

Outcomes associated with planned place of birth among women with low-risk pregnancies

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ABSTRACT

Background: Previous studies have shown that planned home birth is associated with a decreased likelihood of intrapartum intervention with no difference in neonatal outcomes compared with planned hospital birth. The purpose of our study was to evaluate different birth settings by comparing neonatal mortality, morbidity and rates of birth interventions between planned home and planned hospital births in Ontario, Canada.

Methods: We used a provincial database of all midwifery-booked pregnancies between 2006 and 2009 to compare women who planned home birth at the onset of labour to a matched cohort of women with low-risk pregnancies who had planned hospital births attended by midwives. We conducted subgroup analyses by parity. Our primary outcome was stillbirth, neonatal death (< 28 d) or serious morbidity (Apgar score < 4 at 5 min or

resuscitation with positive pressure ventilation and cardiac compressions).

Results: We compared 11 493 planned home births and 11 493 planned hospital births. The risk of our primary outcome did not differ significantly by planned place of birth (relative risk [RR] 1.03, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.68–1.55). These findings held true for both nulliparous (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.62–1.73) and multiparous women (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.49–2.05). All intrapartum interventions were lower among planned home births.

Interpretation: Compared with planned hospital birth, planned home birth attended by midwives in a jurisdiction where home birth is well-integrated into the health care system was not associated with a difference in serious adverse neonatal outcomes but was associated with fewer intrapartum interventions.

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In Ontario, Canada, the College of Midwives of Ontario has regulated midwifery since 1994, and increasing numbers of women with low obstetrical risk and their newborns receive care in a publicly funded, midwifery-led continuity of care model.¹ Midwives have admission and discharge privileges at their local hospitals and are able to consult or transfer care to other health care providers if required. In Ontario, midwives attend a small proportion of all births in the province (10%), and about 20% of the births they attend take place at home.² A comprehensive record is maintained for every woman and infant in a midwife's care. Until 2009, this record was submitted to the provincial Ministry of Health and Long-term Care (MOHLTC) through the Ontario Midwifery Program to access reimbursement for care provided.

In the last century, Western culture has come to view hospital birth as safer than home birth.³ Recently, however, the value of hospital birth

for all women with low-risk pregnancies has come into question; it has been suggested that in the absence of benefit, a planned hospital birth for this population may increase the use of intrapartum interventions, including cesarean delivery.^{4–7} Even though recent studies comparing planned home and hospital births have had moderate sample sizes, they are individually limited in their ability to report definitively on rare outcomes such as death. Owing to a lack of evidence from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to show that restricting a woman's freedom to choose a place of birth prevents harm, the authors of a 2012 Cochrane review of planned hospital versus planned home births concluded that home birth services with collaborative medical backup should be established and offered to women with low-risk pregnancies in all jurisdictions.⁸ This conclusion, along with findings from the large English Birthplace Cohort Study,⁴ may be what prompted the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)

in England to update its intrapartum care guidelines to recommend that, for women at low risk of birth-associated complications, home birth should be considered a generally safe option.⁹ With the paucity of information derived from RCTs,⁸ observational studies are essential to continue to inform and monitor maternal and infant outcomes for women at low obstetrical risk who plan home or hospital birth, and to continue to provide pregnant women with quality information about choice of birthplace.

The primary purpose of this retrospective cohort study was to determine the risk of stillbirth or neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity among women at low obstetrical risk whose deliveries were attended by midwives and who had planned a home birth at the onset of labour, compared with women at low obstetrical risk who planned a hospital birth at the onset of labour. In addition, we also compared the incidence of maternal death and morbidity, birth interventions and breastfeeding between planned home births and planned hospital births.

Methods

Study design and setting

We conducted a retrospective cohort study using maternal and infant data from midwifery-booked pregnancies invoiced between Mar. 31, 2006, and Apr. 1, 2009, and collected by the Ontario Midwifery Program of the Ontario MOHLTC. Registered midwives provided care to all women involved in the study. The study was approved by the Hamilton Health Sciences Research Ethics Board.

Study participants

From all midwifery-booked pregnancies in the data set, we excluded women who had miscarriages or abortions and women who were discharged from care during pregnancy or who experienced fetal death before labour. We also excluded records that had missing values for variables required for matching (parity or number of previous cesarean deliveries), exposure classification (planned place of birth) or mortality outcome assessment (stillbirth, neonatal death or whether fetal death occurred before or during labour).

