.....shaping future research in multiple pregnancy

# GLOBAL Priority Setting Partnership for TWINS & MULTIPLE PREGNANCY



## Over the last 40 years, the incidence of multiple pregnancy has risen dramatically<sup>1</sup>

Multiple

pregnancy poses

a unique challenge

for families, healthcare

professionals and society

in general, and they are

disproportionately represented

in stillbirths<sup>2,3</sup>, neonatal

deaths<sup>4</sup> and cerebral

palsy<sup>5</sup>.

GLOBAL PSP

Priority Setting
Partnership (PSP)
for multiples was formed
with the long-term aim
to reduce mortality and
morbidity in multiples and
to improve long-term
health outcomes for
multiples and their
families.







The PSP was led collaboratively by a working group which comprised members of the Twins And Multiple Births Association (TAMBA), UK, Twins Research Australia, and St George's University, UK



#### Initiation

Formation of steering group - 13 countries 17 Professional & 6 Parent organisations



#### Consultation

Initial Survey and guideline search 2928 questions identified



#### Collation

Processing of questions 89 quantitative questions identified





#### **Prioritisation**

Second Survey - 528 participants
Top 10 quantitative research quesitons identified







1120 respondents31 different countriesWide age range

#### **Stakeholders**

Multiples, Parents of Multiples
Fetal Medicine specialists
Midwives Dieticians, Neonatal
nurses, Neonatologists,
Paediatricians, Obstetricians,
Psychologists
+ more







### Global Twins & Multiples PSP



Would staff with specialist training improve pregnancy outcomes?

How can we prevent postnatal mental-health problems?

Short and long term outcomes and effect of antenatal events/interventions?

How can we assess the growth of infant multiples?

What are the short and long term maternal health risks?

How can we reduce admissions and length of stay in neonatal units?

How can we prevent maternal complications?

How do we optimally manage higher-order multiple pregnancies?

What parental interventions can improve developmental outcomes?

Which prenatal factors have the most benefit for parents and their children?









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