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Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy (Review)

Hofmeyr GJ, Barrett JF, Crowther CA

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Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy.

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[Intervention Review]

Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Background

Twin pregnancies are associated with increased perinatal mortality, mainly related to prematurity, but complications during birth may contribute to perinatal loss or morbidity. The option of planned caesarean section to avoid such complications must therefore be considered. On the other hand, randomised trials of other clinical interventions in the birth process to avoid problems related to labour and birth (planned caesarean section for breech, and continuous electronic fetal heart rate monitoring), have shown an unexpected discordance between short-term perinatal morbidity and long-term neurological outcome. The risks of caesarean section for the mother in the current and subsequent pregnancies must also be taken into account.

Objectives

To determine the short- and long-term effects on mothers and their babies, of planned caesarean section for twin pregnancy.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's Trials Register (18 November 2015) and reference lists of retrieved studies.

Selection criteria

Randomised trials comparing a policy of caesarean section with planned vaginal birth for women with twin pregnancy.

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently assessed eligibility, quality and extracted data. Data were checked for accuracy. For important outcomes the quality of the evidence was assessed using the GRADE approach.

Main results

We included two trials comparing planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies.

Most of the data included in the review were from a multicentre trial where 2804 women were randomised in 106 centres in 25 countries. All centres had facilities to perform emergency caesarean section and had anaesthetic, obstetrical, and nursing staff available in the hospital at the time of planned vaginal delivery. In the second trial carried out in Israel, 60 women were randomised. We judged the risk of bias to be low for all categories except performance (*high*) and outcome assessment bias (*unclear*).

Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy (Review)

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There was no clear evidence of differences between women randomised to planned caesarean section or planned vaginal birth for maternal death or serious morbidity (risk ratio (RR) 0.86, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.67 to 1.11; 2844 women; two studies; *moderate quality evidence*). There was no significant difference between groups for perinatal or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity (RR 1.15, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.67; data for 5565 babies, one study, *moderate quality evidence*). No studies reported childhood disability.

For secondary outcomes there was no clear evidence of differences between groups for perinatal or neonatal mortality (RR 1.41, 95% CI 0.76 to 2.62; 5685 babies; two studies, *moderate quality evidence*), serious neonatal morbidity (RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.65 to 1.64; 5644 babies; two studies, *moderate quality evidence*) or any of the other neonatal outcomes reported.

The number of women undergoing caesarean section was reported in both trials. Most women in the planned caesarean group had treatment as planned (90.9% underwent caesarean section), whereas in the planned vaginal birth group 42.9% had caesarean section for at least one twin. For maternal mortality; no events were reported in one trial and two deaths (one in each group) in the other. There were no significant differences between groups for serious maternal morbidity overall (RR 0.86, 95% CI 0.67 to 1.11; 2844 women; two studies) or for different types of short-term morbidity. There were no significant differences between groups for failure to breastfeed (RR 1.14, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.38; 2570 women, one study; *moderate quality evidence*) or the number of women with scores greater than 12 on the Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.78 to 1.14; 2570 women, one study; *moderate quality evidence*).

Authors' conclusions

Data mainly from one large, multicentre study found no clear evidence of benefit from planned caesarean section for term twin pregnancies with leading cephalic presentation. Data on long-term infant outcomes are awaited. Women should be informed of possible risks and benefits of labour and vaginal birth pertinent to their specific clinical presentation and the current and long-term effects of caesarean section for both mother and babies. There is insufficient evidence to support the routine use of planned caesarean section for term twin pregnancy with leading cephalic presentation, except in the context of further randomised trials.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Planned caesarean section for a twin pregnancy

The incidence of twins varies considerably between communities and families and has recently increased because of the number of older mothers and the use of fertility treatments and assisted conception. Infants from a twin pregnancy are at a higher risk of death around the time of birth than are infants from a singleton pregnancy. Some of this is due to a higher risk of preterm birth. The second-born twin has an increased risk of a poor perinatal outcome compared with the first-born twin.

A policy of planned vaginal birth for women with a twin pregnancy in a hospital setting is associated with a 30% to 40% rate of emergency caesarean section. When the first twin is born vaginally, there is still a risk of emergency section for the birth of the second twin. It is possible that some of the adverse outcomes may be avoided by appropriately timed delivery by caesarean section but the risks of caesarean section for the mother in the current and subsequent pregnancies must be taken into account.

In this review we included two randomised trials comparing planned caesarean versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies which together included 2864 women. For important outcomes the evidence was assessed as being of moderate quality.

For maternal mortality no events were reported in one trial and two deaths (one in each group) in the other. There was no clear evidence of differences between women randomised to planned caesarean or planned vaginal birth for death or serious illness in either the mothers or babies. No studies reported childhood disability.

The number of women undergoing caesarean section was reported in both trials. Most women in the planned caesarean group had treatment as planned (90.9%), whereas in the planned vaginal birth group 42.9% had caesarean section for at least one twin. There were no significant differences between groups for failure to breastfeed or for postnatal depression.

There is very little clear research evidence to provide guidance on the method of birth for twin pregnancies. The benefits and risks should be made available to women, including short-term and long-term consequences for both mother and babies. Future research should aim to provide more clarity on this issue as medical interventions in the birth process should be avoided unless there is reasonable clinical certainty that they will be of long-term benefit.

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

Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for women with a twin pregnancy						
Patient or population: women with a twin pregnancy Setting: hospital settings Intervention: planned caesarean section Comparison: planned vaginal birth						
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with planned vaginal birth	Risk with Planned caesarean section				
Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity	Study population		RR 0.86 (0.67 to 1.11)	2844 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹	
	83 per 1000	71 per 1000 (55 to 92)				
	Moderate					
	42 per 1000	36 per 1000 (28 to 47)				
Perinatal or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity	Study population		RR 1.15 (0.80 to 1.67)	5565 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹	
	19 per 1000	21 per 1000 (15 to 31)				
Disability in childhood	Study population		not pooled	0 (0 study)		No data were available for this outcome
	not pooled	not pooled				
Perinatal or neonatal death	Study population		RR 1.41 (0.76 to 2.62)	5685 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹	

	6 per 1000	8 per 1000 (5 to 16)			
	Moderate				
	3 per 1000	4 per 1000 (2 to 8)			
Serious neonatal morbidity	Study population		RR 1.03 (0.65 to 1.64)	5644 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹
	12 per 1000	13 per 1000 (8 to 20)			
	Moderate				
	6 per 1000	6 per 1000 (4 to 10)			
Longer-term maternal outcomes: failure to breastfeed	Study population		RR 1.14 (0.95 to 1.38)	2570 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹
	136 per 1000	155 per 1000 (129 to 188)			
Longer-term maternal outcomes: postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors (EPDS > 12)	Study population		RR 0.95 (0.78 to 1.14)	2570 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ¹
	148 per 1000	140 per 1000 (115 to 169)			

*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

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 Wide 95% CI crossing the line of no effect

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Twin pregnancy results from one of two distinct biological processes. The more common process is fertilisation of more than one ovum following multiple ovulation. Here the offspring may be of the same gender or not, are genetically no more similar than siblings, and have separate placental circulations and gestational sacs (dizygotic, diamniotic, dichorionic). The less common process is splitting of a single developing embryo. The offspring are of the same gender and genetically identical. The degree of separation depends on the developmental stage at which the separation takes place, and can be anything from separate circulations (monozygotic, dichorionic, diamniotic) to conjoined twins.

The incidence of monozygotic twins is fairly constant, but that of dizygotic twins varies considerably between communities and families, and has recently increased in many well-resourced health services because of the use of fertility treatments and assisted conception and the increase in the number of older-aged mothers (Anonymous 2000; Laws 2010; Wilcox 1996). The rate of multiple birth varies from country to country. In Canada, the rate of multiple births increased from 1.9% in 1981 to 2.5% in 1997 (Anonymous 2000; Joseph 2001a). In Australia, the rate in 2008 was 3.1% of all births (Laws 2010).

Over 97% of all multiple pregnancies are twin pregnancies (Joseph 1998). Approximately 40% of twins present as vertex/vertex, 35% as vertex/non-vertex and the remaining 25% of twins present with the leading baby in a non-vertex presentation at birth (Blickstein 1987; Grisar 2000).

Mortality and morbidity for twins versus singletons

Infants from a twin pregnancy are at a higher risk of perinatal/neonatal mortality than infants from a singleton pregnancy (Cheung 2000; Fabre 1988; Ghai 1988; Joseph 2001b; Kiely 1990; Lie 2000). Some of this is due to a higher risk of preterm birth (Joseph 2001b). However, even among twin babies that are greater than 2500 g at birth, there is a higher risk of death than among singletons of the same birthweight. Again, the absolute rates of perinatal mortality and morbidity will vary by population. In Australia, the perinatal death rate for twins for 2008 was 6.8 times higher and for higher multiple births 18.1 times higher than for singleton births (Laws 2010). Kiely 1990 reviewed the data on 16,831 multiple births from the New York City Department of Health's computerised vital records for the period 1978 to 1984. The perinatal mortality rate for twins versus singletons at 2501 to 3000 g was 4.3/1000 versus 3.8/1000 (risk ratio (RR) 1.12) and at 3001 g or more, 7.4/1000 versus 2.2/1000 (RR 3.32), respectively. The intrapartum fetal death rate for twins versus singletons

at 2501 to 3000 g was 1.22/1000 versus 0.34/1000 (RR 3.54, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.82 to 6.88). Other studies have confirmed this higher risk of fetal and neonatal death in twins versus singletons if the pregnancy is at or near term or above 2500 g in birthweight (Cheung 2000; Fabre 1988; Ghai 1988; Lie 2000). Neonatal seizures, respiratory morbidity, and low Apgar scores at one and five minutes have also been shown to be higher for twins versus singleton infants at birthweights greater than 1500 g and greater than 3000 g (Ghai 1988).

Some of the higher risk of adverse perinatal outcome in twins compared with singletons may be due to restricted fetal growth which, in turn, may result in a higher risk of adverse events occurring during pregnancy, during labour or during birth. The higher risk may be due to trauma and asphyxia associated with the birth of the second twin. It is possible that some of these adverse outcomes may be avoided by an appropriately timed delivery by caesarean section. The timing of birth for women with a twin pregnancy is the subject of another Cochrane review (Dodd 2014).

In a multicentre randomised controlled trial comparing planned caesarean section and planned vaginal birth for the singleton breech fetus at term, planned caesarean section reduced the risk of perinatal death or serious neonatal morbidity three-fold (from 5.0% to 1.6%, *P* less than 0.001) (Hannah 2000). Although some of the deaths in the planned vaginal birth group in this study were due to difficulties associated with the actual birth, some were associated with problems that occurred during labour. Thus, a policy of planned caesarean section may be beneficial for women with a pregnancy at risk of complications during labour because it reduces the exposure of the pregnancy to labour.

How the intervention might work

Evidence of benefits and risks related to planned caesarean section for twins

Outcome for second twin compared with first twin

In a study of 1305 twin pairs at 1500 g or more birthweight delivered between 1988 and 1999 in Nova Scotia, the risk of adverse perinatal outcome (intrapartum fetal death, neonatal death, moderate-severe respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), asphyxia, trauma and complications of prematurity) was significantly increased for second-born compared with first-born twins (RR 2.1, 95% CI 1.4 to 3.1) (Persad 2001b). However, it should be noted that in the Term Breech Trial, short-term neonatal morbidity was not associated with any long-term impairment (Whyte 2004). There is also evidence that the second twin is at greater risk of adverse perinatal outcome, compared to the first twin if delivery is vaginal but the same has not been shown if delivery is by caesarean

section. Arnold and colleagues undertook a matched case-control study of preterm twin pairs (Arnold 1987). The risk of RDS was increased for the second twin compared to the first if delivery was vaginal (odds ratio (OR) 14.2, 95% CI 2.5 to 81.1), but not if delivery was by caesarean section (OR 0.90, 95% CI 0 to 17.8). This could be due to a greater protective effect of vaginal birth for the leading twin.

Outcomes for twins born vaginally versus by caesarean section

Higher rates of adverse perinatal outcome have been reported for the twin pregnancy at or near term if birth is vaginal versus by caesarean section (Barrett 2004). In the Kiely 1990 review, for twins in vertex presentation weighing more than 3000 g at birth, the perinatal mortality rate was 12.3/1000 versus 2.9/1000 (RR 4.22) if birth was vaginal versus caesarean. However, comparisons of actual as opposed to planned method of delivery are subject to considerable bias. In a retrospective study of women with previous caesarean section and a current twin pregnancy, perinatal mortality was more common following trial of labour than repeat caesarean section, but there was no difference in outcome after adjusting for confounding variables (Aaronson 2010).

There is increasing evidence for perinatal benefits related to vaginal birth. In a cross-sectional study of 6929 inborn infants without congenital anomalies, with gestational ages from 37 to 41 (6/7) weeks with vertex presentation, non-urgent caesarean delivery under regional anaesthesia compared to vaginal birth under local or no anaesthesia increased the risk of bag and mask ventilation (OR 1.42, 95% CI 1.07 to 1.89) when adjusted for number of gestations, maternal hypertension and birthweight (De Almeida 2010). However, another retrospective study found no significant increase in transient tachypnoea of the newborn associated with increasing rates of elective caesarean section for twin pregnancies over time (Suzuki 2010).

In a retrospective study of twin births at 37 or more weeks' gestation, elective but not emergency caesarean section was associated with an increased risk of transfusion in the neonate (Suzuki 2008).

