OBSTETRICS

A comparison of vaginal versus buccal misoprostol for cervical ripening in women for labor induction at term (the IMPROVE trial): a triple-masked randomized controlled trial

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BACKGROUND: Cervical ripening is commonly needed for labor induction. Finding an optimal route of misoprostol dosing for efficacy, safety, and patient satisfaction is important and not well studied for the buccal route.

OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy and safety of vaginal and buccal misoprostol for women undergoing labor induction at term.

STUDY DESIGN: The IMPROVE trial was an institutional review board–approved, triple-masked, placebo-controlled randomized noninferiority trial for women undergoing labor induction at term with a Bishop score ≤6. Enrolled women received 25 mcg (first dose), then 50 mcg (subsequent doses) of misoprostol by assigned route (vaginal or buccal) and a matching placebo tablet by the opposite route. The primary outcomes were time to delivery and the rate of cesarean delivery performed urgently for fetal nonreassurance. A sample size of 300 was planned to test the noninferiority hypothesis.

RESULTS: The trial enrolled 319 women, with 300 available for analysis, 152 in the vaginal misoprostol group and 148 in the buccal. Groups had similar baseline characteristics. We were unable to demonstrate noninferiority. The time to vaginal delivery was lower for the vaginal misoprostol group (median [95% confidence interval] in hours: vaginal: 20.1 [18.2, 22.8] vs buccal: 28.1 [24.1, 31.4], log-rank test $P = .006$, $P_{noninferiority} = .663$). The rate of cesarean deliveries for nonreassuring fetal status was 3.3% for the vaginal misoprostol group and 9.5% for the buccal misoprostol group ($P = .033$). The rate of vaginal delivery in <24 hours was higher in the vaginal group (58.6% vs 39.2%, $P = .001$).

CONCLUSION: We were unable to demonstrate noninferiority. In leading to a higher rate of vaginal deliveries, more rapid vaginal delivery, and fewer cesareans for fetal issues, vaginal misoprostol may be superior to buccal misoprostol for cervical ripening at term.

Key words: Buccal, cervical ripening, labor induction, misoprostol, term pregnancy, vaginal

The rate of labor induction has doubled over the last 25 years, with nearly 25% of gravid women undergoing labor induction in the United States.[1] The goal of induction of labor is to achieve vaginal delivery by stimulating uterine contractions, cervical dilation, and active labor. Labor is typically induced when the risks of continuing the pregnancy outweigh the risks of delivery or labor induction.[2]

Often when labor is induced, the cervix must be "ripened," a process involving cervical softening, thinning, and dilation to help facilitate the successful induction of labor.[2] Prostaglandins have been effectively utilized for cervical ripening and labor induction for decades, as they both induce cervical changes and stimulate uterine contractions.[3] Misoprostol, a synthetic prostaglandin E1 analogue, has been shown to be an effective and safe drug for induction and is the most frequently used induction method.[2,4,5] According to both the World Health Organization and the ACOG Practice Bulletin on Induction of Labor, doses of 25 mcg and higher are typically administered every 4–6 hours, depending on provider preference.[2]

Misoprostol is currently administered in many different ways.[6] It can be administered vaginally, rectally, orally, buccally, and sublingually.[7,8] Although vaginal administration of misoprostol is most common, recent trends in practice have shifted toward more buccal use of this drug. A recent survey found that midwives indicated a preference toward buccal dosing.[9] However, only 1 published trial directly compared buccal misoprostol (BM) with vaginal misoprostol (VM).[10] In that trial of 157 women, there were no significant differences in any of the outcomes other than higher rates of tachysystole in the buccal group. However, that trial utilized higher doses of misoprostol (up to 100 mcg) than are typically used clinically.[2] A recent retrospective cohort study of 207 women also found that time to delivery may be similar for the 2 routes of administration.[11] Clinical experience at our center and these retrospective observations led to a hypothesis that the 2 routes were clinically equivalent. Given that if buccal was not inferior clinically to vaginal dosing and that patients may prefer avoiding additional vaginal examinations to place medication, a noninferiority trial was warranted.

Cite this article as: Haas DM, Daggy J, Flannery KM, et al. A comparison of vaginal versus buccal misoprostol for cervical ripening in women for labor induction at term (the IMPROVE trial): a triple-masked randomized controlled trial. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2019;221:259.e1-16.

0002-9378/$36.00
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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2019.04.037

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AJOG at a Glance

Why was this study conducted?

Buccal misoprostol is being used more commonly for cervical ripening but has not been well studied. Retrospective data indicated buccal misoprostol might be noninferior to vaginal misoprostol.

Key findings

We did not find buccal misoprostol to be noninferior to vaginal misoprostol. Women in the vaginal misoprostol group had higher rates of vaginal delivery, more rapid times from induction to delivery, and fewer cesarean deliveries for fetal heart rate abnormalities.

What does this add to what is known?

Vaginal misoprostol may be superior to buccal misoprostol. There were no differences in preference for buccal or vaginal misoprostol routes for women in the trial.

The primary objective of the Induction with MisoPRostol: Oral mucosa versus Vaginal Epithelium (IMPROVE) study was to compare the efficacy and safety of VM and BM for women undergoing labor induction at greater than or equal to 37 completed weeks' gestation with a live fetus.

Materials and Methods

The IMPROVE trial was a triple-blinded, placebo-controlled study conducted from August 2015 through October 2017 at 2 hospitals in Indianapolis, Indiana, served by the Indiana University (IU) School of Medicine Department of OB/GYN and the physicians and certified nurse midwives of the HealthNet medical group. The first participant was enrolled On October 4, 2015 and the final participant was enrolled October 3, 2017. This study was a triple-masked, randomized controlled trial for inpatient women on labor and delivery receiving misoprostol for cervical ripening during labor induction. Funding for the study was provided by the IU Department of OB/GYN. The trial was conducted under a U.S. Food and Drug Administration Investigational New Drug application (IND#: 122727), was approved by the IU institutional review board, and was registered on clinicaltrials.gov (NCT 02408315). A Data & Safety Monitoring Board reviewed blinded results for efficacy and safety after recruitment of 50 women, after recruitment of 150 women, and at trial completion. The full details of the methods of the study are presented as Supplementary Material (Appendix).

