Group Care in the first 1000 days: implementation and process evaluation of contextually adapted antenatal and postnatal group care targeting diverse vulnerable populations in high and low resource settings

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**Study protocol**

**Keywords:** Antenatal group care, postnatal group care, implementation, realist evaluation, vulnerable populations, contextual adaptation, Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research

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Abstract

Background

Group Care (GC) improves the quality of maternity care, stimulates women's participation and facilitates growth of women's social support network. There is an urgent need to identify and disseminate the best mechanisms for implementing GC in ways that are feasible, context appropriate and sustainable. This protocol presents the aims and methods of an innovative implementation research project entitled *Group Care in the first 1000 days (GC_1000)*, which addressed this need.

Aims

The aim of GC_1000 is to co-create and disseminate evidence-based implementation strategies and tools to support successful implementation and scale-up of GC in the first 1000 days in health systems throughout the world, with particular attention to the needs of 'vulnerable' populations.

Methods

In five inter-related work packages with specific tasks, objectives and deliverables we will systematically study the implementation and scale up of antenatal and postnatal GC in seven different countries. GC_1000 project will be based theoretically on the consolidated framework for implementation research (CFIR), while the process evaluation will be guided by ‘Realistic Evaluation’ principles. Data are gathered across all research phases and analysis at each stage is synthesized to develop Context-Intervention-Mechanism-Outcome configurations.

Discussion

While the GC_1000 study design comprises of several strengths, it also contains some limitations which we aim to counter in various ways. This four-year project will generate evidence-based knowledge about the integration of complex interventions in diverse health care systems and it will pave the way for sustained implementation of GC targeting vulnerable groups.

Contributions To The Literature

- GC_1000 contributes to the reduction of the prevailing lack of theory-informed implementation research in maternity care.
- The implementation of GC will be evaluated with regard to process, fidelity, sustainability, costs, indicators of impact and perceptions of benefit. Based on those findings an implementation strategy
toolbox for the adaptation, implementation and scale up of group antenatal and postnatal+ care will be developed.

- Implementation strategies and adaptations to the group care model will be contextually driven.
- We will investigate “what works, for whom, in what circumstances… and why” through the application of realist evaluation principles.

**Background**

Despite vast improvements over the past two decades, adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes remain major challenges today. This is not only reflected in global health data but also in the United Nations’ sustainable development goals, which stress the need to improve reproductive, maternal, new born and child health.\(^1\) Despite a 38% decline in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) since the year 2000,\(^2\) still too many mothers and babies die during pregnancy, labour and postpartum. In 2017, 295,000 women died worldwide due to pregnancy complications or childbirth.\(^2\) This corresponds to an average of 810 women per day. Although 94% of these deaths occurred in low-and middle-income countries (LMIC),\(^2\) poor pregnancy outcomes have also been reported amongst so called ‘vulnerable\(^{[1]}\)’ groups in high-income countries.\(^3,4\) The main causes of maternal death are severe bleeding, infections, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, birth complications and unsafe abortions.\(^5\) In most cases these conditions can be treated and do not need to be fatal when recognized timely.\(^6\)

Not only mothers but also newborns are at particular risk during childbirth and the past partum period. In 2019, 2.4 million babies died in their first month of life.\(^7\) While children are at greatest risk of death during the first 28 days after birth,\(^7\) the first years of life lay the foundation for physical and mental well-being from infancy to and throughout adulthood.\(^8\) Thus, accessible and high-quality antenatal and postnatal care are not only a human right,\(^9\) but together they can build the basis for a healthy development over the life span.\(^10\) While this has the potential to ultimately foster a healthy population and reduce health expenses in the long-term, access to high quality maternal health care services remains a privilege. Key reasons preventing women from receiving appropriate care are poverty, distance to facilities, lack of information, and harmful cultural beliefs and practices.\(^6\) Poor quality of services often results from shortage of staff and resources.\(^5,6\)

In order to improve the quality of maternity care and to stimulate women’s participation in care a different care model was been developed in the early 90s: antenatal and postnatal group care (GC).\(^{11}\) GC can help to break the vicious cycle of poor quality and inadequate utilization of services by offering care that addresses health holistically, with an integrated approach of health assessment, health education and support. Centring-based GC (CBGC) is a model that was first developed in the United States and it consists of three core components: 1. health care in the form of self-assessments by women and parents, and individual health check-ups conducted by midwives, 2. interactive learning, and 3. peer support/community building.\(^{11,12}\) Figure 1 describes the CBGC model in more detail. Whereas educative
pregnancy group programs organised outside of routine care are mostly attended by mothers of high social economic status, CBGC is explicitly offered in and as part of routine care, which makes it accessible to all mothers/parents.

