High Dose and Low Dose Oxytocin Regimen as Determinants of Successful Induction: A multicenter comparative study

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Abstract

Background Induction of labor by Oxytocin is a routine obstetric procedure. However, little is known regarding the optimal dose of oxytocin so as to bring successful induction. This study is aimed at comparing the effect of high dose versus low dose oxytocin regimen on success of induction.

Methods Hospital based comparative cross-sectional study was conducted in four selected hospitals in Ethiopia from October 1, 2017 to May 30, 2018. A total of 216 pregnant women who undergo induction of labor at gestational age of 37 weeks and above were included. Data was entered into Epi-data version 3.1 and then exported to SPSS version 20 for cleaning and analysis. Chi-square test and logistic regression were done to look for determinants of successful induction. The result is presented using 95% confidence interval of crude and adjusted odds ratios. P-value < 0.05 was used to declare statistical significance.

Result Mean “Induction to delivery time” was 5.9 hours and 6.3 hours for participants who received high dose Oxytocin and low dose Oxytocin respectively. Higher successful induction (72.2% versus 61.1%) and lower Cesarean Section rate (27.8% vs. 38.9) was observed among participants who received low dose Oxytocin compared to high dose. Favourable bishop score [AOR 4.0 95% CI 1.9, 8.5], elective induction [AOR 0.2 95% CI 0.1, 0.4], performing artificial rupture of membrane [AOR 10.1 95% CI 3.2, 32.2], neonatal birth weight of < 4Kg [AOR 4.3, 95% CI 1.6, 11.6] and being parous [AOR 2.1 95% CI 1.1, 4.0] were significantly associated with success of induction.

Conclusions : In this study, oxytocin regimen didn't show significant association with success of induction. But, high dose oxytocin regimen is significantly associated with slightly shorter induction to delivery time. Favourable bishop score, emergency induction, performing artificial rupture of membrane and delivery to non-macrosomic neonate are positive determinants of successful induction. Thus, we recommend ripening cervix when condition allows, estimating fetal weight and performing artificial rupture of membrane. We also recommend researchers to conduct more strong research that controls confounders to see the real effect of different oxytocin regimen on induction success.

Introduction

Induction of labor (IOL) refers to the iatrogenic stimulation of uterine contractions before the onset of spontaneous labor to accomplish vaginal delivery (VD) [1, 2]. Use of Oxytocin for labor induction is one of the most frequently used medications in obstetrics. This synthetic polypeptide hormone has been used to stimulate uterine contractions since 1950s after synthesized for the first time in 1953 by Vincent du Vigneaud [2-3].

Oxytocin regimen can be classified as high-dose or low-dose based on different parameters. These are amount of starting dose, rate of incremental dose and intervals of escalation [4, 5]. The high-dose regimens varied across the different trials; starting doses ranged from 4–10 mili-unit/minute (mU/min), with increases in dose ranging from 4–7 mU/min and maximum rates ranging from 4–90 mU/min. The Low-dose regimen commences infusion at a range of 1- 4 mU/min, with rate increases ranging from 1-2

mU/min and maximum rates ranging between 1–31.7mU/min as mentioned in one systematic review which reviewed many randomized trials [4]. Intervals of escalation of oxytocin doses vary from 15 to 60 minutes across the trials [1, 4-12].

Worldwide, there is neither agreement on standard oxytocin regimen nor strong evidence to recommend a particular dosage of oxytocin regimen for labor induction [5, 12]. However, one meta-analysis conducted in 1998 supports the use of a low-dose oxytocin infusion for IOL [3]. In Ethiopia, although very few studies were conducted to assess rate and determinants of induction success, there was no comparative study done to evaluate the effects of the two oxytocin protocols on success of induction. The present study is, therefore aimed at comparing the effect of these oxytocin regimens on success of induction.

Methods And Materials

Study area and study period

Comparative cross-sectional study was conducted in 4 hospitals namely Jimma University Medical Centre (JUMC), Shanan Gibe general hospital, Arbaminch General Hospital and Kuyu General Hospital from October 1 to May 30, 2018. JUMC is the specialized teaching referral hospital where high dose oxytocin regimen is used for IOL while the three general hospitals use low dose oxytocin regimen.

