

Stakeholder Prioritisation Process – 2012

Why do we need to prioritise our review titles?

With a review portfolio of over 600 review titles it is essential that we identify which reviews are important to people who use our reviews - our Stakeholders. Stakeholders could include consumer organisations, professional bodies, guideline developers and policy makers. This helps us use our resources efficiently by focusing on the most important reviews. To help us identify reviews that are important to our UK Stakeholders we have carried out a UK Stakeholder Prioritisation Process.

Participants

We invited consumer organisations, professional organisations and guideline developers to help us identify Stakeholder Priority review titles.

11 Stakeholders were involved in the 2012 Stakeholder Prioritisation Process.

- Stillbirth and Neonatal Death Society (SANDS)
- BLISS, for babies born too soon, too small, too sick
- Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) Guidelines Committee
- Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group (Consumer Editor)
- National Childbirth Trust (NCT)
- British Maternal Fetal Medicine Society (BMFMS)
- Twins and Multiple Birth Association (TAMBA)
- Royal College of Midwives (RCM)
- Royal College of Paediatrics & Child Health (RCPCH)
- National Collaborating Centre for Women's & Children's Health (NCC-WCH)
- National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit (NPEU)

The following organisations were invited to take part in our 2012 prioritisation exercise but did not reply:

- National specialised commissioning for fetal medicine
- National specialised commissioning for neonatal critical care

The following organisation agreed to rate our review topics list but did not return the rated review topics list:

- National specialised commissioning for specialised maternity services

Process and results

Round 1

In this round, participants were sent a list of review titles and were asked to identify which topics were 'Important' or 'Very important' from their perspective.

- Participants were sent a subset of 174 review titles – this was a pragmatic approach as our full classification list contains more than 600 review titles.
- The subset represented those titles identified as a 'priority' review title by our International Board of Editors during our Editors' meeting in May 2012.
- Participants were also given the opportunity to suggest any important topics they felt were missing from the list.

We used pre-specified scoring criteria to arrive at 3 lists of review topics.

- **Priority review topics**

Criteria:

- Minimum of 5 votes with at least 2 'very important' votes
- Number of 'priority' reviews identified = 45
- Titles on this list were not for extended discussion at the face-to-face meeting
- These review titles are provided in Appendix 1

- **Review topics for the facilitated group 'Discussion' at the face-to-face meeting**

Criteria:

- 6 votes with 1 'very important' vote
- 6 votes with 0 'very important' votes
- 5 votes with 1 'very important' vote
- Number of 'Review topics for discussion' identified = 17
- These review titles are provided in Appendix 2

- **'Other' review topics (not meeting criteria for 'Priority' or 'Discussion')**

- These were the review titles that did not meet the criteria for either the priority list or the facilitated group discussion at the face-to-face meeting
- Number of 'Other' review titles identified = 112
- These review titles are provided in Appendix 3

Round 2 – Rating of Stakeholder-suggested review titles

During Round 1, participants suggested 23 important topics which they felt were missing from the shortened list of review titles.

We removed one suggested topic (Fetal fibronectin testing for reducing the risks associated with preterm birth) because this title was included in the list of review titles that were rated in Round 1 (leaving 22 review topics).

We then asked participants to identify which of the remaining 22 Stakeholder-suggested topics they thought were 'Very Important' or 'Important' (Rationale: this was based on feedback from our previous Stakeholder Prioritisation Process (2010) "I'm hesitant about the inclusion of the new topic suggestions at this stage because they have not been fully worked up").

We received Round 2 responses from 9 of the 11 (82%) Stakeholders. We applied the same criteria to identify review topics for the 'Priority' review list or the 'Topics for discussion' list. Six review titles met the criteria for 'Priority' review (see Appendix 4). None of the

remaining 16 additional Stakeholder-suggested review topics (from Round 2) met the criteria for 'Discussion' (see Appendix 5).

Round 3 – facilitated discussion at a face-to-face meeting held in Liverpool on 27 November 2012

We held a face-to-face stakeholder meeting in Liverpool on 27 November 2012. The meeting was facilitated by Sally Crowe (James Lind Alliance) and Martin Burton (Director of the UK Cochrane Centre).

