OPEN ACCESS

Original research

Evaluation of a blended care programme for caregivers and working pregnant women to prevent adverse pregnancy outcomes: an intervention study

Monique van Beukering ,[1] Adeline Velu,[1] Lydia Henrike Nicole Schonewille,[1] Ruben Duijnhoven,[1] Ben Willem Mol,[2,3] Teus Brand,[4] Monique Frings-Dresen,[4] Marjolein Kok[1]

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2020-107191).

[1]Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Amsterdam UMC Locatie AMC, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
[2]Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia
[3]Aberdeen Centre for Women's Health Research, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK
[4]Public and Occupational Health/Coronel Institute of Occupational Health, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Amsterdam UMC Locatie AMC, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Correspondence to
Drs Monique van Beukering, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Amsterdam UMC Locatie AMC, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands; m.d.vanbeukering@amsterdamumc.nl

Received 30 October 2020
Revised 17 March 2021
Accepted 27 March 2021

To cite: van Beukering M, Velu A, Schonewille LHN, *et al*. *Occup Environ Med* Epub ahead of print: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/oemed-2020-107191

ABSTRACT

Objective Work-related activities can be a risk factor for pregnancy complications such as preterm birth. This study evaluates the effectiveness of a blended care programme, Pregnancy and Work, that provides pregnant workers and their obstetrical caregivers with advice on work adjustment.

Methods Women less than 20 weeks of gestation, in paid employment or self-employed, in the care of four participating hospitals and their referring midwifery practices in the Netherlands received either the blended care programme (n=119), consisting of a training for professionals and a mobile health application, or care as usual (n=122) in a controlled intervention study with a follow-up in intervention and control populations. All participants completed three questionnaires concerning health and working conditions at 16, 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy. Primary outcome was the percentage of women who received advice from their obstetrical caregiver about work adjustment. Secondary outcomes were work status, realised work adjustment and working conditions. Groups were compared using univariate and multivariate regression analyses.

Results A total of 188 (78%) completed all three questionnaires. In the blended care group, women received more advice from obstetrical caregivers to adjust their work than in the control group, 41 (39%) vs 21 (18%) (adjusted relative risk (aRR) 2.2, 95% CI 1.4 to 3.4), but less from their employer 8 (8%) vs 31 (28%) (aRR 0.29, 95% CI 0.14 to 0.61). There were no significant differences in realised work adjustments. At 24 weeks, 30% of the pregnant women in both groups continued to work in hazardous workplaces.

Conclusion Among working pregnant women, the blended care intervention increases advice on work adjustment given by midwives and obstetricians, but does not lead to more work adjustments.

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

- Exposure to certain working conditions during pregnancy is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes.
- Working pregnant women and their healthcare professionals are often unaware of these risks and of maternity protection legislation.
- Pregnant women continue to work in a hazardous workplace or decide to withdraw from work using sick leave or preventive pregnancy leave schemes.

What are the new findings?

- We developed a blended care programme called 'Pregnancy and Work', which consists of a training session for professionals and a mobile health application (the P&W app), to provide pregnant women and their obstetrical caregivers with personalised advice on work adjustment.
- Among working pregnant women, the blended care intervention increases advice on work adjustments given by midwives and obstetricians, but less from their employer, not leading to more work adjustments.
- Only a few employers inform their pregnant employees about rights and risks, despite there being a legal obligation to do so.
- At 24 weeks of pregnancy, almost a third of the women in both groups continued to work in hazardous workplaces.

INTRODUCTION

Many women with a paid job continue working during their pregnancy. In the USA, more than 65% of pregnant women work while in the Netherlands, 9 in 10 women have a paid job and continue occupational activities during their first pregnancy.[1 2] Exposure to certain working conditions during pregnancy is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes (preterm birth, low birth weight, fetal abnormalities) and pregnancy complications (hypertension, eclampsia, miscarriage).[3–13] Many working pregnant women, their healthcare professionals and employers are unaware of these risks and legal measures concerning maternity protection in the workplace. In the European Union, including the Netherlands, employers are responsible for providing work adjustments to pregnant employees where necessary. However, due to a lack of implementation of the legislation, some of the pregnant women continue to work in a hazardous workplace or decide to withdraw from work using sick leave or preventive pregnancy leave schemes.[14 15]

Key messages

How might this impact on policy or clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- Improving the design of the P&W app for working pregnant women, obstetrical caregivers and employers could increase the effectiveness of the blended care 'Pregnancy and Work' intervention and lead to a safer workplace for pregnant employees.
- Obstetrical caregivers can play a role in advising pregnant women on topics related to their health in their working environment and work together with occupational physicians.
- To prevent adverse pregnancy outcomes, attention should be paid to safe working conditions earlier in pregnancy.

Providing pregnant women with information about the required work adjustment can encourage them to realise this in their own work and thus prevent the adverse effects of poor working conditions on pregnancy or withdrawal from work on sick leave. As women of childbearing age are frequent consumers of online health information,[16] mobile health (mHealth) application, defined as the use of mobile devices for medical and public health practice,[17] has the potential to serve as a practical source of information, provided that such information is understandable and well dosed, with a good interaction between app and user and meets existing guidelines.[18] Although most mHealth lifestyle and medical apps for pregnant women seem to be feasible and acceptable, the evidence on effectiveness is limited, and most intervention studies have evaluated small study populations.[19] An iterative multidisciplinary approach with involvement of end users from the start is important for the development of applications.[20]

A stepwise approach was employed to develop an mHealth application, the Pregnancy and Work app (P&W app), based on the evidence-based guideline for occupational physicians: *Pregnancy, postpartum period and work*.[21] This app provides pregnant workers, in paid employment or self-employed, with personalised advice to adjust their work, adapted to their individual working conditions and health. Prior studies providing content and design instructions for the development of the P&W app[18] considered the app to be valuable and able to meet the needs of end users.[22] All stakeholders (pregnant women, occupational physicians, general practitioners, midwives, obstetricians and representatives of trade unions and employers' organisations) were involved in the developmental process. Blending face-to-face guidance with online support improves client–therapist connection and adherence[23] and may increase the coverage, quality and efficiency of occupational and safety health education.[24] Successful examples are interactive e-learning modules such as that concerning occupational asthma for healthcare professionals which resulted in greater use and awareness of national occupational asthma guidelines.[25] Occupational hygiene e-courses for students were evaluated positively on effectiveness in a blended application.[26]

Therefore, we developed the blended care 'Pregnancy and Work' programme, consisting of a training session for professionals and an mHealth application to provide pregnant women and their obstetrical caregivers with advice on work adjustment.

The aim of this study was to evaluate whether this blended care programme leads to more advice about work adjustment from obstetrical caregivers to their clients (1) and whether these pregnant women realise more work adjustments than those receiving care as usual (2).

METHODS

Design

We evaluated the effectiveness of the blended care P&W programme in a controlled intervention study with a follow-up study of the intervention and control populations.

In the Netherlands, prenatal care is supervised by midwives in primary care and by obstetricians in secondary care. Midwives take care of low-risk pregnancies. If specialised care is needed, midwives refer to an obstetrician in an affiliated hospital. We will refer to this stratified care model as a 'cluster', meaning a hospital including all surrounding midwifery practices.[27]

Participating clusters were followed during two consecutive time periods. The first period covered January 2016 to April 2017, and the second period covered May 2017 to August 2018. Between the two time periods the training of healthcare professionals took place as part of the intervention. During the second time period patients were also offered the mobile phone (P&W) app. Selection of participants was not consecutive but depended on availability of a trained healthcare professional and the available time at the prenatal visit.

Participants

Women, >17 years, less than 20 weeks pregnant in paid employment or self-employed, and visiting one of 24 obstetric care facilities in four clusters in the North West region of the Netherlands were eligible for the study.