Participants

Women who presented to the labor and delivery unit for delivery who required cervical ripening were eligible for the trial. Women $\geq$14 years of age undergoing either a medically indicated induction of labor at a gestational age beyond 37 $^{0/7}$ weeks or an elective induction of labor after 39 weeks with a singleton pregnancy in the cephalic presentation, and a modified Bishop score $\leq$6 (commonly used as a cutoff for the need for cervical ripening), were eligible for enrollment. Women were excluded if they had a known prior uterine scar, untreated cervical infection, known major fetal congenital anomaly, or evidence of fetal compromise (category 2 or 3 fetal tracing) before the start of the induction. All women provided informed consent.

Study drugs and preparation

Misoprostol tablets (100 mcg) were obtained from the manufacturer (Novel Laboratories, Somerset, NJ). Identical placebo tablets were obtained from University of Iowa Pharmaceuticals. Tablets were divided in half or in quarters (25- or 50-mcg doses) by the investigational pharmacies and packaged in identical foil packets labeled either "Vaginal" or "Buccal."

Randomization and allocation concealment

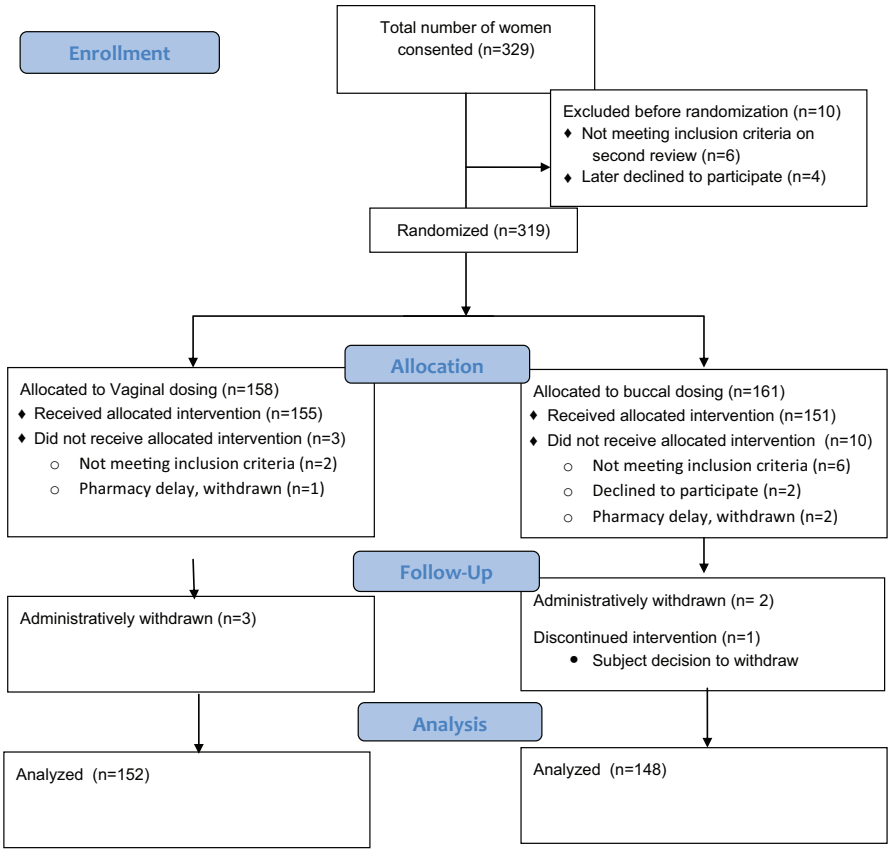
Computer-generated, stratified randomization with blocks of size 10 was used for each hospital with 1:1 assignment to treatment group. After informed consent was obtained by the study team, the appropriate investigational pharmacy was notified. The pharmacist on duty obtained the next sequentially numbered study drug packet and sent it to labor and delivery. Other than the investigational pharmacist, who did not have direct subject contact, no investigators, providers, or patients had knowledge of randomization assignment.

Study procedures

After informed consent was obtained and study drugs in air-tight foil packs were acquired from the pharmacy, the tablet marked "Buccal" was placed between the teeth and mucous membrane of the cheek and the tablet marked "Vaginal" was placed by the clinical care provider high into the posterior vaginal fornix. The initial dose of misoprostol used in this protocol was 25 mcg. Subsequent doses, if utilized, were 50 mcg, in accordance with the ACOG Practice Bulletin.[2] Throughout the cervical ripening and induction process, continuous external electronic fetal monitoring was utilized as per standard hospital practice.

Cervical examinations were performed approximately every 4 hours, prior to buccal and vaginal administration of the next dose. An additional dose (50 mcg) of study drug was given if clinically indicated. Study participation and drug placement continued until 1 of the following occurred: (1) there was adequate response and cervical ripening was no longer needed; (2) there were signs of tachysystole, nonreassuring fetal heart tracing, or other adverse event that would make the provider stop the misoprostol; or (3) 24 hours of study drug had been given (maximum of 7 doses). After cervical ripening was complete or the participant was taken off

FIGURE 1
CONSORT diagram of participant flow through IMPROVE trial



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of the study, there were no limitations placed on the clinical care. At least 30 days after delivery, data were abstracted from the medical record to capture all relevant maternal and newborn outcomes and complications.

Outcomes assessment

The primary efficacy outcome was the time to delivery, defined as the time from placement of the first dose of study drug to the time of delivery. The primary safety outcome was the rate of cesarean delivery performed urgently for fetal nonreassurance as the primary indication; however, the study was not powered for this outcome. Secondary efficacy and safety outcomes included typical outcomes during labor and delivery, such as labor characteristics and other medications used (for full list, see Supplementary Material). The IMPROVE trial also assessed participant satisfaction with a modified tool from Nassar et al.[12]

At least 30 days after delivery, the medical records of the participant and her newborn were reviewed and data abstracted from the medical record to capture all relevant maternal and newborn outcomes and complications.