Study population

Pregnant women with singleton gestation who undergo induction of labor at gestational age (GA) of 37 weeks and above were recruited while those pregnant mothers with Intra Uterine Fetal Death (IUFD), critically ill pregnant mothers, pregnant mothers with lethal congenital anomaly, pregnancies complicated by cord prolapse, induced pregnancy for whom C/S was done for non-obstetric indication like social reason were excluded from the study.

Sample size & sampling technique

The required sample size was determined by using double population proportion considering the following parameters: Proportion of C/S among laboring mothers who received high dose of oxytocin (10.4%) and proportion of C/S among laboring mothers who received low dose of oxytocin (25.7%) [7], 5% level of significance, power of 80% and 1:1 ratio of exposed to un-exposed. Considering 10% for non-response, 108 laboring mothers were recruited for each group. Thus, 108 pregnant women were recruited from JUMC while the rest 108 (36 from each) pregnant women were recruited from three general hospitals. All pregnant women who had undergone induction of labor during study period were recruited consecutively using inclusion criteria.

Data collection, entry and analysis

Data was collected by trained midwives using pretested structured questionnaire. Data like induction to delivery time, outcomes of induction (successful or failed), and mode of delivery, Oxytocin regimen, Bishop Scores and gestational age were collected from records of patient while socio - demographic data were collected by interviewing patients.

Data were edited and entered into Epi data version 3.1 and then exported to SPSS version 20 for cleaning and analysis. Chi-square test was conducted to compare participants who received high dose oxytocin and low dose oxytocin in terms of outcome data (route of delivery and outcomes of induction). Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were conducted to identify determinants of the successful induction. Findings were presented using 95% CIs of crude and adjusted odds ratios. P-value < 0.05 was used to declare statistical significance.

Ethical considerations

Ethical clearance to conduct the research was obtained from institutional review board of Jimma University and written consent was obtained from study participants. All the information collected from the study participants were handled confidentially by omitting their personal identifiers and the data was used for the research purpose only. Participants were told by the language they understand that they have the right to participate in or withdraw from the study. In this research, the following operational definitions were used.

Operational definitions

- **Successful Induction:** If a woman delivered vaginally with or without aid of instrument after induction with oxytocin.
- **Failed induction:** If a woman deliver by C/S due to failure to acquire either adequate uterine contraction (≥ 3 contractions and duration lasting ≥ 40 seconds in ten minutes period) or failed to show favorable cervical changes (reach at least 4cm in dilatation and fully effaced) despite being on oxytocin drip for at least six to eight hours.
- **Instrumental vaginal birth:** When vaginal delivery is effected by either vacuum or obstetric forceps.
- **Vaginal birth:** Is vaginal delivery without any assistance by instruments like vacuum or forceps
- **Induction to delivery time:** The time it takes the mother from starting of oxytocin to delivery of the fetus either vaginally or abdominally.
- **Low dose oxytocin regimen:** Initial dose of 2 mu/min increased by 2 mU/min every 30 minute up to a maximum of 40 mU/minute.
- **High dose oxytocin regimen:** Initial dose of 6 mu/min increased by 6mU/min every 20 minute up to a maximum dose of 92.8 mu/min.
- **Favorable bishop:** Those Bishop score having value of greater than six
- **Unfavorable bishop:** Those Bishop score having value of less or equal to six [2]

Results

Socio-demographic, reproductive and obstetric characteristics of study participants

A total of 216 pregnant women participated in the study in four hospitals. A total of 3162 mothers have delivered in JUMC during the study period of which 302 mothers undergo induction making prevalence of induction 9.5% at JUMC. Mean age of study participants is 26 years and is similar among the two study groups. One third 78 (36.1%) of the study participants are rural dwellers.

Overall mean gestational age at delivery for all participants was 39.4 weeks which is also the same for the two study groups. Majority 176(82%) of the inductions were undergone on emergency basis. The top three indications for IOL in this study were PROM 128 (59.3%), hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) 49 (22.7%) and post-term pregnancy 27 (12.5%) while the others accounted for 12 (5.6%). The indication for IOL is similar among the two study groups. Majorities of the participants enrolled in LDG 65(60.2%) have favorable bishop score at initiation of induction unlike those enrolled in HDG which was observed only in 14(13%) (**Table2**)

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the participants in four hospitals, October 1, 2017 to May 30, 2018

