

Supplementary material 6 - Extracted costs for intrapartum care

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Induction of labour	£31.17 for drugs only [1]	£33.35 for Propess, £39.53 for vaginal prostaglandin gel/tablet. Inpatient days costed separately[2], £361.77 for induction [3]	£47.56 [4], £518.46-£805.42 in addition to cost of vaginal birth [5], £791.53 in addition to the cost of a vaginal birth [6], £33.35 for Propess pessary, £30.02 for 2 doses of Prostin [7], £28.94 for 2 doses of 3mg dinoprostone tablet [8] £290.60[9]	£31.17 - £805.42	£469.22 (£323.86) Only fully-costed induction included in the summary estimates.
Augmentation of labour	£34.98 [1], £56.96 [10]	£1.90 for oxytocin, £2.97 for amniotomy and oxytocin[2]	£189.16[11], £1.01 for oxytocin, £0.95 for Amnihook [7], £1.10 for oxytocin [12]	£1.10 - £189.16	£41.29 (£68.72)
Epidural	£118.08 [10]	Not costed	£369.89 [11], £693.70 in addition to the cost of a vaginal birth [6], £345.73 [7]	£118.08 - £693.70	£381.85 (£266.89)

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Spontaneous vaginal birth	£1,170.50 [1], £1,762.19 [10]	£1,888.08 [13], £1,222.87 if within 24 hours of commencing induction of labour[2], £1,905.40 [14]	£1,125.95 for birth without complication or £2,474.24 for birth with complication [11], £1,729.09 [15], £1,460.77-£1,812.38, dependent upon complexity [5], £1,782.05 [6], £1,473.00 [7], £2,572.02 [16], £1,943.23 [17], £1,607.61 [12], £1,648.92 [8], £2,721.27 [18], £2,586.11 [9], £2,343.25 [19]	£1,125.95 - £2,721.27	£1,854.15 (£486.97)

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Instrumental birth	£1,662.25 [1] , £2,663.45 [10]	£1,633.64 [13], £1194.17 more than a spontaneous vaginal birth [3]	£52.64 - in addition to cost of labour [20], £510.31 - 677.59 for birth plus staffing and overhead costs for labour [11], £2,961.67 [15], £1,922.20 - £2,524.68 (dependent on complexity) [5], £3,100.37 [6], £2,003.28 [7], £3,100.37 [16], £2,866.18 [17], £2,045.26 [12], £2,056.62[8]	£1,633.64 - £3,866.18	£2,378.33 (£552.20) Only estimates of labour and birth included.

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Elective Caesarean section	£2,724.24 - £3,494.18 [1], £3,923.25 [10]	£2,166.30 [13], £972.05 more than a spontaneous vaginal birth [3], £3,966.92 [14]	£1,251.51 plus staffing and overhead costs [11], £4,281.45 [15], £2,935.27 - £3,438.43(depends on complexity) [5], £3,380.67 [6], £2,983.79 [7], £3,402.19 [17], £3,385.25 [8], £4,120.81 [18], £1,056.44 [21], £3710.33 [9], £3,506.86 [19]	£1,056.44 - £4,281.45	£3,164.49 (£801.63) Only full estimates of elective Caesarean birth included.

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Emergency Caesarean section	£2,724.24 - £3,494.18 [1], £3,923.25 [10]	£3,541.94 [13], £4,143.29 [2], £972.05 more than a spontaneous vaginal birth [3]	£318.78 - in addition to cost of labour [20], £1,251.51 for birth plus staffing and overhead costs for labour [11], £1,432.71 (in addition to cost of vaginal birth) [4], £3,600.98 [15], £3,717.67 - £4,284.10 (dependent on complexity) [5], £4,212.22 [6], £3,795.33 [7], £4,278.73 [16], £4,325.86 [17], £4,039.93 [12], £4,244.57 [8], £4,555.92 [18], £1,056.44 [21], £4,982.21 [9], £4,644.47 [19]	£2,724.24 - £4,982.21	£3864.74 (£867.58) Only estimates of labour and birth included.
Repair 3/4th degree tear	£351.95 [10]		£707.79 [11], £70.37 [12]	£70.37 - £707.79	£376.70 (£321.71)