While no direct impact on MMR and infant survival have been demonstrated, yet, improved birth outcomes, such as higher birth-weight and lower preterm-birth rates, have been reported amongst women who attended antenatal GC\textsuperscript{13–17}. In two studies, preterm birth rates were particularly reduced for African-American women in GC, which suggests that especially marginalized or under-served populations can benefit from GC.\textsuperscript{14,15} However, according to recent systematic reviews the evidence is still not sufficient to unconditionally claim that CBGC leads to improved birth outcomes.\textsuperscript{18–20} Even if CBGC did not significantly ameliorate the rates of preterm birth and low birth weight, the most recent review, including only randomized controlled trials, reports that the overall rates of preterm birth and low birth weight were lower in CBGC groups compared to individual care. In addition, it showed some evidence for improved psychosocial outcomes in CBGC-groups.

Other important benefits of CBGC, described in qualitative research, include an improved woman-provider experience, enhanced self-care, empowerment, enhanced learning about health behaviours, enriched networks of relationships and increased social support.\textsuperscript{21} CBGC has also been shown to raise clinicians’ motivation\textsuperscript{22–24} and may provide savings to the health care system.\textsuperscript{25,26} Moreover, antenatal CBGC has been shown in some settings to increase women’s attendance at antenatal and postnatal visits significantly. For example, one study in Malawi and Tanzania showed that 94% of women in antenatal CBGC versus 58% in individual care attended all recommended ANC visits and 75% versus 50% attended the six-week postnatal visit.\textsuperscript{27} Despite these promising findings, the CBGC model has never been integrated into standard midwifery/obstetric or maternity care and disparate factors are likely to impact the implementation of CBGC in diverse health care systems. Frequently implementation, i.e., the act of carrying out an intention into effect\textsuperscript{28}, fails when such contextual factors are not considered,\textsuperscript{29,30} yet, implementation failure can be avoided through the development and application of contextually driven implementation strategies.\textsuperscript{31–34}

This protocol presents the aims and methods of an innovative implementation research project entitled \textit{GC during the first 1000 days (GC_1000)}, which addresses the need to identify and disseminate the best mechanisms for implementing GC in ways that are feasible, appropriate to context and sustainable. GC_1000 began in January 2020 and is funded for a four-year period through the European Commission’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement 848147.

\footnote{For the purpose of this research, de Groot and colleagues’ definition of vulnerability was adapted to:\textsuperscript{47} ‘Vulnerability is a dynamic state that reflects converging effects of a set of interacting and amplifying
personal, environmental and structural factors, where risk factors outweigh protective factors leading to enhanced susceptibility to adverse health outcomes in the first 1000 days and hampering recovery.’

**Aims**

The overall aim of GC_1000 is to co-create and disseminate evidence-based implementation strategies and tools to support successful implementation and scale-up of GC in the first 1000 days in health systems throughout the world, with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable populations. The project takes place in seven countries and has five specific objectives:

1. To identify context-specific factors that will enhance or impede transition from individual provider-to-user care to antenatal and postnatal+ group care, considering the needs of women and families, the issues care providers face and the opportunities and restrictions of health care systems.
2. To develop and employ implementation strategies adapted to the specific contextual needs, leading to successful implementation of GC with at least five antenatal and/or postnatal+ groups per country.
3. To monitor and evaluate the implementation of GC with regard to process, fidelity, sustainability, costs, indicators of impact and perceptions of benefit.
4. To develop and deliver seven country blueprints for the scale-up of antenatal and postnatal GC based on the implementation success and challenges.
5. To develop and disseminate a GC_1000 implementation strategy toolbox for the adaptation, implementation and scale up of group antenatal and postnatal+ care.