Statistical analysis and sample size calculations

The study was planned as a noninferiority trial to assess the primary outcome of time to delivery. This was based on our retrospective study finding similar times to delivery.[11] Our data found that the median time to delivery with both BM and VM was about 18 hours. If the buccal route was noninferior, we hypothesized that participant discomfort would be less with BM, as additional vaginal examinations might be avoided. A sample size of 300 women with 260 expected vaginal deliveries[11] was estimated to have 80% power to test a null hypothesis that the hazard ratio (HR) of BM relative to VM would be $\leq$0.74 vs alternative hypothesis that the HR would be >0.74 with type I error set at 0.05. This noninferiority margin was derived from retrospective data on time to delivery by both routes, which equated to approximately a 4.5-hour difference in median time to delivery. For all other outcomes, the 2-sided superiority *P* values are provided.

Participant and delivery characteristics were compared between treatment groups using appropriate tests (*t* test, Wilcoxon rank sum test, χ^2 test, or Fisher exact test). For the primary outcome of time to delivery, median time to delivery and associated 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated by Kaplan-Meier method for the overall cohort and by route of delivery. The time to vaginal delivery for women who required cesarean delivery was censored at the time of cesarean delivery. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to estimate the HR for BM relative to VM for delivering vaginally and associated 95% CI. A P value $<$ .05 provides evidence to reject inferiority and conclude the buccal route of dosing is noninferior to the vaginal route. In secondary analyses, the HR and associated 95% CI for route of misoprostol was also estimated from the Cox proportional hazards regression, adjusting for covariates known to be associated with time to delivery. All analyses were based on assigned group and completed with SAS software version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, NC).

Results

Participant characteristics

Of 329 women consented for the trial (Figure 1), 10 were excluded before randomization, either because they withdrew their consent after signing or were found to not meet inclusion criteria on a secondary chart review in preparation for randomization. Thirteen randomized women (4%) did not receive the allocated intervention, most (8) because they developed an exclusion criterion before study drug placement,

TABLE 1
Demographic characteristics of women in the IMPROVE study at study entry

Characteristic	VM group (n = 152)	BM group (n = 148)
Age (years), mean ± SD	28.2 ± 6.4	27.6 ± 6.4
Site, n (%)		
Eskenazi	86 (56.6)	83 (56.1)
Methodist	66 (43.4)	65 (43.9)
Nulliparous women, n (%)	59 (38.8)	65 (43.9)
Race/ethnicity, n (%)		
White	74 (48.7)	66 (44.6)
African American	45 (29.6)	49 (33.1)
Other	33 (21.7)	33 (22.3)
Ethnicity, n (%)		
Hispanic/Latino	42 (27.6)	44 (29.7)
Non-Hispanic/non-Latino	109 (71.7)	99 (66.9)
Prefer not to answer	1 (0.7)	5 (3.4)
BMI (kg/m^2), mean ± SD	35.7 ± 7.2	35.1 ± 7.3
BMI category, n (%)		
<18	0	1 (0.7)
18–25	7 (4.6)	12 (8.1)
25–30	22 (14.5)	22 (14.9)
30–40	87 (57.2)	77 (52.0)
>40	36 (23.7)	36 (24.3)
Gestational age at trial entry (weeks), mean ± SD	39.6 ± 1.3	39.5 ± 1.3
Indication for induction, n (%)		
Fetal indications	10 (6.6)	17 (11.5)
Hypertensive disorder	33 (21.7)	31 (21.0)
Diabetes mellitus	10 (6.6)	20 (13.5)
Late-term pregnancy (≥41+0 weeks)	44 (29.0)	36 (24.3)
Elective	21 (13.8)	13 (8.8)
Multiple reasons	13 (8.6)	13 (8.8)
Other	21 (13.8)	18 (12.2)
Epidural, n (%)	127 (83.6)	122 (82.4)
Cervical dilation, n (%)		
<1 cm	31 (20.7)	37 (25.2)
1–2 cm	102 (68)	89 (60.6)
>2 cm	17 (11.3)	21 (14.3)
Cervical dilation (cm), mean ± SD	1.3 ± 0.9	1.3 ± 0.9
Effacement of cervix, n (%)		
0–30% or >4 cm length	82 (54.7)	82 (55.8)
40–50% or 3–4 cm length	62 (41.3)	52 (35.4)
60–70% or 1–2 cm length	5 (3.3)	10 (6.8)

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typically either fetal tracing abnormalities or cervical dilation change. Six women (2%) randomized and initially dosed were administratively withdrawn from analysis after later discovery of documentation or consent issues making them ineligible. This left 300 women (94% of those randomized) eligible for analysis, of whom 152 received VM and 148 received BM (Figure 1).

Demographic characteristics by treatment group are provided in Table 1. Overall, randomization achieved balanced groups. The most common indications for induction were late-term pregnancy (27%), hypertensive disorder (21%), and diabetes mellitus (10%). Hispanic women comprised 29% of the cohort and 31% of women were African American. Forty-one percent of the women were nulliparous. The mean gestational age of both groups was just over 39 weeks. A total of 242 women (80.7%) had a successful induction and delivered vaginally (Table 2). One woman in the trial was sent home after receiving a course of study drug, returned at a later date, and delivered vaginally; this participant was censored at time of discharge for the primary outcome of time to delivery but was included in all other analyses. Reasons for stopping misoprostol use were typical for cervical ripening and included sufficient cervical ripening (34%); safety concerns, most commonly tachysystole or fetal heart tracing abnormalities (27%); active labor (6%); or multiple reasons together (23%) (Table 2).

Primary outcomes

The primary outcome of time to delivery from receipt of first dose of misoprostol was significantly longer for women receiving BM than VM (median [95% CI]; BM: 28.1 [24.1 to 31.4] hours vs VM: 20.1 [18.2 to 22.8] hours, $P = .006$) (Table 2, Figure 2, top). Based on the Cox proportional hazards model, the BM vs VM HR for vaginal delivery is 0.70 (0.54 to 0.90); thus our null hypothesis that the HR ≤ 0.74 is not rejected ($P_{\text{noninferiority}} = .663$) and we cannot conclude BM is noninferior to VM.