		Type of oxytocin regimen		Total No (%)
		High dose	Low dose	N=216
Socio-demographic variables		(N=108)	(N=108)	
Age of respondent	Mean Age ($\pm$ SD)	26.1 $\pm$ 4.5	25.95 $\pm$ 4.56	26.02 $\pm$ 4.526
	< = 19	4(3.7)	5(4.6)	9(4.2)
	20-29	76(70.4)	81(75.0)	157(72.7)
	$\geq$ 30	28(25.9)	22(20.4)	50(33.1)
Religion	Muslim	50(46.3)	29(29.6)	79(36.6)
	Orthodox	44(40.7)	42(39.8)	86(39.8)
	Protestant	14(13)	29(19.9)	43(19.9)
	Others	0(0)	8(7.4)	8(3.8)
Occupation of respondent	House wife	66(61.1)	57(52.8)	123(57)
	Gov't employee	30(27.8)	25(23.1)	55(25.5)
	Merchant	7(6.5)	7(6.5)	14(6.5)
	Farmer	1(0.9)	9(8.3)	10(4.6)
	Student	2(1.9)	6(5.6)	8(3.7)
	Others	2(1.9)	4(3.7)	6(2.7)

Labor outcomes (induction to delivery time, mean oxytocin concentration, rate of CS, Rate of instrumental delivery, induction success)

Mean induction to delivery time was 5.9 hours for HDG and 6.3 hours for LDG. Induction was successful in 61.1% and 72.2 % of study participants among HDG and LDG while it is failed in 17.6 % and 15.7% of mothers in the two groups respectively. Rates of C/S are 42 (38.8%) and 30 (27.8%) while that of instrumental delivery are 16 (14.8%) and 5 (4.6%) among HDG and LDG respectively. Indications for C/S in decreasing order were failed induction 19 (45%), Non reassuring fetal heart rate patterns (NRFHRP) 19 (45%) and CPD 4 (10%) among HDG while failed induction 17(56.7%), CPD 7(23.3%) and NRFHRP 6(20%) are among LDG. NRFHRP as an indication of instrumental delivery is observed in 37.5% and 20% of participants enrolled in HDG and LDG respectively. Inadequate uterine contraction as a reason for failed

induction was observed in 10% and 30% of HDG and LDG respectively (**Table3**). Both successful induction (p-value=0.083) and cesarean delivery (P-value=0.083) didn't show significant relation with use of different oxytocin regimens. Only instrumental vaginal delivery (P-value=0.012) and vaginal delivery (P-value=0.002) had relation with use of different oxytocin regimens (**Table4**).

Table 2: Reproductive and Obstetric characteristics of the participants in four hospitals, October 1, 2017 to May 30, 2018

Variables	Categories	Type of oxytocin regimen		
		High dose N _H =108	Low dose (N _L =108)	Total (N=216)
Parity	Nullipara	56(51.9)	32(29.6)	88(40.7)
	Parous	52(48.1)	76(70.4)	128(59.3)
Type of induction	Elective	22(20.4)	18(16.7)	40(18.5)
	Emergency	86(79.6)	90(83.3)	176(81.5)
Bishop score before induction	Unfavorable	94(87)	43(39.8)	137(63.4)
	Favorable	14(13)	65(60.2)	79(36.6)
Mean GA at Delivery	Mean GA	39.34+1.8	39.36+1.7	39.35+1.8
Gestational Age	Term	95(88)	94(87)	189(87.5)
	Post term	13(12)	14(13)	27(12.5)
History of previous successful induction	YES	5(4.6)	11(10.2)	16(7.4)
	NO	103(95.4)	97(89.8)	200(92.6)
Misoprostol use for Ripening	YES	40(37)	57(52.8)	97(44.9)
	NO	68(63)	51(47.2)	119(55.1)
ARM done	YES	27(25)	18(16.7)	45(20.8)
	NO	81(75)	90(83.3)	171(79.2)

Table 3: Outcome of pregnant women undergoing IOL with high dose and low dose oxytocin regimen in four hospitals, October 1, 2017 to May 30, 2018.