The methods for the facilitated small group work were adapted from those developed by the James Lind Alliance (<http://www.lindalliance.org/>). The 17 review titles for 'Discussion' were discussed and by the end of the session these titles were rank ordered by consensus (see Appendix 6).

We aim to hold another UK Stakeholder Prioritisation Process in 2016.

Appendix 1

Review titles meeting the criteria for 'Priority' review (from Round 1) N = 45

Identifier	Review Title	Very Important (N = 11)	Important (N = 11)
21.084	Active versus expectant management for women in the third stage of labour	3 (27%)	2 (18%)
34.001	Antenatal breastfeeding education for increasing breastfeeding duration	5 (45%)	1 (9%)
16.121	Antenatal corticosteroids for accelerating fetal lung maturation for women at risk of preterm birth	5 (45%)	2 (18%)
16.014	Antenatal lower genital tract infection screening and treatment programs for preventing preterm delivery	2 (18%)	6 (55%)
15.011	Antibiotics for prelabour rupture of membranes at or near term	2 (18%)	4 (36%)
15.002	Antibiotics for preterm rupture of membranes	3 (27%)	4 (36%)
16.243	Betamimetics for inhibiting preterm labour	2 (18%)	3 (27%)
16.248	Calcium channel blockers for inhibiting preterm labour	3 (27%)	2 (18%)
28.014	Cardiotocography versus intermittent auscultation of fetal heart on admission to labour ward for assessment of fetal wellbeing	3 (27%)	3 (27%)
30.001	Choice of instruments for assisted vaginal delivery	3 (27%)	2 (18%)
02.011	Community-based intervention packages for reducing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and improving neonatal outcomes	5 (45%)	2 (18%)
21.011	Continuous support for women during childbirth	4 (36%)	3 (27%)
13.065	Customised versus population based growth charts for monitoring fetal growth in pregnant women	3 (27%)	4 (36%)
21.018	Effect of partogram use on outcomes for women in spontaneous labour at term	2 (18%)	3 (27%)

21.081	Effect of timing of umbilical cord clamping and other strategies to influence placental transfusion at preterm birth on maternal and infant outcomes	4 (36%)	4 (36%)
28.008	Expert systems for fetal assessment in labour	4 (36%)	4 (36%)
20.002	External cephalic version for breech presentation at term	3 (27%)	3 (27%)
13.064	Fetal and umbilical Doppler ultrasound in high-risk pregnancies	5 (45%)	3 (27%)
16.009	Fetal fibronectin testing for reducing the risk of preterm birth	3 (27%)	4 (36%)
13.051	Fetal movement counting for assessment of fetal wellbeing	4 (36%)	4 (36%)
21.017	Immersion in water in labour and birth	4 (36%)	2 (18%)
06.001	Immunotherapy for recurrent miscarriage	2 (18%)	3 (27%)
23.001	Induction of labour for improving birth outcomes for women at or beyond term	4 (36%)	2 (18%)
34.017	Interventions for promoting the initiation of breastfeeding	3 (27%)	2 (18%)
05.014	Interventions for treating hyperemesis gravidarum	3 (27%)	2 (18%)
34.022	Interventions for treating painful nipples among breastfeeding women	2 (18%)	3 (27%)

19.005	Intrapartum antibiotics for known maternal Group B streptococcal colonization	4 (36%)	5 (45%)
07.051	Magnesium sulphate and other anticonvulsants for women with pre-eclampsia	2 (18%)	4 (36%)
16.247	Magnesium sulphate for preventing preterm birth in threatened preterm labour	2 (18%)	4 (36%)
28.017	Magnesium sulphate for women at term for neuroprotection of the fetus	3 (27%)	6 (55%)
13.095	Management of reported decreased fetal movements for improving pregnancy outcomes	4 (36%)	4 (36%)
21.016	Maternal positions and mobility during first stage labour	3 (27%)	4 (36%)
23.006	Methods of term labour induction for women with a previous caesarean section	3 (27%)	2 (18%)
16.249	Oxytocin receptor antagonists for inhibiting preterm labour	4 (36%)	2 (18%)
21.029	Package of care for active management in labour for reducing caesarean section rates in low-risk women	3 (27%)	3 (27%)
17.01	Planned caesarean section for women with a twin pregnancy	3 (27%)	6 (55%)
23.005	Planned early birth versus expectant management (waiting) for prelabour rupture of membranes at term (37 weeks or more)	2 (18%)	3 (27%)
16.003	Prenatal administration of progesterone for preventing preterm birth in women considered to be at risk of preterm birth	6 (55%)	2 (18%)