Records were classified as planned home or planned hospital births using a data field that collected the intended place of birth at the onset of labour. Thus, adverse outcomes among women and infants who began intrapartum care at home, but who were transferred to hospital during labour, were captured in the home birth group and risk of bias in favour of home birth was avoided. In the planned home birth group, we

attempted to capture all records of women who intended a home birth at the onset of labour by including all records indicating “home,” “undecided” or “other” as the intended place of birth at the onset of labour, because women with the latter 2 designations may include home births.

Logic checks were used to detect possible coding errors in the planned place of birth data field. If a record indicated a contraindication to home birth (e.g., preterm birth, breech birth, multiple gestation), an intervention that was inconsistent with home birth (e.g., oxytocin induction of labour) or an antenatal transfer of care to a physician, 2 experienced midwives reviewed the record, blinded to outcome. An algorithm used in previous work³ was employed to determine whether to include the record in the primary analyses, to permanently exclude the record or to maintain the record for the sensitivity analyses (Figure 1 and Appendix 1, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.150564/-/DC1).

A comparison cohort was formed from all records that indicated a planned hospital birth at the onset of labour. To ensure that the comparison group was similarly low risk to that of the planned home birth group, we excluded records that reported a condition or complication that requires mandatory antenatal consultation or transfer of care to a physician according to the College of Midwives of Ontario.¹⁰ Thus, we excluded records that indicated alcohol or drug dependency, chronic hypertension, type 1 diabetes, a heart condition, hepatitis B, HIV, isoimmunization, anemia unresponsive to therapy, antepartum bleeding, eclampsia, gestational diabetes, intrauterine growth restriction or small for gestational age, oligohydramnios, placenta previa, placental abruption, polyhydramnios or pregnancy-induced hypertension. We also excluded records if they indicated any of the following conditions: preterm delivery (< 37 wk gestation), breech presentation at birth, more than one previous cesarean delivery, multiple pregnancy or medical induction (with oxytocin or prostaglandin). We did not exclude postterm pregnancies from either group.

Women with a single previous lower segment incision are not excluded from home birth in Ontario,¹¹ but along with first-time mothers, may be at increased risk of obstetric complication.¹² An imbalance in these potential confounding factors between groups could result in an overestimate of adverse events in the cohort with a greater proportion of first-time mothers or women with a previous uterine scar. Therefore, we stratified eligible records on parity (0 and ≥ 1) and on previous cesarean delivery (0 or 1).

We used frequency matching of all eligible planned home birth records to a random sample of eligible planned hospital birth records based on parity and prior cesarean delivery in a 1:1 ratio. We planned to examine demographic and other prognostic characteristics (presented in Table 1) for clinically important differences that would require further adjusting.

Outcomes

Our primary outcome was a composite measure of stillbirth, neonatal death or serious morbidity. Any record that indicated one or more component event was considered to have had the primary outcome. We defined stillbirth as any fetal

death after the onset of labour, and neonatal death as death of the infant within 28 days of birth. We excluded deaths associated with lethal anomalies from the primary outcome. Two authors, blinded to group, independently reviewed stillbirths or neonatal deaths that indicated a congenital anomaly, and a consensus decision was made regarding exclusion from the primary outcome. The composite outcome included the following measures of neonatal morbidity:¹ Apgar score below 4 at 5 minutes and infant resuscitation requiring positive pressure ventilation (PPV) and cardiac compressions.² We compared groups on stillbirth, perinatal death (defined as stillbirth after the onset of labour or death within 7 days of birth),