Outcomes for twins delivered by planned vaginal birth (actual vaginal birth plus emergency caesarean section) versus planned caesarean section

A systematic review of non-randomised studies that compared the policies of planned vaginal birth and planned caesarean section for the delivery of twins weighing at least 1500 g or reaching at least 32 weeks' gestation (Hogle 2002) found four small studies that were eligible for inclusion in the review (Blickstein 2000; Grisaru 2000; Rabinovici 1987; Wells 1991). A meta-analysis of the data from the four studies did not find significant differences between the two approaches to delivery in terms of mortality or neonatal morbidity, although low Apgar score at five minutes was

reduced with a policy of caesarean section. This finding, however, was confined to twins in which the first twin presented as a breech. A subsequent retrospective comparison of planned vaginal birth versus planned caesarean section for twin pregnancies with a leading breech found no significant differences in perinatal or maternal morbidity, other than an increase in thromboembolic disease in the planned caesarean section group (Sentilhes 2007). Two large retrospective studies of women with previous caesarean section and a current twin pregnancy comparing planned vaginal birth with elective caesarean section (Ford 2006; Varner 2005), found no difference in maternal or perinatal outcome, other than an incidence of uterine rupture of 0.9% in the planned vaginal birth group in one study (Ford 2006).

A comparison of outcomes in two Danish counties with high (57%) and low (28%) caesarean rates for twin pregnancy found no difference in perinatal outcomes (Henriksen 1994).

The previously published versions of this review (Crowther 1996; Hofmeyr 2011) found only one randomised controlled trial of planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for twins, in which 60 pairs of twins were enrolled (Rabinovici 1987). There were no perinatal deaths or cases of serious neonatal morbidity in either group. The sample size was too small to provide evidence of the better approach to delivery.

In low-resourced settings with limited facilities and personnel, high post-caesarean section complication rates and uncertain access for the mother to caesarean section facilities in future pregnancies, the benefit to the mother of avoiding caesarean section is greater than in well-resourced settings.

Outcomes for second twin born by caesarean section following vaginal birth of twin one, compared with caesarean section for both twins

A prospective multicentre cohort study compared the outcome for second twins born by caesarean section following vaginal birth of twin one, compared with caesarean section for both twins. There was no difference in low Apgar scores, low cord blood pH, or neonatal encephalopathy. Neonatal infection was increased in the group with caesarean section following vaginal birth of twin one, but this difference was not statistically significant after logistic regression analysis (Alexander 2008). In a large retrospective study of planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies, caesarean section for the second twin occurred in 9% of cases and was more common when the presentation of the second twin was non-vertex, and in pregnancies with other complications, and less common when the vaginal birth of the first twin was operative (Wen 2004a).

Importance of fetal presentation

If the first twin presents as breech, the current trend in well-resourced health systems, as for singleton breech presentation, is to recommend caesarean section as being safer for the babies. This approach may be influenced by extrapolation of evidence from

randomised trials of planned caesarean section for singleton breech presentation (Hofmeyr 2015), though the interpretation of this evidence is the subject of considerable debate. The approach to the delivery of vertex/non-vertex twins is controversial (ACOG 2002; Barrett 2000; Crowther 1996). For twins presenting vertex/vertex, most clinicians recommend a planned vaginal birth (ACOG 2002; Crowther 1996). However, planned caesarean section may benefit twins in which the first twin is presenting vertex for a number of reasons. As many as 20% of vertex presenting second twins will change presentation spontaneously after the first twin is born (Houlihan 1996). A substantial number of those presenting vertex/vertex will present with serious acute intrapartum problems following the birth of the first twin (for example, conversion to transverse lie, cord prolapse, prolonged interval to delivery of the second twin), which may lead to emergency caesarean section, perinatal death, and neonatal morbidity. Lastly, if there are benefits to avoiding labour, both twins regardless of presentation should benefit.

Maternal outcomes

A policy of planned vaginal birth for women with a twin pregnancy in a hospital setting is associated with a 30% to 40% rate of emergency caesarean section. Among those twins in which the first twin is born vaginally, there is still a risk of emergency caesarean section for the birth of the second twin, ranging from 4% (Suzuki 2009) to 7% (Persad 2001a). In a retrospective case-control study, the risk of caesarean section for the second twin after vaginal birth of the first was increased in association with a history of infertility therapy, gestational age equal to or greater than 39 weeks, non-vertex presentation, operative delivery of the first twin and inter-twin delivery time interval greater than 30 minutes (Suzuki 2009). As the risk of maternal death is highest if delivery is by emergency caesarean section, lowest following a vaginal birth, and intermediate following an elective caesarean section (Hall 1999), increasing numbers of emergency caesarean section may reduce the mortality benefits of planned vaginal births.

A relatively small case-control study found no increased maternal morbidity for caesarean section for twins compared with singleton pregnancy (Simoes 2007). However, in a large population-based, matched case-control study using the United Kingdom Obstetric Surveillance System, the risk of peripartum hysterectomy was increased for women with twin pregnancy (OR 6.30, 95% CI 1.73 to 23.0) (Knight 2008), while another study found twin pregnancy to be a risk factor for post caesarean section wound sepsis (Schneid-Kofman 2005).

There is growing evidence of an association between vaginal birth and urinary incontinence, particularly if the vaginal birth requires forceps or vacuum extraction (Farrell 2001; Meyer 1998; Wilson 1996). Urinary incontinence identified in the postpartum period has been shown to have long-lasting effects, with a high risk of urinary incontinence five years later (Viktrup 2001). Use of the supine position for birth has been cited as a possible contributor

to incontinence following vaginal birth. Faecal incontinence and incontinence of flatus have been reported to be associated with vaginal birth, particularly if forceps are used, and if there are lacerations involving the anal sphincter (Eason 2002; Zetterström 1999).

In the Term Breech Trial, there was no significant difference in maternal mortality or immediate serious maternal morbidity between planned caesarean section and planned vaginal birth for singleton breech presentation at term (3.9% versus 3.2%, $P = 0.35$) (Hannah 2002). At three months postpartum, the women in the planned caesarean group reported a lower incidence of urinary incontinence (4.5% versus 7.3%, $P = 0.02$). Although the incidence of incontinence of flatus was not different between groups, if incontinence of flatus was reported, it was significantly less of a problem in the planned caesarean section group ($P = 0.006$). At two years, the only significant difference found was less constipation in the planned vaginal birth group (Hofmeyr 2015). However, long-term risks of caesarean section, particularly risks in subsequent pregnancies such as placenta praevia, placenta accreta, repeat caesarean section and uterine rupture, as well as reduced fertility, have not been evaluated in randomised trials. Thus from a maternal perspective, the relative benefits and risks of planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth are not clear-cut. Any evaluation of risks versus benefits must take into account the likelihood of serious long-term adverse effects of caesarean section. Data from a large Canadian cohort indicated that even in women with previous caesarean section, maternal mortality was significantly higher with caesarean section than with vaginal birth (Wen 2004b).

Given that in well-resourced environments, suicide is becoming an important contributor to maternal mortality, emotional consequences of birth such as depression need to be given importance when weighing up benefits and harms of different approaches to care. Even when emergency caesarean section is performed, some women may gain self-esteem from having at least attempted to achieve vaginal birth. The sense of control from participation in the decision-making process may also promote self-esteem.

Why it is important to do this review

A more detailed account of evidence related to the benefits and risks of caesarean section is given in Lavender 2012.

Given the evidence described above, a systematic review of the information from randomised trials is required to determine the relative benefits and risks of planned caesarean section for twin pregnancy, for the infants and the mother.

OBJECTIVES

To assess, from the best available evidence, the effects on mortality and morbidity for mother and babies, of a policy of planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancy.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

All comparisons of intention to perform caesarean section and intention to birth vaginally, subject to a management protocol, for women with a twin pregnancy at, or before term. Randomised controlled trials, quasi-randomised trials and cluster-randomised trials were eligible for inclusion. Cross-over trials were not eligible for inclusion.

We planned to include studies reported in abstracts provided methods were described in sufficient detail to assess risk of bias.

Types of participants

Women with viable twin pregnancy considered suitable for vaginal birth, excluding women with known serious fetal anomaly.

Types of interventions

Planned caesarean section compared with planned vaginal birth subject to the requirements of a management protocol.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

1. Perinatal or neonatal death (excluding fatal anomalies) or serious neonatal morbidity (e.g. severe birth asphyxia, seizures, neonatal encephalopathy, serious birth trauma, severe respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), prolonged neonatal intensive care unit admission; or as defined by trial authors).

2. Perinatal or infant death (excluding fatal anomalies) or disability in childhood.

3. Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity (e.g. admission to intensive care unit, septicaemia, organ failure, uterine rupture, hysterectomy, major surgical complication, life-threatening event, long-term disability, or as defined by trial authors).

Secondary outcomes

Short-term perinatal/neonatal morbidity

1. Perinatal/neonatal death (excluding fatal anomalies)
2. Serious neonatal morbidity (e.g. seizures, birth asphyxia as defined by trial authors, neonatal encephalopathy, birth trauma)
3. Apgar score less than seven at five minutes
4. Apgar score less than four at five minutes
5. Low cord blood pH as defined by trial authors
6. High cord blood base deficit as defined by trial authors
7. Neonatal intensive care unit admission
8. Neonatal encephalopathy, as defined by trial authors
9. Birth trauma, as defined by trial authors
10. Nerve palsy (including brachial plexus injury)
11. Subdural or intracerebral haemorrhage
12. Intraventricular haemorrhage: grade III or IV
13. Cystic periventricular leukomalacia
14. Septicaemia
15. Meningitis
16. Necrotising enterocolitis
17. Chronic lung disease
18. Assisted ventilation 24 hours or more

Long-term infant outcomes

1. Death (excluding fatal anomalies)
2. Disability in childhood, as defined by trial authors
3. Medical problems

Short-term maternal outcomes

1. Caesarean section
2. Regional analgesia
3. General anaesthesia
4. Instrumental vaginal delivery
5. Death
6. Serious maternal morbidity (e.g. intensive care unit admission, septicaemia, organ failure; or as defined by trial authors)
7. Intraoperative organ damage
8. Deep vein thrombosis
9. Pulmonary embolism
10. Wound sepsis
11. Systemic infection
12. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
13. Amniotic fluid embolism
14. Postpartum haemorrhage, as defined by the trial authors
15. Postpartum anaemia, as defined by trial authors
16. Blood transfusion
17. Uterine rupture
18. Repeat surgery
19. Hysterectomy

20. Wound infection
21. Prolonged hospital stay
22. Woman not satisfied with care

Longer-term maternal outcomes (at one to six months)

1. Breastfeeding failure, as defined by trial authors
2. Perineal pain
3. Abdominal pain
4. Backache or back pain
5. Any pain
6. Dyspareunia, as defined by trial authors
7. Uterovaginal prolapse
8. Urinary incontinence
9. Flatus incontinence
10. Faecal incontinence
11. Postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors
12. Postnatal self-esteem, as defined by trial authors
13. Postnatal anxiety, as defined by trial authors
14. Relationship with baby, as defined by trial authors
15. Relationship with partner, as defined by trial authors
16. Quality of life

Long-term maternal outcomes (at more than one year)

1. Breastfeeding failure, as defined by trial authors
2. Perineal pain
3. Abdominal pain
4. Backache or back pain
5. Any pain
6. Dyspareunia, as defined by trial authors
7. Uterovaginal prolapse
8. Urinary incontinence
9. Flatus incontinence
10. Faecal incontinence
11. Infertility
12. Subsequent pregnancy
13. Miscarriage or termination of a subsequent pregnancy
14. Caesarean section in a subsequent pregnancy
15. Uterine rupture in a subsequent pregnancy
16. Dysmenorrhoea
17. Menorrhagia
18. Postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors
19. Postnatal self-esteem, as defined by trial authors
20. Postnatal anxiety, as defined by trial authors
21. Quality of life
22. Relationship with child, as defined by trial authors
23. Relationship with partner, as defined by trial authors

Health services

1. Caregiver not satisfied
2. Cost

We have included outcomes if clinically meaningful; reasonable measures taken to minimise observer bias; missing data insufficient to materially influence conclusions; data available for analysis according to original allocation, irrespective of protocol violations; data available in a format suitable for analysis.

We have reported only outcomes with data available in the analysis tables.

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 (18 November 2015).

For full search methods used to populate the Cochrane 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, Excluded, Awaiting Classification or Ongoing).

Searching other resources

We searched the reference lists of retrieved studies.
We did not apply any language or date restrictions.

Data collection and analysis

For methods used in the previous version of this review, see Hofmeyr 2011.

For this update, the following methods were used for assessing the five reports that were identified as a result of the updated search. The following methods section of this review is 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 or, if required, we consulted the third review author.

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 or, if required, we consulted the third review author. Data were entered into Review Manager software (RevMan 2014) and checked for accuracy.

When information regarding any of the above was unclear, we planned to contact authors of the original reports to provide further details.

(One of the included studies was carried out by a member of the review team (JB); this author was not involved in data extraction or assessment of risk of bias for this trial.)

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. telephone or central randomisation; consecutively numbered sealed opaque envelopes);
- high risk of bias (open 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 participants or staff is not feasible for this type of intervention. We considered that studies were at low risk of bias if we judged that the lack of blinding unlikely to affect results. We assessed blinding separately for different outcomes or classes of outcomes.

We assessed the methods as:

- low, high or unclear risk of bias.

