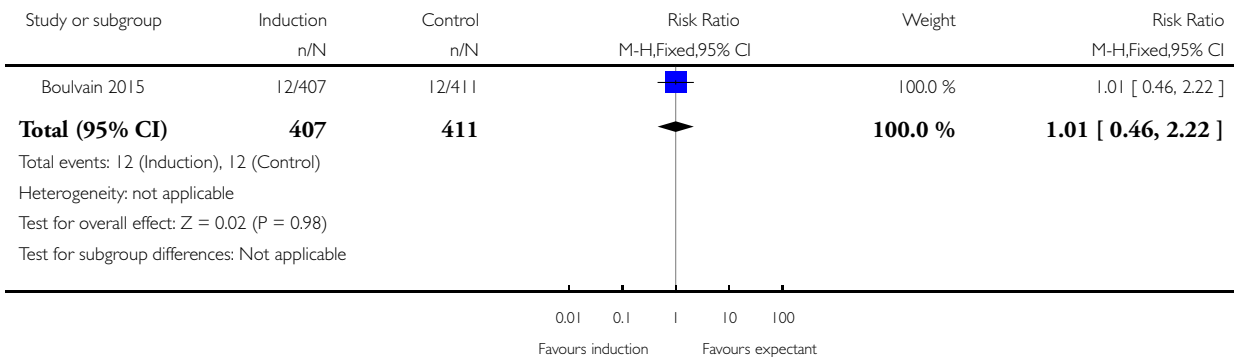


Analysis I.7. Comparison I Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 7 Low arterial cord blood pH (< 7.10).

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: I Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 7 Low arterial cord blood pH (< 7.10)

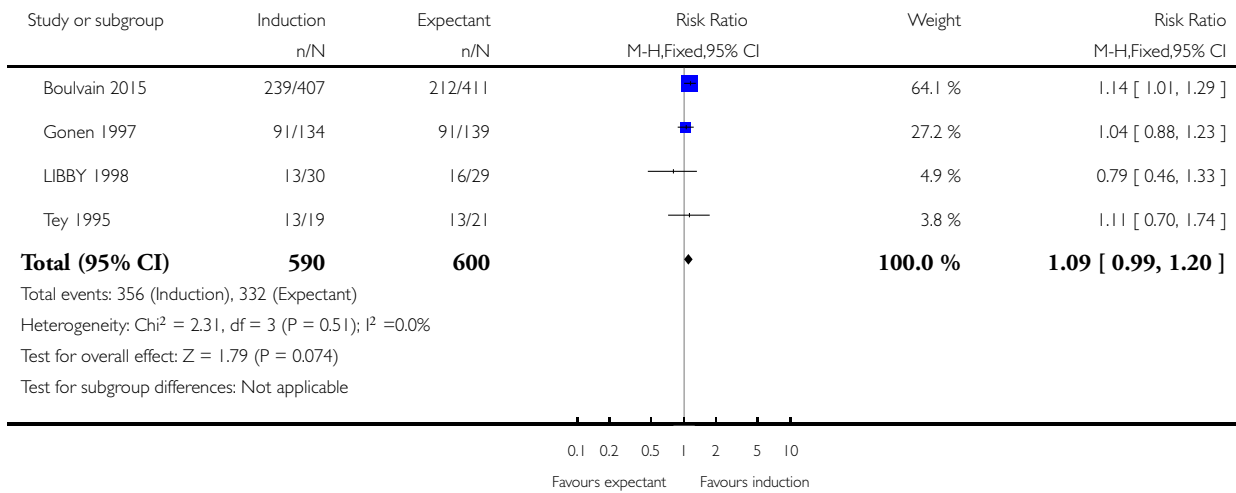


Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 8 Spontaneous delivery.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 8 Spontaneous delivery