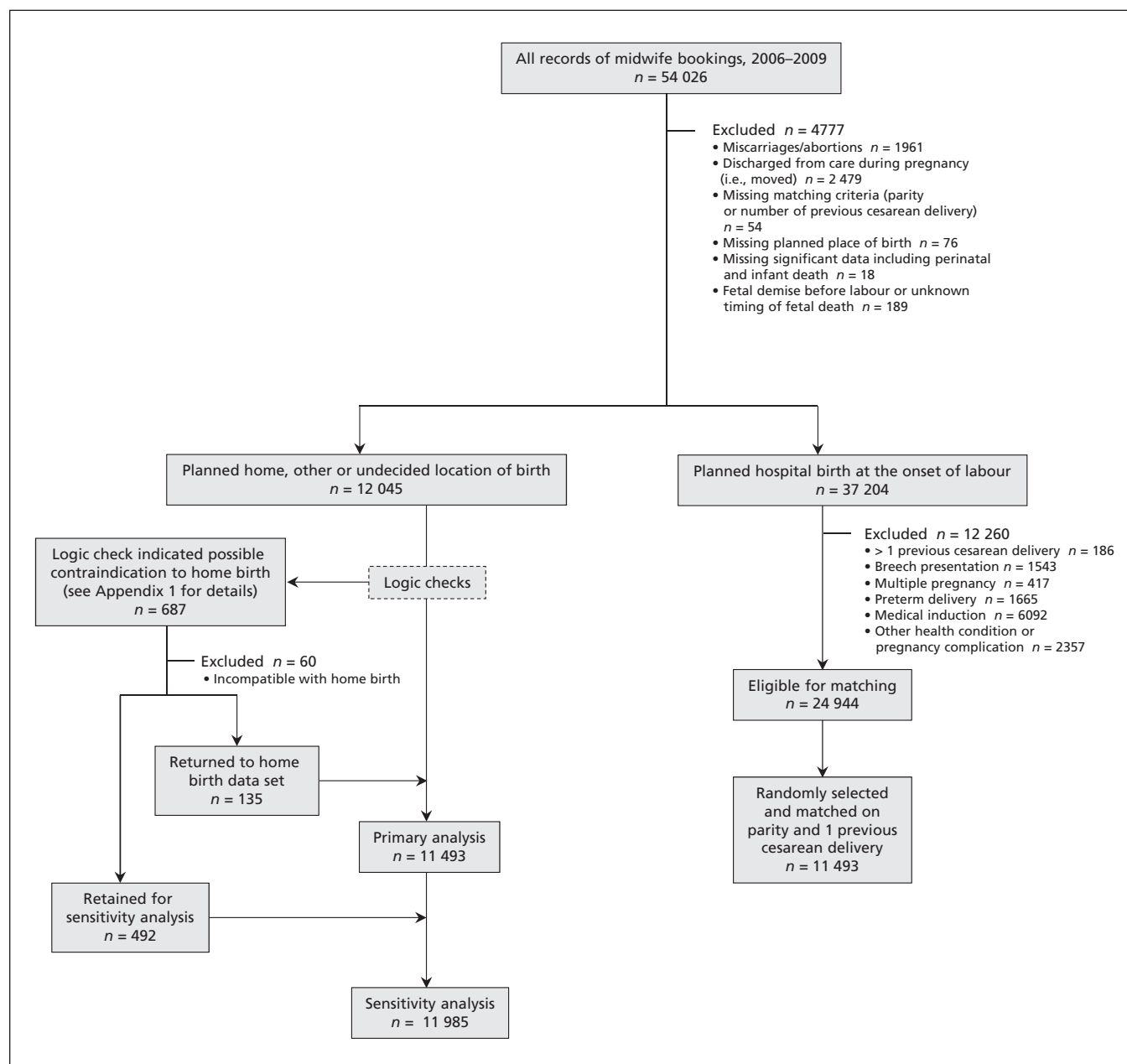


Figure 1: Selection of the study groups.

Table 1: Baseline characteristics of women planning home or hospital birth

Characteristic	No. (%)	
	Planned home (n = 11 493)	Planned hospital (n = 11 493)
Age, yr		
< 25	1 512 (13.2)	1 821 (15.8)
25–34	7 802 (67.9)	8 015 (69.7)
≥ 35	2 177 (18.9)	1 656 (14.4)
Missing	2	1
Parity		
0	4 027 (35.0)	4 027 (35.0)
1–4	7 084 (61.6)	7 311 (63.6)
> 4	382 (3.3)	155 (1.3)
Geographical location		
South rural	1 734 (15.1)	1 600 (13.9)
South urban	8 944 (77.8)	8 643 (75.2)
North rural	223 (1.9)	330 (2.9)
North urban	587 (5.1)	919 (8.0)
Other Canadian province	3 (0.03)	1 (0.01)
Missing	2	0
Repeat Ontario midwifery client		
Missing	2	0
Previous cesarean deliveries		
0	11 206 (97.5)	11 206 (97.5)
1	271 (2.4)	287 (2.5)
> 1	16 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
Maternal smoking		
Missing	159	156
Aboriginal		
Missing	1 088	968
Gestational age at booking		
< 12 wk, 6 d	7 910 (68.8)	7 522 (65.4)
≥ 13 wk to < 27 wk, 6 d	2 868 (25.0)	3 295 (28.7)
≥ 28 wk	715 (6.2)	676 (5.9)
Multiple birth		
Missing	2 (0.02)	0 (0.0)
Breech presentation		
Missing	35 (0.3)	0 (0.0)
Gestational age		
< 37 wk	101 (0.9)	0 (0.0)
37 wk–41 wk, 6 d	11 210 (97.5)	11 414 (99.3)
> 41 wk, 6 d	182 (1.6)	79 (0.7)

Note: Denominator has been adjusted to exclude missing data.

and neonatal death excluding lethal anomalies. The risk of any perinatal or neonatal death including lethal anomalies was also compared between groups.