(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 studies are included, we will explore the impact of the level of bias through undertaking [Sensitivity analysis](#).

Assessment of the quality of the evidence using the GRADE approach

For this update the quality of the evidence was assessed 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.

1. Perinatal or neonatal death (excluding fatal anomalies) or serious neonatal morbidity (e.g. severe birth asphyxia, seizures, neonatal encephalopathy, serious birth trauma, severe RDS, prolonged neonatal intensive care unit admission; or as defined by trial authors).
2. Perinatal or infant death (excluding fatal anomalies).
3. Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity (e.g. admission to intensive care unit, septicaemia, organ failure, uterine rupture, hysterectomy, major surgical complication, life-threatening event, long-term disability, or as defined by trial authors).

4. Serious neonatal morbidity.
5. Disability in childhood, as defined by trial authors.
6. Breastfeeding failure, as defined by trial authors.
7. Postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors.

We graded evidence for our main comparison: planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth.

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

Unit of analysis issues

Cluster-randomised trials

We plan to include cluster-randomised trials in the analyses along with individually-randomised trials if such trials are identified in future updates. 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.

Cross-over trials

Cross-over trials are not applicable for this review.

Other unit of analysis issues

For maternal outcomes, we used the number of mothers as the denominator. For neonatal outcomes, we used the number of babies as the denominator. If we include cluster-randomised trials in future updates and information on ICC is available, we will use cluster-trial methods, with each woman regarded as a randomised cluster. In the absence of information on ICC, we will analyse the results of babies as if individually-randomised, conceding that the width of the confidence interval might be underestimated.

Dealing with missing data

For included studies, we noted levels of attrition. 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 the 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.

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 was treated as the average range of possible treatment effects and we planned to discuss the clinical implications of treatment effects differing between trials. If the average treatment effect was not clinically meaningful, we did not combine trials. Where we used random-effects analyses, the results were presented as the average treatment effect with 95% confidence intervals, and the estimates of Tau² and I².

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

If we had identified substantial heterogeneity, we planned to investigate it using subgroup analyses and sensitivity analyses. We would have considered whether an overall summary was meaningful, and if it was, used random-effects analysis to produce it. We planned to carry out the following subgroup analyses.

1. Settings with high (more than 20 per 1000) versus low (less than 20 per 1000) perinatal mortality versus perinatal mortality mixed or unknown.
2. Leading twin cephalic versus non-cephalic versus mixed presentation or unknown.
3. Leading twin cephalic and second twin cephalic versus non-cephalic versus mixed presentation or unknown.
4. Gestational age term versus preterm versus mixed or unknown gestational age.

We planned to use all outcomes in subgroup analysis.

We planned to assess subgroup differences by interaction tests available within RevMan (RevMan 2014). In future updates, if enough trials are included to make subgroup analysis possible, 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 data from only two trials were included and we did not carry out this additional analysis. In future updates we will carry out sensitivity analysis if sufficient data become available.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

The search retrieved 13 reports. We included two trials (11 reports), excluded one trial and one report is awaiting classification. See [Characteristics of included studies](#), [Characteristics of excluded studies](#), and [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#).

Included studies

We included two trials comparing planned caesarean versus planned vaginal birth for twin pregnancies.

The earlier trial ([Rabinovici 1987](#)), involved 60 women with cephalic/non-cephalic twin pregnancies in labour at 35 or more weeks' gestation who were allocated to vaginal delivery (33) or caesarean section (27). The trial was conducted in Israel.

In the vaginal birth group, two women were delivered by caesarean section, and in four the second twin changed to cephalic presentation. These six women were excluded from the published data analysis. We have included the categorical neonatal outcomes in this review to conform to an intention-to-treat analysis. We were not able to include the continuous neonatal variables, and the maternal outcomes for the six excluded women were not reported, so we have not included these outcomes in this review. The reported maternal febrile morbidity (excluding the six women) was increased in the caesarean section group (11/27 versus 3/27).

Most of the data included in the review are from a more recent multicentre trial ([Barrett 2013](#)), where 2804 women were randomised in 106 centres in 25 countries. All centres had facilities to perform emergency caesarean section and had anaesthetic, obstetrical, and nursing staff available in the hospital at the time of

planned vaginal delivery. Women with a twin pregnancy between 32 weeks' and 38 weeks six days gestation were recruited to the trial. Inclusion criteria included that the first twin was cephalic, both twins alive and with weight estimated between 1500 g and 4000 g.

In the intervention group, women were randomised to planned lower segment caesarean delivery. If the first twin was delivered vaginally then caesarean section was attempted with the second twin if this was feasible. In the comparison group women were randomised to planned vaginal delivery with induction of labour between 37 weeks five days and 38 weeks six days and women were attended by clinical staff experienced in managing vaginal delivery of twins. The primary outcomes in this study were fetal or neonatal mortality or serious neonatal morbidity and maternal death or serious maternal morbidity before 28 days postpartum. Secondary outcomes included infant or child death or poor neurodevelopmental outcome up to two years, maternal satisfaction with mode of delivery, breastfeeding, quality of life, fatigue or depression.

Excluded studies

We excluded one study reported in a brief abstract ([Juan 2014](#)). The study report contained insufficient information to allow assessment of risk of bias and results were not reported. We will reconsider the eligibility of this study if further reports become available.

Risk of bias in included studies

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

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

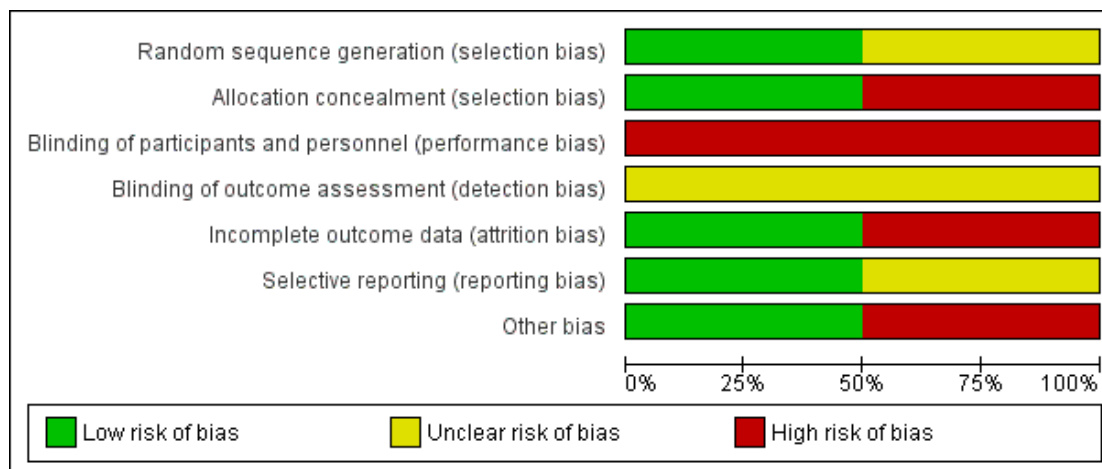


Figure 2. 'Risk of bias' summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	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
Barrett 2013	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Rabinovici 1987	?	-	-	?	-	?	-

Allocation

In the [Rabinovici 1987](#) trial, the allocation procedure was described as being changed randomly by a non-involved person without prior notice on a time basis. A 20% difference in group sizes was not accounted for (27 versus 33). The possibility of inadequate

allocation concealment is therefore high.

In the [Barrett 2013](#) trial, randomisation was by computer with stratification for parity and gestational age using random block sizes. Randomisation was carried out centrally and so allocation

concealment was assessed as being at low risk of bias.

Blinding

Blinding was not feasible in either trial and therefore both trials were assessed as being at high risk of performance bias. There was no mention about whether neonatal assessments were blinded in the [Rabinovici 1987](#) study, while in the [Barrett 2013](#) trial there was an attempt to blind assessors for the primary outcomes.

Incomplete outcome data

The [Rabinovici 1987](#) trial was assessed as 'high risk' for attrition bias. Six women allocated to planned vaginal birth were excluded from primary analysis for delivery (this was not in accordance with the protocol) (two caesarean section and four vertex vaginal births). Analysis was not conducted on an intention-to-treat basis. However, for the categorical neonatal data we were able to include results of the six women in this review. For these neonatal outcomes attrition bias was assessed as being low.

In the [Barrett 2013](#) study there was very little loss to follow-up for short-term outcomes and loss was balanced across groups; this trial was assessed as low risk of bias for this domain.

Selective reporting

No pre-published protocol was available to check predefined outcome reporting for the [Rabinovici 1987](#) study. A protocol was available for the [Barrett 2013](#) trial and all outcomes appeared to be reported.

Other potential sources of bias

We assessed [Rabinovici 1987](#) as being at 'high risk' for other bias because of a baseline imbalance: caesarean section n = 27 versus vaginal n = 33. In the published report of the [Barrett 2013](#) trial there was no evidence of baseline imbalance and the non-independence of outcomes for twins was taken into account in the trial analysis, though not in this review [pending ICC data].

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for women with a twin pregnancy](#)

Comparison 1: Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth (two studies, 2864 women randomised)

Primary outcomes

Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity: this outcome was reported by both included trials, but in the [Rabinovici 1987](#) trial there were no events, so all estimable data were from the [Barrett 2013](#) trial. There was no clear evidence of differences between women randomised to planned caesarean or planned vaginal birth for maternal death or serious morbidity (risk ratio (RR) 0.86, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.67 to 1.11; 2844 women; $I^2 = 0\%$, *moderate quality evidence*) ([Analysis 1.1](#)).

Perinatal or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity: there was no significant difference between groups for this outcome reported in the [Barrett 2013](#) trial (RR 1.15, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.67; data for 5565 babies, *moderate quality evidence*) ([Analysis 1.2](#)).

Perinatal or infant death or childhood disability was not reported. We hope to include data on this outcome in updates if infants from the [Barrett 2013](#) trial are followed up during childhood.

Secondary outcomes

Short-term Infant outcomes

There was no clear evidence of differences between groups for perinatal or neonatal mortality (RR 1.41, 95% CI 0.76 to 2.62; 5685 babies; two studies, *moderate quality evidence*) ([Analysis 1.4](#)) or serious neonatal morbidity (RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.65 to 1.64; 5644 babies; two studies, *moderate quality evidence*) ([Analysis 1.5](#)). There were few babies with low Apgar scores at one and five minutes and no significant difference between groups (RR 1.22, 95% CI 0.18 to 8.39; 120 babies; one study, and RR 0.29, 95% CI 0.06 to 1.38; 5644 babies; two studies, respectively) ([Analysis 1.6](#); [Analysis 1.7](#)).

There was no clear evidence that outcomes differed for women randomised to planned caesarean versus vaginal birth for serious neonatal morbidity including neonatal encephalopathy (reported in the [Rabinovici 1987](#) trial; no events); birth trauma (RR 0.57, 95% CI 0.17 to 1.95; 5644 babies; two studies) ([Analysis 1.9](#)); nerve palsy (reported in the [Rabinovici 1987](#) trial; no events) ([Analysis 1.10](#)); subdural or intracerebral haemorrhage (RR 3.01, 95% CI 0.31 to 28.89; 5644 babies; two studies) ([Analysis 1.11](#)); intraventricular haemorrhage grades III or IV (no events) ([Analysis 1.12](#)); cystic periventricular leukomalacia (RR 5.01, 95% CI 0.24 to 104.33; 5524 babies; one study) ([Analysis 1.13](#)); neonatal sepsis up to 72 hours (RR 0.50, 95% CI 0.05 to 5.52; 5524 babies; one study) ([Analysis 1.14](#)), or necrotising enterocolitis (RR 0.33, 95% CI 0.03 to 3.21; 5524 babies; one study) ([Analysis 1.15](#)). Event rates for all of these outcomes were low.

The number of babies requiring assisted ventilation for 24 hours or more was reported in the [Barrett 2013](#) trial and there was no strong evidence of any difference between groups (RR 1.59, 95% CI 0.87 to 2.91; 5524 babies), ([Analysis 1.16](#)).

Short-term maternal outcomes

The number of women undergoing caesarean section was reported in both trials. Most women in the planned caesarean group had treatment as planned (90.9% underwent caesarean section), whereas in the planned vaginal birth group, 42.9% had caesarean section for at least one twin (Analysis 1.17).

Both trials reported maternal mortality; no events were reported in the Rabinovici 1987 study and two deaths (one in each group) in the Barrett 2013 trial. There were no significant differences between groups for serious maternal morbidity overall (RR 0.86, 95% CI 0.67 to 1.11; 2844 women; two studies) Analysis 1.1, or for different types of short-term morbidity including thromboembolism requiring anticoagulant therapy (RR 2.50, 95% CI 0.49 to 12.86; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.20; wound infection (RR 1.50, 95% CI 0.83 to 2.71; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.21; other infection (RR 1.39, 95% CI 0.76 to 2.53; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.22; disseminated intravascular coagulation (RR 5.00, 95% CI 0.24 to 104.05; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.23; amniotic fluid embolism (RR 3.00, 95% CI 0.12 to 73.58; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.24; postpartum haemorrhage (RR 0.78, 95% CI 0.59 to 1.02; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.25, or need for a blood transfusion (RR 0.88, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.21; 2782 women; one study) Analysis 1.26.

Longer-term maternal outcomes

Women in the Barrett 2013 study were followed up in the postpartum period.

