





STUDY PROTOCOL

REVISED Interventions to improve neurodevelopmental outcomes of children born moderate to late preterm: a systematic review protocol [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

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Abstract

Introduction: Prematurity (birth before 37⁺⁰ weeks' gestation) is associated with wide-ranging neurodevelopmental impairment. Prognosis among moderate to late (32⁺⁰ to <37⁺⁰ weeks' gestation) preterm infants (MLPT) is better compared to their counterparts born very preterm (<32⁺⁰ weeks' gestation). However the risk of developmental impairment among MLPT, who make up about 84% of all preterm infants, is 2-3 times higher when compared to infants born at term.

Early interventions have aimed to improve outcomes in preterm infants generally, but there are limited data on their need and effect in MLPT specifically. Prioritising research, long-term follow-up and early interventions targeted at ameliorating the impact of preterm birth among MLPT is required.


Objectives: To conduct a systematic review of the type of early childhood interventions (from birth until 4 years of age) offered to MLPT children and to evaluate their impact on neurodevelopmental outcomes (cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor) as assessed in these children during childhood (until 18 years of age).

Methods and analysis: A systematic literature search in Web of Science, Medline Ovid, PsycINFO, CINAHL and EMBASE will be conducted. Data on MLPT children receiving developmental interventions until the age of 4 years will be evaluated. Interventions may involve parents or primary caregivers. Primary outcomes are cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor development as measured from birth until the age of 18 years.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status  

	Invited Reviewers	
	1	2
version 2 (revision) 21 Sep 2021		
version 1 12 May 2021	 report	 report

1. **Elaine M. Boyle** , University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

2. **Hilary Wong**, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

The Cochrane Risk of Bias Assessment Tool will be used to evaluate the methodological quality of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) included in the review and will be graded as low, high or unclear risk of bias. The quality of non-RCTs will be evaluated with the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale. The quality of evidence for each outcome will be evaluated using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation Approach. Publication and reporting bias will be assessed using Egger's test and funnel plots respectively.

Keywords

Preterm, moderate preterm, late preterm, neurodevelopment, cognitive, neurobehaviour, motor development, intervention, outcome, parent, systematic review.

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Author roles: **Agyeman-Duah J:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Kennedy S:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **O'Brien F:** Conceptualization, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Natalucci G:** Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

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REVISED Amendments from Version 1

We have indicated the number of results the initial search strategy returned.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

Outcomes of preterm birth on neurodevelopment

Preterm birth refers to any delivery that occurs before 37⁺⁰ weeks' gestation. Preterm infants can be further defined as very, depending on their gestational age at birth, i.e. below 32⁺⁰, 32⁺⁰ to 33⁺⁶ and 34⁺⁰ to 36⁺⁶ weeks, respectively¹. Globally, 15 million babies are born preterm each year² and 84% are moderate to late preterm (MLPT). Due to advances in obstetrics and neonatal medicine, the survival rates of preterm babies overall have improved in the last few decades^{3,4}. However, prematurity poses challenges for an individual's neurodevelopmental outcome³ from infancy into adulthood³.

Developmental challenges span a spectrum of domains such as cognitive, motor, behavioural, vision, hearing, sleep and language skills⁵⁻⁹. The severity of developmental impairment is more pronounced with decreasing gestational age, i.e. the risk of developmental impairment among the very preterm is higher when compared with their MLPT counterparts⁴.

Risk of neurodevelopmental impairment among moderate to late preterm infants

Although the prognosis among MLPT is better compared to the very preterm, the risk of developmental impairment among MLPT, compared to their term counterparts is two-three times higher^{8,10-12}. During the last few months of pregnancy, the fetal brain increases rapidly in size and in complexity through intense neuronal branching, synaptogenesis and the beginning of myelination^{13,14}. The premature exposure of the developing brain to an extrauterine environment is associated with an increased risk of neurodevelopmental impairment that manifests later as a cognitive, motor, behavioural or neurosensory deficit^{5,15}.