Intervention

The blended care programme consisted of a training session for midwives and obstetricians about the Netherlands Society of Occupational Medicine[21] *Pregnancy, postpartum period and work* guidelines and the use of the P&W app. The training aimed to equip participants with the skills necessary to be able to work with the advice generated by the P&W app to guide their clients. After the training session, these midwives and obstetricians gave their clients access to the P&W app.

The P&W app (in Dutch and English) was developed as a web-based app, accessible from every type of mobile browser, with an adaptive design for desktop and mobile phone use. The content is based on the evidence-based guideline for occupational physicians and provides end users with personalised advice on possible work adjustments.[21] The P&W app is described in more detail in our previous study[22] and in online supplemental file A. The control group received care as usual.

Procedure

Obstetrical caregivers in participating clusters provided verbal and written study information to eligible clients. After digital informed consent was given women received access to the questionnaires and P&W app if applicable.

Obstetrical caregivers (midwives and obstetricians) of the four participating clusters started including for the control group from January 2016 to April 2017 (step 1). Between March and April 2017, obstetrical caregivers of the same four participating clusters followed a multidisciplinary training session together with occupational physicians.[21] Subsequently, from May 2017 to August 2018, these obstetrical caregivers recruited participants for the intervention group (step 2). All participants received access to the online questionnaires at 16, 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy. Some participants completed the questionnaire after

receiving a reminder, which was sent 2–3 weeks after the first request. Participants in the intervention group received access to the P&W app after registration.

Outcome measurements

The primary outcome was the percentage of pregnant women who received advice about their work from their midwife or obstetrician. Secondary outcomes were work status (still at work or on sick leave), work advice (from whom) and complaints of health and pregnancy, realised work adjustments and working conditions. The intervention was considered effective if pregnant women in the intervention group received advice statistically significantly more often from their midwife or obstetrician to adjust their work and realised work adjustments in their work more often than women in the control group.

Data collection

All participants (both control and intervention groups) received emails to complete three different online questionnaires at 16, 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy. The first questionnaire included baseline characteristics such as data on educational level, general health and lifestyle, and medical problems in current and former pregnancies. In addition, questions from a validated questionnaire about psychosocial job strain and physically demanding work[7] supplemented with questions about other working conditions (eg, (irregular) working times, and chemical, biological and physical factors (noise, climate)) were used. To determine the influence of private factors on the health and work capacity of pregnant women, the last part of the questionnaire concerned commuting, sports and household characteristics. The questionnaires at 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy concerned work status (normal working hours, sick leave or pregnancy leave), working conditions, health complaints and (advice on/realised) work adjustment, and leisure and household characteristics in the second and third trimesters. Sick leave was defined as (permitted) absence from work because of illness. We distinguished two types of leave in the period granted to mothers in connection with pregnancy and childbirth: pregnancy leave (prior to childbirth) and maternity leave (after childbirth). Data were collected on web-based electronic case report forms and were stored in anonymised form in a database.

Statistical analysis

General descriptive statistics are given for baseline characteristics as frequencies with percentages, means with SD or medians with IQRs.

Tests of univariate analyses were χ^2 or Fisher's exact tests, the Mann-Whitney tests or t-tests. Multivariate models for adjusted analysis were done using generalised linear models, with log link and binomial distribution to estimate adjusted relative risks (aRR).[28] RR estimates for received advices to adjust work and for achieved work adjustments were adjusted for those variables which differed significantly between intervention and control groups: working conditions concerning job strain and information from employer about work adjustment when reporting pregnancy.

Outcomes on changes in work at 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy were analysed as cumulative changes (any changes during follow-up). Therefore, these outcomes represent data that were analysed without the use of a mixed model or generalised estimating equations. Effects of hierarchical clustering of intervention effects or heterogeneity of outcomes due to hierarchical ordering of data (ie, centre effects) were assessed using cluster analysis, as well as by stratification of outcomes by centre, with visual and statistical assessment. A cut-off value for statistical significance for heterogeneity was not prespecified as the limited sample size was considered to preclude formal statistical inference. Data were analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics V.24.0.

Table 1 Results of multidisciplinary training session for healthcare providers on NVAB 'Pregnancy, postpartum period and work' guidelines and P&W app

Characteristics of participants	90 (100%)	
Profession		
Midwife	47 (53%)	
Obstetrician	10 (11%)	
Occupational physician	32 (36%)	
Work experience (years)		
<10	20 (22%)	
10–25	35 (39%)	
>25	35 (39%)	
Knew about the NVAB 'Pregnancy, postpartum period and work' guideline		
No	27 (30%)	
Yes	25 (28%)	
Yes and uses it	36 (40%)	
The training	**Yes**	**Neutral**
The training was valuable to me.	88 (98%)	1 (2%)
The training is in line with my knowledge.	83 (92%)	7 (8%)
I will recommend the app to my patients.	85 (94%)	5 (6%)
I'm going to use the P&W app.	78 (87%)	12 (13%)

All variables mentioned as n (%).
NVAB, Netherlands Society of Occupational Medicine; P&W app, Pregnancy and Work app.

RESULTS

A total of 57 obstetrical caregivers employed at one of the four participating clusters, together with 32 occupational physicians, followed one of the four multidisciplinary training sessions on the guideline and the use of P&W app (table 1). Most of the participants rated the training as valuable (98%, n=88) and would recommend the app to their patients (94%, n=85) and use it (87%, n=78).

A total of 241 women were included in the study: 122 in the control group and 119 in the intervention group. Of this number, 188 (78%) women completed all three questionnaires: 101 in the control group and 87 in the intervention group. Online supplemental file B shows the study flow chart.

Baseline characteristics, demographics, education, general health, and general working and private conditions were comparable in both groups (table 2). A large majority of participating women were Caucasian and well educated.

The primary outcome, the percentage of women receiving advice from their midwife or obstetrician to adjust their work, was 9% in the intervention group vs 2% in the control group at 16 weeks of pregnancy (RR 5.64), and 39% vs 18% at 24 weeks of pregnancy (RR 2.18) (table 3).

The secondary outcome concerning work status shows that there were no significant differences at 16 and 24 weeks of pregnancy between both groups (table 3). From 32 weeks of pregnancy, significantly fewer participants in the intervention group were on pregnancy leave (RR 0.42). During pregnancy, the participants in both groups reported an increasing number of complaints due to pregnancy, which restricted them in their work: more than 30% at 16 weeks, around 40% at 24 weeks and around 50% at 32 weeks of pregnancy (table 3).

Table 3 shows that among pregnancy women in the 'in employment' group (ie, excluding participants who were self-employed),

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of pregnant workers participating in the study, in control and intervention groups at 16 weeks of pregnancy*

Variable	Intervention group n=119	Control group n=122	P value
Demographics and general health			
Age (years)†	32 (5)	33 (4)	0.251
Ethnic origin: Caucasian‡	102 (86%)	110 (90%)	0.288
Educational level			
University education or higher academic education	69 (58%)	68 (56%)	Ref
Higher professional education	35 (29%)	33 (27%)	0.881
Senior secondary vocational education	15 (13%)	21 (17%)	0.354
Body mass index (kg/m^2) >25	22 (19%)	14 (12%)	0.172
Health complaints/chronic illness before pregnancy	10 (8%)	10 (8%)	0.954
Medication prescribed by physician	18 (15%)	17 (14%)	0.480
Smoking during pregnancy	0	2 (2%)	0.498
Drinking alcohol during pregnancy	4 (3%)	2 (2%)	0.442
Drugs: quit before pregnancy or earlier	21 (18%)	14 (12%)	0.174
Current pregnancy			
With a fertility treatment	9 (8%)	9 (7%)	0.985
Twins or triplet	3 (3%)	4 (3%)	1.000
Parity ≥1	52 (44%)	62 (51%)	0.268
Medical problems in former pregnancies?	9/52 (17%)	12/62 (19%)	0.532
Medical problems before current pregnancy?	10 (8%)	10 (8%)	0.954
Increase in complaints because of current pregnancy?	37 (31%)	39 (32%)	0.884
Work			
Paid work from start of the pregnancy	119 (100%)	122 (100%)	1.000
Employment sector			
Healthcare	34 (29%)	32 (26%)	Ref
Business services and research	31 (26%)	37 (30%)	0.473
Education, welfare and child care	20 (17%)	18 (15%)	0.913
Retail and hospitality and catering industry	14 (12%)	16 (13%)	0.660
Government and culture, recreation	13 (11%)	11 (9%)	0.823
Other (industry/NGOs/transport)	6 (5%)	8 (7%)	0.756
Number of employees in the company >50	81 (68%)	85 (70%)	0.715
Self-employed§	6/105 (6%)	8/117 (7%)	0.615
Commuting: travel distance >10 km	71 (60%)	73 (59%)	0.980
Travel time >1 hour/day (min/hour)	50 (42%)	49 (40%)	0.768
Private conditions			
Sport	66 (56%)	57 (47%)	0.195
Times spent on hobby spending >5 hours/week	9 (8%)	9 (7%)	0.985
Children (living at home): Yes	41 (35%)	48 (39%)	0.375
Housework largely done by participant herself	23 (19%)	22 (18%)	0.820