**Methods/design**

**Implementation sites** are located in seven countries including four European (The Netherlands, Belgium, The United Kingdom and Kosovo), two African (Ghana and South Africa), and one South American (Suriname). This selection of countries allows for capturing diversity with regards to implementation challenges, health systems and cultural and economic factors, which will ultimately enable the development of a widely applicable implementation strategy toolbox.

To allow systematic and consistent identification of the interplay between intervention characteristics and the context in which the intervention is implemented, we chose the consolidated framework for implementation research (CFIR) as the *basic analytical framework* guiding the GC_1000 project. The CFIR was developed to guide systematic assessment of multilevel implementation contexts and to identify factors that might influence intervention implementation and effectiveness. The CFIR describes five interacting domains for studying implementation and capturing learning. These are:
The intervention: The characteristics of core components of the intervention, such as complexity, cost and evidence strength, play a crucial role.

Outer setting: The economic, political and social contexts in which an intervention is carried out and that are external to the implementing organisation/institution.

Inner setting: The context within the implementing organisation/institution, including the structure of the organisation, its culture (internal climate) and networks, and its readiness for change.

Individuals involved: The characteristics of the people who will have a direct role in the implementation process. This includes educators, health professionals, managers in various parts of the organisation/institution, policy-makers, service users and many other stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Process for implementation: This incorporates all methods and approaches used in facilitating, adopting, implementing and continuing the intervention at all levels of the organisation, including the planning of strategies and activities. Processes include both those explicitly planned and unforeseen ones that emerge during implementation.

We will examine which constructs listed in the CFIR may influence the implementation of GC and consequently implementation outcomes. This will enable us to develop theory-based adaptation and implementation strategies for GC. The methods/methodologies that are used in the different steps are detailed below.

A co-design approach to implementation will be adopted to achieve our objectives. The GC_1000 consortium is grouped into five inter-related work packages (WPs) with specific tasks, objectives and deliverables as seen in figure 2.

WP1 comprises of situational analyses with the aim to identify setting-specific implementation barriers, facilitators and service users’ needs by means of Rapid Qualitative Inquiries (RQI). RQI is a team-based technique for collecting qualitative data in a concise and time-effective way. It is based upon three basic principles:

- Focus on insider’s perspective,
- Multiple sources for data collection,
- Iterative data collection and analysis allowing for quick preliminary insights.\(^{35,36}\)

Within RQI, an interdisciplinary team of local and external researchers collects data at the implementation site for a short period of time (ca. a week or longer) in a multi-method way. For the GC_1000 situational analyses data will be collected by means of semi-structured interviews and focus groups with providers and receivers of GC and other relevant stakeholders (e.g., policy makers, community leaders), document analysis and surveys. Iterative adjustment of the data collection strategy occurs in frequent meetings where the collected data are pre-analysed. This procedure enables tailoring of the further data collection (e.g., add questions to topic guide, contact more participants). Research tools and qualitative data
analysis will draw on the CFIR,\textsuperscript{32} allowing for comparison of findings from different sites/countries which will eventually enable the development of blueprints in WP5.

Preliminary findings of the RQIs will be used by \textbf{WP2} for the development of tailored implementation strategies and adaptations to the GC model. For this purpose, the cultural sensitivity model will be employed.\textsuperscript{37} It distinguishes between surface and deep structure adaptations. Surface adaptation involves matching program materials and messages to the characteristics of the target populations ensuring cultural sensitivity. Deep structure adaptations stimulate the effectiveness of the intervention by incorporating elements that influence the behaviour of the target group, such as cultural, social and environmental aspects. Regarding the process of adaptation, core questions are when and how to adapt and which stakeholders to involve in the process.\textsuperscript{38,39} In line with our participatory approach we will work in close collaboration with women, their partners and families, health care professionals and other stakeholders in the community to adapt GC.

\textbf{WP3} will implement the GC model including the adaptations formulated in WP2 and through continued work with the on-site stakeholders. Implementation success will be fostered at the clinic and country level through intensive training and ongoing interactive assistance for clinic managers, GC coordinators and facilitators. Implementation of GC can be more effective and efficient when supportive interactive assistance is provided.\textsuperscript{40} Interactive assistance from WP3 draws on the Model for Improvement\textsuperscript{41}, hence helping clinics resolve emerging challenges through continuous planning, monitoring, feedback and adaptations.