Interventions targeted at the neurodevelopment of moderate to late preterm infants

In addition to the biological risks associated with preterm birth, various environmental, social and demographic factors can adversely affect developmental outcomes. These factors include poor parent-infant relationships caused by parenting disturbance or parental stress, low socioeconomic status or parental education, and poor nurturing and infant malnutrition^{5,16,17}. Non-biological factors can also influence neurodevelopmental outcomes positively^{9,18} when properly coordinated. It is, therefore, important to consider interventions holistically when aiming to improve the neurodevelopmental outcomes of preterm infants. Therefore, this review will seek to identify all interventions that are targeted at improving cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor development of MLPT.

Early childhood interventions (ECI) refer to the host of interventions delivered to an infant to address their development, including their physical, socio-emotional, cognitive and motor development beginning from birth until age eight¹⁹ that aim to have significant and sustained impact on their development^{5,20}. Studies have shown the wide-ranging benefits of ECI among preterm infants^{3,9}. Many of these studies have focused on the developmental outcomes of very preterm infants¹⁵. Little research has been conducted on MLPT with regards to their long-term follow-up, risk of developmental impairment, and available interventions to improve their neurodevelopmental outcomes^{12,13}.

Considering that MLPT constitute up to 84% of all preterm infants¹³, any developmental impairment they experience places significant demand at the population level, related to demands on the health system, educational system and the economic implications for their families^{15,21}. At the individual level, neurodevelopmental impairment may reduce the educational attainment of MLPT¹³, which may further affect their economic power later in adulthood²². It is, therefore, important for the health system to prioritise ECI targeted at ameliorating the impact of preterm birth among MLPT and for researchers to concentrate efforts in long-term follow-up of this preterm subgroup¹³.

In a retrospective study by Kalia *et al.*, uptake of ECI services among MLPT was lower than among very preterm infants, except for MLPT with neonatal comorbidities²³. Therefore, enhancing parental awareness and education on the potential consequences of MLPT and the importance of early interventions for this cohort would almost certainly be useful.

Previous studies

Similar to our systematic review, previous systematic reviews by Spittle *et al.*⁵ reported on neurodevelopmental domains of cognition and motor development among all preterm subgroups (<37 weeks' gestation, birth weight <2500 grams). They focused on RCT and quasi-RCT study designs and compared early intervention programmes with standard medical follow-up of preterm infants. Their study provides important findings on interventions that contribute to prevent cognitive and motor impairment among preterm infants. For example, they highlighted interventions such as a positive parent-infant relationship, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, infant stimulation, developmental care and early education. They further underscored the importance and positive influence of early interventions on the effects of prematurity and their impact in promoting cognitive and motor developmental outcomes among preterm infants.

Their review focused on all preterm infants but the authors also attempted a subgroup analysis of the effect of early interventions on neurodevelopmental outcomes by gestational age at birth. However, they found that most eligible studies in their review did not report outcomes according to gestational age, thus limiting subgroup analyses to ascertain the effects of early interventions among preterm subgroups. The few studies in their review which attempted a comparison by gestational age, did so mainly by comparing preterm infants born at <28 weeks'

gestation and ≥ 28 weeks' gestation. This observation emphasises an important knowledge gap and the importance of our review, which aims to determine whether there are interventions that specifically target the neurodevelopment (cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor) of MLPT, a usually overlooked sub-population of preterm infants.

Why it is important to do this review?

This systematic review will inform clinical practice in the field of ECI related to preterm birth, and help to improve neurodevelopmental outcomes for MLPT, a sizeable group that is mostly underrepresented in neonatal and preterm studies, but who may face significant developmental challenges.

Review question: Are there interventions to improve the neurodevelopmental (cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor) outcomes of MLPT?

Objectives

In this systematic review, we aim to: a) identify which early interventions (from birth until 4 years of age) are being offered to MLPT children (32^{+0} to $<37^{+0}$ weeks' gestation) and b) evaluate the effects of those interventions on neurodevelopmental outcomes (cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor) up until 18 years of age.

Protocol

This systematic review was registered in PROSPERO #[CRD42021227749](#) (registered on 18 January 2021).