*Complete results in online supplemental file C.
†Mean (SD), all other variables mentioned as n (%).
‡Non-Caucasian includes: Turkish, Moroccan, Afro/American, Asian, Mixed and 'other non-Western'.
§Based on second questionnaire (not in first questionnaire).
NGO, non-governmental organisation; NS, not significant; Ref, reference.

participants in the intervention group received information from their employer, when reporting pregnancy, significantly less often at 24 weeks (RR 0.55) and at 32 weeks of pregnancy (RR 0.41). This difference concerned advice on the required work adjustments: 6% in the intervention group vs 18% in the control group at 24 weeks, 6% vs 21% at 32 weeks, and on pregnancy and maternity leave (14% vs 30%) at 32 weeks.

At 16, 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy there is a consistent, although not significant trend of difference in realised work adjustments, 14% vs 18%, 21% vs 32% and 37 vs 45%, respectively (table 3). In both groups, pregnant women adjusted mostly physically demanding work (less standing and walking, lifting and carrying) and working hours (fewer hours and night shifts). Both groups also worked from home more often.

Intervention and control groups were comparable in most working conditions (table 4). Before 20 weeks of pregnancy, participants in the intervention group experienced less pressure at work (RR 0.55) and had less need to slow down (RR 0.62). They enjoyed their work less often (RR 0.86) and were less often satisfied with their work (RR 0.84). After 24 weeks of pregnancy, participants in the intervention group experienced less freedom in performing tasks (RR 0.57). They enjoyed their work less often (RR 0.34) and were less often satisfied with their work (RR 0.37).

At 24 weeks of pregnancy, about 30% of the pregnant workers, whether in paid employment or self-employed, reported physically demanding work and exposure to biological agents and noise. Of the respondents, 16% reported 'physically very demanding work'.

Table 5 shows that, when adjusted for the working conditions in which both groups differed significantly, women in the intervention group more often received advice from their midwife and/or obstetrician (aRR 2.22), but less often advice and/or information from their employer (aRR 0.29). Although at 24 weeks of pregnancy, the frequency of realised work adjustments was higher in the control than in the intervention group, these differences were not significant, nor when adjusted for the variables in which the intervention and control groups differed significantly (working conditions concerning job strain and information about the required work adjustments the employee received from employer when she reports being pregnant). Analyses for hierarchical clustering of data for participating centres, or heterogeneity of intervention effects on the primary outcomes did not indicate centre effects.

DISCUSSION

This study shows that pregnant women, either in paid employment or self-employed, received more frequently advice from their obstetrical caregiver to adjust their work after a blended care intervention. However, they received less often advice and/or information from their employer. Although at 16, 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy, the frequency of realised work adjustments was higher in the control than in the intervention group, these differences were not significant. At 24 weeks of pregnancy, almost a third of the pregnant women in both groups continued to work in hazardous workplaces.

Considering the long-term consequences of pregnancy complications such as preterm birth and low birth weight, awareness of work-associated risk factors is important and can have a substantial effect on the health of the offspring and on medical costs associated with complications. This study investigated the added value of a relatively cheap blended care intervention of training of obstetrical professionals, subsequent counselling of women as well as the mHealth application ('app' for short) with easily accessible reliable information about pregnancy and work to achieve higher levels of work adjustment during pregnancy. We have carefully developed and tested this mHealth application (the *P&W* app). The app allows all working women participating in the study, whether in employment or self-employed, to determine work and personal risk factors and to adjust their work according to the recommendations given in the app. When designing mHealth applications, an iterative approach

Table 3 Pregnant workers' work status, work advice and adjustments at 16, 24 and 32 weeks of pregnancy*

	16 weeks of pregnancy					24 weeks of pregnancy					32 weeks of pregnancy				
	Intervention group n=119	Control group n=122	RR	95% CI	P value	Intervention group n=105	Control group n=117	RR	95% CI	P value	Intervention group n=87	Control group n=101	RR	95% CI	P value
Current work status														x	
Normal working hours	118 (99%)†	122 (100%)†			Ref	89 (85%)	100 (86%)			Ref	59 (68%)	56 (55%)			Ref
Part time due to illness	1 (1%)†	0†			0.897	8 (8%)	8 (7%)			0.822	8 (9%)	9 (9%)			0.744
No work due to illness	0	0				7 (7%)	5 (4%)			0.431	11 (13%)	10 (10%)			0.928
Pregnancy leave	0	0				1 (1%)	4 (3%)			0.261	9 (10%)	26 (26%)	0.42	0.21 to 0.83	0.010
Increase complaints	37 (31%)	39 (32%)			0.884	44 (42%)	45 (39%)			0.601	52 (52%)	42 (42%)			0.780
Information from employer when reporting pregnancy															
Yes‡	NA	NA				17/99 (17%)	34/117 (31%)	0.55	0.33 to 0.92	0.019	12/84 (14%)	33/98 (35%)	0.41	0.23 to 0.74	0.001
Information about‡															
Work adjustments	NA	NA				6/99 (6%)	20/117 (18%)	0.33	0.14 to 0.79	0.007	5/87 (6%)	20/101 (21%)	0.28	0.11 to 0.71	0.003
Pregnancy/maternity leave	NA	NA				16/99 (16%)	27/117 (25%)			0.126	12/87 (14%)	28/101 (30%)	0.48	0.26 to 0.88	0.013
Advice to adjust work from															
Midwife and obstetrician	11 (9%)	2 (2%)	5.64	1.28 to 24.9	0.010	41 (39%)	21 (18%)	2.18	1.38 to 3.43	0.001	36 (41%)	29 (29%)			0.069
Occupational physician	2 (2%)	0			0.243	6 (6%)	11 (9%)			0.208	11 (13%)	12 (12%)			0.874
Manager or staff advisor	2 (2%)	6 (5%)			0.281	6 (6%)	14 (12%)			0.104	10 (11%)	17 (17%)			0.284
Own initiative	11 (9%)	16 (13%)			0.498	21 (20%)	30 (26%)			0.318	31 (36%)	29 (29%)			0.310
Realised work adjustments	17 (14%)	22 (18%)			0.430	22 (21%)	37 (32%)			0.078	32 (37%)	45 (45%)			0.280
Less physically demanding	4 (3%)	7 (6%)			0.377	2 (2%)	9 (8%)			0.184	10 (12%)	13 (13%)			0.774
Less standing or walking	4 (3%)	9 (7%)			0.168	6 (6%)	6 (5%)			0.847	11 (13%)	11 (11%)			0.709
Fewer hours/day	5 (4%)	6 (5%)			0.726	8 (8%)	12 (10%)			0.783	19 (22%)	15 (15%)			0.215
More working from home	5 (4%)	7 (6%)			0.524	3 (3%)	10 (9%)			0.334	8 (9%)	10 (10%)			0.870

*Complete results in online supplemental file C.
†At start of pregnancy.
‡Self-employed participants excluded: 24 weeks n=13 (6%), 32 weeks n=10 (5%).
NA, not applicable, not in questionnaire 1 (16 weeks of pregnancy); RR, relative risk.