13.062	Regimens of fetal surveillance for impaired fetal growth	6 (55%)	3 (27%)
16.127	Repeat doses of prenatal corticosteroids for women at risk of preterm birth for improving neonatal health outcomes	4 (36%)	3 (27%)
01.010	Routine pre-pregnancy health promotion for improving pregnancy outcome	2 (18%)	3 (27%)
13.002	Routine ultrasound in late pregnancy (after 24 weeks gestation)	7 (64%)	0
04.039	Vitamin D supplementation for women during pregnancy	2 (18%)	5 (45%)
16.124	Vitamin K prior to preterm birth for preventing neonatal periventricular haemorrhage	2 (18%)	3 (27%)

Appendix 2

Review topics meeting the criteria for 'Discussion' N = 17

Identifier	Review Title	Very Important (N = 11)	Important (N = 11)
A 02.001	Antenatal versus standard packages of antenatal care for low-risk pregnancy	0	6 (55%)
B 07.007	Antioxidants for the preventing pre-eclampsia	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
C 07.003	Calcium supplementation during pregnancy for preventing hypertensive disorders and related problems	0	6 (55%)
D 07.050	Drugs for treatment of very high blood pressure during pregnancy	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
E 23.016	Elective repeat caesarean section versus induction of labour for women with a previous caesarean birth	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
F 06.034	Expectant care versus surgical treatment for miscarriage	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
G 28.005	Fetal electrocardiogram (ECG) for fetal monitoring during labour	1 (9%)	5 (45%)
H 23.002	Induction of labour for suspected fetal macrosomia	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
I 23.017	Induction of labour versus expectant management for preeclampsia at term	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
J 05.001	Interventions for nausea and vomiting in early pregnancy	1 (9%)	5 (45%)
K 03.091	Interventions for preventing or reducing domestic violence against pregnant women	1 (9%)	7 (64%)
L 06.035	Medical treatment for early fetal death	0	8 (73%)
06.032	Medical treatments for incomplete miscarriage (less than 24 weeks)	0	6 (55%)

M			
N 03.001	Psychosocial interventions for promoting smoking cessation during pregnancy	1 (9%)	6 (55%)
O 15.005	Tocolytics for preterm premature rupture of membranes	1 (9%)	4 (36%)
P 09.001	Treatments for gestational diabetes	0	8 (73%)
Q 08.011	Treatments for iron-deficiency anaemia in pregnancy	1 (9%)	4 (36%)

Appendix 3

'Other' review topics (not meeting criteria for 'Priority' or 'Discussion') N = 112