Eligibility criteria

Participants/population: The population of interest in this systematic review include MLPT from birth until 18 years of age.

Intervention(s), exposure(s): Interventions considered in this systematic review for MLPT (including those involving parents or caregivers) may have been initiated in hospital but must thereafter have included, up until four years of age, at least one session in the community. Studies reporting on hospital or facility only interventions prior to hospital discharge will be excluded.

A predefined list of commonly occurring interventions that target cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor development have been considered.

a. Interventions for children:

- Developmental therapy
- Neurodevelopmental therapy
- Educational therapy
- Early intervention
- Infant stimulation
- Physical therapy
- Occupational therapy
- Speech therapy

- Psychology
 - Exercise
 - Rehabilitation
- b. Interventions for parent/caregiver which focus on the preterm child:
- Parent education
 - Information given
 - Guided observation
 - Active involvement
- c. Intervention programmes:
- Avon Premature Infant Project
 - Curriculum and Monitoring System
 - Creating Opportunities for Parent Empowerment NICU Program
 - Infant Behavioural Assessment and Intervention Program
 - Infant Health and Development Program
 - Newborn Individualised Developmental & Assessment Programme
 - Neonatal Behavioural Assessment Scale, Brazelton
 - Nursing Systems for Effective Parenting-Preterm
 - Maternal Infant Transaction Program
 - Modified Mother Infant Transaction programme
 - Parent Baby Interaction Program
 - Parent Child Interaction Therapy
 - Premie Start
 - Sensory Integration and Neurodevelopmental Therapy
 - State Modulation
 - Victoria Infant Brain Studies
 - Supporting Play Exploration and Early Development Intervention
 - Traditional Holding
 - Parent-infant psychotherapy

Comparator(s)/control: Comparator groups are MLPT controls who receive no specific early interventions aimed at supporting their cognitive (including neurobehavioural) and motor development.

Types of study to be included: This systematic review will include analytical studies (such as retrospective cohort, prospective cohort, case-control studies); observational studies and experimental studies (such as RCTs and quasi-experimental designs). Studies reported in conference abstracts and other forms of grey literature utilising the above study designs with high evidence of data will be included in this review. Language restrictions will not be applied. Multiple reports of the same sample will be treated as a single study.

Exclusion: Studies that focus on very preterm infants and animal studies will be excluded. In terms of study design, studies with low evidence of data such as case series, cross-sectional studies, case reports, editorials, commentaries, qualitative studies and literature reviews will be excluded.

Information sources: Electronic databases including Web of Science, Medline Ovid, PsycINFO, CINAHL and EMBASE will be searched. The reference lists of papers identified through the database searches will be scanned to identify further studies of relevance to this systematic review. Clinical trials registers such as the ClinicalTrials.gov: www.clinicaltrials.gov, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL): www.cochranelibrary.com and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (WHO ICTRP): www.who.int/ictip will be consulted for additional relevant studies.

Search strategy: The search strategy includes only terms relating to or describing the population, interventions, comparator and outcomes of interest. The search terms have been adapted for use with the different bibliographic databases in combination with database-specific filters for clinical trials, RCTs, systematic reviews, meta-analyses and in combination with externally validated search terms for observational studies. An expert librarian was consulted in refining the search terms (please see <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.14494794> for Medline search strategy).

Searches will include all published studies from inception of the databases until the date the searches are run. The searches will be re-run just before the final analyses and further studies retrieved for inclusion. Our initial search strategy yielded 5,262 results from the five databases we searched.

Main outcome(s): The primary outcome of interest will be components of interventions that contribute to MLPT cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor development.

Outcome measures: All domains of cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor outcomes as measured by any assessment tool will be considered.

Additional outcome(s): The effectiveness of interventions that promote cognitive (including language development score), motor and neurobehavioural (including socioemotional development) among MLPT.

Measures of effect: The impact of early interventions for the promotion of cognitive, neurobehavioural and motor outcomes will be reported as relative risks and mean differences.