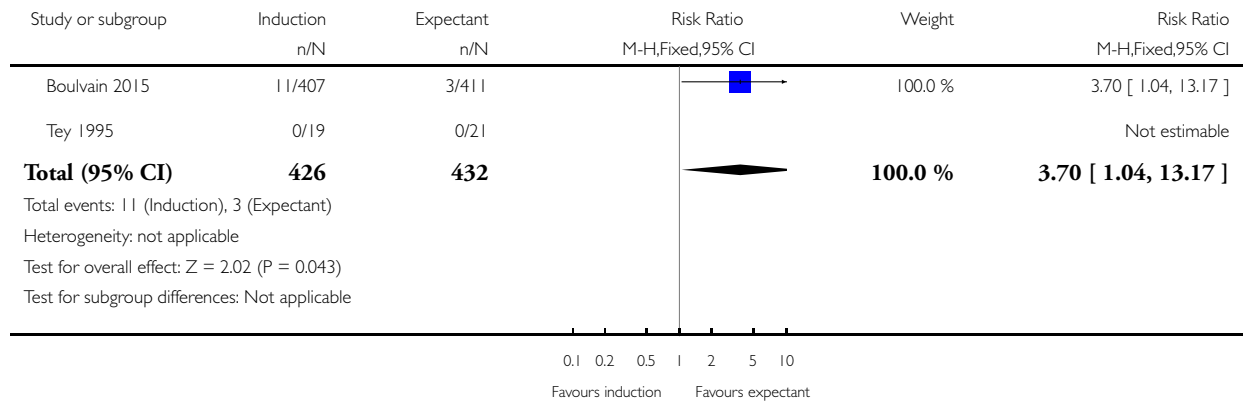


Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 9 Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 9 Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears

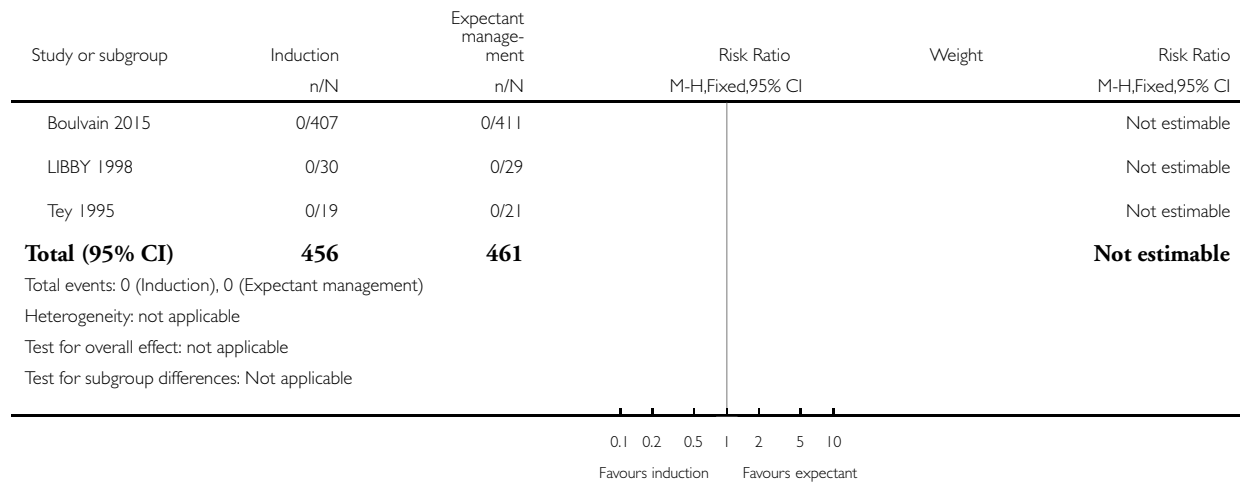


Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 10 Perinatal mortality.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 10 Perinatal mortality