Identifier	Review Title	Very Important (N = 11)	Important (N = 11)
31.127	Abdominal surgical incisions for caesarean section	0	1 (9%)
28.029	Acute tocolysis for uterine hyperstimulation or suspected fetal distress	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
21.107	Advance misoprostol distribution for preventing and treating postpartum haemorrhage	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
07.061	Alternative magnesium sulphate regimens for women with pre-eclampsia and eclampsia	0	4 (36%)
13.017	Amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling for prenatal diagnosis	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
28.026	Amnioinfusion for meconium-stained liquor in labour	0	2 (18%)
28.024	Amnioinfusion for potential or suspected umbilical cord compression in labour	0	1 (9%)
06.036	Anaesthesia for evacuation of incomplete miscarriage	0	2 (18%)
30.012	Analgesia for forceps delivery	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
34.002	Antenatal breastmilk expression by women with diabetes for improving infant outcomes	0	0
13.059	Antenatal cardiotocography for fetal assessment	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
19.054	Antenatal interventions for preventing the transmission of cytomegalovirus (CMV) from the mother to fetus during pregnancy and adverse outcomes in the congenitally infected infant	0	1 (9%)
29.001	Antenatal perineal massage for reducing perineal trauma	0	3 (27%)
31.252	Antibiotic prophylaxis versus no prophylaxis for preventing infection after caesarean section	0	3 (27%)
19.021	Antibiotics for asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy	0	2 (18%)
16.008	Antibiotics for treating bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
10.002	Anticoagulant therapy for deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in pregnancy	0	3 (27%)
14.002	Anti-D administration after childbirth for preventing Rhesus alloimmunisation	0	4 (36%)
14.006	Anti-D administration after spontaneous miscarriage for preventing Rhesus alloimmunisation	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
14.001	Anti-D administration in pregnancy for preventing Rhesus alloimmunisation	0	4 (36%)
07.033	Antihypertensive drug therapy for mild to moderate hypertension during pregnancy	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
31.129	Closure versus non-closure of the peritoneum at caesarean section	0	1 (9%)
21.104	Controlled cord traction for the third stage of labour	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
16.244	Cyclo-oxygenase (COX) inhibitors for treating preterm labour	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
08.001	Daily oral iron supplementation during pregnancy	0	2 (18%)

16.132	Different magnesium sulphate regimens for neuroprotection of the fetus for women at risk of preterm birth	3 (27%)	1 (9%)
24.037	Discontinuation of epidural analgesia late in labour for reducing the adverse delivery outcomes associated with epidural analgesia	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
32.006	Early skin-to-skin contact for mothers and their healthy newborn infants	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
24.041	Early versus late initiation of epidural analgesia for labour	0	2 (18%)
19.053	Effect of administration of antihelminthics for soil transmitted helminths during pregnancy	0	0
23.003	Elective delivery in diabetic pregnant women	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
23.014	Elective delivery of women with a twin pregnancy from 37 weeks' gestation	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
21.013	Enemas during labour	0	1 (9%)
21.064	Episiotomy for vaginal birth	0	3 (27%)
20.001	External cephalic version for breech presentation before term	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
31.130	Extra-abdominal versus intra-abdominal repair of the uterine incision at caesarean section	0	0
08.001	Folate supplementation in pregnancy	0	3 (27%)
21.068	Fundal pressure during the second stage of labour	0	1 (9%)
10.008	Haematological interventions for treating disseminated intravascular coagulation during pregnancy and postpartum	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
10.004	Heparin for pregnant women with acquired or inherited thrombophilias	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
08.003	Intermittent oral iron supplementation during pregnancy	0	0
12.011	Interventions for clinical and subclinical hypothyroidism in pregnancy	0	3 (27%)
29.007	Interventions for improving outcomes for women who have experienced genital cutting	0	2 (18%)
21.026	Interventions for ketosis during labour	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
12.012	Interventions for preventing and treating hyperthyroidism in pregnancy	0	2 (18%)
34.053	Interventions for preventing mastitis after childbirth	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
05.003	Interventions for treating constipation in pregnancy	0	0
08.014	Interventions for treating painful sickle cell crisis during pregnancy	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
11.002	Interventions for treating peripartum cardiomyopathy	2 (18%)	0
29.005	Interventions for women in subsequent pregnancies following obstetric anal sphincter injury for improving health	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
34.020	Interventions in the workplace to support breastfeeding for women in employment	4 (36%)	0
24.009	Intracutaneous or subcutaneous sterile water injection compared with blinded controls for pain	0	1 (9%)

