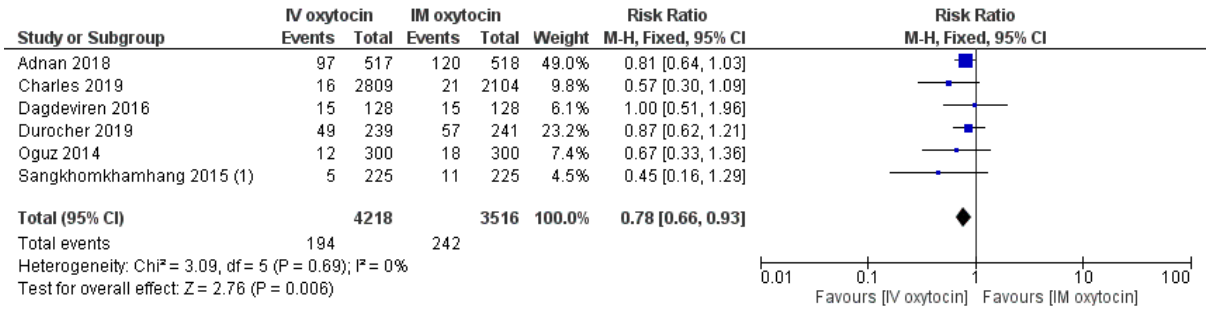
Forest plots for review question: Is intravenous administration of oxytocin more effective than intramuscular administration in the active management of the third stage of labour?

This section includes forest plots only for outcomes that are meta-analysed. Outcomes from single studies are not presented here; the quality assessment for such outcomes is provided in the GRADE profiles in appendix F.

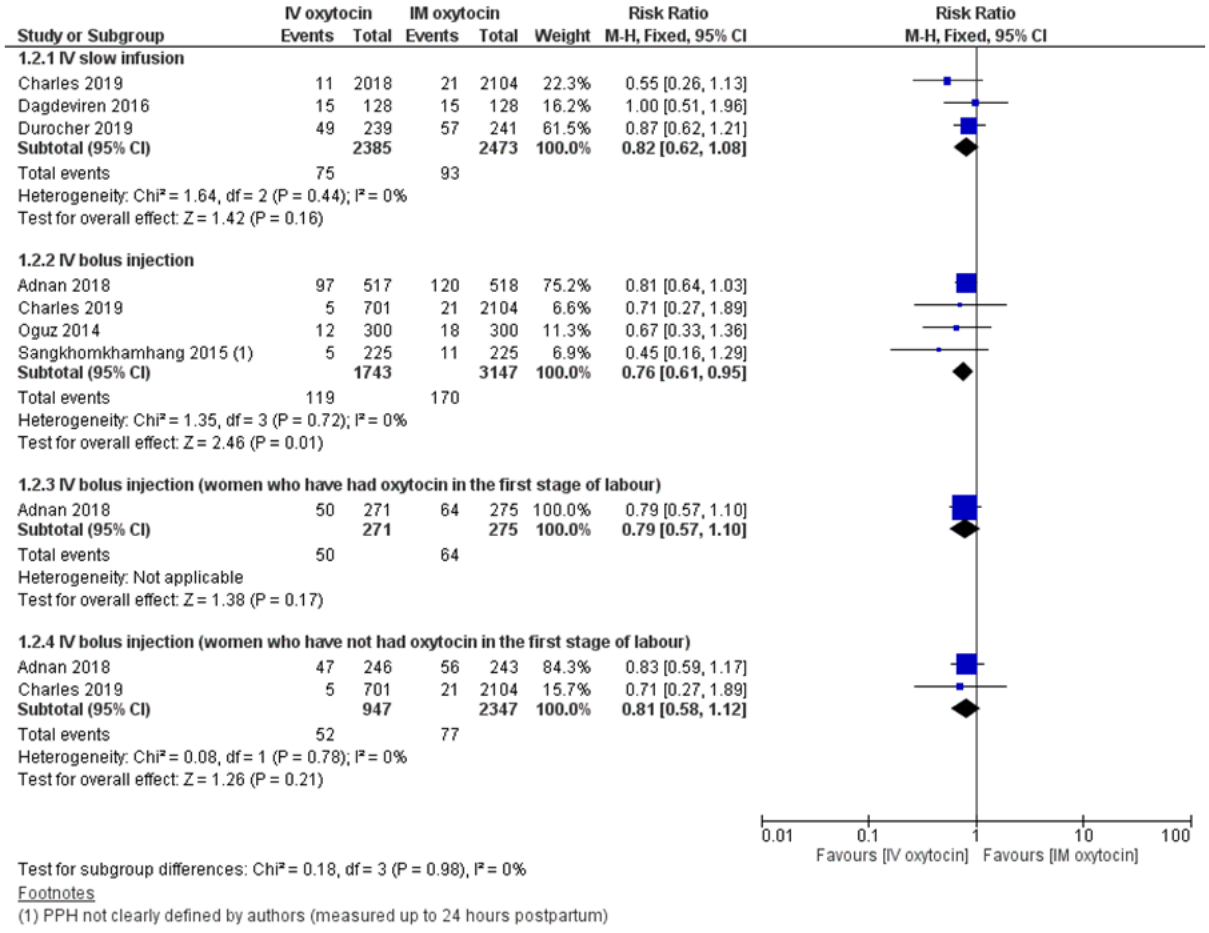
Comparison 1: IV oxytocin vs IM oxytocin

