

BMJ Open Characteristics and outcomes of women using emergency medical services for third-trimester pregnancy-related problems in India: a prospective observational study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Characterise the demographics, management and outcomes of obstetric patients transported by emergency medical services (EMS).

Design: Prospective observational study.

Setting: Five Indian states using a centralised EMS agency that transported 3.1 million pregnant women in 2014.

Participants: This study enrolled a convenience sample of 1684 women in third trimester of pregnancy calling with a ‘pregnancy-related’ problem for free-of-charge ambulance transport. Calls were deemed ‘pregnancy related’ if categorised by EMS dispatchers as ‘pregnancy’, ‘childbirth’, ‘miscarriage’ or ‘labour pains’. Interfacility transfers, patients absent on ambulance arrival and patients refusing care were excluded.

Main outcome measures: Emergency medical technician (EMT) interventions, method of delivery and death.

Results: The median age enrolled was 23 years (IQR 21–25). Women were primarily from rural or tribal areas (1550/1684 (92.0%)) and lower economic strata (1177/1684 (69.9%)). Time from initial call to hospital arrival was longer for rural/tribal compared with urban patients (66 min (IQR 51–84) vs 56 min (IQR 42–73), respectively, $p < 0.0001$). EMTs assisted delivery in 44 women, delivering the placenta in 33/44 (75%), performing transabdominal uterine massage in 29/33 (87.9%) and administering oxytocin in none (0%). There were 1411 recorded deliveries. Most women delivered at a hospital (1212/1411 (85.9%)), however 126/1411 (8.9%) delivered at home following hospital discharge. Follow-up rates at 48 hours, 7 days and 42 days were 95.0%, 94.4% and 94.1%, respectively. Four women died, all within 48 hours. The caesarean section rate was 8.2% (116/1411). On multivariate regression analysis, women transported to private hospitals versus government primary health centres were less likely to deliver by caesarean section (OR 0.14 (0.05–0.43))

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study is a novel, prospective assessment of obstetric patients calling for emergency medical services across five states in India.
- Data were collected real time, and 42-day follow-up rates were excellent (94.1%).
- Generalisability may be limited as it was a convenience sample during daytime hours.
- Limited data on in-hospital management were collected.

Conclusions: Pregnant women from vulnerable Indian populations use free-of-charge EMS for impending delivery, making it integral to the healthcare system. Future research and health system planning should focus on strengthening and expanding EMS as a component of emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC).

INTRODUCTION

As the global health community’s priorities transition from the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), improving access to quality maternal care remains a top priority.^{1 2} SDG 3.1 specifies a new global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) target of <70 per 100 000 live births by 2030. To accomplish this goal, the WHO’s Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s, and Adolescents’ Health (2016–2030) identifies facility-based childbirth with a skilled birth attendant and comprehensive emergency obstetric care as essential, evidenced-based interventions. The impact of these interventions, however, is critically limited by inequities in access to care.^{3 4} A significant limit to

access is timely transport, which may be affected by distance,⁵ cost⁶ and even social networks.⁷ Yet to date, programmes aimed at improving access by decreasing barriers to transport often fail to reach the most vulnerable populations and have been unable to demonstrate a consistent reduction in maternal deaths.⁸

In India, the country-wide MMR was 174 in 2015, and is highly variable by state and urbanisation.^{9 10} Public health efforts have aimed to reduce this high MMR through a number of interventions yet few have addressed the second delay, the time to reach care. Janani Express Yojana (JEY) transport programme was created to improve access to timely obstetric care. To do so, JEY worked with the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) programme, which incentivises women by providing conditional cash transfers to deliver at facilities. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, the JEY programme achieved moderate penetration with 35% of pregnant patients using their transport services. However, patients encountered frequent delays when transported by JEY vehicles.¹¹ Their 2-hour average transport time was comparable to patients that used public transport, with over 50% of patients taking longer than 4 hours to arrive at a facility.¹¹ GVK Emergency Management and Research Institute (GVK EMRI) is a public-private partnership that also provides free ambulance transport along with prehospital stabilisation care, and can be easily accessed using a toll free phone number (108). In some states, they provide a separate parallel service (102) for routine pregnancy-related transport, including delivery. Call management, dispatch and online medical direction are provided by a centralised, state-level, emergency call centre that supports a fleet of ambulances, strategically distributed to optimise response times. Obstetric emergencies are the most common reason to call GVK EMRI for assistance, with an estimated 3.1 million transports for pregnancy-related problems in 2014.¹²