Variables	Categories	Type of oxytocin regimen		Total (N=216)
		High dose N _H =108	Low dose (N _L =108)	
Induction to delivery time	Mean duration	5.9±1.8	6.27±2.74	6.07±2.32
Maximum Oxytocin concentration in mu/min	Mean concentration	77.6±24.5	22±12.5	49.8±33.9
Mode of delivery	VD	50(46.3)	73(67.6)	123(56.9)
	CS	42(38.9)	30(27.8)	72(33.3)
	· For failed Induction	19(45.2)	17(56.7)	36(50)
	· For NRFHRP	19(45.2)	6(20)	25(34.7)
	· For CPD	4(9.6)	7(23.3)	11(15.3)
	Instrumental delivery	16(14.8)	5(4.6)	21(9.7)
	· For Shortening SSOL	7(43.8)	4(80)	11(52.4)
	· For NRFHRP	7(43.8)	1(20)	8(36.4)
	· For Prolonged SSOL	2(12.5)	0(0)	2(11.2)
Reason for Failed induction	No cervical change	17(89.5)	12(70.6)	29(80.6)
	Inadequate Uterine contraction	2(10.5)	5(29.4)	7(19.4)
Average length of hospital stay in days	Mean duration	2.0±1.5	2.7±1.5	2.4±1.6
Weight of neonate in grams	2500-3999	103(95.4)	89(82.4)	192(88.9)
	≥ 4000	5(4.6)	19(17.6)	24(11.1)
Successful induction	Yes	66 (61.1)	78 (72.2)	144(66.7)
	No	42 (38.9)	30 (27.8)	72(33.3)

Table 4: Labor outcomes among participants who received high dose and low dose oxytocin regimen in four hospitals, October 1, 2017 to May 30, 2018.

Labor Outcome Variables	Response	Type of Oxytocin Regimen		P- Value
		High Dose N (%)	Low Dose N (%)	
Instrumental vaginal Delivery	Yes	16 (14.8)	5(4.6)	0.012
	No	92 (85.2)	103(95.4)	
Vaginal delivery	Yes	50(46.3)	73(67.6)	0.002
	No	58(53.7)	35(32.4)	
C/S Delivery	Yes	42 (38.9)	30(27.8)	0.083
	No	66 (61.1)	78(72.2)	
Successful induction	Yes	66 (61.2)	78 (72.2)	0.083
	No	42 (38.8)	30 (27.8)	

Factors affecting success of induction

On Bivariate logistic regression analysis age, residence and family income of the respondent, previous history of successful induction, cervical ripening with misoprostol, type of oxytocin regimen, gestational age at delivery and neonatal weight did not show any kind of association with successful induction of labour. However, previous parity [COR 2.1, 95%CI 1.2, 3.7], bishop score at initiation of oxytocin [COR 3.4, 95%CI 1.7, 6.7], type of induction [COR 0.4, 95%CI 0.2, 0.7] and performing ARM [COR 3.3, 95%CI 1.4, 7.9] were associated with successful IOL at P-Value < 0.05. (Table5).

On multivariable logistic regression analysis, the variables remained in the model were having favourable bishop score at initiation of oxytocin [AOR 4.0, 95% CI 1.9, 8.5], elective type of induction [AOR 0.2,95%CI 0.1,0.4] , performing ARM [AOR 10.1,95%CI 3.2, 32.2], neonatal weight of < 4000gm [AOR 4.3, 95%CI 1.6, 11.6] and being parous [AOR 2.1, 95%CI 1.1,4.0] were found to be statistically significant. (Table5).

Table 5: Multivariate Logistic Regression of factors associated with success of induction in four hospitals October 1, 2017 to May 30, 2018.