Figure 2: Primary PPH (blood loss ≥ 500 mL) – overall estimate



Footnotes
(1) PPH not clearly defined by authors (measured up to 24 hours postpartum)

Figure 3: Primary PPH (blood loss ≥ 500 mL) - by type of IV administration and women who have had oxytocin in the first stage or not



Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.18, df = 3 (P = 0.98), I² = 0%

Footnotes

(1) PPH not clearly defined by authors (measured up to 24 hours postpartum)

Figure 4: Severe PPH (blood loss ≥ 1000 mL) - overall estimate

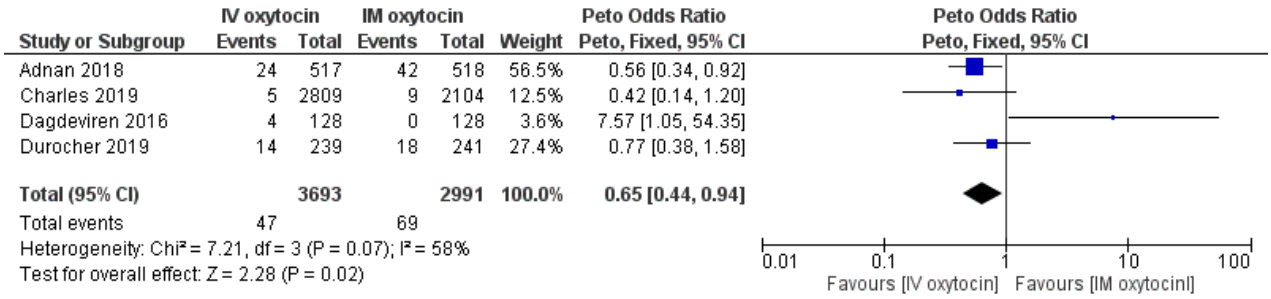


Figure 5: Severe PPH (blood loss ≥ 1000 mL) - by type of IV administration and women who have had oxytocin in the first stage or not