Our secondary outcomes included intrapartum interventions, maternal morbidity, maternal death, breastfeeding and infant birth weight less than 2500 g. We examined birth weight less than 2500 g as a marker for home births that may have been inappropriately planned owing to a lack of effective screening during pregnancy. The frequency of intrapartum interventions was compared between groups, including augmentation, pharmaceutical pain relief, episiotomy, assisted vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery. We compared the risk of maternal morbidity between planned home and planned hospital births including postpartum hemorrhage and severe perineal trauma. Postpartum hemorrhage was listed as a complication on the Ontario Midwifery Program data form but was not defined further. Typically, midwives classify women as having a postpartum hemorrhage based on estimated blood loss greater than 1000 mL, symptoms or required level of intervention. Severe perineal trauma was defined as 3rd or 4th degree perineal laceration. The frequency of maternal death due to direct obstetric cause was reported among planned home and planned hospital births. Exclusive breastfeeding was compared between groups at 3 and 10 days postpartum. We reported the frequency of an Apgar score less than 4 at 1 minute, Apgar score less than 7 at 5 minutes, significant congenital anomalies, actual place of birth and emergency medical services called to the home during or immediately after the birth between the 2 comparison groups.

Statistical analyses

Demographic and prognostic baseline characteristics were calculated for each group. Continuous variables were categorized based on clinically relevant cut-offs. All data were presented as counts and percentages. We calculated Pearson χ^2 with Yates continuity correction, relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for all prespecified comparative analyses. We have reported the number of missing values for all outcomes and characteristics that had missing values. All data preparation and statistical analyses were done using IBM SPSS Statistics 22¹³ and R statistical software version 2.14.1.¹⁴

To detect differences by parity, we planned a priori to perform subgroup analyses of first-time pregnancies and subsequent pregnancies for all primary and secondary outcomes in both the primary analysis and the sensitivity analysis.

We conducted a meta-analysis to pool the results from the study reported here (2006–2009)

and our previous study that used data collected between 2003 and 2006. Owing to changes in data collection since the earlier study, our primary composite outcome has changed. Therefore, we calculated the incidence of stillbirth or neonatal death excluding lethal anomalies per 1000 births and 95% CIs and an RR and 95% CI for the entire population, as well as stratified by parity, from both studies.

Results

Selection of the cohort

Between Mar. 31, 2006, and Apr. 1, 2009, we found 54 026 records of midwifery-booked pregnancies invoiced to the MOHLTC. After excluding ineligible records (Figure 1 and Appendix 1), 11 493 planned hospital birth records were matched to 11 493 planned home birth records on

Table 2 (part 1 of 2): Comparison of intrapartum variables and postpartum maternal variables with relative risk presented for selected outcomes

Variable	Planned home, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 11 493	Planned hospital, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 11 493	RR (95% CI)
Labour augmentation	3 570 (31.1)	4 438 (38.7)	0.79 (0.76–0.82)
Nulliparous*	1 605 (40.9)	1 927 (49.2)	0.83 (0.79–0.87)
Missing	105	114	
Multiparous*	1 965 (27.1)	2 511 (35.5)	0.76 (0.73–0.80)
Missing	210	393	
Method of labour augmentation			
Amniotomy	2 896 (25.2)	3 501 (30.5)	
Oxytocin	1 000 (8.7)	1 551 (13.5)	
Prostaglandin	3 (0.03)	12 (0.1)	
Missing method of augmentation	14	21	
Pharmaceutical pain relief	1 866 (16.2)	4 825 (42.0)	0.39 (0.37–0.41)
Nulliparous*	1 388 (34.5)	2 413 (59.9)	0.58 (0.55–0.60)
Multiparous*	478 (6.4)	2 413 (32.3)	0.20 (0.18–0.22)
Type of pharmaceutical pain relief			
Nitrous oxide	465 (4.1)	1 938 (16.9)	
Narcotic analgesia	187 (1.6)	660 (5.7)	
Epidural	1221 (10.6)	2 608 (22.7)	
Spinal	259 (2.3)	417 (3.6)	
Pudendal	17 (0.1)	34 (0.3)	
General anaesthesia	40 (0.3)	59 (0.5)	
Mode of birth			
Spontaneous vaginal	10 449 (90.9)	9 994 (87.0)	
Assisted vaginal†	370 (3.2)	591 (5.1)	0.61 (0.54–0.70)
Nulliparous*	313 (8.9)	452 (13.2)	0.68 (0.59–0.78)
Multiparous*	57 (0.8)	139 (1.9)	0.40 (0.30–0.55)
Method of assisted vaginal birth			
Forceps	125 (1.1)	194 (1.7)	
Vacuum	223 (1.9)	376 (3.3)	
Forceps and vacuum	22 (0.2)	21 (0.2)	
Cesarean delivery‡	672 (5.8)	903 (7.9)	0.74 (0.67–0.82)
Nulliparous*	531 (13.2)	611 (15.2)	0.87 (0.78–0.97)
Multiparous*	141 (1.9)	292 (3.9)	0.48 (0.40–0.59)
Missing mode of birth§	2 (0.02)	5 (0.04)	