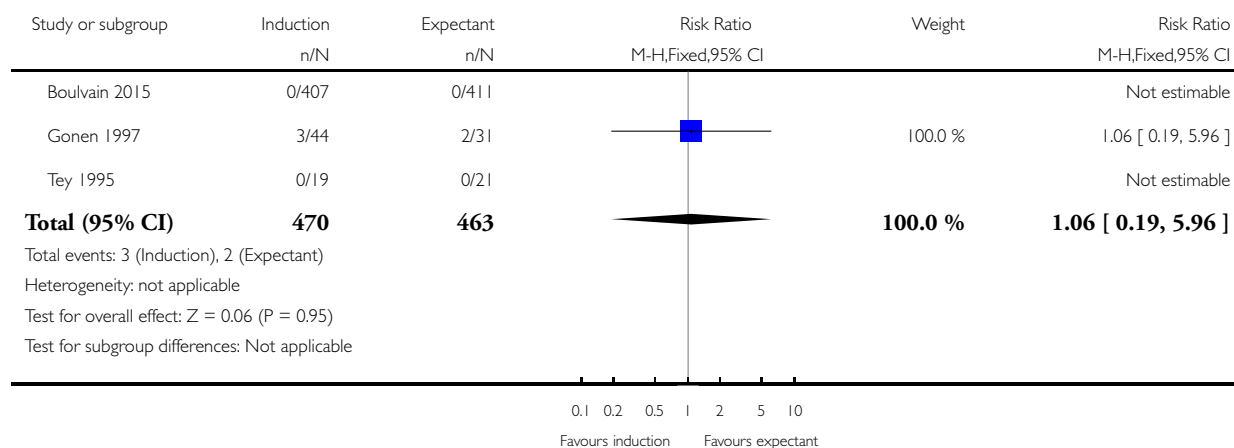


Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 11 Intracranial haemorrhage.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 11 Intracranial haemorrhage

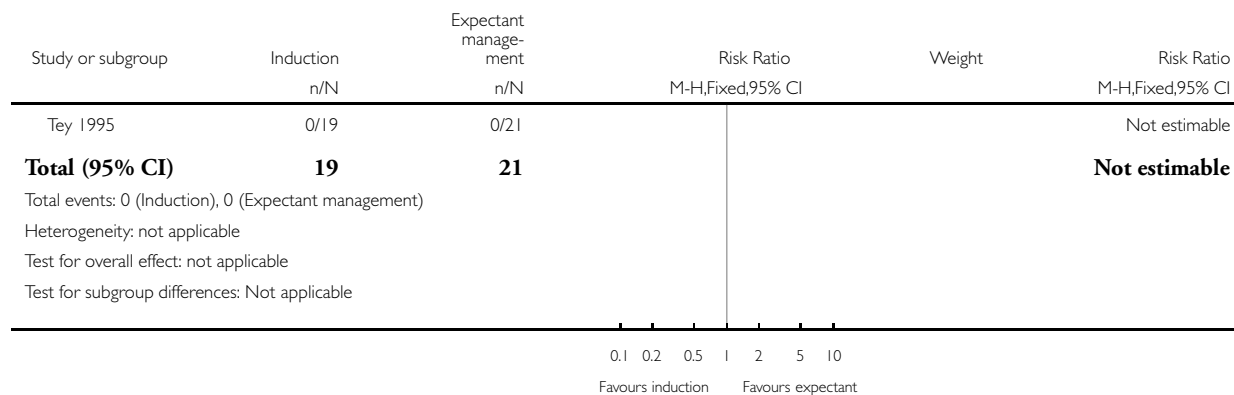


Analysis 1.12. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 12 Convulsions.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 12 Convulsions