	management in labour		
31.123	Local anaesthetic wound infiltration and abdominal nerves block during caesarean section for postoperative pain relief	0	1 (9%)
16.286	Maintenance therapy with oxytocin antagonists for inhibiting preterm birth after threatened preterm labour	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
34.054	Management of breast abscesses in breastfeeding women	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
04.040	Maternal iodine supplements in areas of deficiency	0	1 (9%)
28.021	Maternal oxygen administration for fetal distress	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
23.208	Mechanical methods for induction of labour	0	1 (9%)
23.209	Membrane sweeping for induction of labour	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
29.015	Methods of repair for obstetric anal sphincter injury	3 (27%)	1 (9%)
23.012	Misoprostol for induction of labour to terminate pregnancy in the second or third trimester for women with a fetal anomaly or after intrauterine fetal death	2 (18%)	0
04.046	Multiple-micronutrient supplementation for women during pregnancy	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
16.252	Nitric oxide donors for the treatment of preterm labour	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
06.003	Oestrogen supplementation, mainly diethylstilbestrol, for preventing miscarriages and other adverse pregnancy outcomes	1 (9%)	0
32.053	Oestrogens and progestins for preventing and treating postpartum depression	3 (27%)	0
16.282	Oral betamimetics for maintenance therapy after threatened preterm labour	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
23.206	Oral misoprostol for induction of labour	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
21.101	Oxytocin bolus versus continuous infusion for reducing blood loss in the third stage of labour	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
21.062	Perineal techniques during the second stage of labour for reducing perineal trauma	0	3 (27%)
03.002	Pharmacological interventions for promoting smoking cessation during pregnancy	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
23.015	Planned early birth versus expectant management for women with preterm prelabour rupture of membranes prior to 37 weeks' gestation for improving pregnancy outcome	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
31.258	Planned elective repeat caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for women with a previous caesarean section	0	4 (36%)
07.057	Plasma volume expansion for treatment of pre-eclampsia	0	3 (27%)
21.067	Position in the second stage of labour for women with epidural anaesthesia	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
21.063	Position in the second stage of labour for women without epidural anaesthesia	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
21.096	Postpartum misoprostol for preventing maternal mortality and morbidity	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
16.246	Progestational agents for treating threatened or established preterm labour	2 (18%)	2 (18%)

19.011	Prophylactic antibiotic administration during second and third trimester in pregnancy for preventing infectious morbidity and mortality	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
16.241	Prophylactic antibiotics for inhibiting preterm labour with intact membranes	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
22.300	Prophylactic antibiotics for manual removal of retained placenta in vaginal birth	0	2 (18%)
21.085	Prophylactic ergometrine-oxytocin versus oxytocin for the third stage of labour	0	3 (27%)
10.001	Prophylaxis for venous thromboembolic disease in pregnancy and the early postnatal period	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
21.088	Prostaglandins for preventing postpartum haemorrhage	0	3 (27%)
21.066	Pushing/bearing down methods for the second stage of labour	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
17.008	Reduction of the number of fetuses for women with a multiple pregnancy	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
02.004	Repeat digital cervical assessment in pregnancy for identifying women at risk of preterm labour	0	2 (18%)
21.027	Restricting oral fluid and food intake during labour	0	2 (18%)
21.012	Routine perineal shaving on admission in labour	0	0
21.041	Routine prophylactic drugs in normal labour for reducing gastric aspiration and its effects	0	1 (9%)
29.014	Secondary suturing compared to non-suturing for broken down perineal wounds following childbirth	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
34.057	Supplementation with micronutrients (excluding vitamin A) for breastfeeding women for improving outcomes for the mother and baby	0	4 (36%)
31.128	Surgical techniques for uterine incision and uterine closure at the time of caesarean section	0	0
27.002	Symphiotomy for fetopelvic disproportion	1 (9%)	0
31.121	Techniques for caesarean section	0	4 (36%)
16.284	Terbutaline pump maintenance therapy after threatened preterm labor for preventing preterm birth	2 (18%)	2 (18%)
31.270	Timing of prophylactic antibiotics for preventing postpartum infectious morbidity in women undergoing cesarean delivery	2 (18%)	1 (9%)
21.093	Timing of prophylactic uterotonics for the third stage of labour after vaginal birth	1 (9%)	0
19.001	Topical treatment for vaginal candidiasis (thrush) in pregnancy	0	2 (18%)
21.100	Tranexamic acid for preventing postpartum haemorrhage	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
22.002	Treatment for primary postpartum haemorrhage	4 (36%)	0
08.012	Treatment for women with postpartum iron deficiency anaemia	0	1 (9%)
34.042	Treatments for breast engorgement during lactation	1 (9%)	2 (18%)
22.003	Treatments for secondary postpartum haemorrhage	0	3 (27%)
35.001	Treatments for suppression of lactation	0	2 (18%)
19.024	Treatments for symptomatic urinary tract infections during pregnancy	0	2 (18%)