parity and previous cesarean delivery. An additional 492 records were included in the planned home birth group for the sensitivity analysis. Thus, the primary analysis included 22 986 records and the sensitivity analysis included 23 478 records.

Description of the cohort

Members of the planned home and planned hospital groups showed similar baseline characteristics (Table 1). First-time mothers represented 35.0% of women in both groups. We did not find

Table 2 (part 2 of 2): Comparison of intrapartum variables and postpartum maternal variables with relative risk presented for selected outcomes

Variable	Planned home, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 11 493	Planned hospital, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 11 493	RR (95% CI)
Laceration			
Any laceration	6 057 (52.7)	6 785 (59.0)	
First-degree perineal	1 966 (17.1)	2 067 (18.0)	
Second-degree perineal	3 089 (26.9)	3 637 (31.6)	
Third-degree perineal	118 (1.0)	230 (2.0)	
Fourth-degree perineal	33 (0.3)	37 (0.3)	
Labial	831 (7.2)	684 (5.9)	
Vaginal	1 041 (9.1)	1 198 (10.4)	
Cervical	4 (0.03)	10 (0.1)	
Severe perineal trauma (third or fourth degree perineal laceration)	151 (1.3)	266 (2.3)	0.57 (0.47–0.69)
Nulliparous*	126 (3.1)	189 (4.7)	0.67 (0.53–0.83)
Multiparous*	25 (0.3)	77 (1.0)	0.33 (0.21–0.51)
Episiotomy	464 (4.0)	680 (5.9)	0.68 (0.61–0.77)
Nulliparous*	373 (9.3)	510 (12.7)	0.73 (0.65–0.83)
Missing	4	3	
Multiparous*	91 (1.2)	170 (2.3)	0.54 (0.42–0.69)
Missing	7	6	
Postpartum hemorrhage	286 (2.5)	348 (3.0)	0.82 (0.70–0.96)
Nulliparous*	130 (3.2)	146 (3.6)	0.89 (0.71–1.12)
Multiparous*	156 (2.1)	202 (2.7)	0.77 (0.63–0.95)
Any maternal mortality	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Actual place of birth			
Home	8 588 (74.7)	344 (3.0)	
Nulliparous*	2 189 (54.4)	133 (3.3)	
Multiparous*	6 399 (85.7)	211 (2.8)	
Hospital	2 810 (24.4)	11 118 (96.7)	
Other	95 (0.8)	31 (0.3)	
Emergency services called to home during or immediately after birth	927 (8.8)	190 (1.7)	
Nulliparous*	341 (8.5)	51 (1.3)	
Missing	17	97	
Multiparous*	586 (7.9)	139 (1.9)	
Missing	35	36	

Note: Denominator has been adjusted to exclude missing data. CI = confidence interval, RR = relative risk.

*Nulliparous *n* = 4 027; multiparous *n* = 7 466.

†Relative risk of assisted vaginal birth compared with spontaneous vaginal birth among all vaginal births. Denominators were as follows: nulliparous planned home births *n* = 3496, multiparous planned home births *n* = 7323, nulliparous planned hospital births *n* = 3416, multiparous planned hospital births *n* = 7169.

‡Relative risk of cesarean delivery compared with vaginal birth among all records with mode of birth indicated.

§Seven records were missing mode of birth (2 planned home births and 5 planned hospital births). All 7 records were from multiparous mothers.

a clinically important difference in smoking, maternal age or postmaturity that required adjustment. Slightly fewer women smoked in the planned home birth group (4.3%) compared with the planned hospital birth group (5.8%).

Outcomes

Of 11 493 women in each group, 74.7% of those in the planned home birth group gave birth at home and 96.7% of those in the planned hospital group gave birth in hospital (Table 2). Members in both groups required emergency medical services during or immediately after birth: 8.1% in the planned home birth group and 1.7% in the planned hospital birth group.