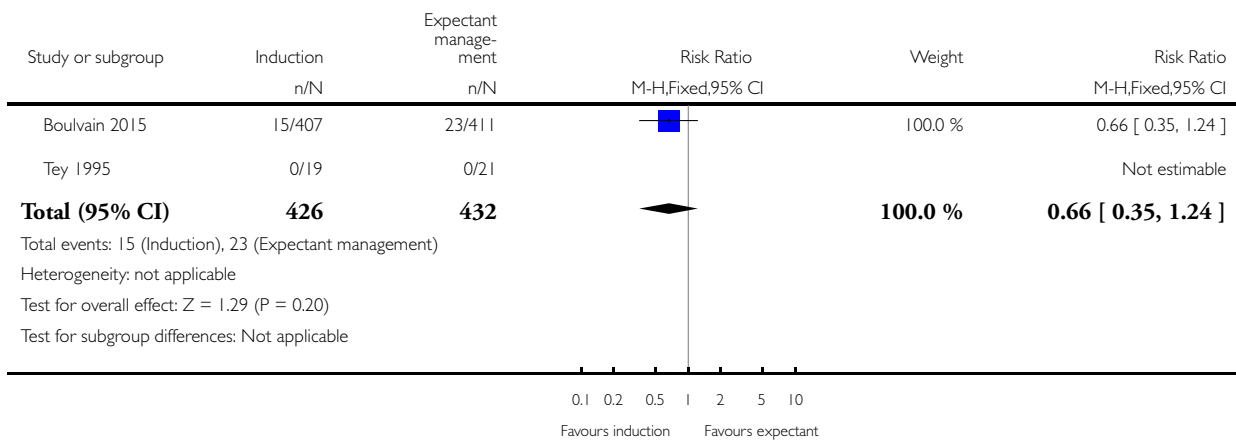


Analysis 1.13. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 13 Admission to neonatal intensive care unit.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 13 Admission to neonatal intensive care unit

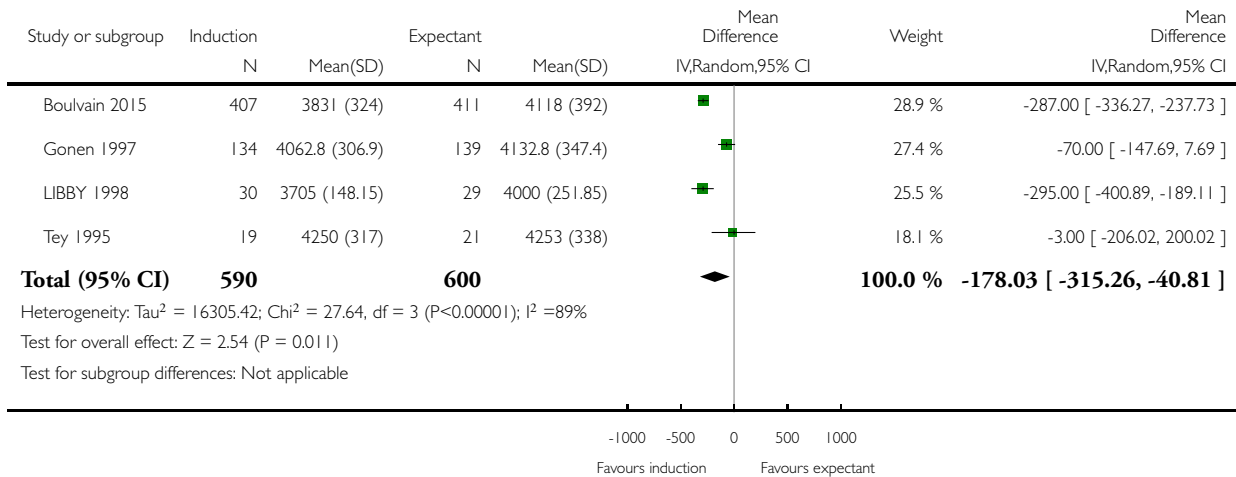


Analysis 1.14. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 14 Mean birthweight (g).

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 14 Mean birthweight (g)

