

Table SI. Pre-delivery oxytocin for labour augmentation during first hospitalisation

	MVI		DVI	
	N=678		N=680	
	Nulliparous n=441	Parous n=237	Nulliparous n=451	Parous n=229
Women who delivered during first hospitalisation	438	236	443	228
Women requiring pre-delivery oxytocin, n (%)	234 (53.4)*	90 (38.1)	361 (81.5)	136 (59.6)
95% CI for women requiring pre-delivery oxytocin	48.6–58.2	31.9–44.7	77.6–85.0	53.0–66.1
Median time to pre-delivery oxytocin use [†]	18 h 31 min	13 h 29 min	24 h 35 min	20 h 8 min
Time interval from induction start to oxytocin use, n (%)				
1 to <3 h	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)
3 to <6 h	6 (2.6)	1 (1.1)	4 (1.1)	6 (4.4)
6 to <12 h	33 (14.3)	36 (40.0)	32 (8.9)	26 (19.1)
12 to <18 h	65 (28.1)	29 (32.2)	73 (20.2)	29 (21.3)
18 to <24 h	48 (20.8)	9 (10.0)	54 (15.0)	17 (12.5)
≥24 h	79 (34.2)	15 (16.7)	196 (54.3)	58 (42.6)

MVI, misoprostol vaginal insert; DVI, dinoprostone vaginal insert; CI, confidence

interval. *Three women did not have the time interval to oxytocin use recorded – the

n-values for time intervals sum to 231, not 234 for nulliparous women in the MVI group; [†]Oxytocin infusion for labour augmentation was allowed after 30 minutes following removal of the vaginal insert, assuming no contraindications.