Table 4 Working conditions from pregnant workers at 16 and 24 weeks of pregnancy*

	16 weeks of pregnancy					24 weeks of pregnancy				
	Intervention group n=119	Control group n=122	RR	95% CI	P value	Intervention group n=97	Control group n=108	RR	95% CI	P value
Working times										
Hours/week†	34.4 (7.4) (6–50)	33.4 (9.1) (8–50)			0.382	33.6 (8.6) (4–48)	32.1 (9.5) (6–60)			0.590
Days/week†	4.3 (0.8) (2–6)	4.1 (1) (1–7)			0.184	4.4 (0.1) (0–6)	4.2 (0.8) (0–6)			0.400
Irregular working times	17 (14%)	18 (15%)			0.897	12 (12%)	17 (16%)			0.489
Evening shifts‡	17 (12.4) (10.6)	17 (6.7) (12.3)			0.902	11 (22.3) (3.2)	14 (19.9) (2.2)			0.723
Night shifts‡	18 (9) (7.5)	18 (3) (6.3)			0.957	2 (2.2) (1.9)	4 (2.7) (1.5)			0.686
Physical work										
Standing/walking ≥4 hours/day	37 (32%)	41 (35%)			0.678	32 (32%)	33 (34%)			0.833
Lifting/carrying loads or people	33 (28%)	31 (25%)			0.712	18 (19%)	20 (19%)			0.994
Physical work: regularly/ often										
Bending	28 (24%)	25 (21%)			0.592	19 (20%)	26 (24%)			0.438
Physically very demanding	24 (19%)	17 (14%)			0.351	15 (16%)	17 (16%)			0.957
Requiring physical strength	19 (16%)	14 (12%)			0.323	14 (14%)	10 (9%)			0.250
Job strain: often/always										
Problems with pressure	17 (14%)	32 (26%)	0.55	0.32 to 0.91	0.021	11 (11%)	17 (16%)			0.360
Like to take things a little easier	23 (19%)	38 (31%)	0.62	0.40 to 0.98	0.035	23 (24%)	28 (26%)			0.714
Freedom in performance of tasks	83 (70%)	93 (76%)			0.257	61 (63%)	85 (79%)	0.57	0.37 to 0.90	0.013
Influence on the pace to work	57 (48%)	67 (55%)			0.303	50 (52%)	60 (58%)			0.359
Planning own work	75 (63%)	77 (63%)			0.975	59 (61%)	70 (65%)			0.555
Support from manager	66 (56%)	80 (66%)			0.091	55 (57%)	67 (62%)			0.437
Enjoy working	93 (78%)	111 (91%)	0.86	0.77 to 0.96	0.006	76 (79%)	100 (93%)	0.34	0.16 to 0.74	0.003
Finds work satisfying	93 (78%)	113 (93%)	0.84	0.76 to 0.94	0.001	73 (75%)	98 (91%)	0.37	0.19 to 0.74	0.003
Exposed to biological agents	36 (30%)	33 (27%)			0.610	24 (35%)	29 (27%)			0.200
Exposed to chemical agents	9 (8%)	7 (6%)			0.581	9 (9%)	7 (7%)			0.456
Noise	40 (34%)	32 (26%)			0.226	32 (33%)	31 (29%)			0.507

*Complete results in online supplemental file C.
†Mean (SD) (min-max).
‡n, mean hours/week (SD), all other variables mentioned as n (%).
RR, relative risk.

is important to meet the needs of end users.[20] The application under study was designed by a multidisciplinary team. During the development phase, all stakeholders were involved in focus groups and a usability study was performed.[18 22] In addition, women received advice from their obstetrical caregiver (midwives, obstetricians), who followed a multidisciplinary training session, as part of the intervention.

Previous studies have shown the importance of using text messaging or interactive and individual coaching to improve the lifestyles of pregnant women.[16 29] Blending face-to-face guidance with online support is more effective and increases client–therapist connection and adherence.[23 24] In this study, we combined individual access to the P&W app with counselling by professionals trained to work with the advice generated by the app, thus extending the already personalised advice provided by regular emails with updated work advice during pregnancy. Obstetrical caregivers have little awareness of the guidelines, risks and legal measures concerning maternity protection.[14] By providing

Table 5 Advice/information to adjust work and realised work adjustments n=222, 24 weeks of pregnancy, multivariable analysis

	Intervention group n=105	Control group n=107	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
			RR	95% CI	P value	aRR*	95% CI	P value
Advice/information to adjust work								
From midwife and/or obstetrician (advice to adjust work)	41 (39%)	21 (18%)	2.18	1.38 to 3.43	0.001	2.22	1.44 to 3.43	0.000
From employer (advice to adjust work and/ or information about work adjustments when reporting pregnancy)	8 (8%)	31 (28%)	0.28	0.14 to 0.59	0.001	0.29	0.14 to 0.61	0.001
			RR	95% CI	P value	aRR†	95% CI	P value
Realised work adjustments because of pregnancy	22 (21%)	37 (32%)	0.66	0.42 to 1.05	0.078	0.66	0.41 to 1.08	0.101

All variables mentioned as n (%)
*Association with working conditions: like to take things a little easier, enjoy work, work satisfying.
†Association with working conditions: like to take things a little easier, enjoy work, work satisfying and information from employer about work adjustment when reporting pregnancy.
aRR, adjusted relative risk; RR, relative risk.

midwives and obstetricians with easily accessible information, we expected them to better inform pregnant workers about the risks at work.

Data were prospectively collected at several times during pregnancy, as the working capacity of pregnant women changes over time. This allowed for longitudinal follow-up by which we could assess changes during the course of pregnancy.

The intervention and control groups were comparable in baseline characteristics and the differences in working conditions are few, but stable over time: the control group reported enjoying their job more commonly, this group also reported more freedom in performing their job, though with more working pressure. The lack of differences shown between the populations in terms of working times, and physical, biological and chemical working conditions, excludes a potential for confounding bias stemming from these conditions.

In our study, however, there may have been selection bias due to differences in participants in the intervention group compared with the control group. Women in the intervention group received significantly less information about the necessary work adjustment from their employers when they reported their pregnancy. Possibly this lack motivated them to participate in the study, in order to receive information about work adjustment via the P&W app. A limitation of our study is that we have no information on how many women in both groups were on temporary employment. Women with a temporary contract are at a much higher risk of pregnancy discrimination. In the Netherlands, almost half (49%) of all women with a temporary contract were not renewed or converted to a permanent contract because of their pregnancy or new motherhood.[30] They are reluctant to report their pregnancy to their employer.

Furthermore, compared with the general population there seems to be an over-representation in both intervention and control groups of highly educated, Caucasian, non-smoking women with low intake of alcohol during pregnancy. Compared with the baseline characteristics of a recently published large randomised controlled trial (n=13.520) in a low-risk pregnancy population in the Netherlands, the incidence of Caucasian ethnicity and high education were comparable.[31] However, body mass index, alcohol consumption and smoking were lower in our cohort. This might be explained by the phenomenon that the decision to participate in a study can correlate with social, educational and health conditions.[32] In our study, this may be related to the demographics of the participating practices, to language issues or availability of electronic devices in certain populations and even with selection by the obstetrical caregiver. However, as these baseline characteristics were comparable in both groups we do not expect this had an effect on the primary and secondary outcomes of our study.

Although the professionals are trained and the app provides personalised advice based on individual work-related and health-related risks, it is uncertain whether the advice that clients received from their obstetrical caregiver was correct and also whether the pregnant women adjusted their work adequately. Another limitation of this study is the number of lost to follow-up after the second questionnaire: only 78% of the participants completed all three questionnaires, possibly due to tiredness as a result of progressing pregnancy or completing work before starting pregnancy leave. However, because 92% of the participants completed the second questionnaire, we have insight in the (adjustments of) the working conditions of pregnant women up to the third trimester (28 weeks), that is, during the longest period of pregnancy for which pregnant Dutch women continue to work (up to 34 weeks).