Similar numbers of women in the two groups experienced urinary (RR 0.87, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.18), flatus (RR 0.92, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.09) or faecal incontinence (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.69 to 1.51), (2570 women, one study, Analysis 1.28; Analysis 1.29; Analysis 1.30).

There were no significant differences between groups for failure to breastfeed (RR 1.14, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.38, *moderate quality evidence*) Analysis 1.27, or the number of women with scores greater than 12 on the Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.78 to 1.14, *moderate quality evidence*) Analysis 1.31, (2570 women, one study).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

There were no differences in perinatal or maternal outcomes between the groups for any of the primary or secondary outcomes reported.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The potential effects of the choice of planned mode of delivery in specific clinical circumstances are complex, and extend beyond the easily measurable clinical outcomes, to less obvious consequences such as emotional effects on the mother, her sense of self-esteem and her relationship with her child or children. Previous large randomised trials of interventions associated with more medical intervention in the birth process, which have included long-term follow-up of the children, have shown unexpected discordance between short-term perinatal morbidity and long-term neurodevelopmental outcomes. Two examples are planned caesarean section for term breech presentation, and continuous electronic fetal monitoring and scalp blood sampling during labour.

In the Term Breech Trial, in countries with low perinatal mortality rates, there were three perinatal deaths and 26 babies with severe perinatal morbidity of 511 in the planned vaginal birth group, compared with no deaths and severe perinatal morbidity in two of 514 babies following planned caesarean section (Hannah 2000). One would have expected less neurodevelopmental delay at two years in the planned caesarean section group, but the trend (though not statistically significant) was in the opposite direction: 12/457 compared with 7/463 in the planned vaginal birth group (Whyte 2004).

In the Dublin trial of continuous cardiotocography during labour, neonatal seizures occurred in 12 of 6530 babies following continuous electronic monitoring during labour, and 27 of 6554 following intermittent auscultation (Macdonald 1985). There were 14 perinatal deaths in each group. Despite there being far fewer cases of neonatal seizures in the continuous electronic monitoring group, the rate of subsequent cerebral palsy was similar between groups: 12/6527 versus 10/6552 respectively (Grant 1989). Similar comparisons in the Seattle trial of continuous electronic monitoring and scalp blood sampling for preterm labour were: seizures 7/122 versus 7/124 (Luthy 1987); cerebral palsy 16/82 versus 7/91, respectively (Shy 1990).

Because of this consistent trend to more long-term neurological sequelae following medical interventions during childbirth than would be expected on the basis of the short-term perinatal outcomes, clinical decisions must be based on long-term rather than short-term outcomes. As more data relevant to this review become available, it is important that the implications of short-term perinatal morbidity be interpreted with caution, and the results of long-term follow-up be awaited.

As the study of Barrett 2013 was a multicentre trial with a wide geographic distribution, the results should be applicable to a variety of clinical settings. However, caution should be exercised in applying the evidence to settings without ready access to caesarean section, or where there may not be access in subsequent pregnancies.

Quality of the evidence

As 98% to 100% of the data for most outcomes are from one study, the risk of bias for the review approximates that of Barrett 2013. We judged the risk of bias to be low for all categories except performance (high) and outcome assessment bias (unclear).

For outcomes included in the 'Summary of findings' table, we graded the quality of the evidence. For all outcomes where data were available, the evidence was assessed as being of moderate quality, the reason for downgrading was the imprecision of effect estimates.

Potential biases in the review process

One review author (JB) who was lead investigator for Barrett 2013 did not participate in decisions regarding that study.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

The findings of this review are consistent with those of previous non-randomised studies and reviews which found little evidence of differences between caesarean section and vaginal birth for twin pregnancy (Ford 2006; Henriksen 1994; Hogle 2002, Sentilhes 2007; Varner 2005).

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Data mainly from one large, multicentre study found no clear evidence of benefit from planned caesarean section for term twin pregnancies with leading cephalic presentation. Data on long-term infant outcomes are awaited. Women should be informed of possible risks during labour and vaginal birth pertinent to their specific clinical presentation, as well as the beneficial perinatal effects

of labour and vaginal birth, and the current and long-term effects of caesarean section for both mother and babies. Medical interventions in the birth process such as caesarean section should be avoided unless there is reasonable clinical certainty that they will be of long-term benefit. There is insufficient evidence to support the routine use of planned caesarean section for term twin pregnancy with leading cephalic presentation, except in the context of further randomised trials.

Implications for research

Data on long-term infant outcomes from Barrett 2013 are awaited. In view of the wide confidence intervals for several key outcomes, further randomised trials would be justified. Trials are also needed to assess the usefulness of planned caesarean section for preterm twin pregnancy.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Barrett 2013

Methods	Randomised controlled trial.
Participants	<p>Setting: recruitment between Dec 2003-April 2011, 2804 women randomised in 106 centres in 25 countries. Participating centres assessed fetal growth and well-being with the use of ultrasonography at least every 4 weeks and with the use of non-stress or biophysical profile tests twice weekly if needed; were prepared to perform a CS within 30 minutes if necessary; and had anaesthetic, obstetrical, and nursing staff available in the hospital at the time of planned vaginal delivery</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: women with twin pregnancy between 32 weeks' and 38 weeks 6 days gestation. First twin cephalic, both twins alive and weight estimated between 1500 g and 4000 g confirmed by ultrasound</p> <p>Exclusion: monoamniotic twins, fetal reduction at 13 or more weeks, lethal anomaly, contraindication to VB or previous participation in the twin birth study</p>
Interventions	<p>Experimental intervention: 1398 women (2795 fetuses) randomised to planned lower segment caesarean delivery. If the first twin delivered vaginally in this group, then CS was attempted with the second twin if this was feasible</p> <p>Control/comparison intervention: 1406 women (2812 fetuses) randomised to planned vaginal delivery with induction of labour between 37 weeks 5 days and 38 weeks 6 days (Use of continuous electronic monitoring, epidural and oxytocin at the discretion of the obstetrician. Women were attended by obstetricians experienced in managing vaginal delivery of twins.)</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome: fetal or neonatal mortality or serious neonatal morbidity. (Neonatal morbidity 0-27 days) Serious morbidity defined</p> <p>Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity before 28 days postpartum (defined)</p> <p>Secondary outcomes, infant or child death or poor neurodevelopmental outcome up to 2 years. Maternal satisfaction with mode of delivery, breastfeeding, quality of life, fatigue or depression</p>
Notes	

Risk of bias

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centrally-controlled randomisation by computer with stratification for parity and gestational age using random block sizes
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	See above. Centralised randomisation.

Barrett 2013 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Blinding of women and staff is not feasible for this type of intervention. Lack of blinding could possibly lead to changes in management that might affect outcomes
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	There was an attempt to blind assessors for the primary outcome. It was not clear if this was successful
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	There was very limited loss to follow-up for the primary outcomes (2783/ 2795 fetuses included in analysis of primary outcome in the intervention group and 2782/ 2812 in the control group). Loss balanced in intervention and control groups. There was some further loss to follow-up for longer-term maternal outcomes ITT analysis.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Protocol available as supplementary information and all outcomes appeared to be reported
Other bias	Low risk	There was no evidence of baseline imbalance. The analysis took account of correlation between outcomes for twins

Rabinovici 1987

Methods	'Randomized control trial.'
Participants	Inclusion criteria: twin pregnancy, induced or spontaneous labour, both alive. 1st vertex, 2nd breech or transverse, 35-42 weeks estimated gestational age, no known fetal anomaly, no signs of acute placental insufficiency or abruption, normal amniotic fluid volume, normal FHR testing, no maternal or obstetric indications for a specific route of delivery, cervix < 7 cm dilated. 60 women randomised
Interventions	Experimental intervention: planned lower segment CS, preferably with epidural analgesia, but dependent on preference of anaesthetist Control/comparison intervention: planned VB following evaluation of labour progress using 'Friedman curve'; continuous electronic fetal monitoring of both babies; lie of 2nd twin confirmed clinically or with ultrasound; if breech, assisted breech delivery planned; of fetal distress or poor progress despite oxytocin, total breech extraction done; artificial rupture of second sac as late as possible; if second twin in oblique or transverse lie, internal version and complete breech extraction under general analgesia or epidural analgesia if in place; routine episiotomy
Outcomes	Method of delivery; birthweight, Apgar scores, neonatal and maternal complications
Notes	Setting: Chaim Sheba Medical Centre labour ward.

Risk of bias

Risk of bias

Rabinovici 1987 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Allocation "changed randomly by a non-involved person without prior notice on a time basis". 20% difference in group sizes not accounted for (27 vs 33)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	See above.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Blinding not feasible.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not mentioned whether neonatal assessments blinded.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	6 women allocated to planned VB excluded from primary analysis for delivery not according to protocol (2 CS and 4 vertex VBs). Analysis was not conducted on an ITT basis. Only categorical neonatal data have been included in the review as data given separately for the 6 excluded women and could be added to the primary data, thus low risk of bias for these outcomes
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No pre-published protocol available to check predefined outcome reporting
Other bias	High risk	Baseline imbalance: CS n = 27 vs vaginal n = 33.

CS: caesarean section
 FHR: fetal heart rate
 ITT: intention-to-treat
 VB: vaginal birth
 vs: versus

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Juan 2014	No numerical data given in abstract. Might be included when full report available

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

Dera 2009

Methods	'Randomized.'
Participants	Women with twin pregnancy 32 to 38 weeks 6 days.
Interventions	Planned CS vs planned VB.
Outcomes	No data given in published abstract.
Notes	Full report awaited.

CS: caesarean section

VB: vaginal birth

vs: versus

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity	2	2844	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.86 [0.67, 1.11]
2 Perinatal or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity	1	5565	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.80, 1.67]
3 Perinatal or infant death or disability in childhood	0	0	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4 Perinatal or neonatal death	2	5685	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.41 [0.76, 2.62]
5 Serious neonatal morbidity	2	5644	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.65, 1.64]
6 Apgar score less than eight at five minutes	1	120	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.22 [0.18, 8.39]
7 Apgar score less than four at five minutes	2	5644	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.29 [0.06, 1.38]
8 Neonatal encephalopathy, as defined by trial authors	1	120	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
9 Birth trauma, as defined by trial authors	2	5644	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.57 [0.17, 1.95]
10 Nerve palsy (including brachial plexus injury)	1	120	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
11 Subdural or intracerebral haemorrhage	2	5644	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.01 [0.31, 28.89]
12 Intraventricular haemorrhage: grade III or IV	1	120	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
13 Cystic periventricular leukomalacia	1	5524	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	5.01 [0.24, 104.33]
14 Neonatal sepsis up to 72 hours	1	5524	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.50 [0.05, 5.52]
15 Necrotising enterocolitis	1	5524	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.03, 3.21]
16 Assisted ventilation for 24 hours or more	1	5524	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.59 [0.87, 2.91]
17 Short-term maternal outcomes: caesarean section	2	2845	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	4.77 [0.76, 30.00]
18 Short-term maternal outcomes: mortality	2	2844	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.06, 15.97]
19 Short-term maternal outcomes: serious maternal morbidity	2	2842	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.86 [0.67, 1.11]
20 Short-term maternal outcomes: thromboembolism requiring anticoagulant therapy	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.5 [0.49, 12.86]
21 Short-term maternal outcomes: wound infection	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.5 [0.83, 2.71]
22 Short-term maternal outcomes: systemic infection	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.39 [0.76, 2.53]

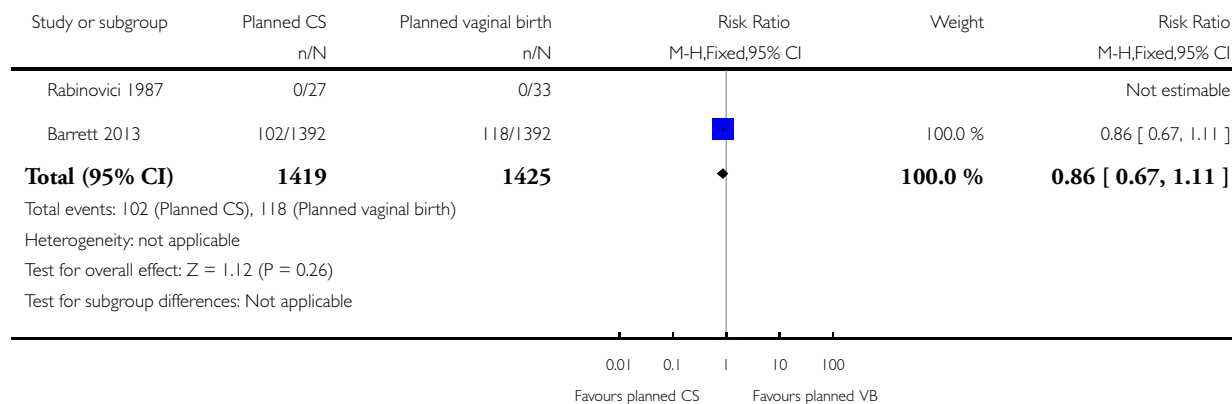
23 Short-term maternal outcomes: disseminated intravascular coagulation	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	5.0 [0.24, 104.05]
24 Short-term maternal outcomes: amniotic fluid embolism	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.0 [0.12, 73.58]
25 Short-term maternal outcomes: postpartum haemorrhage	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.78 [0.59, 1.02]
26 Short-term maternal outcomes: blood transfusion	1	2782	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.88 [0.64, 1.21]
27 Longer-term maternal outcomes: failure to breastfeed	1	2570	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.14 [0.95, 1.38]
28 Longer-term maternal outcomes: urinary incontinence	1	2570	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.87 [0.64, 1.18]
29 Longer-term maternal outcomes: flatus incontinence	1	2570	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.92 [0.77, 1.09]
30 Longer-term maternal outcomes: faecal incontinence	1	2570	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.69, 1.51]
31 Longer-term maternal outcomes: postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors (EPDS > 12)	1	2570	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.78, 1.14]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 1 Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