For the primary safety outcome, there was higher rate of urgent cesarean

TABLE 1
Demographic characteristics of women in the IMPROVE study at study entry
(continued)

Characteristic	VM group (n = 152)	BM group (n = 148)
Effacement of cervix measure (%), mean ± SD	31.7 ± 20.8	31.8 ± 22.8
Fetal station (cm), n (%)		
-3	106 (72.1)	106 (72.6)
-2	34 (23.1)	36 (24.7)
-1,0	7 (4.8)	4 (2.7)
Fetal station (cm), mean ± SD	-2.8 ± 0.8	-2.8 ± 0.7
Bishop score, mean ± SD	2.3 ± 1.7	2.2 ± 1.7

No statistically significant differences in any baseline characteristics between groups.

BM, buccal misoprostol; *BMI*, body mass index; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

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delivery for fetal nonreassurance in women receiving BM (n = 14, 9.5%) vs VM (n = 5, 3.3%), $P = .033$ (Table 2, Table S1).

Covariates known to be associated with time to delivery were included in a full Cox proportional hazards model to estimate the adjusted HR for BM vs VM for time to delivery (Table 3). In the adjusted model, the BM vs VM adjusted HR is 0.59 (0.45 to 0.77), $P < .0001$ (Table 3). Thus, VM was found to be superior after adjustment for covariates. Although the assumption of proportional hazards was not rejected for this full model ($P = .062$), the 2-way interaction between parity and log of time to delivery and oxytocin and log of time delivery were both significant at the 0.05 level. Thus, we ran additional models to examine these important covariates (Supplementary Material, Tables S2-S4). Multiparous women had a larger difference in median time to delivery between treatment groups compared with nulliparous women (Tables S3 and S4, and Figure 2, bottom).

Secondary outcomes

The rate of vaginal delivery within 24 hours from start of induction was significantly higher in the VM group (58.6% vs 39.2%, relative risk 1.49 [1.17 to 1.90], $P = .001$). The number of doses of misoprostol required to achieve active labor was significantly less in the VM group (median [range], 2 [1−5] vs 3 [1−7], $P < .001$). The reason for stopping misoprostol was cited as sufficient cervical ripening more frequently for women in the VM group (39.5% vs 29.1%, $P = .006$). The maximum dose of oxytocin used during labor for women in the BM group was higher than for the VM group (6 mU/min vs 4 mU/min, $P = .001$). The overall rates of cesarean delivery were similar in the 2 groups (VM 15.8%, BM 22.3%, $P = .15$). There were no other statistically significant differences in treatment groups on delivery characteristics (Table 2) or in maternal or fetal serious adverse events (Table S1).

Participant preferences

There were no differences in participant satisfaction responses obtained the first or second day after delivery regarding their experience with induction of labor, expectations on pain, comfort regarding route of misoprostol, route they liked better, or preference of route in future IOL (Table S5). When asked which way of giving the medication was more comfortable, 43% responded they were the same, 39% said in the cheek, and 13% said in the vagina. When asked which dosing location they would prefer for a future induction if both medication routes were equivalent, 41.7% (36.1% to 47.3%) preferred "in my cheek," 31.3% (26.1% to 36.6%) preferred "in my vagina," and 21.7% (17.0% to 26.3%) said they were not sure.

Comment

Principal findings

In the IMPROVE trial, women receiving VM, compared with BM, were more likely to deliver more rapidly, deliver vaginally within 24 hours, and require fewer doses of misoprostol to achieve active labor. The BM group had significantly more cesarean deliveries for fetal nonreassurance. There were no differences in other adverse safety events.

Results in context

Several systematic reviews have compared alternative routes of misoprostol use to the vaginal route.[13−15] Most have found similar effectiveness of nonvaginal routes. Buccal dosing of misoprostol cannot be assumed to be the same as the more studied sublingual dosing. Analyses of the pharmacokinetics of misoprostol given by buccal and sublingual routes clearly demonstrate differences.[16] The onset of action of oral and sublingual routes are similarly fast (8−11 minutes) compared with vaginal route (20 minutes). However, most of the pharmacokinetic studies on misoprostol use high doses (600 mcg or more) not typically used for labor induction. The Cochrane Review comparing buccal to vaginal dosing of misoprostol identified only 1 trial of BM vs VM. However, it utilized different doses of misoprostol for each route of administration, making direct comparison impossible.[14] The authors concluded that larger efficacy and safety trials were required to evaluate the buccal route. This has been accomplished in our trial.

Our rates of serious adverse events were low and were mostly due to prolonged hospitalization. Rates of tachysystole requiring therapeutic intervention were 14% in the vaginal group and 12% in the buccal group, similar to rates found in some other trials.[12,17] This is in contrast to the trial by Carlan et al,[10] which demonstrated higher rates of misoprostol-induced hyperstimulation needing treatment in the

TABLE 2
Labor and delivery outcomes of women in IMPROVE study

	N = 152, 24 censored	N = 148, 34 censored	*P* value[a]	HR [95% CI][a]	*P* value$_{noninferiority}$
Time to delivery (hours), median [95% CI]	20.1 [18.2, 22.8]	28.1 [24.1, 31.4]	.006	0.70 [0.54, 0.90]	.663
	VM group (n = 152)	**BM group (n= 148)**	***P* value[b]**		
Cesarean for fetal nonreassurance, n (%)	5 (3.3)	14 (9.5)	.033		
Vaginal delivery in less than 24 hours, n (%)	89 (58.6)	58 (39.2)	.001		
Reason for stopping misoprostol, n (%)			.006[d]		
Onset of active labor	7 (4.6)	10 (6.8)			
Sufficient cervical ripening	60 (39.5)	43 (29.1)			
Safety concerns	47 (30.9)	34 (23)			
Multiple reasons	31 (20.4)	38 (25.7)			
Other	7 (4.6)	23 (15.5)			
Route of delivery, n (%)			.151		
Vaginal delivery	127[c] (84.2)	115 (77.7)			
Cesarean delivery	24 (15.8)	33 (22.3)			
Cesarean (indications), n (%)	N = 24	N = 33	.376[d]		
Fetal nonreassurance	5 (20.8)	14 (42.4)			
Arrest of dilation	3 (12.5)	4 (12.1)			
Arrest of descent	3 (12.5)	1 (3.0)			
Multiple reasons	11 (45.8)	11 (33.3)			
Other	2 (8.3)	3 (9.1)			
Chorioamnionitis, n (%)	7 (4.6)	10 (6.8)	.420[d]		
Postpartum hemorrhage, n (%)	8 (5.3)	6 (4.0)	.620[d]		
Blood transfusion, n (%)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.7)	.794[d]		
Oxytocin use, n (%)	100 (65.8)	111 (75)	.081		
Doses of misoprostol needed to get into active labor (n), median (range)	2.0 (1.0–5.0)	3.0 (1.0–7.0)	<.001[d]		
Maximum units of oxytocin administered, median (range)	4.0 (0–36.0)	6.0 (0–30.0)	.001[d]		