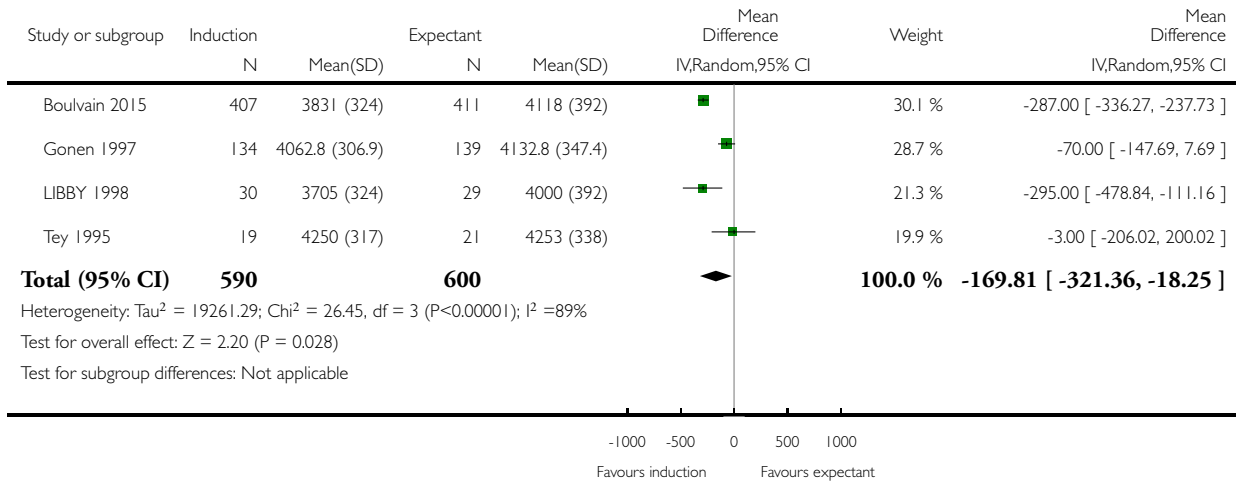


Analysis I.15. Comparison I Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 15 Sensitivity analysis: Mean birthweight (g).

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: I Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 15 Sensitivity analysis: Mean birthweight (g)

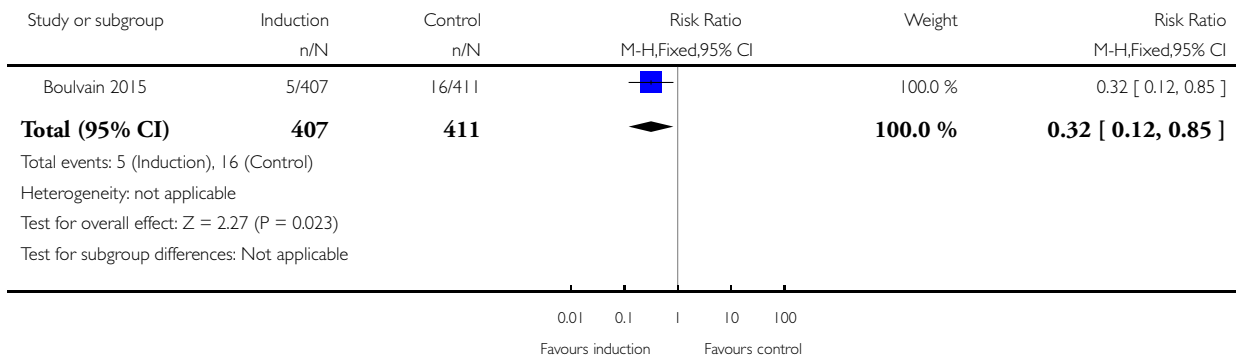


Analysis I.16. Comparison I Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 16 Non pre-specified outcome: significant shoulder dystocia.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: I Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 16 Non pre-specified outcome: significant shoulder dystocia

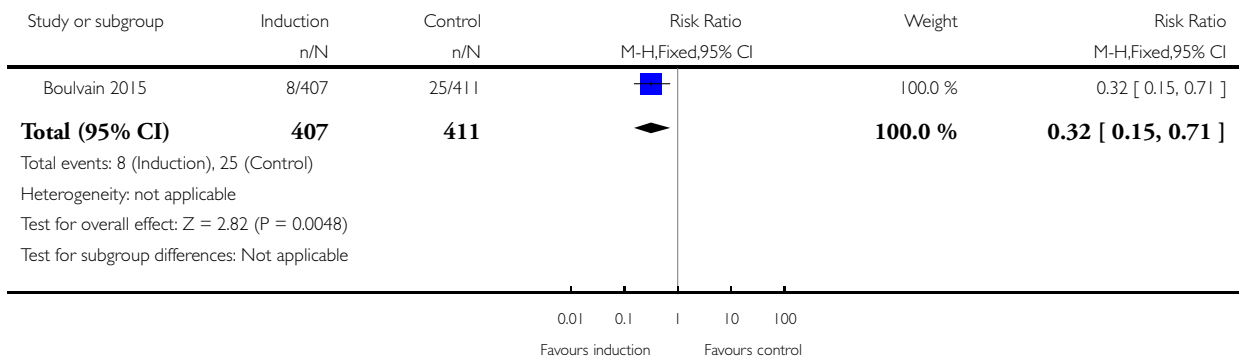


Analysis 1.17. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 17 Non pre-specified outcome: serious neonatal morbidity or death (composite outcome).