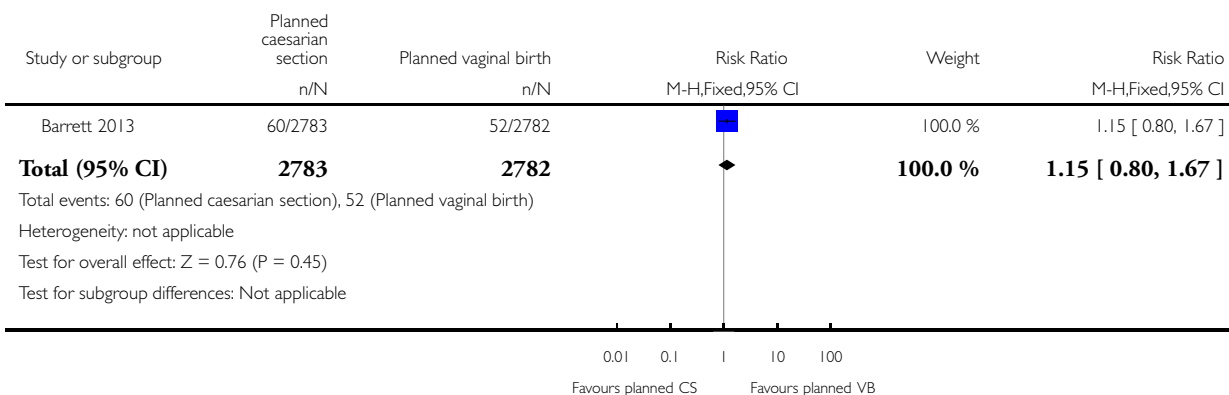
Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 1 Maternal death or serious maternal morbidity



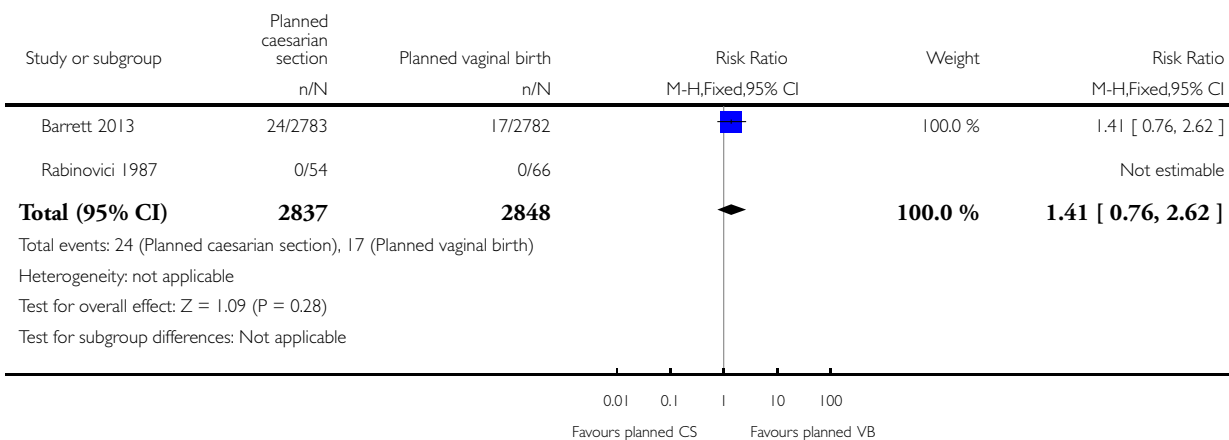
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 2 Perinatal or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy
 Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth
 Outcome: 2 Perinatal or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity



Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 4 Perinatal or neonatal death.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy
 Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth
 Outcome: 4 Perinatal or neonatal death

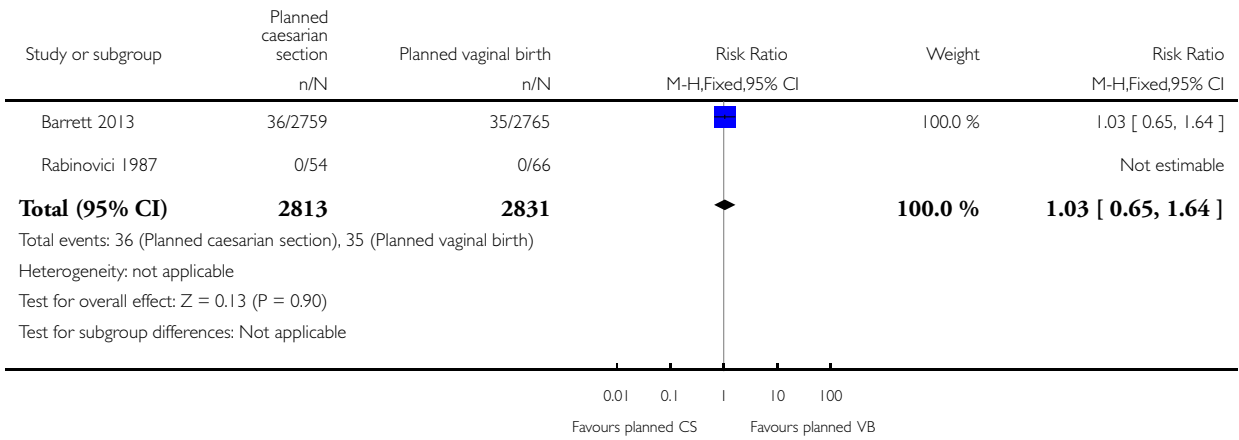


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 5 Serious neonatal morbidity.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 5 Serious neonatal morbidity

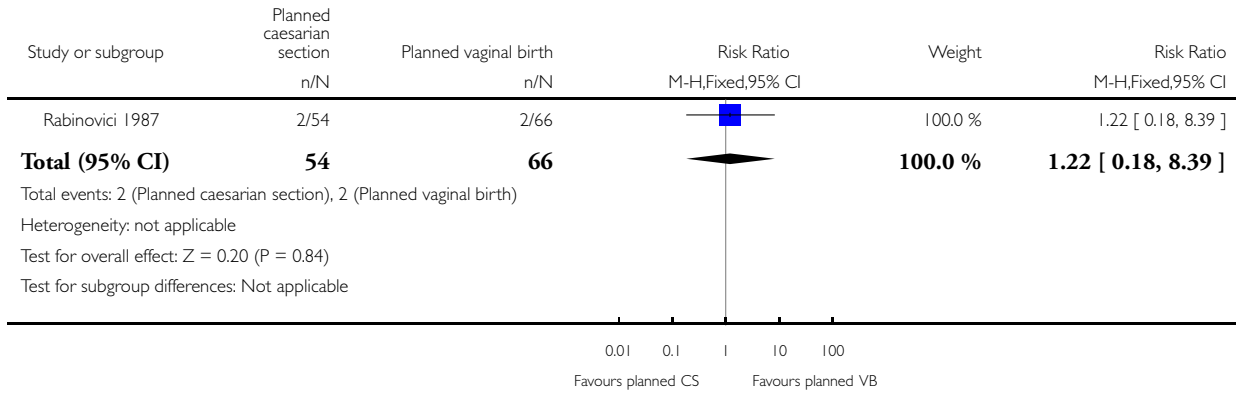


Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 6 Apgar score less than eight at five minutes.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 6 Apgar score less than eight at five minutes

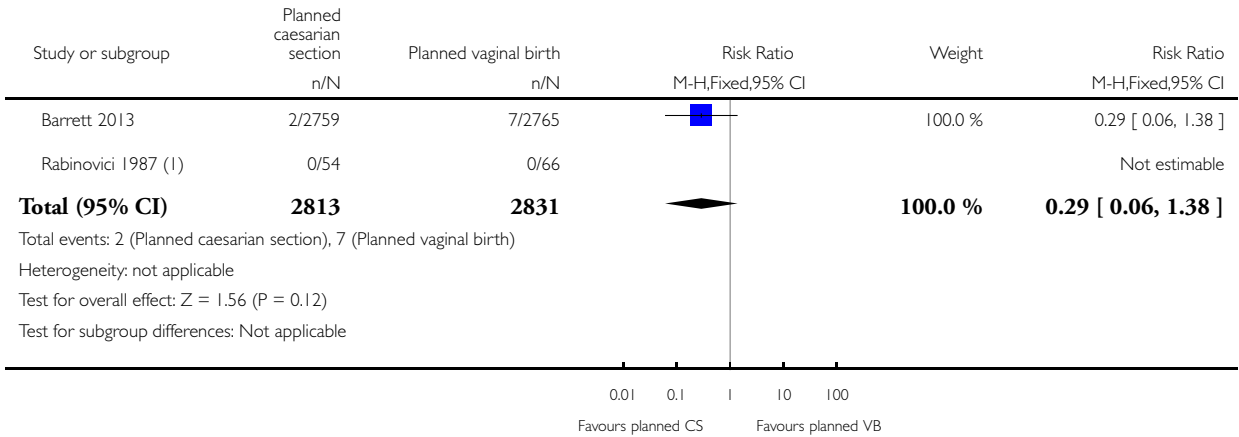


Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 7 Apgar score less than four at five minutes.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 7 Apgar score less than four at five minutes



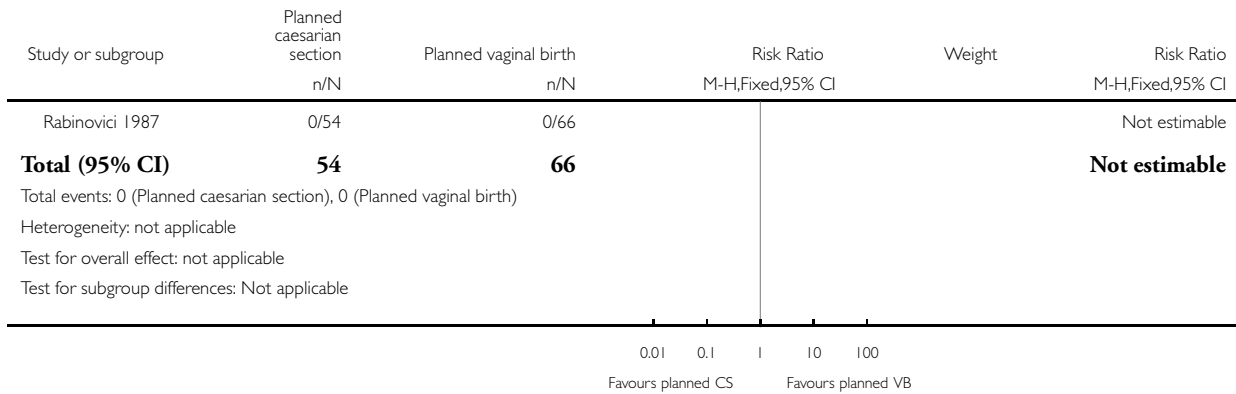
(1) Less than 5 at 5 minutes

Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 8 Neonatal encephalopathy, as defined by trial authors.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 8 Neonatal encephalopathy, as defined by trial authors

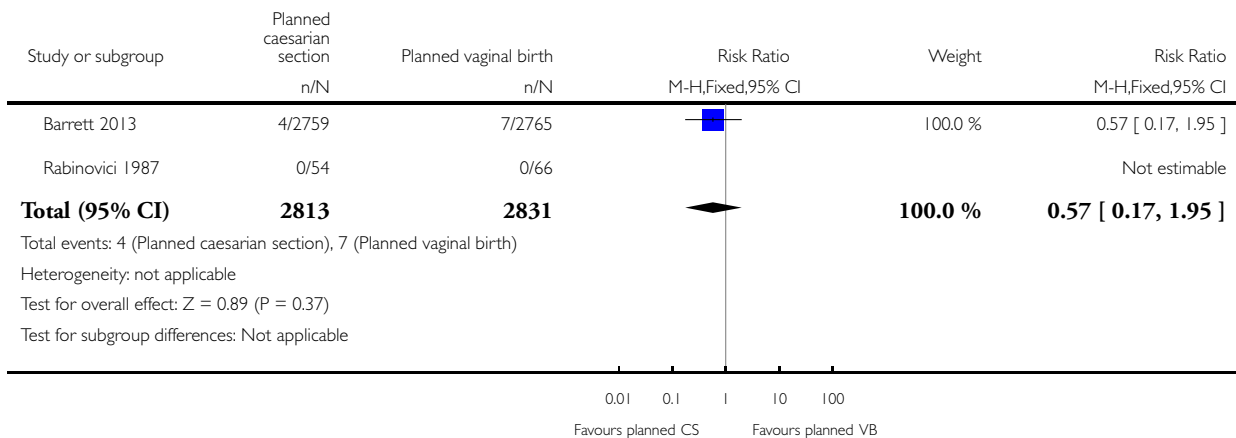


Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 9 Birth trauma, as defined by trial authors.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 9 Birth trauma, as defined by trial authors



Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 10 Nerve palsy (including brachial plexus injury).