P value for noninferiority hypothesis based on Cox proportional hazards model (H_0: HR $\leq$ 0.74 vs H_A: HR > 0.74); *P* value < .05 provides evidence to reject inferiority and conclude BM is noninferior to VM.

BM, buccal misoprostol; *CI*, confidence interval; *HR*, hazard ratio; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

[a] *P* value from log-rank tests; profile likelihood confidence intervals reported for 95% CI of HR; [b] P values obtained from t test (continuous) or χ^2 test (categorical); [c] One subject was admitted into the study, got discharged, and then returned 2 weeks later to have a vaginal delivery. Delivery characteristics (except for route of delivery) are included for this person as they were censored for time to delivery; [d] *P* values obtained from Wilcoxon rank sum test (continuous) or Fisher exact test (categorical).

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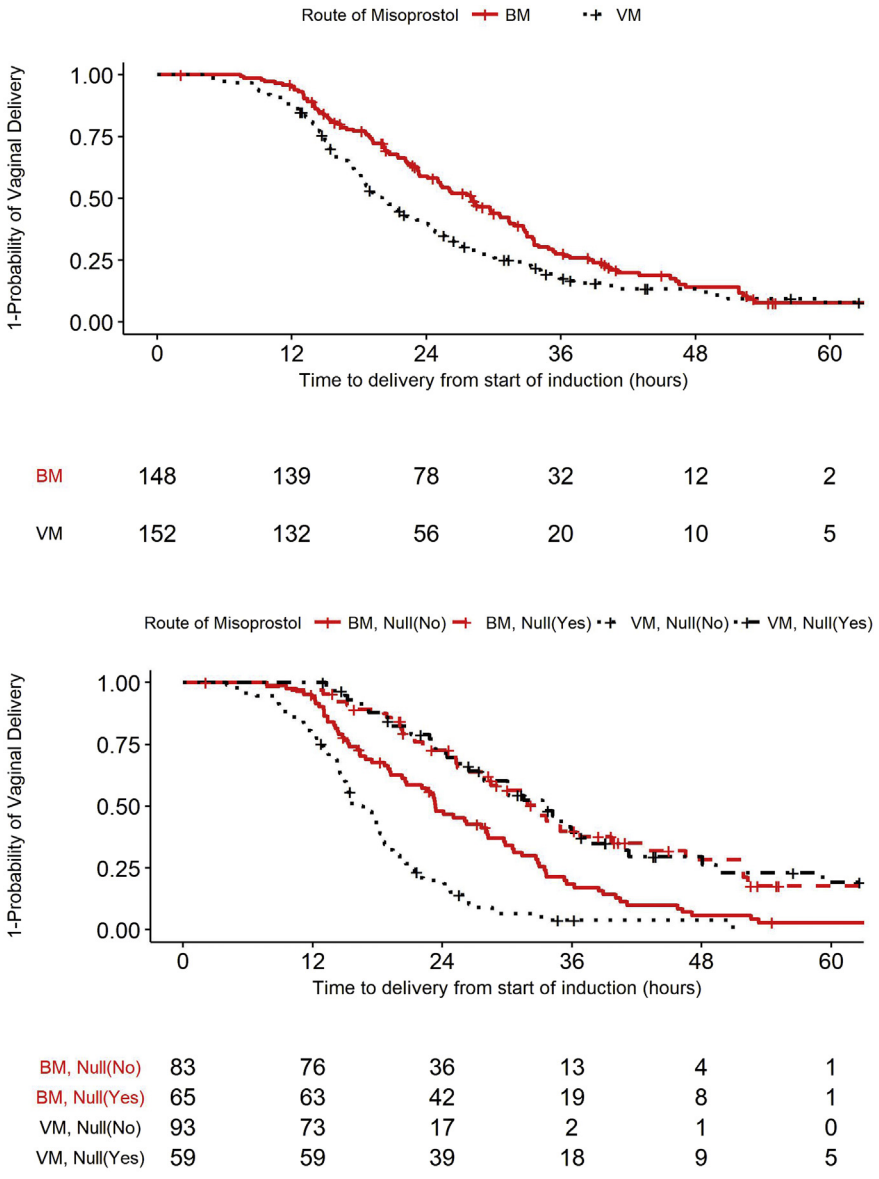
buccal group (26%) than in the vaginal group (18%). However, that study used up to 300 mcg of buccal misoprostol but only 50 mcg vaginally.[10]

Clinical implications

As labor inductions are common, finding optimal methods to accomplish vaginal delivery is important. We have demonstrated that at typically used doses, VM leads to more rapid deliveries and has fewer urgent cesarean deliveries for fetal distress than buccal dosing. Given the recent findings of the ARRIVE trial,[18] it is possible that the number of labor inductions will increase, further adding to the importance of optimizing this procedure.

Our subgroup analysis found that for multiparous women, vaginal dosing was superior to buccal dosing. This finding was true even after adjusting for other covariates such as the Bishop score at trial entry. This may be owing to biochemical differences in the cervices of nulliparous and multiparous women. Further investigation is warranted, as

FIGURE 2
Kaplan-Meier curves illustrating time to delivery



Top panel shows time to delivery from start of induction (in hours) for all women in IMPROVE trial, stratified by route of misoprostol. Bottom panel shows time to delivery for participants stratified by nulliparous (yes or no) and route of misoprostol. Women delivered by cesarean delivery are censored at the time of that delivery. Numbers below the graphs are the number of women in each group still pregnant at that time point.