Because this study uses three large questionnaires, multiple testing is involved, with the risk of false significance. However, the primary outcome measures, which are the most important results, have p values <0.01 or 0.001 suggesting a low risk of a type I error.

The finding that the intervention population has fewer pregnant workers on pregnancy leave in the period of 32 weeks of pregnancy could be a positive result, indicating more/better contact between obstetrical caregivers and workers on work adjustments in the intervention population (24 weeks), which prevented a number of pregnant workers from withdrawing from work using pregnancy leave. Another explanation may be that the employer provided information on maternity leave more often at 32 weeks.

The low score given to advice offered by occupational physicians in both groups is remarkable. National guidelines advise employers to give all their pregnant employees access to a preventive consultation with the occupational physician; however, in practice, this seems to happen less frequently than expected.

Our study has similarities with a stepped-wedge approach.[33] Due to the effect of the intervention, randomisation at the individual level is not possible: the effect is not limited to individuals. Midwives and obstetricians can share information and knowledge from the training session and P&W app with other healthcare providers and clients. Clients can share information from the P&W app with other pregnant women. Furthermore, the intracluster correlation was anticipated to be high: the clients of midwifery hospital partnerships can differ in ethnicity and social economic status, depending on, for example, location. The study design leaves larger uncertainty about non-causal reasons for the observed treatment effects than that of an individually randomised trial. Differences in patient characteristics and their baseline prognosis between the two treatment periods have, however, been adjusted for in the multivariable analyses. Nonetheless, structural residual confounding due to unobserved factors remains possible. A larger number of patients and a full stepped-wedge or cluster randomised design would be needed to account for such effects. Such large-scale study, however, was not feasible at this stage. Finally, the intervention motivated the professionals to participate in the study; thus, a stepped introduction of the intervention would ensure that all participating professionals and their future clients would benefit from the training session and P&W app.

In the European Union, including the Netherlands, according to Council Directive 92/85/EEC it is the employer's responsibility to evaluate the potential risks facing pregnant employees and to subsequently take the necessary protective measures. Lack of knowledge about legal obligations of employers can cause deficiencies in the implementation of maternity protection legislation. Often no risk analysis is carried out and employers fail to give pregnant workers sufficient information about their rights and risks.[14 15] A negative attitude of employers towards their pregnancy is one of the most common stressors among working women.[34] Moreover, in our study fewer than 25% of the employers provided information to their pregnant employees about their rights, and only 12% about risks and required work adjustments even though this is a legal obligation. We do not know whether employers were aware of this legal obligation or the fact that less exposure to risks at work will reduce absenteeism among pregnant employees.[35 36]

Working pregnant women, both in paid employment and self-employed, are often unaware of the risks and legal measures concerning maternity protection in the workplace, they continue to work in a hazardous workplace or decide to withdraw from

work using sick leave or preventive pregnancy leave.[14 37] This study shows that overall work is not sufficiently adjusted: after 24 weeks of pregnancy, 20%–30% of the participants in both groups still performed physically demanding work (prolonged standing (33%), lifting (19%), bending (22%)), they worked in an environment with a lot of noise (30%), or on which was cold (18%), hot (18%) or entailed exposure to chemicals (7%) and infectious diseases (26%). The question remains whether there has been a proper evaluation of the working conditions of these pregnant women.

In future research, it is essential to include employers, more participants with lower education and non-Caucasian ethnicity, and information about temporary or permanent employment of participants. It is important to redesign the P&W app to meet the needs of different user groups: employers, their employees and caregivers. We expect that interaction in multidisciplinary training on the P&W app for caregivers and employers will encourage employers to pay more attention to (the working conditions of) their pregnant employees and use the advice from the P&W app to adjust the workplace.[38 39] A follow-up study can evaluate whether the advice clients have received from their caregiver was correct and whether the pregnant women have adjusted their work adequately. In addition, government support is important to achieve better and more effective implementation of legislation concerning working conditions during pregnancy.[24] A comprehensive follow-up study focusing on health outcomes can demonstrate whether this blended care programme, including pregnant workers, obstetrical caregivers and employers, is effective in preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The results of our study show that a blended care intervention, which consists of a training session for obstetrical caregivers and the personalised advice provided by a specifically developed mHealth application, increases the percentage of advices on work adjustments given by midwives and obstetricians to pregnant workers, but they received less often advice from their employer. However, it did not lead to more work adjustment. Improving the design of the P&W app, by including employers in its development, could increase the effectiveness of the intervention.

Acknowledgements We thank all the participating hospitals and their referring midwifery practices from the Regional Perinatal Network North-West Netherlands for all their efforts. We also thank Dr Robert de Leeuw (Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Amsterdam UMC) for his support in the development of the P&W app.

Contributors MvB, MFD and MK took part in the planning, design and funding acquisition of the study. MvB, AV, LHNS and MK conducted the study. MvB, AV and LHNS monitored data collection. MvB and MK provided the training. MvB and RD performed the statistical analyses. MvB wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the results, revision of the manuscript and final approval of the manuscript.

Funding This pilot study received funding from ZonMw, the Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development, and is part of the Pregnancy and Birth Program.

Disclaimer ZonMw had no role in the study design, collection, analysis, interpretation of data, writing of the report and decision to submit the article for publication.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The ethical board of the Amsterdam University Medical Center, location AMC, confirmed that the Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act was not applicable to this study (METC W15-102 150121).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request. Our data are not in a repository, deidentified participant data reported in this article can be shared. Proposals should be directed to m.kok@amsterdamumc.nl. For sharing of data, a legal agreement according to law and regulations must be signed.

ORCID iD

Monique van Beukering http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4080-5589

REFERENCES

1 Gao G, Livingston G. Working while pregnant is much more common than it used to be. Pew research center. Available: http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/03/31/working-while-pregnant-is-much-more-common-than-it-used-to-be/
2 Perez SA, van den Brakel W. Portegijs (SCP) (2018). summary Emancipation monitor 2018. economic position of women improved. in: Emancipatiemonitor, 2018. Available: https://www.scp.nl/english/Publications/Summaries_by_year/Summaries_2018/Emancipation_Monitor_2018
3 Cai C, Vandermeer B, Khurana R, *et al*. The impact of occupational activities during pregnancy on pregnancy outcomes: a systematic review and metaanalysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2020;222:224–38.
4 Cai C, Vandermeer B, Khurana R, *et al*. The impact of occupational shift work and working hours during pregnancy on health outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2019;221:563–76.
5 van Beukering MDM, van Melick MJGJ, Mol BW, *et al*. Physically demanding work and preterm delivery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 2014;87:809–34.
6 Croteau A. Occupational lifting and adverse pregnancy outcome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Occup Environ Med* 2020;77:496–505.
7 Vrijkotte TGM, van der Wal MF, van Eijsden M, *et al*. First-trimester working conditions and birthweight: a prospective cohort study. *Am J Public Health* 2009;99:1409–16.
8 Juhl M, Larsen PS, Andersen PK, *et al*. Occupational lifting during pregnancy and child's birth size in a large cohort study. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2014;40:411–9.
9 Croteau A, Marcoux S, Brisson C. Work activity in pregnancy, preventive measures, and the risk of preterm delivery. *Am J Epidemiol* 2007;166:951–65.
10 Mocevic E, Svendsen SW, Jørgensen KT, *et al*. Occupational lifting, fetal death and preterm birth: findings from the Danish national birth cohort using a job exposure matrix. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e90550.
11 Selander J, Rylander L, Albin M, *et al*. Full-time exposure to occupational noise during pregnancy was associated with reduced birth weight in a nationwide cohort study of Swedish women. *Sci Total Environ* 2019;651:1137–43.
12 Begtrup LM, Specht IO, Hammer PEC, *et al*. Night work and miscarriage: a Danish nationwide register-based cohort study. *Occup Environ Med* 2019;76:302–8.
13 Lee LJ, Symanski E, Lupo PJ, *et al*. Role of maternal occupational physical activity and psychosocial stressors on adverse birth outcomes. *Occup Environ Med* 2017;74:192–9.
14 Probst I, Zellweger A, Politis Mercier M-P, *et al*. Implementation, mechanisms and effects of maternity protection legislation: a realist narrative review of the literature. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 2018;91:901–22.
15 Krief P, Zellweger A, Politis Mercier M-P, *et al*. Protection of pregnant women at work in Switzerland: practices, obstacles and resources. A mixed-methods study protocol. *BMJ Open* 2018;8:e023532.
16 Van Dijk MR, Huijgen NA, Willemsen SP, *et al*. Impact of an mHealth platform for pregnancy on nutrition and lifestyle of the reproductive population: a survey. *JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2016;4:e53.
17 World Health Organization. mHealth new horizons for health through mobile technologies, 2011. Available: https://www.who.int/goe/publications/goe_mhealth_web.pdf
18 Velu AV, van Beukering MD, Schaafsma FG, *et al*. Barriers and facilitators for the use of a medical mobile APP to prevent work-related risks in pregnancy: a qualitative analysis. *JMIR Res Protoc* 2017;6:e163.