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 10 Nerve palsy (including brachial plexus injury)

Study or subgroup	Planned caesarian section	Planned vaginal birth	Risk Ratio		Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N		n/N	M-H,Fixed,95% CI		M-H,Fixed,95% CI
Rabinovici 1987	0/54	0/66				Not estimable
Total (95% CI)	54	66				Not estimable
Total events: 0 (Planned caesarian section), 0 (Planned vaginal birth)						
Heterogeneity: not applicable						
Test for overall effect: not applicable						
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable						

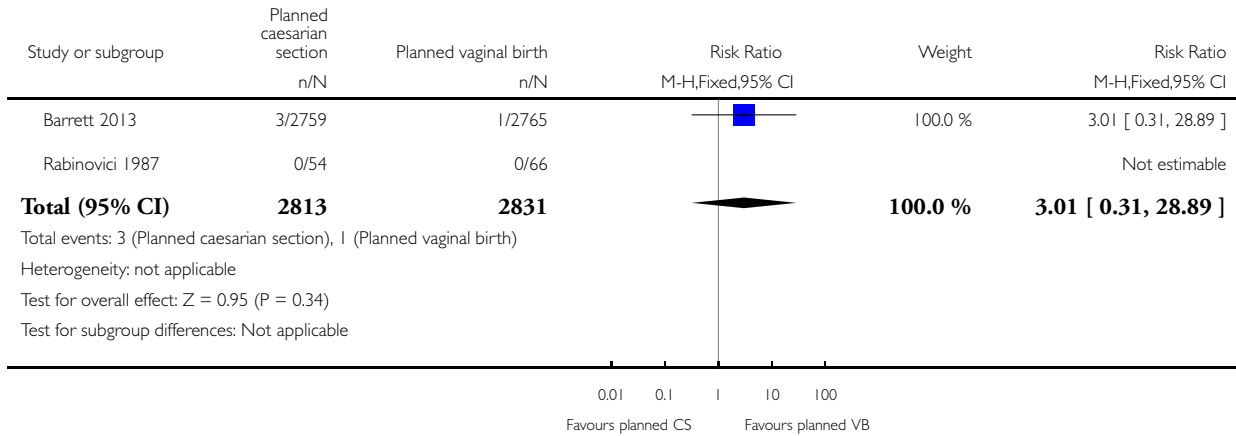
0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Favours planned CS Favours planned VB

Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 11 Subdural or intracerebral haemorrhage.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 11 Subdural or intracerebral haemorrhage

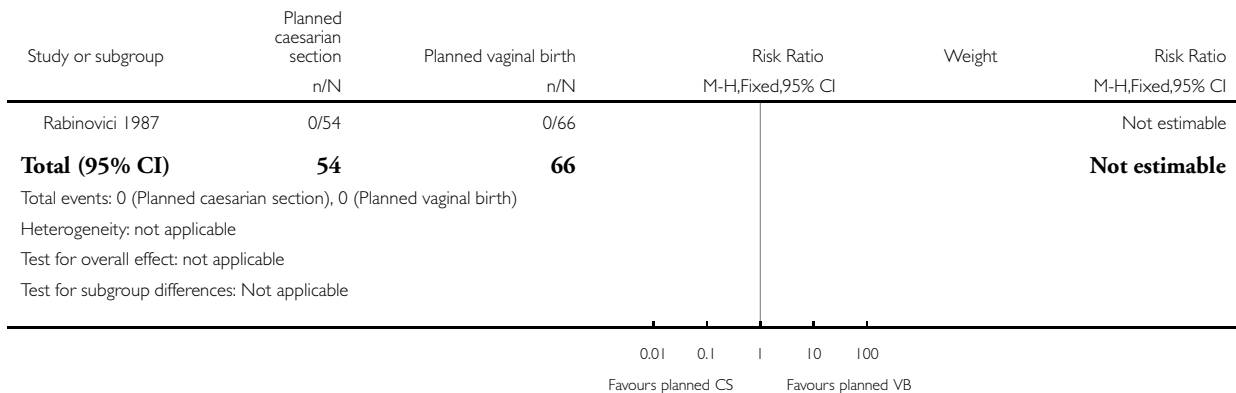


Analysis 1.12. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 12 Intraventricular haemorrhage: grade III or IV.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 12 Intraventricular haemorrhage: grade III or IV

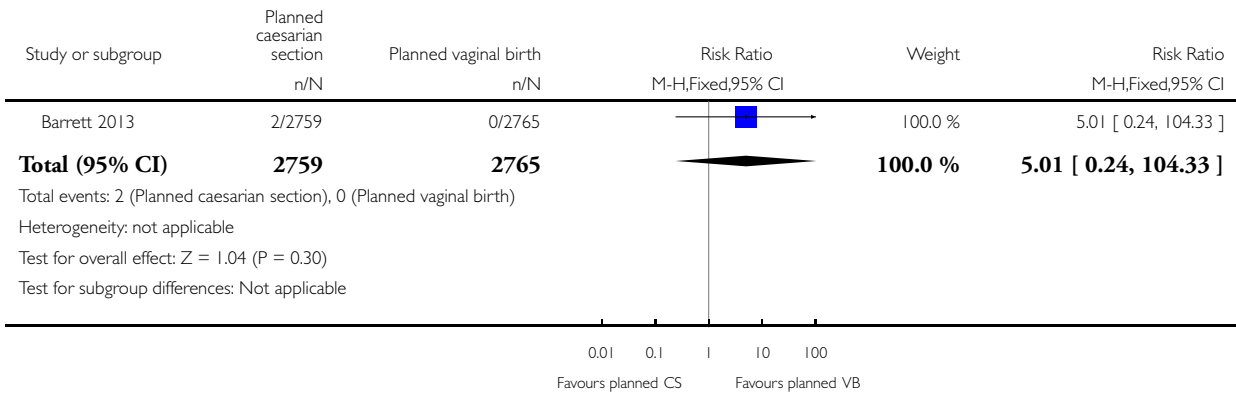


Analysis 1.13. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 13 Cystic periventricular leukomalacia.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 13 Cystic periventricular leukomalacia

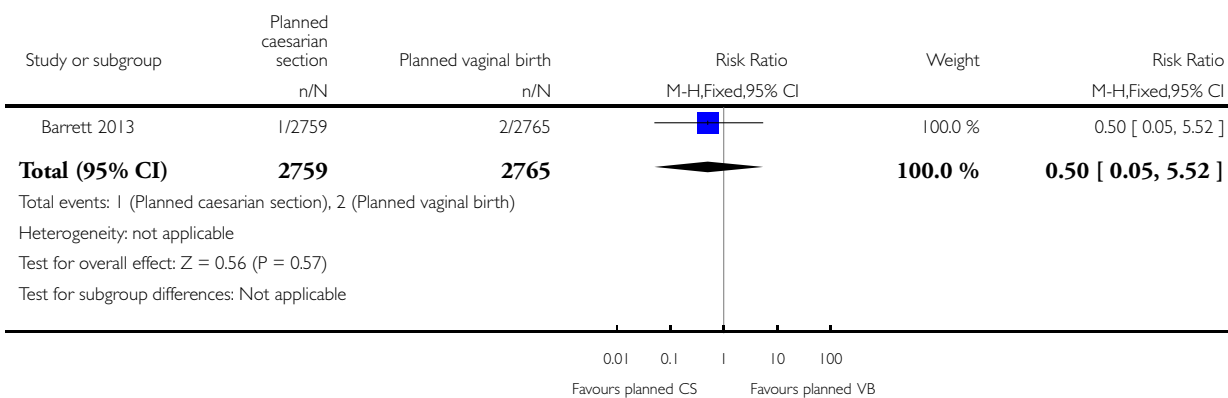


Analysis 1.14. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 14 Neonatal sepsis up to 72 hours.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 14 Neonatal sepsis up to 72 hours

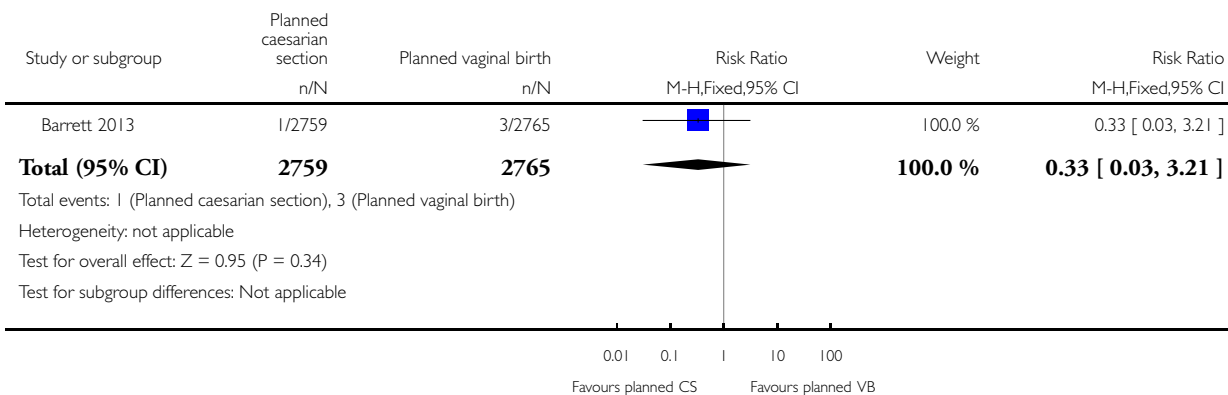


Analysis 1.15. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 15 Necrotising enterocolitis.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 15 Necrotising enterocolitis

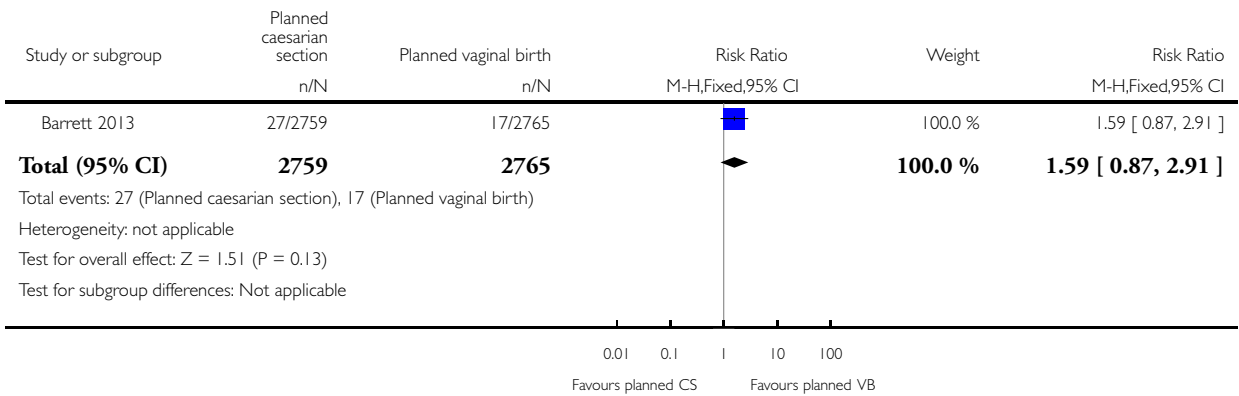


Analysis 1.16. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 16 Assisted ventilation for 24 hours or more.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 16 Assisted ventilation for 24 hours or more

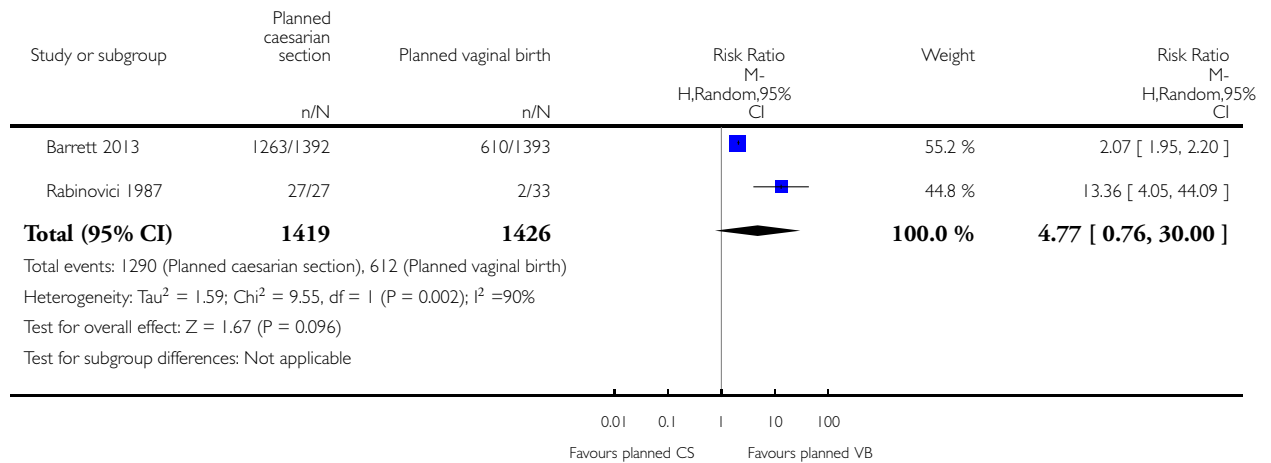


Analysis 1.17. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 17 Short-term maternal outcomes: caesarean section.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 17 Short-term maternal outcomes: caesarean section