Despite the extensive use of ambulance transport services for obstetric indications in India, the critical role of prehospital care providers in managing obstetric patients often goes under-recognised by national and international agencies. For example, prehospital care providers are not mentioned in the Every Women Every Child Global Strategy 2.0.³ Emergency medical services (EMS) systems and prehospital care providers have the potential to significantly improve the outcomes of obstetric patients through timely prehospital medical interventions and transport to facility-based care.¹³ Yet, to date, limited research exists describing their obstetric patients, the care provided, or patient outcomes.^{14 15} Our study seeks to characterise the demographics, management and outcomes of third-trimester obstetric patients transported and treated by GVK EMRI.

METHODS

We conducted a prospective observational study of patients calling 108 for pregnancy-related problems

across five states in India—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and Meghalaya. Launched in 2005, GVK EMRI covers the entirety of 17 states and union territories, providing free-of-charge ambulance transport and emergency care to over 750 million people in India (figure 1). The vast majority of ambulances are staffed by a driver and a single emergency medical technician (EMT). Ambulances transport all types of emergency patients and EMTs are trained to provide basic adult and paediatric emergency care in addition to emergency obstetric care and resuscitation. They are empowered to administer life-saving medications such as oxytocin and magnesium, under the oversight of real-time, physician-guided medical direction and via standard care protocols (see online supplementary material 1). Following initial assessment and treatment, ambulances transport patients to the nearest hospital, unless otherwise requested by the patient or her family.

We enrolled a convenience sample of patients for a defined 6-week period from 17 February to 10 April 2014. Patients were enrolled Monday through Saturday, during daytime hours for 6 hours per day. Any woman in her third trimester of pregnancy who called 108 for a pregnancy-related problem was eligible for enrolment. A call was considered ‘pregnancy-related’ if it was categorised by the EMS dispatch officer as a call for ‘pregnancy’, ‘childbirth’, ‘miscarriage’, or ‘labour pains’. Exclusion criteria included calls for interfacility transfers, patients who were absent on EMT arrival and patients who refused care services. At initial enrolment, trained research assistants used a standardised questionnaire to collect data in real time by phone from the EMTs caring for patients. Data included patient demographics, prior and current obstetric history, and physical exam findings. After EMTs completed patient transport, research assistants recontacted EMTs by phone to collect additional information such as EMT interventions at the scene and en route. At the time of initial enrolment, two phone numbers were obtained, the patient’s and a friend’s or relative’s, to limit the number lost in follow-up.

Patients who did not deliver prior to hospital arrival or en route were followed up by phone at 48 hours and 7 days. If they did not deliver by 7 days, they were excluded from further analysis. All patients who delivered, prior to EMT arrival through 7 days after the dispatch call, were followed up by phone at 48 hours, 7 days and 42 days postpartum.

The study’s primary outcomes were caesarean section and death. Demographics, obstetric history, current signs and symptoms, transport distances and times, and care characteristics were compared using χ^2 analysis for categorical variables (or Fisher’s exact test when appropriate) and Wilcoxon two-sample test for continuous variables to identify univariate predictors of caesarean section. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to determine predictors of caesarean section based on significance in the univariate analysis. A $p < 0.05$ was