BM, buccal misoprostol; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

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subgroup analyses are exploratory, but it is possible that residual uterine and cervical factors from prior deliveries may make multiparous women more responsive to VM. As nulliparous women frequently need cervical ripening, we plan to further explore the potential equivalence of the dosing routes in this group. A trial powered for nulliparous women is warranted.

Although we hypothesized that women undergoing labor induction would strongly prefer the medication by a nonvaginal route, we found similar rates of satisfaction with labor induction and dosing regimen preferences between groups. This is in contrast to previous, but nonblinded, studies that have found participants prefer sublingual dosing.[12,19] Administering the study drug both buccally and vaginally in a blinded fashion, we found that preferences were not different. Interestingly, the rate of women preferring to have the medication in the cheek for a future induction was not much higher than those preferring the vagina (42% vs 31%, respectively). However, as the women were already anticipating cervical examinations, perhaps that led to a large number preferring vaginal dosing. In practice, however, when practitioners are not blinded to study drug as in our study, they may choose to skip some cervix examinations during cervical ripening with buccal dosing. This may have also influenced the route choice responses from participants. We did not specifically ask about the taste of the tablets, which also may have played a role in the responses.

Research implications

We are currently exploring potential pharmacokinetic differences in the 2 dosing routes and the role they may play in outcomes from misoprostol. Further exploration of the differences in response of nulliparous and multiparous women is also warranted as providers attempt to individualize labor induction methods. A systematic comparison of available dosing and routes of misoprostol for labor induction is warranted that would include buccal dosing.

Strengths and limitations

The major strength of our trial is that it had blinding of participants, providers, and study personnel/outcomes assessors (triple blinding), as well as blinding during data analysis, which reduces bias as compared to prior trials. To our knowledge, this is one of only a few trials utilizing BM in the same dose as VM for cervical ripening and labor induction at term for women with a live fetus. As many of our providers are uncomfortable

TABLE 3
Multiple Cox proportional hazards regression model for time to delivery (oxytocin included as baseline covariate)

Covariate	Estimate	SE	*P* value	HR [95% CI][a]	*P* value$_{noninferiority}$
Dose route (BM vs VM)	-0.530	0.137	.0001	0.59 [0.45, 0.77]	.952
Site (Eskenazi vs Methodist)	0.605	0.149	<.0001	1.83 [1.37, 2.46]	
Maternal age (y)	0.0003	0.012	.982	1.00 [0.98, 1.02]	
BMI (kg/m^2)[b]	-0.010	0.010	.294	0.99 [0.97, 1.01]	
Nulliparous (no)	1.17	0.171	<.0001	3.04 [2.19, 4.26]	
Bishop score	0.158	0.038	<.0001	1.17 [1.09, 1.26]	
Epidural (no vs yes)	0.622	0.168	.0002	1.86 [1.33, 2.57]	
Need for oxytocin (no vs yes)	1.324	0.154	<.0001	3.76 [2.77, 5.08]	

N = 300, 242 vaginal deliveries, model Akaike information criterion = 2190.2.

HRs <1.00 should be interpreted as that group needing more time to delivery.

BM, buccal misoprostol; *BMI*, body mass index; *CI*, confidence interval; *HR*, hazard ratio; *SE*, standard error; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

[a] Profile likelihood confidence intervals; [b] One person missing BMI, imputed with mean of cohort.

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placing vaginal drug in women with ruptured membranes, we enrolled only 1 woman with ruptured membranes. Thus, our findings are essentially limited to women with intact membranes. Our study was stratified by site, and differences between the populations at each site were accounted for in the analysis. But there could have been other differences in the 2 populations unaccounted for. Our findings of potential equivalence of the routes in nulliparous women is limited by this being a subgroup analysis not in the original power calculation.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we were unable to confirm noninferiority of BM vs VM. In fact, we found that VM may be superior to BM for cervical ripening at term. However, a randomized controlled trial specifically powered to detect a clinically meaningful difference from which to conclude superiority of VM to BM is still required. Vaginal dosing appears to lead to more rapid delivery and fewer cesarean deliveries for fetal distress. ■

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Received Feb. 6, 2019; revised April 24, 2019; accepted April 30, 2019.

The authors declare no conflict of interest with the content of this manuscript. There was no funding source for this work other than internal Department funds for resident research. Dr Pierson's time as an OB-Clinical Pharmacology was supported by NIH-NIGMS: Indiana University Comprehensive Training in Clinical Pharmacology (T32GM008425).

Content is solely the responsibility of the authors. The supporting organizations had no role in data acquisition, analysis or interpretation, manuscript creation, or the decision to submit for publication.

This trial is registered at clinicaltrials.gov (https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02408315) (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT02408315; first registered April 3, 2015; first participant enrolled October 4, 2015).

These results were presented at the 2018 Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the Central Prize Award Winning Abstract, October 2018.

Reprints are not available from the authors.

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Appendix. Supplementary Material: Full IMPROVE Study Methods Details

Methods

Participants

Women who presented to 1 of the 2 labor and delivery units for delivery who required cervical ripening were eligible for the trial. If the provider was considering using misoprostol for cervical ripening, the women who met inclusion/exclusion criteria were approached by study personnel. Women had to be undergoing either a medically indicated induction of labor at a gestational age beyond 37 $^{0/7}$ weeks or an elective induction of labor after 39 completed weeks, and be at least 14 years old, with a singleton pregnancy in the cephalic presentation, confirmed by either physical examination or ultrasound. Women had to have a modified Bishop score ≤ 6 (commonly used as a cutoff for the need for cervical ripening). Women were excluded if they had a known prior uterine scar, untreated cervical infection, known major fetal congenital anomaly, or evidence of fetal compromise (category 2 or 3 fetal tracing) before the start of the induction. Women were also excluded if they had a known allergy to misoprostol, had a planned cesarean delivery, had undergone a prior induction or cervical ripening measures during the current pregnancy, or had any other contraindication to labor induction or misoprostol therapy.

All women underwent the informed consent process in English or Spanish (utilizing either a bilingual research team member or a hospital-provided interpreter) and provided written informed consent prior to study procedures.