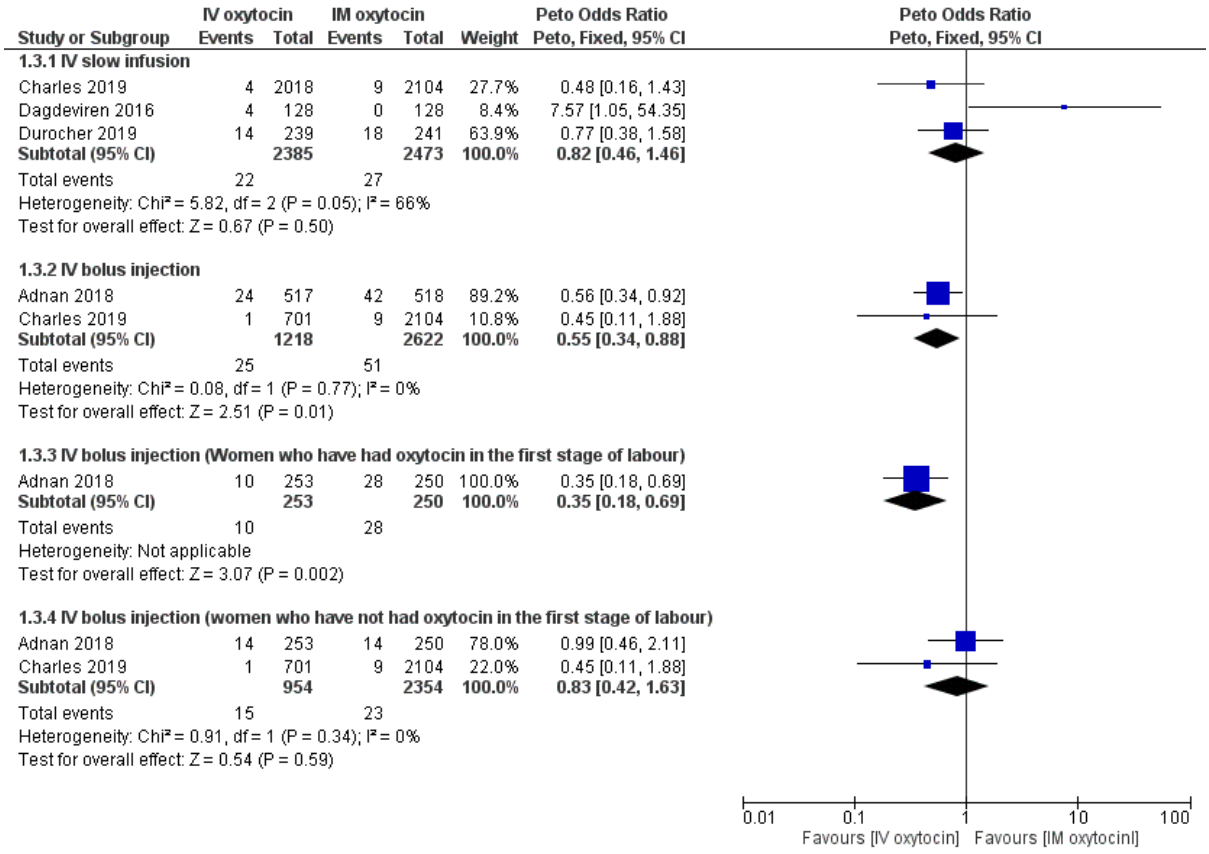


Figure 6: Need for manual removal of placenta – overall estimate

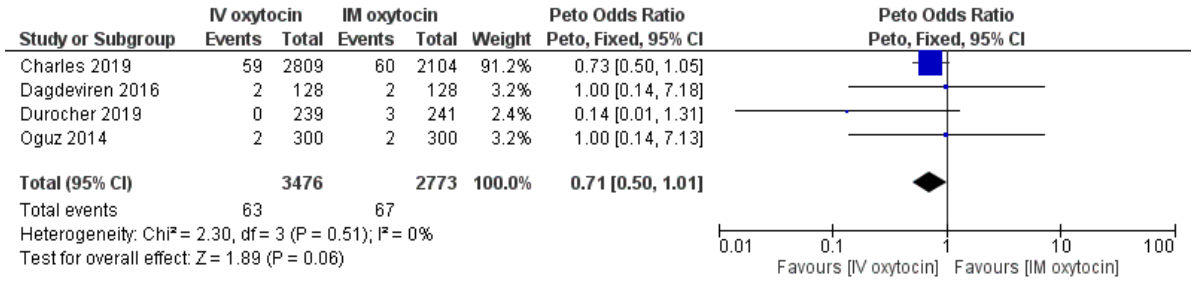


Figure 7: Need for manual removal of placenta - by type of IV administration and women who have had oxytocin in the first stage or not