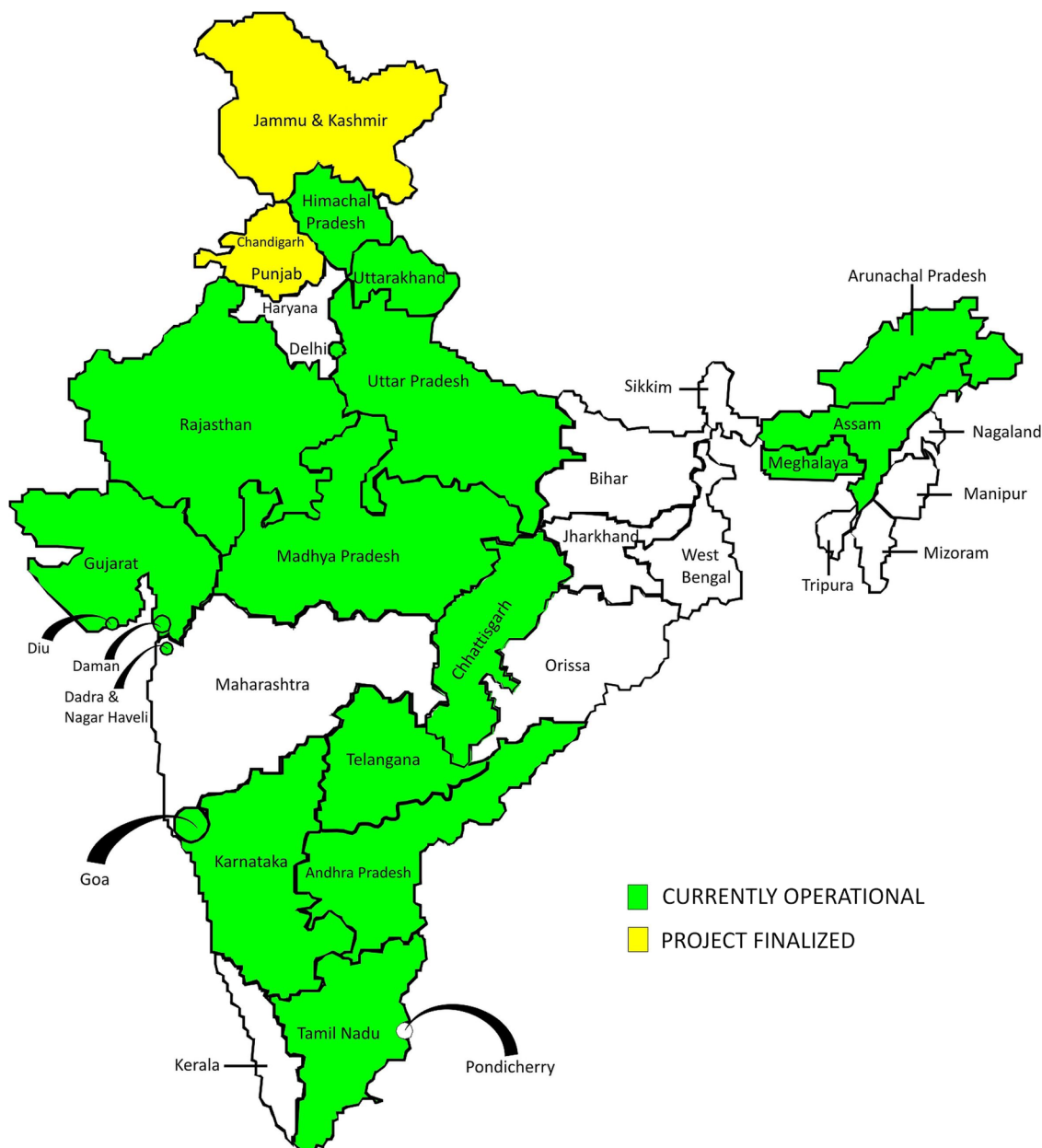


Figure 1 Map of India showing location of GVK EMRI emergency medical services.

considered significant. All data analysis was conducted via SAS Enterprise Guide for Windows, V.4.3 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, USA). ORs and 95% CIs are reported for all model variables. Per GVK EMRI's standard operating procedures participants provided verbal consent for care, transport, data collection and follow-up at the time of enrolment. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at Stanford University (IRB#18185) and the Ethics and Research Committee at GVK EMRI. The study was funded jointly by Stanford University and GVK EMRI.

RESULTS

We enrolled 1684 women, ~1.7% of all pregnancy-related calls to 108 across the five states during the study period

(table 1). The median age of women in this study was 23 years (IQR 21–25), with few women <18 (0.01%) or older than 34 (1.8%). Women were largely from rural or tribal areas (92.1%), and overall transport times were significantly longer for tribal and rural areas compared with urban areas ($p < 0.0001$) (table 2). However, only 5.5% of transports took >2 hours, with none lasting longer than 3 hours.