\textbf{WP4} is responsible for the evaluation of process and cost-effectiveness. The process evaluation will be guided by ‘Realistic Evaluation’ principles.\textsuperscript{42} Realist evaluation is a theory-based evaluation approach that takes into account the high level of complexity and the role of context in introducing healthcare programmes into dynamic real-world healthcare systems.\textsuperscript{43} Rooted in critical realism, it has an explanatory focus that aims to understand how the implementation of programmes are shaped, enabled, and constrained by the interaction between programme elements (e.g. organisational changes or interventions) and mechanisms of effect in a diverse range of contexts. A realist evaluation framework is particularly suitable for the evaluation of implementation focused studies, especially of complex interventions where it is vital to understand how the context of implementation, and the actors involved (including healthcare providers and users) may influence this. Data are gathered across all phases of work and analysis at each stage is synthesized to develop Context-Intervention-Mechanism-Outcome configurations to understand ‘what works, for whom, and in what circumstances.’ Figure 3 describes the GC\_1000 logic model of context, intervention, mechanism and outcome propositions.

For the evaluation of the overall program, we will use an interpretative case study design. Based on data collected during the RQI and the development of adaptation and implementation strategies for GC, we will formulate hypotheses for what GC model and implementation strategies may work, for whom, how, in what circumstances. Additionally, implementation processes and participants’ experiences will be studied by means of observations, surveys, as well as interviews and focus groups with service users and
providers. Using these data on implementation processes and participants’ experiences, combined with child and maternal outcome data, we will examine the fidelity and impact of the implementation in the different settings and test the formulated implementation hypotheses.

Process data collection will also include items to enable an estimation of the costs and economic implications of implementing this model in a range of income-level settings as defined by the Organisation for Economic Collaboration and Development (OECD), within varied health systems. Furthermore, an exploratory economic evaluation will be performed in which costs and effects of GC will be compared to usual care using a decision model. Estimates of costs and effects for both forms of prenatal care will be obtained using routine data and data collected by surveys to women receiving GC and women receiving standard care, complemented by information collected in the other WPs, data from literature and expert opinions.

WP5 will develop blue prints for scaling-up and an implementation strategy toolbox through multi-stakeholder workshops. A co-creation approach will be used to translate findings to country-specific blue prints for scaling up GC and developing an implementation strategy toolbox. We will use a time-limited participatory process in which people are brought together to collectively produce an outcome, in this case the blue prints and implementation toolbox for GC_1000. We will set-up multi-stakeholder workshops in each participating country and after the implementation process, we will co-create plans around scaling-up GC to other sites and nationwide. As no single stakeholder in antenatal and postnatal care has sufficient expertise or perspective to organize the scaling-up of GC, a multi-stakeholder workshop can help them to think along the same line, and develop innovative ways of thinking about approaches that can support further dissemination and buy-in from decision makers. Such workshop is also valuable to influence coordination and commitment to scaling-up and it can help in the integration of local or end-user interests and needs into the scaling-up.

The GC_1000 project will have a strong focus on a participatory research approach, stakeholder engagement and co-creation. The iterative involvement of diverse stakeholders is vital to gain a thorough understanding of the implementation and scale-up process. In each setting a steering committee will be installed, including care-providers, supporting staff, management, and client representatives, possibly local policy makers can participate. Next to these steering committees, each country will set up a country team consisting of researchers and health care providers who will monitor and support the implementation of GC nationwide. National stakeholder engagement groups will be installed to guide and advice the country team on implementation and scaling-up of GC. These stakeholder engagement groups consist of client representatives, care-providers, researchers, health system administrators, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders. Lastly, an international advisory board with scientific experts in antenatal and postnatal care, health inequalities, and implementation research will be asked to provide advice and guidance throughout the project on study design, analyses, findings and resulting implementation products.