Study drugs and preparation

Misoprostol tablets (25- and 50-microgram doses) were obtained from the manufacturer (Novel Laboratories, Somerset, NJ). Identical placebo tablets were obtained from University of Iowa Pharmaceuticals. Prepared placebo tablets were tested for stability, dissolving characteristics, and other characteristics to match the misoprostol tablets as closely as possible. Details on the placebo preparation and testing are available upon request.

The tablets were prepared for distribution by the investigational pharmacies of the 2 hospitals in the same way. For women who would be randomized to the "vaginal misoprostol" (VM) group, the appropriate dose of misoprostol was placed in a foil packet labeled with the study ID number, dosing time, and "Vaginal." An identical placebo pill was prepared in a foil packet labeled in the same way but with the words "Buccal" on the label. Similarly, for women randomized to the "buccal misoprostol" (BM) group, the appropriate dose of misoprostol was placed in a foil packet labeled with the study ID number, dosing time, and "Buccal." An identical placebo pill was prepared in a foil packet labeled in the same way but with the words "Vaginal" on the label. Thus, at each study drug dosing time, the participant had 1 packet with a tablet for placement in the vagina and 1 for placement in the buccal mucosa.

Randomization and allocation concealment

Stratified randomization with blocks of size 10 was used to create a separate randomization list for each hospital with 1:1 assignment to treatment group by the study statistician. The computer-generated randomization list was then provided to the investigational pharmacy at both hospitals. The investigational pharmacy at each hospital prepared packages as described, which were to be sent to the labor and delivery unit for use. After informed consent was obtained by the study team, the appropriate investigational pharmacy was notified. The pharmacist on duty obtained the next sequentially numbered study drug packet and sent it to labor and delivery.

Blinding

This was a triple-blind study. Other than the investigational pharmacists, who did not have direct participant interaction, all study investigators and clinical care providers were blinded to the allocation of the participants. All clinical care was thus per standard care protocols for all participants. As the participant received a tablet placed in the vagina and an identical tablet in the buccal mucosa at the same time, participants were unaware of their assignment. The data collectors/outcomes assessors similarly collected all data and outcomes unaware of the assignment. All interim safety analyses and reports to the Data Safety Monitoring Board were blinded, with the groups reported only as "A" and "B."

Study procedures

On presentation for labor induction, clinical evaluation, and decision to use misoprostol, the study team confirmed that the woman met inclusion/exclusion criteria, obtained informed consent, and recorded baseline data and participant characteristics. The pharmacy was contacted and notified that the woman was enrolled in the IMPROVE trial. The pharmacy then sent the "Vaginal" and "Buccal" study drugs to labor and delivery for use by the participant. The pill marked "Buccal" was placed between the teeth and mucous membrane of the cheek. A visual aid was used to show the woman the proper placement. The women were instructed not to disturb the tablet as it dissolves. A small snack with liquid was allowed before each buccal dose if the woman desired. If tablet remained undissolved after 30 minutes, the woman was instructed to swallow the remainder of the tablet. The tablet marked "Vaginal" was placed by the clinical care provider (physician or midwife) high into the posterior vaginal fornix. The provider placing the drug was able to use water-based lubricating jelly to facilitate the examination and decrease participant discomfort, according to standard local practice. The initial dose of misoprostol used in this protocol was 25 mcg. Subsequent doses, if utilized, were 50 mcg. This is in accordance with the ACOG Practice Bulletin on misoprostol for labor induction.[2]

Throughout the cervical ripening and induction process, continuous external electronic fetal monitoring was utilized as per standard hospital obstetric practice. Other forms of monitoring were

permitted, including intrauterine pressure catheters, if deemed clinically necessary.

Subsequent to the initial cervical examination, follow-up cervical examinations were performed approximately every 4 hours, prior to buccal and vaginal administration of the next dose. An additional dose of study drug was given if sufficient cervical ripening had not been achieved (Bishop score $\leq$6), the fetal tracing was not currently category 2 or 3, there was no evidence of tachysystole, and there had been no adverse reactions to the study drug. These continuation criteria were designed to mimic clinical scenarios where additional doses of misoprostol are used. The next dose of study drugs was thus administered only if there had not been an adequate response (not contracting adequately to achieve active labor) to the prior dose, per the provider, and there was no evidence of fetal nonreassurance. After the initial dose of 25 mcg, the second and any subsequent doses were 50 mcg. Doses above 50 mcg were not used for this study. Any cervical examinations performed for clinical indications and examinations after discontinuation of the drug until the time of delivery were also recorded.

If, after at least 4 hours, another dose of study drug was deemed to be indicated by the care provider, the pharmacy was contacted and the next dose of that participant's study drugs was sent to labor and delivery for use. Study participation and drug placement continued until 1 of the following occurred: (1) there was adequate response and cervical ripening was no longer needed; (2) there were signs of tachysystole, nonreassuring fetal heart tracing, or other adverse event that would make the provider stop the misoprostol; or (3) 24 hours of study drug had been given (maximum of 7 doses). At that time, the reason for stopping the study (or completion of study procedures) was noted and the clinical provider proceeded with the labor induction or augmentation as clinically warranted. After cervical ripening was complete or the participant was taken off of the study, there were no limitations placed on the clinical care of the participant and she was managed in the usual fashion, allowing augmentation and other procedures deemed needed to accomplish delivery. Any interventions subsequent to placement of the first dose of study drug were recorded for later analysis.

Outcomes assessment

The primary outcomes for the IMPROVE trial involve both efficacy and safety. The primary efficacy outcome was the time to delivery, defined as the time from placement of the first dose of study drug to the time of delivery. This study was planned to determine if BM could be considered noninferior to VM in time to delivery. The primary safety outcome was the rate of cesarean delivery performed urgently for fetal nonreassurance as the primary indication. Secondary efficacy outcomes included rate of vaginal delivery within 24 hours of the induction beginning, number of doses of misoprostol needed for the induction, maximum/total dose of oxytocin utilized for uterine stimulation, and other drugs used for cervical ripening or induction of labor after beginning the study drug. The secondary safety outcomes assessed were uterine tachysystole requiring therapeutic intervention, uterine rupture, maternal or fetal death, prolonged inpatient hospitalization or new postpartum hospitalization, unexpected neonatal intensive care unit admission, neonatal cord blood gases (if obtained), Apgar score, birthweight, and rate of chorioamnionitis.