Almost half of all women had attended at least four antenatal care visits, as recommended by the WHO. By self-report, few current or previous pregnancies were complicated by anaemia or hypertension. While almost all women presented with contractions (96.7%), only 29.3% of women had rupture of membranes prior to EMT arrival (table 3). EMTs consistently measured basic

Table 1 Characteristics of women in their third trimester of pregnancy transported by emergency medical systems for pregnancy-related problem

Characteristics*	All N (%)	Delivered N (%)	Did not deliver N (%)	Not followed† N (%)
All patients	1684	1411	188	85
Age				
Median (IQR)	23 (21–25)	23 (21–26)	24 (21–26)	23 (21–25)
15–19	83 (4.9)	70 (5)	7 (3.7)	6 (7.1)
20–24	958 (56.9)	797 (56.5)	106 (56.4)	55 (64.7)
25–29	500 (29.7)	428 (30.3)	58 (30.9)	14 (16.5)
30–34	112 (6.7)	90 (6.4)	13 (6.9)	9 (10.6)
35–39	27 (1.6)	23 (1.6)	3 (1.6)	1 (1.2)
40–44	4 (0.2)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.5)	0 (0)
Geographic location				
Rural	1333 (79.2)	1115 (79)	153 (81.4)	65 (76.5)
Urban	134 (8.0)	107 (7.6)	13 (6.9)	14 (16.5)
Tribal	217 (12.9)	189 (13.4)	22 (11.7)	6 (7.1)
Economic status				
Pink card	479 (28.4)	415 (29.4)	46 (24.5)	18 (21.2)
White card	1177 (69.9%)	974 (69)	140 (74.5)	63 (74.1)
Social status				
Other caste	343 (20.4)	281 (19.9)	35 (18.6)	27 (31.8)
Below caste	608 (36.1)	501 (35.5)	78 (41.5)	29 (34.1)
Scheduled caste	297 (17.6)	250 (17.7)	35 (18.6)	12 (14.1)
Scheduled tribe	430 (25.5)	375 (26.6)	39 (20.7)	16 (18.8)
Education				
None	637 (37.8)	520 (36.9)	87 (46.3)	30 (35.3)
Primary	429 (25.5)	354 (25.1)	54 (28.7)	21 (24.7)
Secondary	428 (25.4)	376 (26.7)	34 (18.1)	18 (21.2)
Intermediate	90 (5.3)	81 (5.7)	5 (2.7)	4 (4.7)
Graduate	40 (2.4)	33 (2.3)	5 (2.7)	2 (2.4)
Obstetric history				
Anaemia	125 (7.4)	97 (6.9)	18 (9.6)	10 (11.8)
Hypertension	42 (2.5)	39 (2.8)	2 (1.1)	1 (1.2)
Antenatal care visits				
0	108 (6.4)	92 (6.5)	14 (7.5)	2 (2.4)
1	142 (8.4)	117 (8.3)	23 (12.2)	2 (2.4)
2	235 (14.0)	196 (13.9)	22 (11.7)	17 (20)
3	384 (22.8)	317 (22.5)	38 (20.2)	29 (34.1)
4+	778 (46.2)	661 (46.9)	87 (46.3)	30 (35.3)
Seen by physician during visit	1309 (77.7)	1095 (77.6)	139 (73.9)	75 (88.2)
Parity				
Nulliparous	725 (43.1)	803 (56.9)	117 (62.2)	39 (45.9)
Multiparous	959 (56.9)	608 (43.1)	71 (37.8)	46 (54.1)
Age at first pregnancy‡				
15–19	227 (23.7)	192 (23.9)	29 (24.8)	6 (15.4)
20–24	647 (67.5)	541 (67.4)	79 (67.5)	27 (69.2)
25–29	76 (7.9)	64 (8)	8 (6.8)	4 (10.3)
30–34	4 (0.4)	3 (0.4)	0 (0)	1 (2.6)
35–39	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0)
Prior caesarean section‡				
Yes	89 (9.3)	70 (8.7)	16 (13.7)	3 (7.7)
No	865 (90.2)	728 (90.7)	101 (86.3)	36 (92.3)
Years since prior pregnancy‡				
<2 years	435 (45.4)	358 (44.6)	56 (47.9)	21 (53.9)
24–35 months	240 (25.0)	207 (25.8)	25 (21.4)	8 (20.5)
>3 years	277 (28.9)	232 (28.9)	36 (30.8)	9 (23.1)

*Values may not add up to 100% as most categories have missing data. All missing data were <6%.