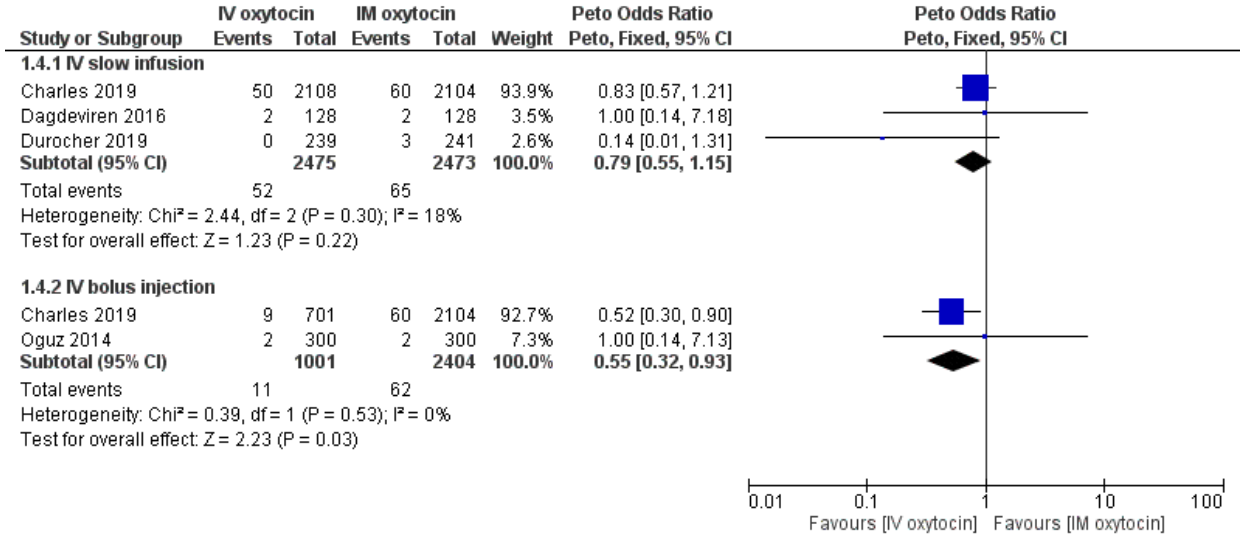


Figure 8: Need for additional uterotonics during the third stage or within the first 48 hours – overall estimate

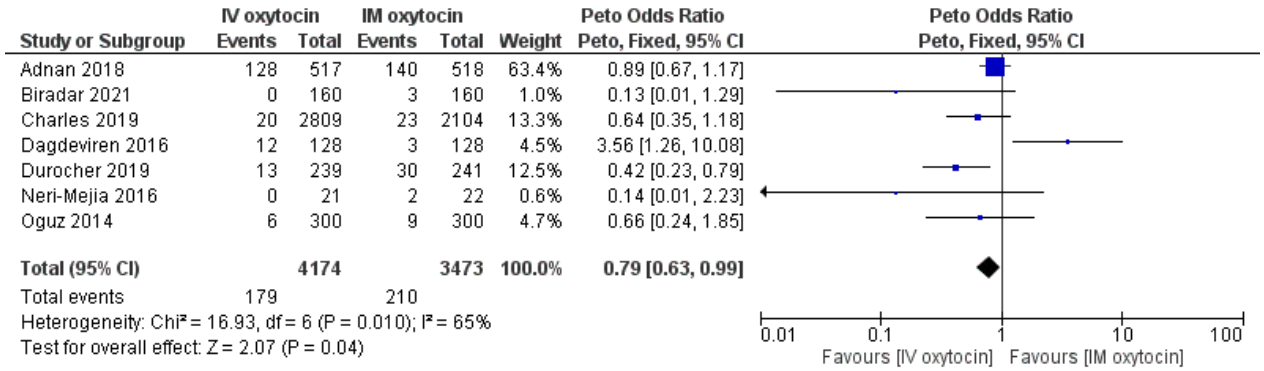


Figure 9: Need for additional uterotonics during the third stage or within the first 48 hours - by type of IV administration and women who have had oxytocin in the first stage or not