Data Analysis
Data analyses from all stages will be integrated through interpretive synthesis (WP 4). To allow for systematic and consistent identification of the interplay between intervention characteristics and the context in which they are implemented, the basic analytical framework for the realist evaluation analysis will be guided by the CFIR. We will examine which factors of the CFIR may influence the implementation of GC and in turn implementation outcomes, framing this analysis within the Context, Intervention, Mechanism, Outcome (CIMO) configurations characteristic of realist evaluation. Data analysis will initially be inductive but will be mapped to these components and then synthesized with outcome data using CIMO configurations. The data analysis from WP1 will form the basis for the Context component of the realist evaluation, while the analysis from WP2 will form the basis for the Intervention (implementation strategy) and Mechanism components and the analysis from WP4 will correspond to the outcome component of the realist evaluation.

This will allow us to assess what works for whom, in what circumstances.

Qualitative data of the WPs will be analysed inductively initially by applying open coding and thematic analysis, using qualitative data analysis software. Following the initial coding and identification of candidate themes, these will be mapped onto the CFIR framework. Any themes which do not fit the CFIR will be identified and the framework adjusted if appropriate.

Quantitative data will be imported into bespoke SPSS files. The primary data analysis will be descriptive. Secondary inferential analyses for WP4 will be conducted to identify possible indicators of impact as follows:

- Pre- and post-implementation routine outcomes data and process data,
- Data for those in GC compared with existing local, regional or national data.

As it will not be possible to provide matched controls or comparison group in this study, statistical adjustments may be used to control for any socio-demographic, ethnic or clinical differences between women receiving GC and the local, regional or national reference population.

Research findings from the GC_1000 project will adhere to reporting standards for qualitative research, following the 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups (COREQ)\(^45\) and the 22-item checklist for reporting observational research (STROBE).\(^46\)

**Discussion**

GC is an innovative care model to provide antenatal and postnatal care holistically, in a group format. Despite promising findings, the GC model has not yet been successfully disseminated and integrated into standard maternity care in settings with a relatively high rates of adverse neonatal and maternal outcomes. Disparate factors are likely to impact the implementation of GC in diverse health care systems.
Within GC_1000, we will study the implementation of CBGC systematically, generating evidence that will enhance the current knowledge base about the integration of complex interventions into established health care settings.

Strengths and limitations

A strength of the GC_1000 study design lies in the application of realist evaluation principles. Instead of exclusively focusing on outcomes, this study seeks to explain which implementation mechanisms are at play in what context and why they jointly lead to certain outcomes. Moreover, the development of research tools is informed by the CFIR and it hence is theory-driven. In this way, GC_1000 contributes to the reduction of the prevailing lack of theory-informed implementation research in maternity care.\(^\text{4,10}\)

It is crucial to involve women and families in implementation projects right from the beginning in order to adapt interventions and implementation strategies according to their needs. At the core of the GC_1000 design lies a participatory approach where families and other relevant stakeholders are involved and facilitate sustained implementation and scale-up. As such, country teams will document all their activities and discussions as well as relevant developments within the country, adding to the rich variety of data.

A further strength of the study design is triangulation at multiple levels. Methodological triangulation is achieved through the use of qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate the same phenomenon. Aiming for a rich and broad understanding of implementation processes and outcomes, data will be collected from various sources and respondent categories. The generated data will then be interpreted by our multidisciplinary team of local and external researchers which will shed light from various perspectives on our findings. This integration of emic and etic perspectives is aimed at reducing ethnocentrism as much as possible.

However, our study design is not free from limitations which we aim to counter in various ways. For instance, most measurements will rely upon self-report data which are prone to memory and social desirability biases and the composition of our sample may be affected by selection bias. We hence make use of triangulation to minimize the impact of such biases.

Whereas member checking of findings with interviewees will be limited due to logistical challenges and the large amount of qualitative data that will be generated, summaries of preliminary findings will be discussed with the local research teams. Considering the relatively large number of researchers who will conduct interviews and focus groups it will also not be possible to acknowledge how researchers influence narratives, thus reflexivity will be contingent. Yet, each member of the research team will keep a research diary throughout the process, documenting reflective notes.

