

## Psychosocial interventions compared with usual experience for reducing repeat teenage pregnancy

**Bibliography:** Interventions for reducing repeat teenage pregnancy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Outcomes	No of Participants (studies) Follow up	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
				Risk with Control	Risk difference with Psychosocial interventions compared with usual experience (95% CI)
<b>Effectiveness of intervention - Home visit</b> The proportion of repeat pregnancy - Home visit	597 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.92 (0.78 to 1.08)	<b>Study population</b>	
				484 per 1000	39 fewer per 1000 (from 107 fewer to 39 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				511 per 1000	41 fewer per 1000 (from 112 fewer to 41 more)
<b>Effectiveness of intervention - Community</b> The proportion of repeat pregnancy	267 (2 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1 (0.65 to 1.52)	<b>Study population</b>	
				228 per 1000	0 fewer per 1000 (from 80 fewer to 119 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				249 per 1000	0 fewer per 1000 (from 87 fewer to 129 more)
<b>Effectiveness of intervention - Telephone</b> The proportion of repeat pregnancy	232 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE due to risk of bias	RR 0.89 (0.55 to 1.46)	<b>Study population</b>	
				262 per 1000	29 fewer per 1000 (from 118 fewer to 120 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				262 per 1000	29 fewer per 1000 (from 118 fewer to 121 more)
<b>Uptake of interventions - Home visit</b> The proportion of participants who were recruited and received the intervention compared to those recruited	284 (2 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1.08 (0.98 to 1.18)	<b>Study population</b>	
				770 per 1000	62 more per 1000 (from 15 fewer to 139 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				768 per 1000	61 more per 1000 (from 15 fewer to 138 more)
<b>Uptake of interventions - Community</b> The proportion of participants who were recruited and received the intervention compared to those recruited	443 (2 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.8 (0.36 to 1.76)	<b>Study population</b>	
				667 per 1000	133 fewer per 1000 (from 427 fewer to 507 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				707 per 1000	141 fewer per 1000 (from 452 fewer to 537 more)
<b>Uptake of interventions - Telephone in person</b> The proportion of participants who were recruited and received the intervention compared to those recruited	249 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1.02 (0.96 to 1.08)	<b>Study population</b>	
				944 per 1000	19 more per 1000 (from 38 fewer to 76 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				944 per 1000	19 more per 1000 (from 38 fewer to 76 more)
<b>Child Birth - Home visit</b>	461 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.6 (0.39 to 0.93)	<b>Study population</b>	
				205 per 1000	82 fewer per 1000 (from 14 fewer to 125 fewer)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				214 per 1000	86 fewer per 1000 (from 15 fewer to 131 fewer)
<b>Condom use - Home visit</b>	63 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1.46 (0.84 to 2.53)	<b>Study population</b>	
				375 per 1000	173 more per 1000 (from 60 fewer to 574 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				375 per 1000	173 more per 1000 (from 60 fewer to 574 more)
<b>Oral contraception - Home visit</b>	63 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1.62 (1.03 to 2.55)	<b>Study population</b>	
				438 per 1000	271 more per 1000 (from 13 more to 678 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				438 per 1000	272 more per 1000 (from 13 more to 679 more)
<b>Birth Control - Home visit</b>	63 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.88 (0.6 to 1.31)	<b>Study population</b>	
				656 per 1000	79 fewer per 1000 (from 262 fewer to 203 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				656 per 1000	79 fewer per 1000 (from 262 fewer to 203 more)
<b>School dropout - Home visit</b>	256 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW <sup>2</sup> due to risk of bias, indirectness	RR 0.74 (0.51 to 1.07)	<b>Study population</b>	
				331 per 1000	86 fewer per 1000 (from 162 fewer to 23 more)
				<b>Moderate</b>	
				439 per 1000	114 fewer per 1000 (from 215 fewer to 31 more)

<sup>1</sup>The basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.

<sup>1</sup> No explanation was provided

<sup>2</sup> check rob table

## Contraception versus usual experience following delivery for reducing repeat teenage pregnancy

**Bibliography:** Interventions for reducing repeat teenage pregnancy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Outcomes	No of Participants (studies) Follow up	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
				Risk with Control	Risk difference with Contraception versus usual experience following delivery (95% CI)
Effectiveness of intervention The proportion of repeat pregnancy	91 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.69 (0.34 to 1.41)	Study population	
				302 per 1000	94 fewer per 1000 (from 200 fewer to 124 more)
				Moderate	
Uptake of the interventions	160 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1.06 (0.81 to 1.39)	Study population	
				551 per 1000	33 more per 1000 (from 105 fewer to 215 more)
				Moderate	
Condom use	91 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.75 (0.43 to 1.29)	Study population	
				419 per 1000	105 fewer per 1000 (from 239 fewer to 121 more)
				Moderate	
Oral contraception	91 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 0.56 (0.2 to 1.58)	Study population	
				186 per 1000	82 fewer per 1000 (from 149 fewer to 108 more)
				Moderate	
Unprotected sex	91 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ MODERATE <sup>1</sup> due to risk of bias	RR 1.14 (0.78 to 1.66)	Study population	
				512 per 1000	72 more per 1000 (from 113 fewer to 338 more)
				Moderate	
				512 per 1000	72 more per 1000 (from 113 fewer to 338 more)

<sup>1</sup>The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

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**Moderate quality:** Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

**Low quality:** Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

**Very low quality:** We are very uncertain about the estimate.

<sup>1</sup> check rob table