†'Not followed' are patients lost to follow-up prior to delivering.

‡Of multiparous mothers only (n=959).

Table 2 Response and transport times for women transported by emergency medical systems for pregnancy-related problems

Characteristic	All	Incident location		p Value
		Urban	Rural/tribal	
Response time (min)				
Call to dispatch	3 (2–4)	3 (2–4)	3 (2–4)	0.55
Dispatch to scene	24 (16–35)	17 (11–28)	25 (16–35)	<0.0001
Time on scene	7 (5–10)	9 (5–12)	7 (5–10)	0.076
Scene to hospital	26 (17–40)	22 (12–35)	26 (18–40)	0.005
Total time: call to hospital	65 (50–84)	56 (42–73)	66 (51–84)	<0.0001
Distance from scene to hospital (km)	15 (9–23)	12 (6–17)	15 (9–23)	<0.0001

All values are median (IQR).

vitals, and properly positioned mothers in the left lateral position en route. Twenty-four women presented with signs of severe pre-eclampsia, defined as systolic blood pressure >160 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure >110 mm Hg, or eclampsia, defined by an EMT witnessed seizure. Only one of these women (4.5%) received magnesium as indicated by standard GVK EMRI protocol.

Of enrolees, 1411 mothers delivered during the study period; 186 (11%) women did not deliver by 7 days and were excluded from further follow-up; and 87 (5.2%) women were lost to follow-up prior to delivering. Of these 1411 mothers, 80 delivered in the prehospital setting, of which 36 delivered prior to arrival of the EMT and an additional 44 delivered on scene or during transport to the hospital (table 3). Of these 44 EMT-assisted deliveries, EMTs regularly delivered the placenta and provided transabdominal uterine massage. In only 1.3% of all prehospital deliveries, including deliveries prior to EMT arrival and EMT assisted, did the EMT administer oxytocin. In that case, it was given to a woman with postpartum haemorrhage (PPH). However, there were no

incidents of documented severe PPH, defined by 1 L or more of estimated blood loss. In 95% of the cases where oxytocin was not administered post-delivery, EMTs stated the reason that it was 'not indicated'.

Follow-up rates at 48 hours, 7 days and 42 days were 95.0%, 94.4% and 94.1%, respectively. In total, four women died during this study, and all died within 48 hours after arrival at the hospital. One of these women presented with eclampsia, but the final aetiology of their deaths is unknown. Most women delivered at a hospital (85.9%), and those were overwhelmingly at government hospitals (82.9%). There were 154 deliveries (10.9%) that occurred at home, and 81.8% of these occurred after being discharged from the hospital to which EMTs had originally transported women. EMTs assisted in 44 deliveries (3.2%).

The overall rate of caesarean section was 8.2%. Karnataka and Meghalaya each had only one woman deliver by caesarean section; therefore, these states were not included in univariate and multivariate regression analysis predicting caesarean section. State, hospital type (private vs government), hospital level (eg, primary vs tertiary) and prior caesarean section were significantly correlated with caesarean section on univariate analysis.

Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified several factors that significantly impacted the likelihood of caesarean section (n=791; *c*-statistic 0.75) (table 4). Women who were initially transported to a tertiary care centre, such as a medical college, were significantly less likely to deliver by caesarean section than those initially taken to primary care centres (OR 0.16 (95% CI 0.07 to 0.37)). Similarly, women initially transported to a private hospital rather than a government primary care centre were significantly less likely to deliver by caesarean section (0.17 (0.06 to 0.46)). In contrast, women with a history of a previous caesarean section or who were nulliparous were more likely to deliver by caesarean section (2.96 (1.71 to 5.10) and 3.36 (1.47 to 7.71), respectively).

DISCUSSION

This is the first prospective study to evaluate the characteristics and outcomes of obstetric patients transported by the world's largest EMS organisation, GVK EMRI. Our study enrolled patients from one-third of the

Table 3 Presentation and EMT management of women transported by emergency medical services for pregnancy-related problems

Patient presentation and management	N (%)
All patients	1684
Presentation	
Contractions	1628 (96.7%)
Rupture of membranes	493 (29.3%)
Severe pre-eclampsia	22 (1.3%)
Eclampsia	2 (0.1%)
EMT actions	
Pulse, blood pressure and respiratory rate measured	1633 (97.0%)
Placed in left lateral decubitus position	1610 (95.6%)
Deliveries assisted by an EMT	44
Active management of third stage of labour*	
Placental delivery	33 (75%)
Oxytocin	0 (0%)
Uterine massage†	29 (87.9%)

*Of EMT-assisted deliveries (n=44).