While the outcome data for those in group care will be compared with existing local, regional or national data, the study does not include a matched or randomized control group. However, we intend to include data from comparable or when available from the same sites prior to implementation of GC. Statistical adjustments will be used to control for any socio-demographic or clinical differences between women
receiving GC and the reference population. In addition, we consider outcome data as indicators of implementation fidelity and effectiveness as the study aims are focused primarily on understanding implementation challenges, successes and adaptation to context.

Lastly, the Covid-19 pandemic poses a multitude of challenges to research and implementation processes. As such, our data collection methods, and the GC model itself, might need adaptations. If external researchers will not be able to travel to the implementation sites, online interviews and other virtual data collection methods need to be employed. Data collection may also rely more heavily on local research teams due to travel restrictions. However, such adaptations depend on the specific situations in each country and situations might vary significantly with regards to coping of the health care system with the pandemic, but also with regards to availability of online research tools.

Implications

GC_1000 findings and tools will be widely disseminated and they have the potential of multi-level impact:

- A better understanding of implementation and scaling-up processes with regard to different contexts and resource requirements.
- Information on how to initiate, support and achieve sustainability.
- Prevention of adverse health outcomes for mothers and their babies also in later life, behaviour changes that lead to healthy lifestyle choices and improved health literacy and parenting skills.
- Improved satisfaction with care.
- Providing methods to calculate the costs and benefits of the implementation of CBGC in diverse settings.

This four-year project will not only generate evidence-based knowledge about the integration of complex interventions in diverse health care systems, but it will also pave the way for sustained implementation of GC targeting those mothers and families who can benefit most.

Abbreviations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>GC_1000</td>
<td>Group Care during the first 1000 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Ratio</td>
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<td>LMIC</td>
<td>Low- and middle-income countries</td>
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<td>GC</td>
<td>Group Care</td>
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<td>CBGC</td>
<td>Centring-Based Group Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIMO</td>
<td>Context, Intervention, Mechanism, Outcome</td>
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<td>ANC</td>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
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<td>PNC</td>
<td>Postnatal Care</td>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
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<td>RQI</td>
<td>Rapid Qualitative Inquiries</td>
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<td>CFIR</td>
<td>Consolidated Framework for Implementation research</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Collaboration and Development</td>
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<td>WP</td>
<td>Work Package</td>
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<td>COREQ</td>
<td>Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research</td>
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<tr>
<td>STROBE</td>
<td><em>Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology</em></td>
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**Declarations**

**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Ethical approval was obtained from ethics committees in all seven countries, namely

- Navrongo Health Research Centre Institutional Review Board Approval, reference number NHRCIRB413
- NHS Research Ethics Committee (Bromley), reference number IRAS 292310, granted provisional approval
- Commissie Ethiek UZ Brussel, reference number 2020-345
- Kosovo Chamber of Doctors
- Human Research Ethics Committee, Health Sciences Faculty, University of Cape Town, Cape Town
- Medical Ethical Commission of Suriname’s Ministry of Health
Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors’ contributions

MR, CMC, MC, KB, AH-M, MH, LB, JA, SM, RR, ISH, SR, MEAM, RMJJ, NM, AD, and FT designed the research project. NM and MC were major contributors in writing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Authors’ information (optional)