Data extraction (selection and coding): A combination of appropriate keywords from the study's keywords (for the population, interventions, comparator and outcomes, PICO) has been adapted with relevant truncations and BOOLEAN operators to suit each database search.

Data management: All records sourced from the database searches will be saved in Endnote Library (EndNote X9, Clarivate, Boston MA, USA). Rayyan software¹ will be used for title and abstract screening. A data extraction sheet has been created to collate relevant information from studies for study quality and evidence synthesis. Data synthesis will be performed using RevMan 5.1 software (The Cochrane Collaboration, London, UK).

Data collection process: A data collection template has been designed to extract data from reports. This includes headings such as the study setting, population characteristics (for example the age groups and gestational ages of the population of interest), type of study, interventions, neurodevelopmental outcomes and information for assessment of the risk of bias. The data template will be piloted independently before the main data extraction commences.

Two primary reviewers will extract data independently; discrepancies will be resolved through discussion. A third reviewer will be involved where necessary. Authors of included studies will be contacted for any relevant or missing data, where needed.

Selection process: Two primary reviewers will independently screen the records identified through the database searches in a three-step process: firstly, to remove duplicate studies, secondly to conduct title and abstract screening to remove irrelevant records based on the study's inclusion and exclusion criteria, and thirdly to read thoroughly through all relevant records from step two to identify studies to be included in the data and statistical analysis. The reviewers will discuss any discrepancies in the selected studies and if another opinion is needed, a third reviewer with expert subject matter knowledge will be consulted to provide clarity. The reference list from all relevant articles to be included in the review will be examined for additional studies of interest, which may have been missed in the database searches.

Risk of bias (quality) assessment: The Cochrane Risk of Bias Assessment Tool will be used to evaluate the methodological quality of RCTs included in the review and graded as low-risk, high-risk or unclear risk of bias. The quality of non-RCTs will be evaluated with the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale.

Confidence in cumulative evidence: The quality of evidence for each outcome will be evaluated using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) approach.

Meta-bias(es): Publication bias will be assessed using Egger's test and reporting bias will be evaluated using Funnel plots.

¹ Mourad Ouzzani, Hossam Hammady, Zbys Fedorowicz, and Ahmed Elmagarmid. Rayyan — a web and mobile app for systematic reviews. Systematic Reviews (2016) 5:210, DOI: 10.1186/s13643-016-0384-4.

Two primary reviewers will independently assess the risk of bias in included studies for: sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, incomplete outcome data, selective outcome reporting and any other source of potential bias. The two reviewers will resolve any disagreements in the risk of bias assessment through thorough discussion. A third reviewer will be involved to resolve disagreements where necessary.

Strategy for data synthesis: Two independent reviewers will be involved at each step of the review, starting from the records identification stage. A third reviewer will be consulted to provide clarity where needed. Content analysis will be conducted through an iterative process and a qualitative description of information extracted from all relevant studies will be coded for interpretation.

The heterogeneity of included studies will be assessed using chi squared test (significant level 0.1) and I-squared statistics. Homogeneity will be categorised according to PRISMA-P classification²⁴: 0 to 40% as not important heterogeneity, 30 to 60% as moderate heterogeneity, 50 to 90% as substantial heterogeneity and 75 to 100% as considerable heterogeneity. Subgroup analysis will be performed to explore substantial heterogeneity (of >50%). Where the heterogeneity is not significant, a fixed effect with the Mantel-Haenszel method will be used for the data synthesis²⁵.

Data synthesis will only be narrative where the heterogeneity is considerable (i.e. χ^2 , $p > 0.1$ and $I^2 \geq 50\%$). A narrative synthesis will include the type of intervention, target population characteristics, type of outcome and interventions. Risk ratios will be calculated for dichotomous outcomes and standardised mean difference (at 95% confidence interval) for continuous outcomes.

Where heterogeneity may be due to chance, (i.e. where studies have used the same type of intervention and comparator with the same outcome measure) random-effects meta-analysis may be performed with standardised mean differences for continuous outcomes and risk ratios for binary outcomes at 95% confidence interval and two-sided P values for each outcome. In studies where the effects of clustering have not been considered, we will adjust the standard deviations for the design effect.