19 Overdijkink SB, Velu AV, Rosman AN, *et al*. The usability and effectiveness of mobile health technology-based lifestyle and medical intervention Apps supporting health care during pregnancy: systematic review. *JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2018;6:e109.
20 Jaspers MWM, Steen T, van den Bos C, *et al*. The think aloud method: a guide to user interface design. *Int J Med Inform* 2004;73:781–95.
21 NVAB. Practice guideline - pregnancy, postpartum period and work. Advice and guidance by the occupational physician NVAB, the Netherlands Society of Occupational Medicine, 2007, 2018. Available: https://nvab-online.nl/richtlijnen/richtlijnen-NVAB/richtlijn-Zwangerschap-postpartumperiode-en-werk
22 van Beukering M, Velu A, van den Berg L, *et al*. Usability and usefulness of a mobile health APP for pregnancy-related work advice: mixed-methods approach. *JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2019;7:e11442.
23 Boots LM, de Vugt ME, Kempen GI, *et al*. Effectiveness of a blended care self-management program for caregivers of people with early-stage dementia (partner in balance): randomized controlled trial. *J Med Internet Res* 2018;20:e10017.
24 van Dijk FJ, Bubas M, Smits PB. Evaluation studies on education in occupational safety and health: inspiration for developing economies. *Ann Glob Health* 2015;81:548–60.
25 Barber CM, Frank T, Walsh K, *et al*. Knowledge and utilisation of occupational asthma guidelines in primary care. *Prim Care Respir J* 2010;19:274–80.
26 Braeckman L, De Clercq B, Janssens H, *et al*. Development and evaluation of a new occupational medicine teaching module to advance self-efficacy and knowledge among medical students. *J Occup Environ Med* 2013;55:1276–80.
27 Vlemmix F, Rosman AN, Rijnders ME, *et al*. Implementation of client versus care-provider strategies to improve external cephalic version rates: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2015;94:518–26.
28 Knol MJ, Duijnhoven RG, Grobbee DE, *et al*. Potential misinterpretation of treatment effects due to use of odds ratios and logistic regression in randomized controlled trials. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e21248.
29 Abroms LC, Johnson PR, Heminger CL, *et al*. Quit4baby: results from a pilot test of a mobile smoking cessation program for pregnant women. *JMIR Mhealth Uhealth* 2015;3:e10.
30 The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights. Pregnant and work: that is a cause for concern. In: *Third study of labor market discrimination of pregnant women and mothers with young children*, 2020.
31 Henrichs J, Verfaille V, Jellema P, *et al*. Effectiveness of routine third trimester ultrasonography to reduce adverse perinatal outcomes in low risk pregnancy (the iris study): nationwide, pragmatic, multicentre, stepped wedge cluster randomised trial. *BMJ* 2019;367:l5517.
32 Hernán MA, Hernández-Díaz S, Robins JM. A structural approach to selection bias. *Epidemiology* 2004;15:615–25.
33 Hemming K, Haines TP, Chilton PJ, *et al*. The stepped wedge cluster randomised trial: rationale, design, analysis, and reporting. *BMJ* 2015;350:h391.
34 Lojewski J, Flothow A, Harth V, *et al*. Employed and expecting in Germany: a qualitative investigation into pregnancy-related occupational stress and coping behavior. *Work* 2018;59:183–99.
35 Hansen ML, Thulstrup AM, Juhl M, *et al*. Occupational exposures and sick leave during pregnancy: results from a Danish cohort study. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2015;41:397–406.
36 Henrotin J-B, Vaissière M, Etaix M, *et al*. Exposure to occupational hazards for pregnancy and sick leave in pregnant workers: a cross-sectional study. *Ann Occup Environ Med* 2017;29:12.
37 Adams L. *Pregnancy and maternity-related discrimination and disadvantage: experiences of mothers. department for business, innovation and skills*. London: Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2016.
38 Wildenbos GA, Peute LW, Jaspers MWM. Impact of patient-centered eHealth applications on patient outcomes: a review on the mediating influence of human factor issues. *Yearb Med Inform* 2016;25:113–9.
39 Greidanus MA, de Boer AGEM, Tiedtke CM, *et al*. Supporting employers to enhance the return to work of cancer survivors: development of a web-based intervention (Miles intervention). *J Cancer Surviv* 2020;14:200–10.

Suppelment A

Figure 1: Description and examples of screenshots of Pregnancy and Work App: Welcome page, Questionnaire page, workadvice pages infectious diseases and stress

After creating a user account participants answered a few questions in the P&W app about their health, pregnancy and work. Based on these answers, each participant received an e-mail with an individual work advice. The home page of the app provided access to several topics: 'work advice', 'legal issues and tips for consultation', 'baby messages' about the growth of the unborn baby and 'more information'. The P&W app also contained a page for (obstetrical) caregivers, with all advices, classified by risk factor. At 20 weeks pregnancy users of the P&W app were asked to answer a few questions again, to check whether working conditions and health had changed. Participants received an adjusted work advice via the app and by e-mail if necessary. The P&W app is described in more detail in our previous study [18].

