

Economic plan

This plan identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1 Guideline

Intrapartum care for healthy women and babies

2 List of modelling questions

Review questions by scope area	What is the effectiveness of remifentanil administered by intravenous patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) compared to other opioid intramuscular administration?
Population	Women in an obstetric unit setting, who are pregnant with a single baby which has not been identified before labour to be at high risk of adverse outcomes, who go into labour at term (37 to 42 weeks of pregnancy) and who do not have any pre-existing medical conditions or antenatal conditions that predispose to a higher risk birth
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IM (intramuscular) pethidine • IV PCA (intravenous patient-controlled analgesia) remifentanil
Perspective	NHS and personal social services (PSS)
Outcomes	Quality-adjusted life year (QALY)
Type of analysis	Cost utility analysis (CUA)
Issues to note	None
Review questions by scope area	What is the effectiveness of uterotonics for the prevention of postpartum haemorrhage?
Population	Women in third stage of labour at risk of postpartum haemorrhage
Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbetocin • Oxytocin ≤ 1 iu (full population and vaginal birth groups only) • Oxytocin >1 iu and ≤ 5 iu • Oxytocin >5 iu and ≤ 10 iu • Oxytocin > 10 iu • Ergometrine plus oxytocin
Perspective	NHS and personal social services (PSS)
Outcomes	Quality-adjusted life year (QALY)
Type of analysis	Cost effectiveness analysis (CEA)
Issues to note	None