†Of patients whose placenta was delivered (n=33).
EMT, emergency medical technician.

Table 4 Predictors of caesarean section, multivariate analysis

Characteristics	OR (95% CI)	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted
State		
Gujarat	Ref	Ref
Andhra Pradesh	1.84 (1.1 to 3.08)	1.86 (0.98 to 3.54)
Assam	3.98 (2.34 to 6.77)	3.22 (1.70 to -6.10)
Age	1.04 (0.98 to 1.09)	1.11 (1.04 to 1.19)
Low economic status	0.84 (0.5 to 1.4)	1.19 (0.63 to 2.26)
Receiving hospital type		
Primary, government	Ref	Ref
Secondary, government	0.62 (0.39 to 0.97)	0.48 (0.29 to 0.78)
Tertiary, government	0.21 (0.1 to 0.45)	0.16 (0.07 to 0.37)
Private	0.17 (0.07 to 0.43)	0.17 (0.06 to 0.46)
Other	0.19 (0.06 to 0.62)	0.22 (0.06 to 0.77)
Caesarean section history		
Multiparous, no prior	Ref	Ref
Nulliparous	2.06 (0.97 to 4.38)	3.36 (1.47 to 7.71)
Multiparous, prior caesarean section	1.61 (1.06 to 2.44)	2.96 (1.71 to 5.10)
Twin gestation	2.69 (0.83 to 8.73)	3.51 (0.96 to 12.75)
Premature gestation	1.62 (0.95 to 2.76)	2.15 (1.19 to 3.89)

states in which GVK EMRI operates, providing evidence of the vast potential of a centralised EMS to reach vulnerable women during the third trimester and childbirth.

Providing timely care for vulnerable populations

Leveraging existing EMS resources, such as dispatch centre, ambulances and care providers, increases the capacity to reach vulnerable women during childbirth and decreases time to facility-based obstetric care. Our findings demonstrate that women from vulnerable populations were able to access emergency obstetric services by phone, either directly or through a friend or relative. Of the women transported, <40% had a secondary level education and 70% were dependent on the low-income government health insurance programme (white ration card). Using self-identified caste as a proxy of social status, we also found that almost 80% of patients were from lower social strata. These categories are used as they are in national population health level monitoring: 'scheduled caste' is considered the lowest, most socially disadvantaged group, whereas 'scheduled tribe', also a disadvantaged group, is defined by their physical isolation; 'below caste' is an intermediary group socially; and 'other caste' includes all those who do not belong to the aforementioned group and have the highest social status. Moreover, with a median call-to-facility arrival time of 65 min (IQR 50–84), this overwhelmingly rural population was connected quickly to facility-base care. This is in accordance with the WHO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) recommendations that labouring women have access to emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) facilities within 2 hours. Longer times have been associated with worse outcomes including higher maternal

mortality.^{16 17} However, one population was not well represented in our sample: women <18 years old. Only one patient (0.01%) enrolled in our study was <18 years. This is much lower than expected, given that 2.5% of all women enrolled, and 22% of women nationally report having their first pregnancy before age 18.¹⁸ The reason for this unexpectedly low percentage may be that women <18 years have restricted autonomy and/or lower health literacy than older women. Further investigation is needed.

Providing appropriate care for prehospital deliveries

In advance of assessing and treating pregnant patients, over 99% of GVK EMRI's EMTs have undergone Basic Life Support in Obstetrics (BLSO) training in addition to their initial EMT B training (ranging from 6 weeks previously to 10 weeks (450 hours) currently). Appropriate practices such as obtaining maternal vital signs and placing the patient in the left lateral decubitus position were performed in almost all patients. Of our study patients, EMTs assisted in the delivery of 44 (3.1%) patients. Of these, the placenta was delivered in 75% of patients and most patients received transabdominal uterine massage. Active management of the third stage of labour (AMSTL) is within GVK EMRI's EMTs' scope of practice and is highlighted in their emergency care protocols. Despite this, not a single patient received oxytocin, the key component of AMSTL, following an EMT-assisted delivery.¹⁹ In fact, for the cohort of prehospital deliveries, 95% of EMTs reported that administration was not indicated. The rationale for this misconception, despite access to standard protocols and contact with call centre physicians for real-time medical direction, is likely multifactorial. Possible explanations