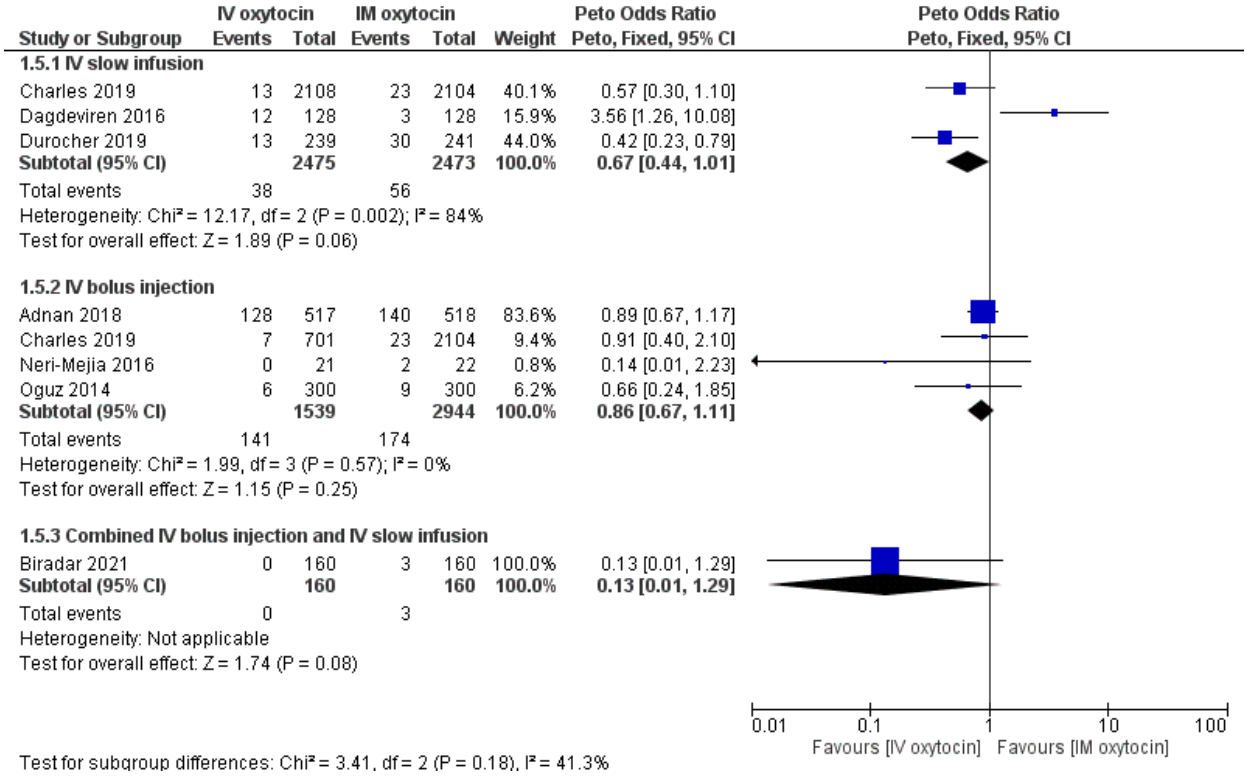
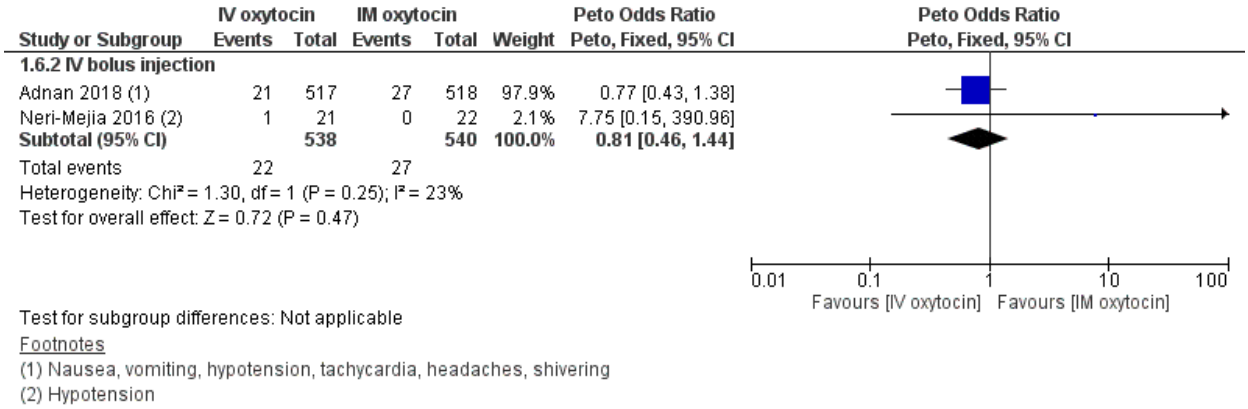


Figure 10: Side effects - by type of IV administration and women who have had oxytocin in the first stage or not



Footnotes

(1) Nausea, vomiting, hypotension, tachycardia, headaches, shivering

(2) Hypotension