Supplement B: Flow Chart of study population

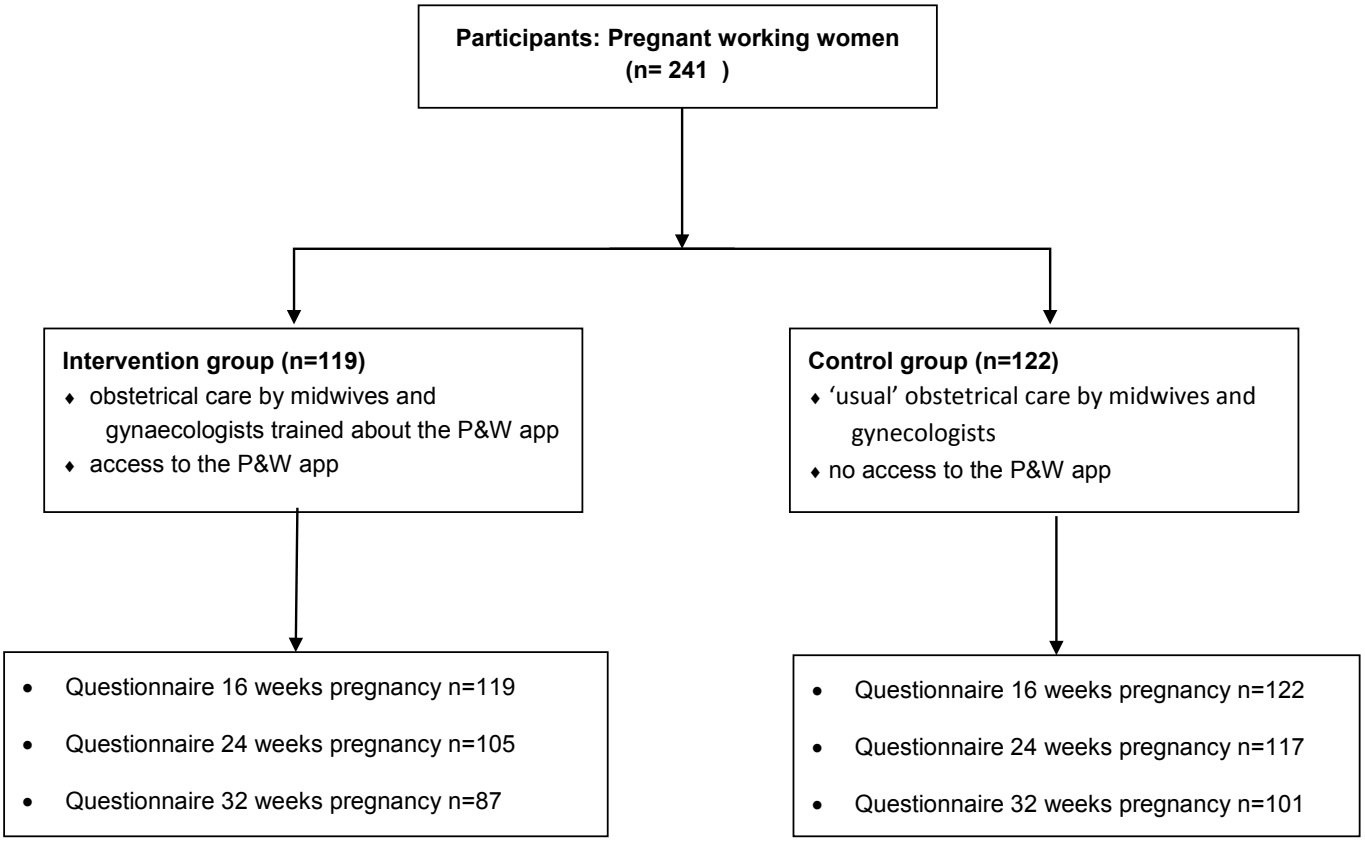

Table 2: Baseline characteristics (complete results)	**Intervention group n (%)**	**Control group n (%)**	**P/ RR (95% CI)**
N	**119**	**122**	
General details			
Age, years (mean, sd)	32 (5)	33 (4)	NS
Ethnic origin			
• Caucasian	102 (86)	110 (90)	NS
• Other	17 (14)	12 (10)	NS
Educational level			
• University education or higher academic	69 (58)	68 (56)	ref
• Higher professional education	35 (29)	33 (27)	NS
• Senior secondary vocational education	15 (13)	21 (17)	NS
Language Questionnaires English	0	4 (3)	NS
General Health, lifestyle			
Weight kg (mean, sd) *(* 1 unknown)*	66.97 (SD 10.49)*	65,64 (SD 11.03)	NS
Length/ weight cm (mean, sd)	170,6 (SD 6.49)	168.93 (SD 7.28)	NS
Body Mass Index (kg/m2; mean, sd) *(* 1 unknown)*	23 (3.7) *	22.9 (SD 3.1)	NS
Body Mass Index (kg/m^2) > 25	22 (19%)	14 (12%)	NS
Health complaints/ chronic illness before pregnancy: Yes	10 (8)	10 (8)	NS
Medication			
• No	92 (77)	100 (82)	ref
• Yes, medication prescribed by physician	18 (15)	17 (14)	NS
• Yes, not prescribed by physician	9 (8)	5 (4)	NS
Smoking			
• non-smoker	75 (63)	85 (69)	NS
• quitted before pregnancy	33 (28)	25 (21)	ref
• quitted because of pregnancy	11 (9)	10 (8)	NS
• current	0	2 (2)	NS
Alcohol			
• no	33 (28)	38 (31)	ref
• sometimes	82 (69)	82 (67)	NS
• ≤1/day	4 (3)	1 (1)	NS
• yes, 1-5	0	1 (1)	NS
Drugs			
• no	98 (82)	108 (88)	NS
• quitted before pregnancy or earlier	21 (18)	14 (12)	NS
Current and former pregnancies			
Current pregnancy			
• Naturally (spontaneously, without medical	110 (92)	113 (93)	NS
• With a fertility treatment	9 (8)	9 (7)	NS
• Singleton	116 (98)	118 (97)	NS
• Twin of triplet	3 (3)	4 (3)	NS

Parity			
• 0	67 (56)	60 (49)	NS
• ≥1	52 (44)	62 (51)	NS
Medical problems in former pregnancies?	9/52 (17)	12/62 (19)	NS
• High blood pressure, preeclampsia or Hellp	2 (2)	2 (2)	NS
• Preterm birth (before 37 weeks of pregnancy)	7 (6)	10 (8)	NS
• Low birth weight	1 (1)	0	NS
• Stillbirth	2 (2)	2 (2)	NS
• Miscarriage	18 (15)	15 (12)	NS
Medical problems before current pregnancy?	8 (7)	8 (7)	NS
Increase in complaints because of current pregnancy?	37 (31)	39 (32)	NS
• Complaints of fatigue	34 (29)	33 (27)	NS
• Headaches	15 (13)	11 (9)	NS
• Pain in the back, pelvis and/or legs	19 (16)	18 (15)	NS
• Nausea/vomiting	16 (13)	18 (15)	NS
• Stomach aches	9 (8)	1 (1)	**
Work: General aspects			
Paid work			
• Yes from start of the pregnancy	119 (100)	122 (100)	NS
• Yes from … weeks pregnancy	1 (1) (13 weeks)		NS
Working in sector			
• Health care	34 (29)	32 (26)	NS
• Business services & research	31 (26)	37 (30)	NS
• Education, Welfare and child care	20 (17)	18 (15)	NS
• Retail & Hotel and catering industry	14 (12)	16 (13)	NS
• Government & Culture, recreation	13 (11)	11 (9)	NS
• Other (Industry/NGO's/ transport)	6 (5)	8 (7)	NS
Number of employees in the company			
• 1-10	16 (13)	17 (14)	NS
• 11-50	22 (19)	19 (16)	NS
• 51-100	11 (9)	14 (12)	NS
• More than 100	70 (59)	71 (58)	NS
Commuting			
Travel distance commuting (m/km)	*1 unknown*	*1 unknown*	
• <5 km	19 (16)	22 (18)	ref
• 5-10 km	28 (24)	26 (21)	NS
• 10-25 km	34 (29)	31 (25)	NS
• >25 km	37 (31)	42 (34)	NS
Travel time commuting (min/hours)			
• <1 hour/day	68 (57)	72 (59)	ref
• 1-2 hours/day	40 (34)	38 (31)	NS

• >2 hours/day	10 (8)	11 (9)	NS
Means of travelling/ transport	*1 unknown*	*1 unknown*	
• Walking	2 (2)	2 (2)	NS
• By bicycle/scooter	40 (34)	39 (32)	ref
• Public transport	28 (24)	25 (21)	NS
• Car	48 (40)	55 (45)	NS
Private circumstances/conditions			
Spare time			
Physical activity: sports		*1 unknown*	
• normally not participating in sports	27 (23)	40 (33)	NS
• stopped sports when pregnant	26 (22)	24 (20)	ref
• sport (hours/week)	66 (56)	57 (47)	NS
○ <2 hours/week	35 (29)	33 (27)	NS
○ >2 hours/week	31 (26)	24 (20)	NS
Hobby spending > 5 hours/week	9 (8)	7 (6)	NS
Domestic situation			
Children (living at home): Yes	41 (35)	48 (39)	NS
• 1 child	36 (30)	38 (31)	NS
• ≥ 2 children	5 (4)	10 (8)	NS
Housekeeping			
• Largely doing by participant herself	23 (19)	22 (18)	ref
• together with partner/someone else	84 (71)	88 (72)	NS
• partner/someone else does most of it	12 (10)	11 (9)	NS
Household help: Yes	39 (33)	43 (35)	NS