VARIABLES	RESPONSE	Successful Induction		COR(95%CI)	P – value	AOR (95%CI)	P-Value
		Yes	No				
Age of respondent	< = 19	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	1		1	
	20-29	103(65.6)	54(34.4)	2.4(0.6, 9.2)	.209	1.9(0.4,9.9)	0.43
	>30	37(74)	13(26)	3.6(0.8,15.3)	.088	2.6(0.5,15.2)	0.28
Residence	Urban	87(63)	51(37)	0.6(0.3, 1.2)	.134	0.6(0.3,1.29)	0.19
	Rural	57(73.1)	21(26.9)	1		1	
Oxytocin regimen	High dose	66(61.1)	42(38.9)	0.6(0.3, 1.1)	.084	0.6(0.3,1.53)	0.29
	Low dose	78(72.2)	30(27.8)	1		1	
Previous successful induction	YES	14(87.5)	2(12.5)	3.8(0.8, 17.1)	.085	1.6(0.3,9.02)	0.58
	NO	130(65)	70(35)	1		1	
Gestational age at delivery	Term	129(68.3)	60(31.7)	1.7(0.8, 3.9)	.194	0.6(0.1,2.9)	0.48
	Post-term	15(55.6)	12(44.4)	1		1	
Ripening with misoprostol	YES	59(60.8)	38(39.2)	0.6(0.4, 1.1)	.101	0.4(0.1,1.1)	0.06
	NO	85(71.4)	34(28.6)	1			
Previous Parity	Parous	94(73.4)	34(26.6)	2.1(1.2, 3.7)	.012	2.1(1.1,4.0)	.024
	Nulliparous	50(56.8)	38(43.2)	1		1	
Bishop score before induction	Favorable	65(82.3)	14(17.7)	3.4(1.7, 6.7)	.000	4.1(2.0, 8.8)	.00
	Unfavorable	79(57.7)	58(42.3)	1		1	
Type of induction	Elective	19(47.5)	21(52.5)	0.4(0.2,0.7)	.005	0.2(0.1,0.5)	.001
	Emergency	125(71)	51(29)	1		1	
ARM done	YES	38(84.4)	7(15.6)	3.3(1.4, 7.9)	.006	7.8(2.7, 22.6)	.00
	NO	106(73.6)	65(90.3)	1		1	
Neonatal weight in gm	< 4000	132(68.8)	60(31.2)	2.2(0.9, 5.2)	.071	4.3(1.6, 11.6)	.005
	≥4000	12(50)	12(50)	1		1	

Discussion

Determinants of Successful Induction

Being parous, having favorable Bishop's score at initiation of oxytocin and performing ARM are significantly associated with increased success of induction by 2 times, 4 times and 8 times compared to nulliparous, unfavorable Bishop score and not performing ARM respectively. This is in line with other study reports from Ethiopia [13-16]. This is because it is a well-established science that being parous, favorable cervical status and elective amniotomy or ARM are good predictors of successful induction of labor. Performing ARM strengthens the cascade of uterine contraction thus hastens labor and increases successful vaginal delivery. It is found that nulliparity has increased risk of failed induction by 1.5-3 times in other studies as well [13-14, 17-18].

Similarly, delivering to normal birth weight neonate compared to macrosomic neonate increases success by 4 times. This might be justified by the fact that macrosomia is associated with labor dystocia and cephalo-pelvic disproportion thus ending in cesarean delivery than successful vaginal delivery. Our finding, however, is not consistent with different literatures of the similar settings in Ethiopia that showed no association between neonatal birth weight outcome and induction success [13-14, 16].

However, induction on elective basis compared to induction on emergency basis reduces the induction success by 80%. This doesn't show association with failed induction in study conducted by Woubishet et al [13]. We expect successful induction with elective induction than emergency induction. Because with elective induction one can buy time to ripen cervix till it gets favorable before initiating oxytocin thus increasing the success rate. But the finding of our study is opposite to this logic. This might be explained by the fact that majority of study participants (82%) are induced on emergency basis. On the other hand, of all remaining elective inductions, 68% are induced for post term pregnancy. Post term is associated with decreased induction success as seen in different literatures [14, 16].

Labor Outcomes

Success of induction was lower among HDG compared to LDG (61.1% vs. 72.2%) while rate of C/S was higher among HDG compared to LDG (38.8% vs. 27.8%). This was consistent with one meta-analysis that showed higher C/S rate among HDG [3] and one cohort study done at Inova Alexandria Hospital (28% vs. 27%) [5]. However, the finding of our study was in contrary to one Cochrane review (18.8 vs 19.8) [12], one double masked randomized oxytocin trial (11.3% vs. 15%) [9], and other two studies (9% vs. 12%) [19] & (10.4% vs. 25.8%) [7] that showed higher C/S rate among LDG. Although C/S for failed induction occurred less frequently with the high-dose regimen (45.2% vs. 56.7%), C/S for NRFHRP was performed more frequently (45.2% vs. 20%) compared to LDG.

In this study higher successful induction and lower C/S rate among LDG was observed compared to HDG. We can raise many possible explanations why these occurred unlike other studies. Firstly, 60% of participants in LDG have favorable Bishop Score compared to HDG (only 13%) predicting higher successful induction and lower C/S rate. Secondly, high dose oxytocin has statistically significant relation

with NRFHRP in this study and mere occurrence of NRFHRP necessitating C/S during labor may reduce the possible number of successful vaginal deliveries if labor has to be continued. The fact that the number of mothers undergoing C/S for NRFHRP among HDG was higher by 2.3 times than among the LDG (45% vs. 20%) may explain higher C/S & lower successful induction observed among HDG.