19.045	Treatments for toxoplasmosis in pregnancy	0	1 (9%)
30.010	Trial of instrumental delivery in theatre versus immediate caesarean section for anticipated difficult assisted births	1 (9%)	3 (27%)
21.089	Umbilical cord antiseptics for preventing sepsis and death among newborns	1 (9%)	0
21.095	Uterine massage for preventing postpartum haemorrhage	1 (9%)	0
19.048	Vaccines for women to prevent neonatal tetanus	1 (9%)	0
23.205	Vaginal misoprostol for cervical ripening and induction of labour	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
23.200	Vaginal prostaglandins PGE2 and PGF2a for induction of labour at term	0	1 (9%)

Appendix 4

Stakeholder-suggested review titles that met the criteria for 'Priority' review (N = 6)

Suggested title	Very Important (N = 9)	Important (N = 9)
Care for subsequent pregnancies after stillbirth (or perinatal death)	2	3
Cervical ultrasound scanning for reducing the risks associated with preterm birth	4	2
Delayed cord clamping following term delivery. A consideration of the benefits and risks to both mother and infant of delaying cord clamping	4	1
Interventions during the antenatal period for preventing stillbirth	6	1
Investigations to investigate the cause of stillbirth (or perinatal death) including minimally invasive autopsy	3	3
Psychological support for parents after stillbirth (or perinatal death)	3	2

Appendix 5

‘Other’ Stakeholder suggested topics not meeting criteria for ‘Priority’ or ‘Discussion’
N = 16

Suggested title	Very Important (N = 9)	Important (N = 9)
Antenatal corticosteroids for planned caesarean delivery as part of a separate review	0	3
Antenatal mental health promotion trials	1	3
How should a vaginal birth of a preterm birth be managed?	2	2
Impact of different antenatal, postnatal and perinatal education and support interventions	2	0
Interventions in pregnancy to increase women's confidence to give birth and to become mothers	2	1
Interventions to enable babies to breastfeed without problems - including laid back breastfeeding from birth	2	0
Interventions to prevent sore nipples in breastfeeding women	2	0
Interventions to reduce women's perception and experience of insufficient milk in the first 6 months	2	1
Long term impact on offspring of delivery by elective caesarean section	1	3
Non-pharmacological methods of preparation for/coping with pain in labour	2	1

Appendix 6

Results of the facilitated small group work and ranking of discussion topics

(N = 17 ranked review titles)

ID	Group ranked score	Topic area
A 02.001	2	Antenatal versus standard packages of antenatal care for low-risk pregnancy
B 07.007	7	Antioxidants for the preventing pre-eclampsia
C 07.003	8	Calcium supplementation during pregnancy for preventing hypertensive disorders and related problems
D 07.050	17	Drugs for treatment of very high blood pressure during pregnancy
E 23.016	5	Elective repeat caesarean section versus induction of labour for women with a previous caesarean birth
F 06.034	9	Expectant care versus surgical treatment for miscarriage
G 28.005	3	Fetal electrocardiogram (ECG) for fetal monitoring during labour
H 23.002	12	Induction of labour for suspected fetal macrosomia
I 23.017	15	Induction of labour versus expectant management for preeclampsia at term
J 05.001	11	Interventions for nausea and vomiting in early pregnancy
K 03.091	4	Interventions for preventing or reducing domestic violence against pregnant women

L 06.035	13	Medical treatment for early fetal death
M 06.032	10	Medical treatments for incomplete miscarriage (less than 24 weeks)
N 03.001	1	Psychosocial interventions for promoting smoking cessation during pregnancy
O 15.005	16	Tocolytics for preterm premature rupture of membranes
P 09.001	6	Treatments for gestational diabetes
Q 08.011	14	Treatments for iron-deficiency anaemia in pregnancy