Compared with women planning hospital births, women who planned home births were less likely to undergo labour augmentation (RR 0.79, 95% CI 0.76–0.82) or to receive pharmaceutical pain relief (RR 0.39, 95% CI 0.37–0.41) (Table 2). Women in both groups had a high likelihood of having a spontaneous vaginal birth (90.9% for the planned home birth group and 87.0% for the planned hospital birth group). Compared with the planned hospital birth group, women in the planned home birth group had fewer assisted vaginal deliveries (RR 0.61, 95% CI 0.54–0.70) and fewer cesarean deliveries (RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.67–0.82), and were less likely to experience severe perineal trauma (RR 0.57, 95% CI 0.47–0.69) or postpartum hemorrhage (RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.70–0.96). No maternal deaths were reported in either group.

Less than 1% of infants in both groups had an Apgar score of less than 4 at 5 minutes (0.1% in the planned home birth group and 0.2% in the planned hospital birth group); 28 infants (0.24%) in each group required positive pressure ventilation and chest compressions (Table 3). More infants in the home birth group weighed less than 2500 g (RR 1.41, 95% CI 1.00–1.97). Infants born to mothers who planned home birth were more likely to be exclusively breastfed at 3 (RR 1.09, 95% CI 1.08–1.10) and 10 days postpartum (RR 1.11, 95% CI 1.10–1.13). We found no difference in our primary composite outcome of stillbirth, neonatal death or morbidity, with an absolute risk of 0.39% in each group (RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.68–1.55) (Table 4).

Subgroup analysis

Among women planning home birth, first-time mothers were less likely than women having subsequent births to actually give birth at home. The risk of the primary outcome was not different between planned home or planned hospital groups among either first-time or subsequent pregnancies (Table 4). Regardless of place of

birth, women having their first baby had an increased likelihood of augmented labour, receiving pain relief, having assisted vaginal or cesarean delivery and undergoing episiotomy and perineal trauma; however, both first-time mothers and multiparous mothers planning home birth experienced these outcomes significantly less frequently than women planning hospital births (Table 2). After stratifying by parity, a lower risk of postpartum hemorrhage remained for multiparous mothers who planned a home birth compared with those who planned a hospital birth, but not among first-time mothers. More infants born to first-time mothers planning home birth were less than 2500 g compared with those planning hospital birth, but this did not hold true for multiparous mothers (Table 3).

Sensitivity analysis

Inclusion of the records that indicated a home birth was planned at the onset of labour, but which were assessed as being highly likely to reflect a data error, did not result in any difference in the primary composite outcome or any of the component morbidity or mortality outcomes (Appendix 2, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.150564/-/DC1).

Meta-analysis

Among women included in our 2 studies ($n = 18\ 184$ planned home births and $n = 18\ 181$ planned hospital births),⁵ the incidence of stillbirth or neonatal death excluding lethal anomalies within 28 days was 1.15 for every 1000 births (95% CI 0.73–1.80) planned to be at home and 0.94 for every 1000 births (95% CI 0.56–1.53) planned to be in hospital (RR 1.24, 95% CI 0.65–2.34). Among first-time mothers (6320 with planned home births and 6324 with planned hospital births), the incidence was 1.90 for every 1000 planned home births (95% CI 1.03–3.42) and 1.90 for every 1000 planned hospital births (95% CI 1.03–3.41) (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.45–2.23). Among multiparous mothers (11 858 with planned home births and 11 857 with planned hospital births), the incidence was 0.76 for every 1000 planned home births (95% CI 0.37–1.50) and 0.42 for every 1000 planned hospital births (95% CI 0.16–1.05), (RR 1.80, 95% CI 0.60–5.37).

Interpretation

Among women who intended to birth at home with midwives in Ontario, the risk of stillbirth, neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity was low and did not differ from midwifery clients who chose hospital birth. Compared with women who planned to birth in hospital, women

Table 3: Comparison of neonatal variables in planned home and hospital groups with relative risk presented for selected outcomes