Thirdly, although not statistically significant in this study, higher utilization of misoprostol for cervical priming among LDG (52.3% vs. 37%), presence of higher proportion of mothers with previous history of successful induction (10.2% vs. 4.6%) and significantly lower proportion of nulliparous women in LDG (29.6% vs. 51.9%) compared to HDG might have contributed to higher successful induction rate among LDG in our study. Because misoprostol use is standard of management as it increases success of induction. Lastly, the fact that centers with low oxytocin regimen use oral misoprostol for cervical priming before oxytocin induction in contrary to high dose center which initiate direct oxytocin induction for prolonged PROM, and PROM being major indication of induction (60%), might have contributed to higher induction success rate and thus lower C/S rate among LDG .

Rate of failed induction was nearly the same among HDG (17.6%) and LDG (15.7%). This similarity in rate among the two groups was also seen in one cohort study comparing the two oxytocin regimen (4.3% & 5.1%) [5] and in one other double masked randomized oxytocin trial (6.0% & 6.1%) [9]. However, rate of failed induction was generally higher in our study compared to those studies. This might be due to the fact that the studies were following different protocols in relation to total duration of hours waited to diagnose failed induction. In this study failure to acquire either adequate uterine contraction or failed to show favorable cervical changes despite being on oxytocin drip for a period of six to eight hours is used to diagnose failed induction. But other centers in literatures used to give more time ranging from 12 to 24 hours as latent phase can usually be prolonged but ended in vaginal delivery [1].

Mean Induction to Delivery Time & Mean Oxytocin to Vaginal Delivery

Mean “Induction to delivery” time for study participants were 5.9 hours and 6.3 hours for participants of HDG and LDG respectively while mean time elapsed from initiation of oxytocin to vaginal Delivery were 5.1 hours and 6 hours among HDG and LDG respectively. This shows that mothers receiving high dose oxytocin regimen will have slightly shorter duration of labor. This finding is similar to many literatures although majority of them showed significant shortening of induction to delivery time (2-3 hours) compared to our study [3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 19]. Similar effect was found when using oxytocin for augmentation [4]. This might be due to frequent escalation of oxytocin dose among HDG compared to LDG (every 20 minutes Vs 30 minutes) till getting adequate uterine contraction or favorable cervical outcome.

The limitation to this study was confounders like parity, Bishop score, ripening agent & fetal weight are not controlled so as to look the real effect of oxytocin regimen on induction success.

Conclusions

Oxytocin regimen didn't show any significant association with success of induction. But, high dose oxytocin regimen is significantly associated with slightly shorter induction to delivery time and higher utilization of instrument for delivery. Favourable bishop score, emergent type of induction, performing ARM and delivery to neonate weighing < 4kg are positive determinants of successful induction. Thus we recommend that ripening cervix when condition allows, estimating fetal weight to exclude big baby and performing ARM before and during induction of labor. In addition we recommend researchers to conduct more strong research that controls confounders to see the real effect of different oxytocin regimen on induction success.

Declarations

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We would like to acknowledge the study participants for providing us the necessary personal information and Jimma University medical center for allowing us retrieve patients chart.

ABBREVIATIONS

AOR- Adjusted odds ratio; ARM: Artificial Rupture of Membranes; CI: Confidence Intervals; CPD: Cephalo Pelvic Disproportion; COR: Crude odds ratio; C/S: Caesarean Section; DPM: Drop Per Minute; HDG: High dose group; IOL: Induction of labor; JUMC: Jimma University Medical Centre; LDG: Low dose group; mu/min: Mili-unit/minute; NRFHRP: Non reassuring fetal heart rate patterns; PROM: Premature rupture of membrane; SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Scientists; SSOL: Second stage of labor.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors participated in the design and analysis of the study. MGT searched the databases, and wrote the first and second draft of the article. DAS and DHG reviewed proposal development activities and each drafts of the result article. All authors revised the manuscript and approved the final version.

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AVAILABILITY OF DATA:

The data used to generate and or analyze the current study are available from the corresponding author upon the request.

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

An official letter was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Jimma University to conduct this research and get permission letter from the Hospital directors to collect data. Written informed consent was obtained from each study participant.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable for this publication.

COMPETING INTEREST

We declare that we don't have competing interests with publication of this article.

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