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 17 Non pre-specified outcome: serious neonatal morbidity or death (composite outcome)

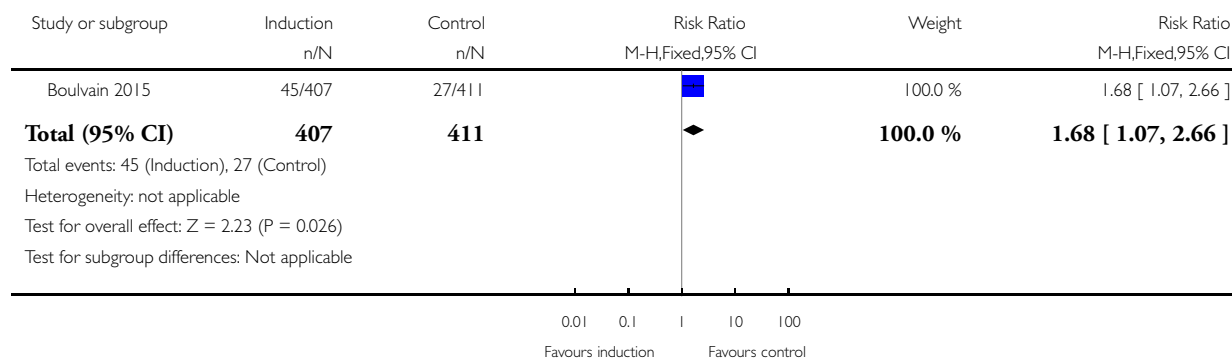


Analysis 1.18. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 18 Non pre-specified outcome: use of phototherapy.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 18 Non pre-specified outcome: use of phototherapy

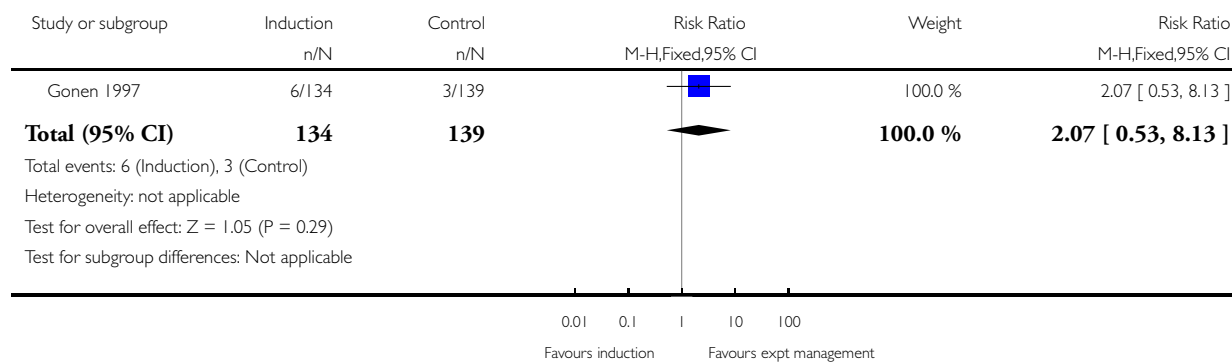


Analysis 1.19. Comparison 1 Induction versus expectant management, Outcome 19 Non pre-specified outcome: cephalohematoma.

Review: Induction of labour at or near term for suspected fetal macrosomia

Comparison: 1 Induction versus expectant management

Outcome: 19 Non pre-specified outcome: cephalohematoma



WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 31 January 2016.