A meta-analysis will be performed as a follow-up study if the data extracted are found to be sufficiently homogenous.

Analysis of subgroups or subsets: Analysis of MLPT subgroups will be performed on characteristics such as gestational age at birth, age at intervention and the characterisation of interventions (such as type, dose, frequency, duration of intervention and person delivering the intervention) if sufficient data are retrieved.

Type and method of review: Systematic review. A meta-analysis will be performed if the included studies are sufficiently homogeneous.

Ethics approval is not required for this systematic review. The secondary data to be analysed will be data from participants enrolled in studies or trials for which ethical approval has been sought. Findings from the review will be published in a peer-reviewed journal, presented at conferences and meetings and widely disseminated through academic and neonatal professional and parent support group channels.

Study status

The search strategies and data extraction tools have been developed; data collection and analysis will be completed by autumn 2021.

Data availability

Underlying data

No data are associated with this article.

Reporting guidelines

Figshare: PRISMA-P checklist and the search strategy for 'Interventions to improve neurodevelopmental outcomes of children born moderate to late preterm: a systematic review protocol', <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.14494794>²⁶

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Zero "No rights reserved" data waiver](#) (CC BY 4.0 Public domain dedication).

Author contributions

JAD drafted the manuscript. All authors equally read, provided feedback and approved the final manuscript.

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Open Peer Review

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Reviewer Report 16 August 2021

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Hilary Wong

Department of Paediatrics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

The authors described their protocol for a comprehensive systematic review on early childhood interventions to improve the neurodevelopmental outcomes in infants born moderate to late preterm. The protocol is well-written, providing a clear background to this important and yet under-researched area. The planned methods are comprehensively described and covered all the required elements of a good systematic review. I only have a few minor points:

1. Search strategy:

The authors present a link to the search strategy developed. It will be useful to get a sense of how sensitive or precise this preliminary search was i.e. how many articles were returned.

2. Outcome measures:

The authors state that they intend to include all outcomes relating to cognition, neurobehavioural and motor domains. It will be beneficial to know the potential impairments that have been reported in the MLPT population, covered under these umbrella terms. Perhaps the authors can expand further. For example, attention deficit or language impairment are described but not included in the search terms in the search strategy.

3. As described by the authors in the section 'previous studies', there will be intervention studies that included all preterms but perhaps not report results according to gestational age groups. Is there any intention to seek data on the MLPT sub-group of interest directly from researchers to include in this systematic review?

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Not applicable

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Neonatology, neurodevelopmental follow-up, perinatal epidemiology, genetics of preterm birth and developmental outcomes

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 06 Sep 2021

Josephine Agyeman-Duah, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

The authors described their protocol for a comprehensive systematic review on early childhood interventions to improve the neurodevelopmental outcomes in infants born moderate to late preterm. The protocol is well-written, providing a clear background to this important and yet under-researched area. The planned methods are comprehensively described and covered all the required elements of a good systematic review.

I only have a few minor points:

Comment 1: Search strategy:

The authors present a link to the search strategy developed. It will be useful to get a sense of how sensitive or precise this preliminary search was i.e. how many articles were returned.

Reply 1: Thank you. We have indicated the number of results the search strategy returned. Please see page 8.

Comment 2: Outcome measures:

The authors state that they intend to include all outcomes relating to cognition, neurobehavioural and motor domains. It will be beneficial to know the potential impairments that have been reported in the MLPT population, covered under these umbrella terms. Perhaps the authors can expand further. For example, attention deficit or language impairment are described but not included in the search terms in the search strategy.

Reply 2: Thank you. We will consider all relevant interventions that target the three neurodevelopmental domains: cognitive, motor and neurobehaviour. We have provided examples under the additional outcomes to reflect language and socioemotional development.

Comment 3: As described by the authors in the section 'previous studies', there will be intervention studies that included all preterms but perhaps not report results according to gestational age groups. Is there any intention to seek data on the MLPT sub-group of interest directly from researchers to include in this systematic review?