Variable	No. (%)*		RR (95% CI)
	Planned home n = 11 493 (nulliparous n = 4 027, multiparous n = 7 466)	Planned hospital n = 11 493 (nulliparous n = 4 027, multiparous n = 7 466)	
Birthweight, g			
< 2 500	79 (0.7)	56 (0.4)	
2 500–4 000	9 253 (80.9)	9 417 (82.3)	
> 4 000	2 101 (18.4)	1 967 (17.2)	
Missing	60	53	
Apgar score < 4 at 1 min			
	136 (1.2)	183 (1.6)	
Missing	123	68	
Apgar score < 7 at 5 min			
	86 (0.7)	109 (0.9)	
Missing	100	74	
Infant resuscitation			
PPV	553 (4.8)	530 (4.6)	
PPV and chest compressions	28 (0.2)	28 (0.2)	
Clinically significant congenital anomalies			
Cardiovascular	41 (0.4)	72 (0.6)	
Neural tube defects	3 (0.03)	2 (0.02)	
Other CNS	1 (0.01)	4 (0.03)	
Gastrointestinal	6 (0.05)	13 (0.1)	
Facial anomalies	18 (0.2)	20 (0.2)	
Genitourinary	47 (0.4)	66 (0.6)	
Musculoskeletal	42 (0.4)	50 (0.4)	
Respiratory	4 (0.03)	4 (0.03)	
Down syndrome	10 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	
Other	77 (0.7)	105 (0.9)	
Birth weight < 2 500 g			
	79 (0.7)	56 (0.5)	1.41 (1.00–1.97)
Nulliparous	45 (1.1)	26 (0.6)	1.73 (1.07–2.80)
Missing	22	22	
Multiparous	34 (0.5)	30 (0.4)	1.13 (0.70–1.85)
Missing	38	31	
Exclusive breastfeeding at 3 d†			
	10 300 (90.0)	9 446 (82.9)	1.09 (1.08–1.10)
Nulliparous	3 455 (86.2)	3 161 (79.3)	1.09 (1.07–1.11)
Missing	18	38	
Multiparous	6 845 (92.1)	6 285 (84.9)	1.09 (1.07–1.10)
Missing	34	60	
Exclusive breastfeeding at 10 d‡			
	9 566 (87.8)	8 459 (78.9)	1.11 (1.10–1.13)
Nulliparous	3 220 (84.8)	2 825 (74.9)	1.13 (1.11–1.16)
Missing	223	250	
Multiparous	6 346 (89.6)	5 634 (81.2)	1.10 (1.09–1.12)
Missing	377	522	
Any perinatal/neonatal death including lethal anomalies			
	13 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	1.00 (0.46–2.16)
Nulliparous	7 (0.2)	8 (0.2)	0.86 (0.32–2.41)
Multiparous	6 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	1.20 (0.37–3.93)

Note: CI = confidence interval, CNS = central nervous system, PPV = positive pressure ventilation, RR = relative risk.

*Denominator has been adjusted to exclude missing data.

†Denominator has been adjusted to exclude stillbirths, which would not be expected to have data at 3 days.

‡Denominator has been adjusted to exclude stillbirths and neonatal death < 7 days, which would not be expected to have data at 10 days.

who planned to birth at home underwent fewer obstetrical interventions, were more likely to have a spontaneous vaginal birth and were more likely to be exclusively breastfeeding at 3 and 10 days after delivery. These findings were true for

the whole group as well as for the subgroups of first-time and multiparous mothers.

It is reassuring that the risk of death in both groups in our study was comparable to the risk found in other studies of low-risk birth in Can-

Table 4: Primary outcome and component outcomes

Variable	Planned home, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 11 492* (nulliparous <i>n</i> = 4 027, multiparous <i>n</i> = 7 465)	Planned hospital, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 11 491* (nulliparous <i>n</i> = 4 027, multiparous <i>n</i> = 7 464)	RR (95% CI)
Primary composite outcome			
Perinatal/neonatal morbidity or death	45 (0.4)	44 (0.4)	1.03 (0.68–1.55)
Nulliparous	30 (0.8)	29 (0.7)	1.04 (0.62–1.73)
Missing	24	13	
Multiparous	15 (0.2)	15 (0.2)	1.00 (0.49–2.05)
Missing	73	59	
Composite component outcomes			
Stillbirth or neonatal mortality ≤ 28 d	12 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	1.09 (0.48–2.47)
Nulliparous	7 (0.2)	8 (0.2)	0.88 (0.32–2.41)
Multiparous	5 (0.1)	3 (0.04)	1.67 (0.40–6.97)
Stillbirth (after onset of labour)	4 (0.03)	2 (0.02)	2.00 (0.37–10.9)
Nulliparous	3 (0.1)	1 (0.02)	3.00 (0.31–28.8)
Multiparous	1 (0.01)	1 (0.01)	1.00 (0.06–16.0)
Perinatal mortality (intrapartum to 7 d)	9 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	1.00 (0.40–2.52)
Nulliparous	7 (0.2)	6 (0.1)	1.17 (0.39–3.47)
Multiparous	2 (0.03)	3 (0.04)	0.67 (0.11–3.99)
Neonatal death (0–28 d)†	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	0.89 (0.34–2.30)
Nulliparous	4 (0.1)	7 (0.2)	0.57 (0.17–1.95)
Multiparous	4 (0.1)	2 (0.03)	2.00 (0.37–1.91)
Neonatal morbidity	38 (0.3)	40 (0.3)	0.95 (0.61–1.48)
Nulliparous	27 (0.7)	26 (0.6)	1.04 (0.61–1.78)
Missing	26	13	
Multiparous	11 (0.2)	14 (0.2)	0.79 (0.36–1.73)
Missing	73	59	
Apgar < 4 at 5 min	16 (0.1)	24 (0.2)	0.67 (0.36–1.26)
Nulliparous	12 (0.3)	16 (0.4)	0.75 (0.36–1.59)
Missing	26	13	
Multiparous	4 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	0.50 (0.15–1.66)
Missing	74	60	
PPV and cardiac compressions	28 (0.2)	27 (0.2)	1.04 (0.61–1.76)
Nulliparous	20 (0.5)	18 (0.4)	1.11 (0.59–2.10)
Multiparous	8 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	0.89 (0.34–2.30)