include a lack of provider comfort with oxytocin administration and the overall protocol, or an environment where physicians may not be supportive of EMTs providing oxytocin. Further, there are additional opportunities to improve the quality of EmONC beyond AMSTL. Only one patient with PPH received oxytocin, and no patients with eclampsia or severe preeclampsia received magnesium. GVK EMRI has already begun responding to these quality gaps by conducting EmONC refresher programmes for practicing EMTs. Further focused efforts at the institutional, development partner and government levels will likely be needed. Potential solutions include multi-agency, multispecialty quality improvement efforts that bring together key stakeholders from healthcare facilities, government and prehospital providers. Together, these groups can collectively solve the problem and elucidate regional standards of care, including scope of practice for EMTs, continuing medical education and standardised certification.

Improving facility-based deliveries

In this study, women recognised the appropriate time frame to come to a facility for a delivery. The vast majority of women (93%) delivered within ~48 hours of the original dispatch call. A significant number of patients transported to hospitals who were subsequently discharged, delivered within the next 2 days at home, constituting 7.2% of all deliveries. Perhaps most striking is that 82% of these postdischarge home deliveries occurred at the day of transport. This may be an opportunity for facility-based quality improvement regarding the detection of early labour and patient discharge education, or system-based interventions such as maternity waiting homes.²⁰

The overall caesarean section rate of 8.2% was below the national average of 12.1% in India²¹ and the traditionally recommended rate by the WHO of 10–15%.²² Prior reports have suggested that delivery in private facilities is associated with increased rates of caesarean delivery in India and other South Asian countries.²³ However, this did not hold true in rural India, where public facilities were found to have higher rates of caesarean delivery.²⁴ Our study is consistent with this latter finding. Caesarean section rates in private hospitals were 3.5% compared with 10.9% in public hospitals, with the highest rate in rural public hospitals (11.2%). Further, the increased likelihood of delivering by caesarean section if transported to a primary care centre may be indicative of multiple different clinical scenarios. Future studies should examine interfacility transfers for obstetric emergencies to determine the need for obstetric emergency-specific referral protocols.

Limitations

Any conclusions regarding maternal mortality are limited as there were few maternal deaths in our sample. The estimated MMR for our study population is at least 280, but may be as high as 291, if all infants that died the day of birth are assumed to be stillborn. Without taking into account the known deep disparity between

urban and rural MMR's,¹⁰ the expected MMR would be 152,²⁵ weighted by a state's proportion of our sample size but not inclusive of Meghalaya, which has no available recent MMR. The generalisability of our findings is limited by a lack of data collection beyond daytime hours and the predominance of three of the five states in our sample. Lastly, two factors may limit the accuracy of our caesarean section rates: patients lost to follow-up and missing data. While our follow-up rates were strong, we still lost 168 patients in follow-up and for 139 women we did not have the mode of delivery recorded. These women may have had different rates of caesarean section and/or complications, including death.

CONCLUSIONS

Pregnant women from vulnerable Indian populations—geographically isolated, low socioeconomic status—use a free-of-charge ambulance service for impending delivery. EMTs regularly deliver women in the field and consistently perform basic assessment and management of pregnant patients, reaching women within the internationally recommended 2 hours of EmONC. Together, the ability to reach vulnerable populations, provide care and connect women makes EMS an integral part of the healthcare system. We have identified several areas in need of quality improvement including AMSTL and the management of PPH, eclampsia and severe preeclampsia. Future research and health system planning should focus on how to strengthen and expand EMS as a critical component of emergency obstetric care services.

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Competing interests None declared.

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Data sharing statement Extra data can be accessed via the Dryad data repository at <http://datadryad.org/> with the doi:10.5061/dryad.g08gb. Full data set available upon request from the corresponding author at strehlow@stanford.edu. Consent was not obtained but the presented data are anonymised and risk of identification is low.

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