Not applicable

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**Tables**

Table 1. Implementing countries and their rationale for inclusion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rationale for inclusion</th>
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<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>Suriname has high rates of maternal deaths (MMR of 120 per 100,000 live births) and perinatal deaths (25 per 1000 births) and adverse birth outcomes. Adverse pregnancy and birth outcomes have been associated with socio-demographics and environmental factors, such as lack of social support, insufficient knowledge, poor living conditions and substandard care. Antenatal GC was introduced in Suriname in 2014 as the SamenZwanger-health care model and its expansion can help to improve maternal and child health in Suriname. As such, the GC model has to be adapted for vulnerable women and it will be implemented in deprived communities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>In the Netherlands the number of adverse perinatal outcomes is higher in non-Western women and in Western women living in disadvantaged areas. Adverse outcomes are associated with lifestyle but also with system failure. It has been argued that specific care and attention should be given to so-called marginalized groups and recently the government funded the program ‘A promising Start’ aimed at addressing health inequalities during the first 1000 days of child’s life. Although group ANC has been successfully implemented, it needs to be expanded to mother-infant care and adapted to better reach under-served, marginalised and migrant women.</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (UK)</td>
<td>A government recommendation in 2010 highlighted the priority to early infant years including maternal and infant health to achieve a long-term sustainable reduction in health inequalities. UK policy for maternity services in 2015, Better Births, recommended a greater focus on continuity of carer, personalised care and attention to perinatal mental health. Currently, a model of group antenatal, Pregnancy Circles, tailored to a local community and services in an inner-city area of high socio-economic, cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity is being researched. The model will be further researched and expanded to postnatal care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Access to quality of health services is still challenging for rural communities in Northern Ghana. For instance, whilst it takes an average 30 minutes to reach a health facility in urban Ghana, in some parts of rural Northern Ghana accessing a health facility can take as much three hours. There is a lack of adequate testing materials for ANC in most rural facilities. Psycho-social care, birth preparedness plans and parenting information are not adequately covered during antenatal and postnatal visits. It is anticipated that antenatal GC services tailored to women's needs will be delivered to rural and poor communicates in Ghana.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>The infant mortality rate in Kosovo is the highest in Europe. One of the major challenges is to improve parenting skills as a lack of knowledge about adequate home care management, child physical and cognitive development and reproductive health prevails. Further, the immunization rate remains low among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and inappropriate breastfeeding and infant feeding patterns raise major concerns. Most women do not receive any preventative educational services, hence system change towards Group antenatal and mother-infant care in Kosovo can strengthen the provision of women-centred care that is informative, supportive and empowering especially for the underserved Roma population.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Large cities in Belgium are characterized by high levels of poverty. In Brussels 33% of the children is born in poverty. Inequities in health care have been identified as evidenced by an increased perinatal mortality rate amongst children of mothers with low educational level, who are single parents and not active in the labour market. Most of these women have mixed foreign ethnic origins. It is anticipated that GC can make a difference for these women, yet the current health care model hinders the its implementation. The results of the GC_1000 project will be used for advocacy activities targeting policy makers and health care managers to ensure sustainability of the model.</td>
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South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world, reporting a per-capita expenditure Gini coefficient of 0.65 in 2015. Despite free primary health care, including ANC, stark inequities persist between rural and urban areas as well as the private and public health care sectors. Pregnancy is a critical time for diagnosis, maternal treatment and prevention of HIV transmission to children. HIV prevalence rates are as high as 30% among pregnant women. In addition, there are clear evidence-based links between alcohol use and health issues, HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence, as well as crime, road accidents and interpersonal violence. Non-, late and infrequent attendance at ANC is among the top five avoidable factors in perinatal deaths and amongst the most common underlying causes of patient-related maternal mortality. It is expected that antenatal GC can contribute significantly to tackle these issues.

Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centring-based Group Care</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-on-one visits are replaced by group sessions that are facilitated by a trained clinician and co-facilitator. These are not didactic classes but rather facilitated discussions that value the knowledge and experience of group participants, enabling them to learn collectively. Session topics are planned but emphasis may vary based on the health needs of the group. Moreover, other topics can be added, depending on the context and needs of the group. Group activities allow participants to learn in dynamic ways that are engaging and help to create mutual support among the participants.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Group antenatal care</th>
<th>Group postnatal care (up to 2 years)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groups consist of around 8-12 women of similar gestational age. Sessions last 90 to 120 minutes. Each session has three main parts: 1. Brief individual clinical assessments with the care provider 2. Self-assessment of measures such as weight and blood pressure 3. Facilitated group discussion based on the group’s needs, experiences and interests</td>
<td>Groups consist of around 6-12 mother/parent-infant dyads. Sessions last 90 to 120 minutes. Each session has three main parts: 1. Brief individual clinical assessments of the baby by the care provider 2. Parent self-assessment of infant and maternal health and well-being 3. Facilitated group discussion based on the group’s needs, experiences and interests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1
The Centring-based Group Care Model.

Figure 2

GC_1000 Work Packages.
### Figure 3

GC_1000 logic model of context, intervention, mechanism and outcome propositions.

### Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- BriefAkkoordWetenschapscommissiePHEGWSC202033.pdf
- GC1000StaRlchecklistforauthorcompletion.docx