Reply 3: Yes. We will contact authors for missing data as well as data for the subgroups where studies report results for preterm infants of all gestational age groups. Thank you.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Report 11 August 2021

<https://doi.org/10.21956/gatesopenres.14480.r30820>

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Elaine M. Boyle 

Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

This paper presents a proposal for a systematic review on interventions to improve neurodevelopmental outcomes of children born at moderately preterm (32-33 weeks of gestation)-late preterm (34-36 weeks of gestation). This is an area that has been under-researched to date, given that later difficulties in this population have only been recognised relatively recently. This systematic review is therefore timely and useful.

The authors have clearly outlined and justified their case, with appropriate references and context. The methodology to be used is appropriate and uses standard and accepted systematic review methods. The search strategy is clear and appropriate. I think that the results of this review will be helpful to guide future research in this area.

I have some minor comments on the paper that I would like to see addressed:

1. The authors have chosen to include both moderately preterm and late preterm birth in this review, and group them together. I think that this paper should include a definition of each of these gestational age groups, for clarity, as these are two distinct groups of infants, with somewhat different characteristics. Neonatal morbidities are generally different in the moderately preterm than the late preterm infants. Similarly, the focus of care is different, with moderately preterm infants routinely admitted to a neonatal unit after birth. There may also be differences with respect to post-discharge follow-up/surveillance. Whilst this is not directly relevant to later interventions, I think it would be helpful to see justification for the amalgamation of two slightly different populations.
2. Throughout the paper, preterm infants are referred to as "preterms". A minor detail, but "preterm" is an adjective, and "preterm baby/infant" is more correct.
3. In the exclusion criteria, the term "very early preterm" is not correct - I think it should read "very preterm".

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Not applicable

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Outcomes of moderately preterm, late preterm and early term birth; Neonatal pain.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 06 Sep 2021

Josephine Agyeman-Duah, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

Reviewer 1:

This paper presents a proposal for a systematic review on interventions to improve neurodevelopmental outcomes of children born at moderately preterm (32-33 weeks of gestation)-late preterm (34-36 weeks of gestation). This is an area that has been under-researched to date, given that later difficulties in this population have only been recognised relatively recently. This systematic review is therefore timely and useful.

The authors have clearly outlined and justified their case, with appropriate references and context. The methodology to be used is appropriate and uses standard and accepted systematic review methods. The search strategy is clear and appropriate. I think that the results of this review will be helpful to guide future research in this area.

I have some minor comments on the paper that I would like to see addressed:

Comment 1: The authors have chosen to include both moderately preterm and late preterm birth in this review, and group them together. I think that this paper should include a definition of each of these gestational age groups, for clarity, as these are two distinct groups of infants, with somewhat different characteristics.

Reply 1: Thank you. We have classified moderate and late preterm birth as distinct categories. Please see pages 3 and 4.

Comment 2: Neonatal morbidities are generally different in the moderately preterm than

the late preterm infants. Similarly, the focus of care is different, with moderately preterm infants routinely admitted to a neonatal unit after birth. There may also be differences with respect to post-discharge follow-up/surveillance. Whilst this is not directly relevant to later interventions, I think it would be helpful to see justification for the amalgamation of two slightly different populations.

Reply 2: Thank you. Our study intends to describe the interventions and outcomes between the two subgroups as distinct populations. Therefore, we have made the changes on pages 3 and 4 to reflect the subgroups as distinct moderate and late preterm infant groups. Please see pages 3 and 4.

Comment 3: Throughout the paper, preterm infants are referred to as "preterms". A minor detail, but "preterm" is an adjective, and "preterm baby/infant" is more correct.

Reply 3: Thank you. The term 'preterms' has been corrected to read as 'preterm infants'.

Comment 4: In the exclusion criteria, the term "very early preterm" is not correct - I think it should read "very preterm".

Reply 4: Thank you. We have corrected the text accordingly. Please see page 8.

Competing Interests: None