Note: CI = confidence interval, PPV = positive pressure ventilation, RR = relative risk.
 *Three infants were excluded from these outcomes owing to lethal malformations (1 in the multiparous planned home birth group, 2 in the multiparous planned hospital birth group).
 †Denominator was adjusted to exclude stillbirths and missing data.

ada^{5,7,15} and internationally.^{4,16} The UK Birthplace study found a significant increase in the odds of neonatal morbidity or death among first-time mothers who planned a home birth compared with those who planned to give birth in an obstetric unit.⁴ We did not find a difference in risk of neonatal morbidity or death by planned place of birth among first-time mothers; however, the measures of neonatal morbidity used by the UK Birthplace Study differed considerably from ours. Our findings add further support to the Cochrane review of home births that recommended that health care systems include a well-integrated home birth service for women with low-risk pregnancies⁸ and to the NICE guidelines that support women receiving information about birth outside of hospital settings.⁹

Strengths and limitations

Our data set used reports detailing all women who entered midwifery care in Ontario, about one-quarter of whom planned a home birth, which resulted in a reasonable sample size. The data set was complete and provided reasonable detail in terms of labour, birth and neonatal outcomes of interest. The same midwives provided care for women planning both home and hospital births, thus removing the potential confounder of care provider when comparing outcomes. We accounted for parity by matching on nulliparity in the planned home and hospital groups, which provided the outcomes in a format that is useful for pregnant women and their care providers, and is easily included in meta-analyses. We included the meta-analyses of all Ontario planned home births from 2003 to 2009.

Maternal hemorrhage was not defined within the data set, which may lead to considerable variation in reporting. The data set has changed since our earlier study, limiting our ability to report on admission to neonatal intensive care units and duration of stay. The completion of maternal body mass index data was poor (missing for 49% of records), limiting our ability to examine this factor as a potential confounder. The study reported no maternal deaths; however, with a very low national incidence of 6.1–11.9 for every 100 000 births,¹⁷ much larger studies would be required to have adequate power to address this issue. In total, 130 records were excluded because they were missing values for matching variables (parity or number of previous cesarean deliveries) or exposure classification (planned place of birth). Among the 62 records that would have met all other inclusion criteria, one infant composite outcome occurred. This record was missing planned place of birth and indicated a neonatal death. This missing data

was not accounted for in our analyses; however, given our large sample size, the impact that this missing data may have had on our results is likely small.

This study reports on outcomes of planned home birth in a jurisdiction where women are attended by registered midwives whose education and practice includes home birth and who are required by their regulatory college to maintain competence in providing care in the home setting. Home birth is offered as part of midwifery care as an option to women who have undergone screening and is an integrated part of the health care system, which facilitates access to emergency transportation and transfer of care to obstetric or pediatric services when required. Self-selection by women combined with careful screening by midwives likely contributes to positive outcomes. It is possible that even though the same midwives provided care in home and in hospital, there may be unmeasured differences in clinical management in different settings. Therefore, the health care system setting, the unmeasured differences in the care provided and the women choosing their planned place of birth likely contributed to the lower interventions and similar neonatal outcomes associated with planned home births compared with planned hospital births. As more women choose home birth and as the midwifery profession grows in Ontario, it will be interesting to see whether the lower intervention rates that have been consistently observed to date among women who plan home births are sustained.

Conclusion

Women with low-risk pregnancies who are planning home births in Ontario attended by midwives should not anticipate any increased risk of perinatal morbidity or death compared with planning a hospital birth. These findings extend to both nulliparous and multiparous women in this setting. Findings from the study should be generalized only to settings that provide similar support for women choosing home birth.

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