** P or FE <0.01

NS= Non significant

ref=Reference

Table 3: Univariate analysis Work status, workadvice and adjustments (complete results)

	16 weeks pregnancy					24 weeks pregnancy					32 weeks pregnancy				
	Intervention group N=119	**Control group N= 122**	***RR***	***95% CI***	***P***	**Intervention group N= 105**	**Control group N=117**	***RR***	***95% CI***	***P***	**Intervention Group N=87**	**Control group N=101**	**RR**	***95% CI***	***P***
Current work status															
Normal working hours	118 (99)	122 (98)			NS	89 (85)	100 (86)	ref			59 (68)	56 (55)	ref		
Part time due to illness	1 (1)	0				8 (8)	8 (7)			NS	8 (9)	9 (9)			NS
No work due to illness	0	0				7 (7)	5 (4)			NS	11 (13)	10 (10)			NS
Pregnancy leave	0	0				1 (1)	4 (3)			NS	9 (10)	26 (26)	0.42	0.21-0.83	**
Increase complaints	37 (31)	39 (32)			NS	44 (42)	45 (39)			NS	52 (52)	42 (48)			NS
Advice to adjust work from:															
Midwife & Gynecologist	11 (9)	2 (2)	5.64	1.28-24.9	**	41 (39)	21 (18)	2.18	1.38-3.43	***	36 (41)	29 (29)			NS
Occupational physician	2 (2)	0			NS	6 (6)	11 (9)			NS	11 (13)	12 (12)			NS
General practitioner	0	0				3 (3)	1 (1)			NS	6 (7)	1 (1)			NS
Manager	2 (2)	4 (3)			NS	5 (5)	12 (10)			NS	8 (9)	15 (15)			NS
Staff advisor	0	2 (2)			NS	1 (1)	2 (2)			NS	2 (2)	4 (4)			NS
Own initiative	11 (9)	16 (13)			NS	21 (20)	30 (26)			NS	31 (36)	29 (29)			NS
Other	0	5 (4)			NS	6 (6)	4 (4)			NS	9 (9)	2 (2)			NS
Work adjustments?	17 (14)	22 (18)			NS	22 (21)	37 (32)			NS	32 (37)	45 (45)			NS
Less physically demanding work	4 (3)	7 (6)			NS	2 (2)	9 (8)			NS	10 (12)	13 (13)			NS
Less standing or walking	4 (3)	9 (7))			NS	6 (6)	6 (5)			NS	11 (13)	11 (11)			NS
Lifting or carrying less	5 (4)	7 (5)			NS	6 (6)	8 (7)			NS	9 (10)	9 (9)			NS
Slower work pace	2 (2)	1 (1)			NS	4 (4)	2 (2)			NS	6 (7)	7 (7)			NS
Less work	3 (3)	1 (1)			NS	4 (4)	5 (4)			NS	9 (10)	8 (8)			NS
Other working hours	3 (2)	5 (4)			NS	2(2)	5(4)			NS	8 (9)	5 (5)			NS
Less hours a day	5 (4)	6 (5)			NS	8 (8)	12 (10)			NS	19 (22)	15 (15)			NS
No more night shifts	2 (2)	4 (3)			NS	2 (2)	7 (6)			NS	4 (5)	8 (8)			NS
Plan work yourself	3 (3)	2 (2)			NS	1 (1)	2 (2)			NS	4 (5)	4 (4)			NS
More working from home	5 (4)	7 (6)			NS	3 (3)	10 (9)			NS	8 (9)	10 (10)			NS

** P or FE < 0.05, ** P or FE <0.01, *** P <0.001.*

NS= Non significant

NA= not applicable, not in Questionnaire 1 (16 weeks pregnancy)

Table 4: Univariate analysis Working conditions (complete results)

	16 weeks pregnancy					24 weeks pregnancy				
	Intervention group n=119	**Control group n=122**	***RR***	***95% CI***	***P***	**Intervention Group n=97**	**Control group n=108**	***RR***	***95% CI***	***P***
Working times										
hrs/wk [a]	34.4 (7.4) (6-50)	33.4 (9.1) (8-50)			NS	33.6 (8.6) (4-48)	32.1 (9.5) (6-60)			NS
days/wk [a]	4.3 (0.8) (2-6)	4.1 (1) (1-7)			NS	4.4 (0.1) (0-6)	4.2 (0.8) (0-6)			NS
Irregular working times	17 (14)	18 (15)			NS	12 (12)	17 (16)			NS
Evening shifts [b]	17 (12.4) (10.6)	17 (6.7) (12.3)			NS	11 (22.3 (3.2))	14 (19.9 (2.2))			NS
Nightshifts [b]	18 (9) (7.5)	18 (3) (6.3)			NS	2 (2.2 (1.9))	4 (2.7 (1.5))			NS
Physical work:										
Standing/ walking ≥ 4 hrs/day	37 (32)	41 (35)			NS	32 (32)	33 (34)			NS
Lifting/ carrying loads or people	33 (28)	31 (25)			NS	18 (19)	20 (19)			NS
Physical work: regularly/ often										
Bending	28 (24)	25 (21)			NS	19 (20)	26 (24)			NS
Squatting	22 (19)	23 (19)			NS	17 (18)	16 (15)			NS
Repetitive motion	40 (34)	43 (35)			NS	27 (28)	25 (23)			NS
Very physically demanding	24 (19)	17 (14)			NS	15 (16)	17 (16)			NS
Requiring physical strength	19 (16)	14 (12)			NS	14 (14)	10 (9)			NS
Uncomfortable postures	17 (14)	9 (7)			NS	8 (10)	8 (9)			NS
Job Strain: often/always										
Problems with the pressure	17 (14)	32 (26)	0.55	0.32-0.91	*	11 (11)	17 (16)			NS
Like to take things a little easier	23 (19)	38 (31)	0.62	0.4-0.98	*	23 (24)	28 (26)			NS
Freedom in performance of tasks	83 (70)	93 (76)			NS	61 (63)	85 (79)	0.57	0.37-0.9	*
Influence on the pace	57 (48)	67 (55)			NS	50 (52)	60 (58)			NS
Planning own work	75 (63)	77 (63)			NS	59 (61)	70 (65)			NS
Support from manager	66 (56)	80 (66)			NS	55 (57)	67 (62)			NS
Support colleagues	87 (73)	98 (80)			NS	81 (84)	90 (84)			NS
Enjoy working	93 (78)	111 (91)	0.86	0.77-0.96	**	76 (79)	100 (93)	0.34	0.16-0.74	**
Work satisfying	93 (78)	113 (93)	0.84	0.76-0.94	***	73 (75)	98 (91)	0.37	0.19-0.74	**
Biological agents	36 (30)	33 (27)			NS	24 (35)	29 (27)			NS
- Small and/ or sick children	22 (16)	18 (15)			NS	20 (21)	13 (12)			NS

- Sick adults	21 (18)	18 (15	NS	19 (8)	17 (16)	NS
- Blood or other bodily fluids	13 (11)	14 (12)	NS	11 (11)	10 (9)	NS
Chemical agents	9 (8)	7 (6)	NS	9 (9)	7 (7)	NS
Physical workload						
- Heat	22 (19)	22 (18)	NS	19 (20)	17 (16)	NS
- Cold	26 (22)	17 (14)	NS	15 (16)	11 (10)	NS
- Noise	40 (34)	32 (26)	NS	32 (33)	31 (29)	NS

** P or FE < 0.05, ** P or FE <0.01, *** P <0.001.*

[a] Mean (SD) (Min-max), [b] N, mean hrs/wk (SD)all other variables mentioned as N (%)

Abbreviations: NS not significant, ref=Reference