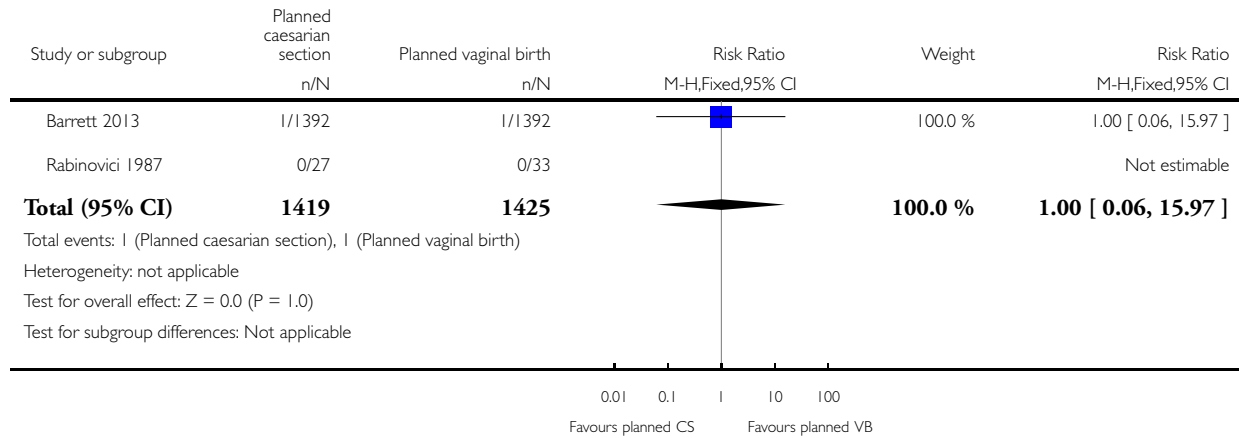


Analysis 1.18. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 18 Short-term maternal outcomes: mortality.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 18 Short-term maternal outcomes: mortality

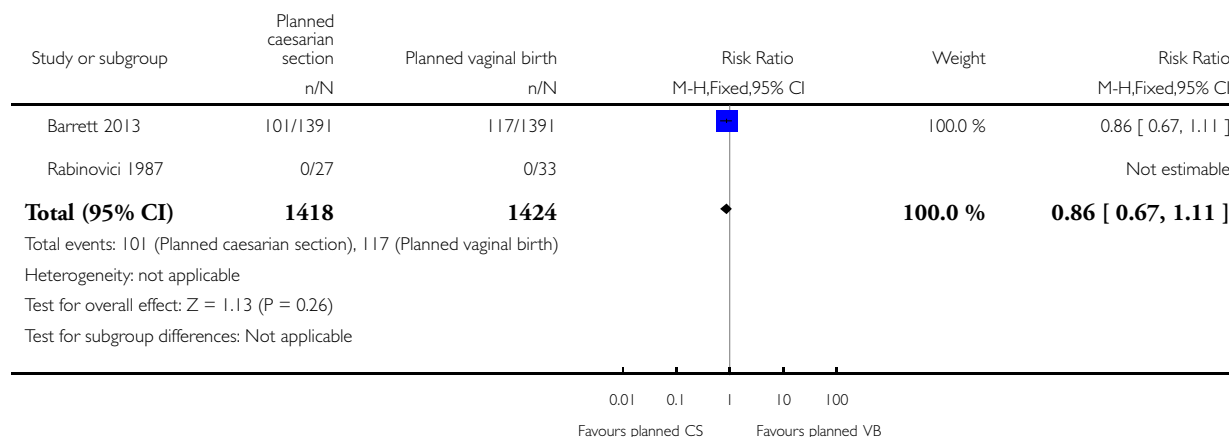


Analysis 1.19. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 19 Short-term maternal outcomes: serious maternal morbidity.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 19 Short-term maternal outcomes: serious maternal morbidity

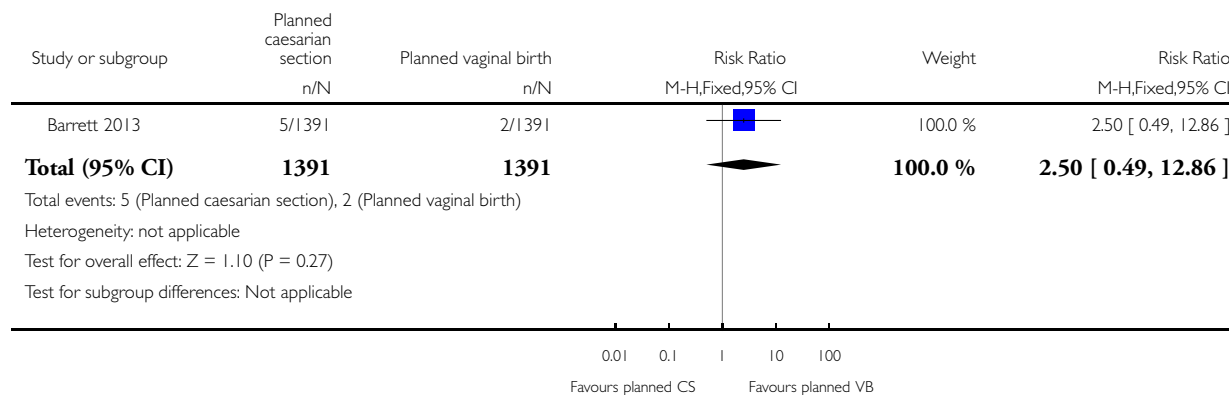


Analysis 1.20. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 20 Short-term maternal outcomes: thromboembolism requiring anticoagulant therapy.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 20 Short-term maternal outcomes: thromboembolism requiring anticoagulant therapy

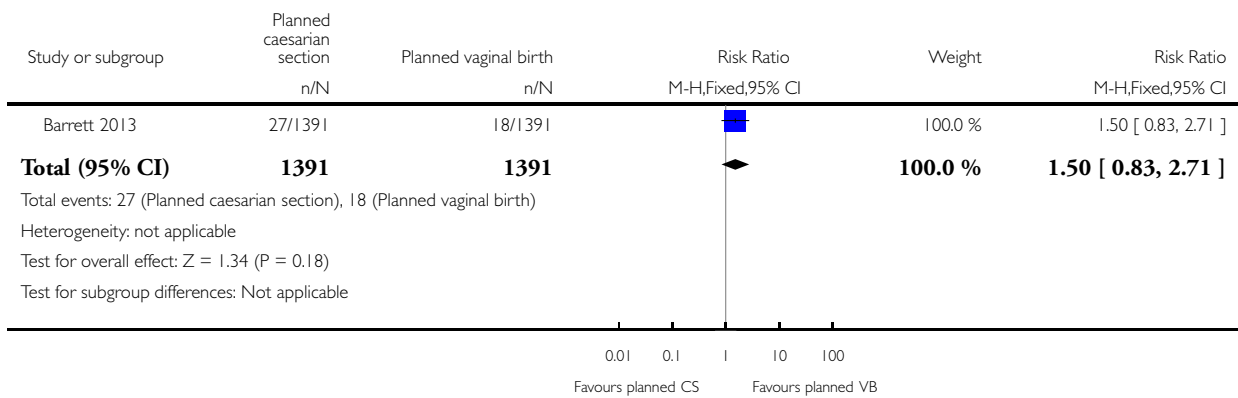


Analysis 1.21. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 2 | Short-term maternal outcomes: wound infection.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 2 | Short-term maternal outcomes: wound infection

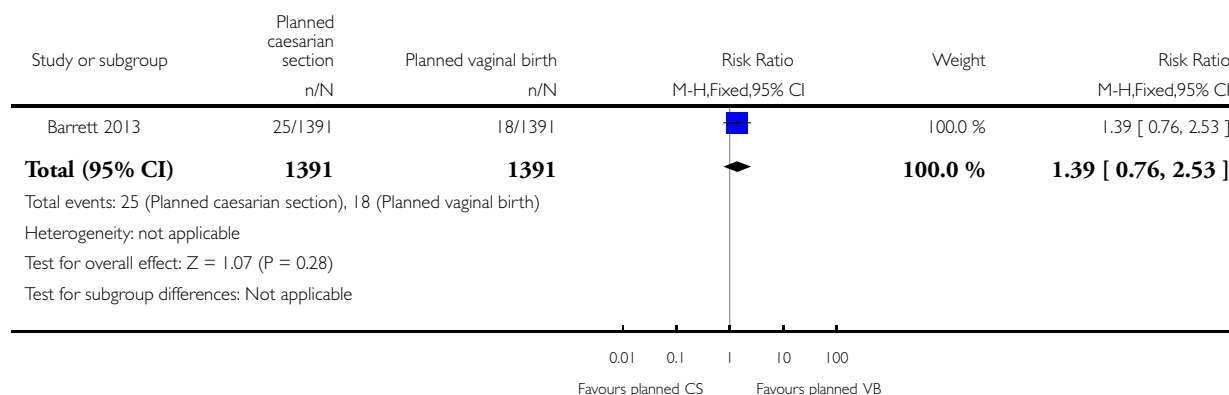


Analysis 1.22. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 22 Short-term maternal outcomes: systemic infection.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 22 Short-term maternal outcomes: systemic infection

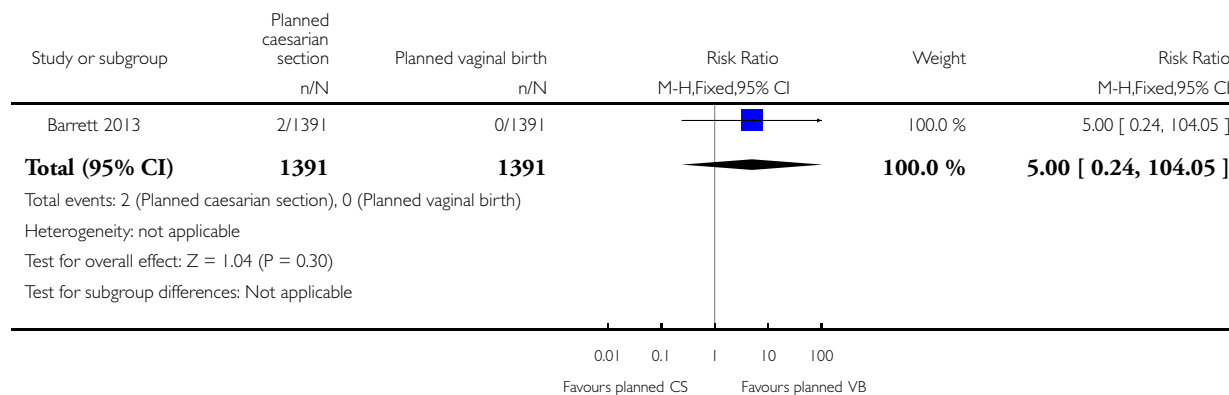


Analysis 1.23. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 23 Short-term maternal outcomes: disseminated intravascular coagulation.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 23 Short-term maternal outcomes: disseminated intravascular coagulation

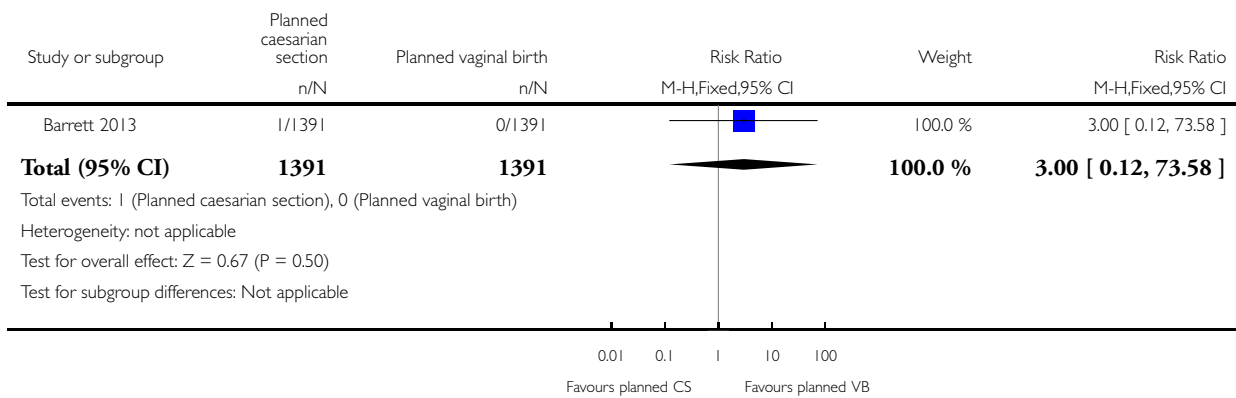


Analysis 1.24. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 24 Short-term maternal outcomes: amniotic fluid embolism.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 24 Short-term maternal outcomes: amniotic fluid embolism

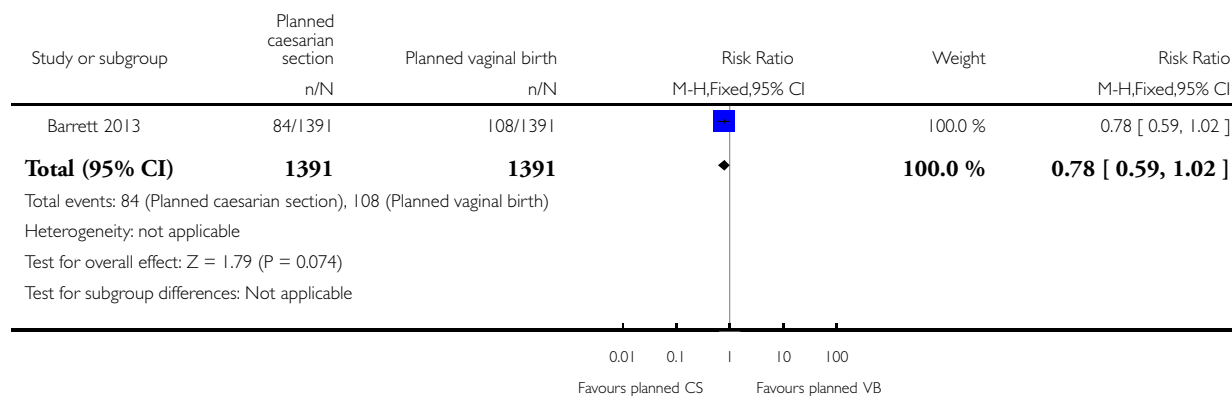


Analysis 1.25. Comparison I Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 25 Short-term maternal outcomes: postpartum haemorrhage.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: I Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 25 Short-term maternal outcomes: postpartum haemorrhage