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Manual removal of placenta	£152.35 for staff and £236.49 for consumables [10]	Not costed	£819.58 [11], £807.09 (in addition to the cost of vaginal birth [6], £81.37 [12]	£81.37 - £819.58	£524.22 (£387.80)
Postpartum haemorrhage (500-1500mL without shock)	£60.40 for staff and £40.32 for consumables [10]	Not costed	£169.34 [12]	£100.72 - £169.34	£135.03 (£85.18)
Major obstetric haemorrhage (>1500mL)	£950.28 for staff, £150.39 for one unit blood transfusion and £40.32 for consumables [10]	Not costed	Not costed	Only one cost provided	

Activity costed	Economic Evaluations for National Guidelines	Review articles	Primary research studies		
			Unit costs reported	Range	Mean (SD)
Examination under anaesthesia for postpartum haemorrhage	Not costed	£3,944.70 [14]	Not costed	Only one cost provided	

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2. Alfirevic, Z., et al., *Which method is best for the induction of labour? A systematic review, network meta-analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis*. Health Technol Assess, 2016. **20**(65): p. 1-584.
3. Farrar, D., et al., *The identification and treatment of women with hyperglycaemia in pregnancy: an analysis of individual participant data, systematic reviews, meta-analyses and an economic evaluation*. Health Technol Assess, 2016. **20**(86): p. 1-348.
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5. Coomarasamy, A., et al., *PROMISE: first-trimester progesterone therapy in women with a history of unexplained recurrent miscarriages - a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, international multicentre trial and economic evaluation*. Health Technol Assess, 2016. **20**(41): p. 1-92.
6. Lain, S.J., et al., *An economic evaluation of planned immediate versus delayed birth for preterm prelabour rupture of membranes: findings from the PPRMT randomised controlled trial*. BJOG, 2017. **124**(4): p. 623-630.
7. Walker, K.F., et al., *Labour induction near term for women aged 35 or over: an economic evaluation*. BJOG, 2017. **124**(6): p. 929-934.
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9. Wastlund, D., et al., *The cost-effectiveness of universal late-pregnancy screening for macrosomia in nulliparous women: a decision-analysis*. BJOG, 2019.
10. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, *Intrapartum Care for healthy women and babies. Clinical Guideline CG 190*. . 2014.
11. Schroeder, E., et al., *Cost effectiveness of alternative planned places of birth in woman at low risk of complications: evidence from the Birthplace in England national prospective cohort study*. BMJ, 2012. **344**: p. e2292.
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13. Mistry, H., et al., *A structured review and exploration of the healthcare costs associated with stillbirth and a subsequent pregnancy in England and Wales*. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth, 2013. **13**: p. 236.
14. Gallos, I., et al., *Uterotonic drugs to prevent postpartum haemorrhage: a network meta-analysis*. Health Technol Assess, 2019. **23**(9): p. 1-356.
15. Essex, H.N., et al., *Cost-Effectiveness of Nicotine Patches for Smoking Cessation in Pregnancy: A Placebo Randomized Controlled Trial (SNAP)*. Nicotine Tob Res, 2015. **17**(6): p. 636-42.
16. Ussher, M., et al., *The London Exercise And Pregnant smokers (LEAP) trial: a randomised controlled trial of physical activity for smoking cessation in pregnancy with an economic evaluation*. Health Technol Assess, 2015. **19**(84): p. vii-xxiv, 1-135.
17. Campbell, H.E., et al., *Healthcare and wider societal implications of stillbirth: a population-based cost-of-illness study*. BJOG, 2018. **125**(2): p. 108-117.
18. Jones, M., et al., *A dynamic, modifiable model for estimating cost-effectiveness of smoking cessation interventions in pregnancy: application to an RCT of self-help delivered by text message*. Addiction, 2019. **114**(2): p. 353-365.
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