Date	Event	Description
23 May 2016	Amended	Edited the plain language summary to include links to visual summaries (infographics) for this review

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 1, 1998

Review first published: Issue 2, 1998

Date	Event	Description
31 January 2016	New search has been performed	Search updated. We have included one new trial and this updated review is now comprised of four studies (involving 1190 women)
31 January 2016	New citation required and conclusions have changed	A large high-quality trial has now been included (Boulvain 2015). Although no brachial plexus injuries occurred, the inclusion of other data from that trial means that the review now shows a reduction in birth fractures and shoulder dystocia and suggests that there is no overall increase in caesarean section
14 January 2011	New search has been performed	Search updated. No new reports identified.
24 July 2009	New search has been performed	Search updated. No new reports identified.
11 February 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.
30 September 2007	New search has been performed	Search updated. A previously identified ongoing study has been completed (LIBBY 1998) and we have included the results in this update. The review's conclusions have not changed
31 July 2004	New search has been performed	New search undertaken, as a result of which we have identified two new ongoing studies. We have also added a Synopsis

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Olivier Irion and Michel Boulvain wrote the protocol, collected the data and contributed to writing this updated review. Jim Thornton collected the data and contributed to writing this update. Therese Dowswell collected the data and contributed to writing this update.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Two of authors (MB and OI) are on one of the included trials ([Boulvain 2015](#)) and a third (JT) on another ([LIBBY 1998](#)). They were not involved in carrying out data extraction or assessing risk of bias for their own trials. Data extraction and assessment of risk of bias was for these trials was carried out by Leanne Jones and Therese Dowswell, Research Associates in the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group.

Michel Boulvain was an invited speaker at a DIP congress on gestational diabetes and received accommodation expenses.

Therese Dowswell is employed by the University of Liverpool on an NIHR Cochrane Programme Grant (13/89/05) to work on a range of Cochrane Reviews. In the past 3 years her institution has received a grant from WHO to support her working on other Cochrane reviews. The Funders have no influence on the content or conclusions of the relevant Cochrane reviews.

Olivier Irion receives salary support from the University Hospitals of Geneva and the University of Geneva. He has received money to provide expert (extra-) judiciary reports unrelated to this review. He has also been refunded for travel and meetings fees by his institution and the Swiss Ob-Gyn society and received payment from the University of Geneva for teaching (around 6 hours per year) on courses provided to the Geneva Midwives school.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- University of Geneva, Switzerland.

External sources

- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.

NIHR Cochrane Programme Grant Project: 13/89/05 - Pregnancy and childbirth systematic reviews to support clinical guidelines

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

The methods have been updated in accordance with the current standard methods for Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group.

Methods/outcomes - we have separated our outcomes into primary and secondary outcomes. We have also revised our list of outcomes. In the earlier version of this review the list of outcomes was as follows.

- Maternal outcomes - proportion of women having caesarean section; instrumental delivery and spontaneous delivery.
- Perinatal outcomes - shoulder dystocia; brachial plexus injury; clavicular fracture; intracranial haemorrhage, diagnosed by sonography.

For this update, we have specified the following outcomes.

Primary outcomes

Maternal outcomes

- Caesarean section
- Instrumental delivery

Perinatal outcomes

- Shoulder dystocia
- Brachial plexus injury
- Fracture (any)
- Neonatal asphyxia (low arterial cord blood pH, or low five-minute Apgar score)

Secondary outcomes

Maternal outcomes

- Spontaneous delivery
- Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears
- Maternal dissatisfaction (pain, sexual dysfunction)

Perinatal outcomes

- Mean birthweight (g)
- Admission to neonatal intensive care unit
- Intracranial haemorrhage
- Convulsions
- Perinatal mortality
- Long-term disability in childhood

We have also reported findings for the following non pre-specified outcomes.

- Significant shoulder dystocia (trialist defined)
- Serious neonatal morbidity or death (composite outcome)
- Use of phototherapy
- Cephalohematoma

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Fetal Macrosomia; *Labor, Induced; Birth Weight; Brachial Plexus Neuropathies [prevention & control]; Delivery, Obstetric; Dystocia [prevention & control]; Obstetric Labor Complications [prevention & control]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Watchful Waiting

MeSH check words

Female; Humans; Pregnancy