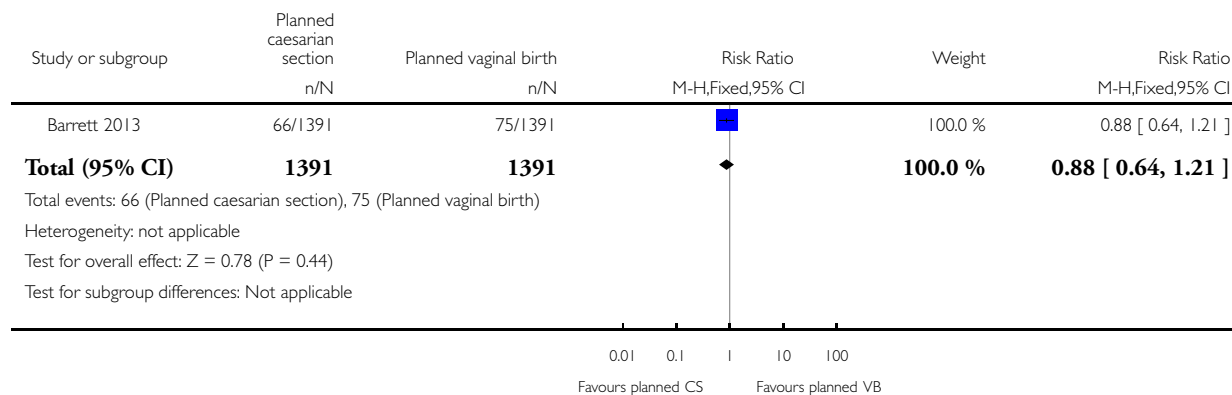


Analysis 1.26. Comparison I Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 26 Short-term maternal outcomes: blood transfusion.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: I Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 26 Short-term maternal outcomes: blood transfusion

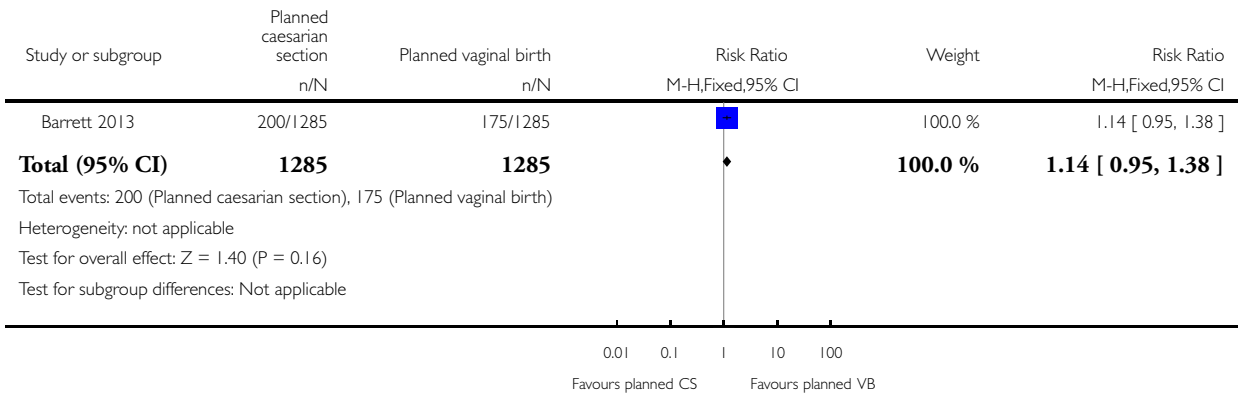


Analysis 1.27. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 27 Longer-term maternal outcomes: failure to breastfeed.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 27 Longer-term maternal outcomes: failure to breastfeed

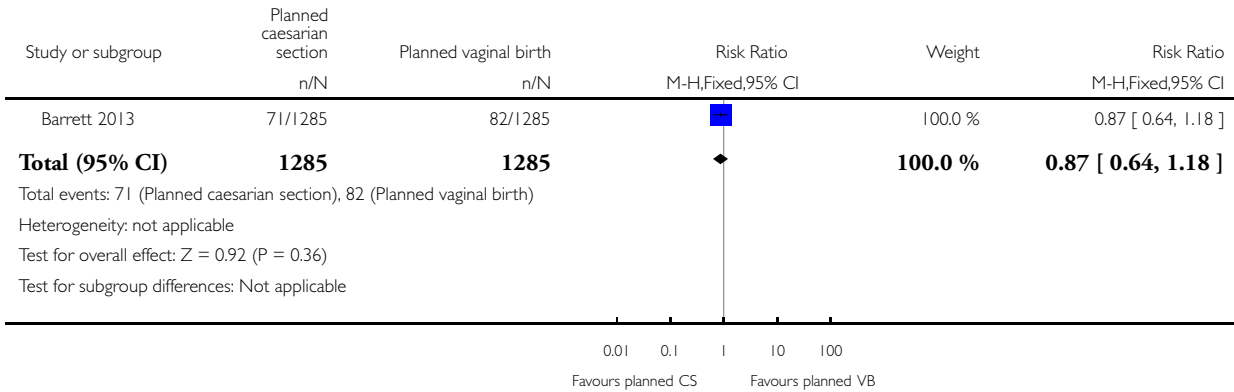


Analysis 1.28. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 28 Longer-term maternal outcomes: urinary incontinence.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 28 Longer-term maternal outcomes: urinary incontinence

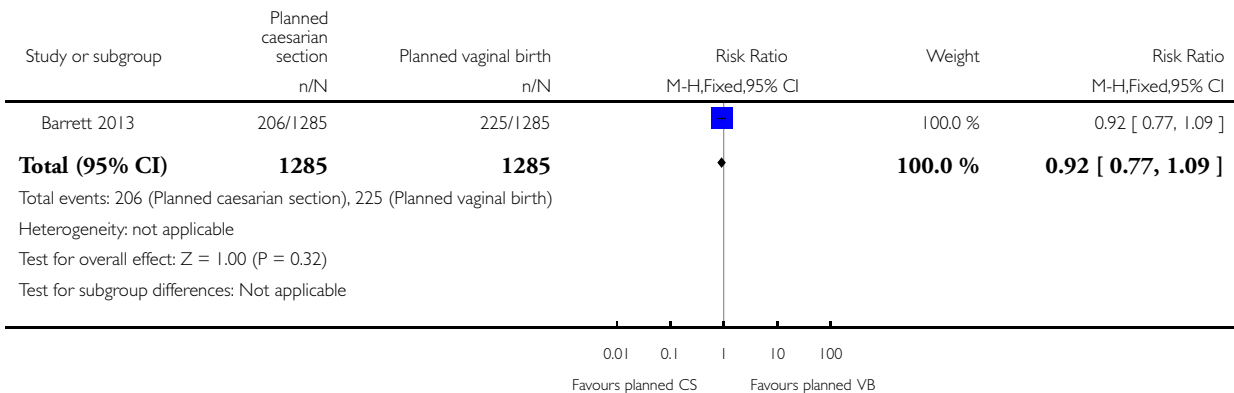


Analysis 1.29. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 29 Longer-term maternal outcomes: flatus incontinence.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 29 Longer-term maternal outcomes: flatus incontinence

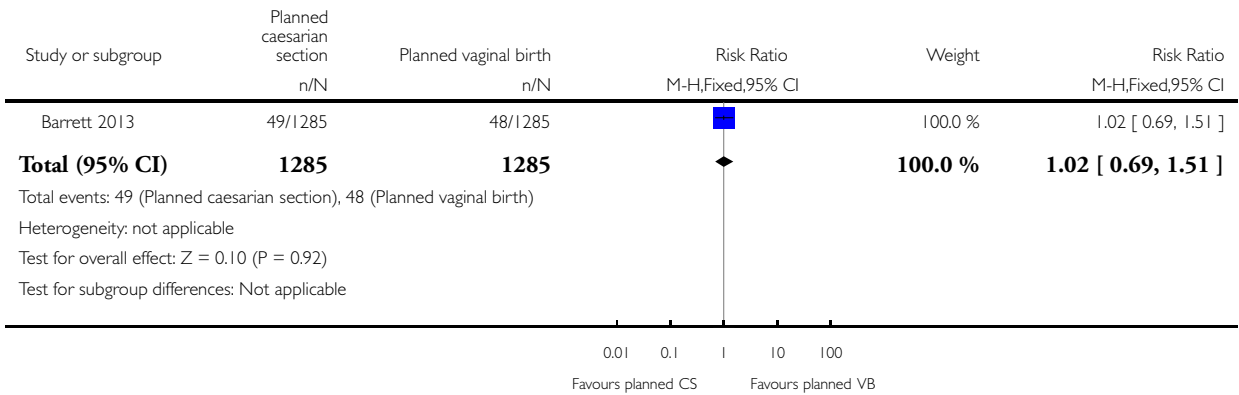


Analysis 1.30. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 30 Longer-term maternal outcomes: faecal incontinence.

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 30 Longer-term maternal outcomes: faecal incontinence

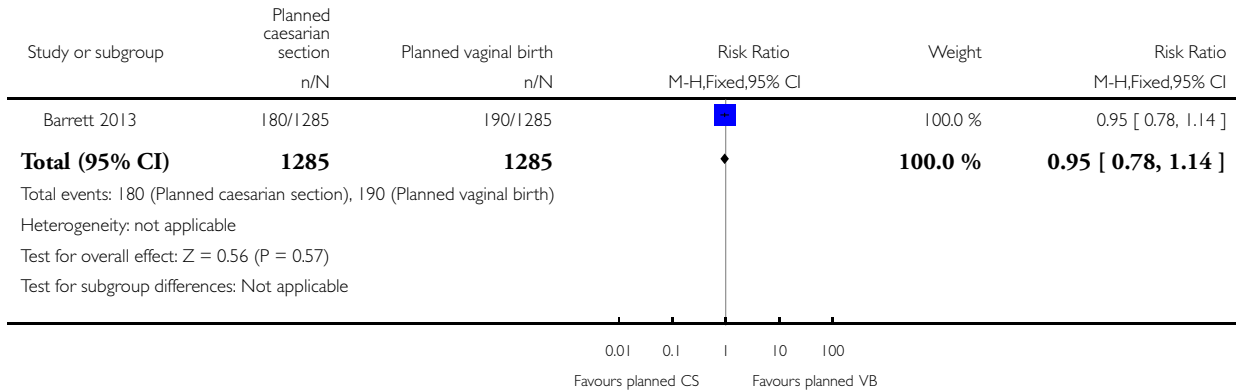


Analysis 1.31. Comparison 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth, Outcome 31 Longer-term maternal outcomes: postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors (EPDS > 12).

Review: Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy

Comparison: 1 Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth

Outcome: 31 Longer-term maternal outcomes: postnatal depression, as defined by trial authors (EPDS > 12)



WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 18 November 2015.

Date	Event	Description
18 November 2015	New search has been performed	Search updated and one new study added. We assessed the quality of the evidence using the GRADE approach and a 'Summary of findings' table has been added
18 November 2015	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	New data added for one new study (Barrett 2013), previously in ongoing. Conclusions remain the same.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

CA Crowther prepared a previous version of this review, limited to twin pregnancies with non-vertex second twin (*Caesarean delivery for the second twin - see Crowther 1996*), and contributed to the development of this protocol and review.

JF Barrett reviewed the topic, prepared a first draft of the background, and contributed to the protocol and review development.

GJ Hofmeyr prepared the first draft of the protocol and of the review, and is the guarantor of the review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

JF Barrett is principal investigator for Barrett 2013. He did not participate in decisions relating to that study.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- (GJH) Effective Care Research Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, University of Fort Hare, Eastern Cape Department of Health, South Africa.
- (CC) ARCH: Australian Research Centre for Health of Women and Babies, Robinson Research Institute, The University of Adelaide, Australia.

External sources

- (GJH) HRP-UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme in Human Reproduction, Geneva, Switzerland.
- (CC) National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia Funding for the PCG Australian and New Zealand Satellite, Australia.
- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UKNIHR Cochrane Programme Grant Project: 13/89/05 - Pregnancy and childbirth systematic reviews to support clinical guidelines, UK.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

The methods section has been updated to reflect the Pregnancy and Childbirth Group's updated methods text and the latest Cochrane *Handbook* (Higgins 2011). A 'Summary of findings' table has been incorporated for this update and the quality of the evidence assessed using the GRADE approach.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Parturition; *Pregnancy Outcome; *Pregnancy, Twin; Cesarean Section [adverse effects; *methods; mortality]; Elective Surgical Procedures [adverse effects; methods; mortality]; Maternal Mortality; Perinatal Mortality; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

MeSH check words

Female; Humans; Infant, Newborn; Pregnancy