In an effort to obtain data on women's preferences for route of receiving misoprostol, the IMPROVE trial assessed participant satisfaction with a patient satisfaction tool obtained from the Nassar study,[12] with some customization based on local practices. In short, the women were typically asked to complete the survey on the postpartum ward the first or second day after the baby was born. This survey was available in both English and Spanish. They were asked to rate the discomfort they experienced with the vaginal and buccal routes and which route they would prefer if both routes were equal in efficacy and safety and they needed to be induced again.

At least 30 days after delivery, the medical records of the participant and the newborn were reviewed and data abstracted from the medical record to capture all relevant maternal and newborn outcomes and complications.

Statistical analysis and sample size calculations

A sample size of 300 women with 260 expected vaginal deliveries (87%, based on prior induction data in our hospital) was estimated to have 80% power to test for noninferiority of time to delivery of BM with a null hypothesis that the hazard ratio (HR) of BM relative to VM $\leq$ 0.74 vs alternative hypothesis that the HR $>$ 0.74, with type I error set at 0.05. This noninferiority margin was derived from retrospective data on time to delivery by both routes, which equated to approximately a 4.5-hour difference in median time to delivery. For all other outcomes, the 2-sided superiority P values are provided.

All analyses were performed according to the intention-to-treat principle. Participant and delivery characteristics were compared between treatment groups using appropriate tests (t test, Wilcoxon rank sum test, χ^2 test, or Fisher exact test). The χ^2 tests were performed to compare participant satisfaction survey questions between treatment groups. For the primary outcome of time to delivery, median time to delivery and associated 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated by Kaplan-Meier method for the overall cohort and by route of delivery (buccal or vaginal). Women who required cesarean delivery were censored at the time of cesarean delivery and those that did not deliver vaginally during the hospital admission were censored at the time of discharge. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to estimate the HR for BM relative to VM for delivering vaginally and associated 95% CI. The test of noninferiority, which is testing the hypothesis H_0: HR $\leq$ 0.74 vs H_A: HR $>$ 0.74, was obtained from this model. A P value $<$ .05 provides evidence to reject inferiority and conclude the buccal route of dosing is noninferior to the vaginal route.

In secondary analyses, the HR and associated 95% CI for route of misoprostol was also estimated from the Cox proportional hazards regression, adjusting for covariates known to be associated with time to delivery. Additional analysis included checking the proportional hazards assumption by including 2-way interactions between each covariate and the log of time to delivery, checking for heterogeneity in treatment effect by examining 2-way interactions between treatment effect and each covariate and including receipt of oxytocin as a time-varying coefficient in the full proportional hazards model. These results led to a subgroup analysis, which was completed for the primary outcome to examine the treatment effect by parity (nulliparous vs multiparous). Outcomes were evaluated at a 0.05 level of significance. All analyses were completed with SAS software version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, NC).

Results: full reporting of Cox proportional hazards and adjusted models

Covariates known to be associated with time to delivery were included in a full Cox proportional hazards model to estimate the adjusted HR for BM vs VM for time to delivery (Table 3). Covariates included are study hospital site, maternal age, body mass index at time of admission, parity, Bishop score at entry, use of epidural, and need for oxytocin. Based on this model, women more likely to delivery vaginally were from the Eskenazi study site, were multiparous, had a higher baseline Bishop score, did not receive an epidural, and did not require oxytocin. In the adjusted full model, the BM vs VM adjusted HR is 0.59, 95% CI, 0.45 to 0.77, $P < .0001$ (Table 3). Thus, VM was still found to be superior even with adjustment for covariates. Thus we still cannot conclude that BM is noninferior to VM for time to delivery ($P_{\text{noninferiority}} = .952$). Although the assumption of proportional hazards was not rejected for this full model ($P = .062$), the 2-way interaction between parity and log of time to delivery and oxytocin and log of time delivery were both significant at the .05 level. Thus we ran additional models to examine these important covariates.

For oxytocin, rather than include an indicator of whether women required oxytocin at any time during delivery in the model, we included oxytocin as a time-varying indicator, with 0 prior to the first dose of oxytocin and 1 following receipt of the first dose. Based on this model, the BM vs VM adjusted HR is 0.57, 95% CI, 0.43 to 0.74, which is similar to the primary model with oxytocin as a baseline covariate (Supplementary Table S2). Also, covariate results were similar to the primary model except body mass index, which trended towards significance ($P = .055$). Based on the Akaike information criterion, with lower values indicating better fit, the first model with oxytocin as a baseline covariate is a better model (2190.2 vs 2244.1, respectively); thus model results with oxytocin as time-varying are included in Supplementary Table S2.

We ran the full model and checked the 2-way interaction between each covariate and treatment separately. The only 2-way interaction found to be statistically significant was between treatment and indicator for nulliparous women ($P = .0007$), indicating that the treatment effect for time to delivery varies by parity. Thus a subgroup analysis was conducted for time to delivery by whether or not women were nulliparous (Supplementary Table S3, Figure 2, bottom). Among nulliparous women, there was not a significant difference in median time to delivery between treatment groups (VM median 33.4 hours, 95% CI, 27.5 to 37.7 hours vs BM median 32.7 hours, 95% CI, 28.0 to 39.7 hours, $P = .912$). However, there was a large difference between treatment groups in median time to delivery for multiparous women (VM median 16.7 hours, 95% CI, 15.0 to 18.2 hours vs BM median 23.4 hours, 95% CI, 20.3 to 28.2 hours, $P < .0001$). Additionally we ran the full model adjusting for covariates separately for nulliparous and multiparous women (Supplementary Table S4). For nulliparous women, even after adjusting for covariates there was not a significant difference in time to delivery between treatment groups (BM vs VM adjusted HR is 1.12, 95% CI, 0.72 to 1.77, $P = .613$). For multiparous women, BM vs VM adjusted HR is 0.44, 95% CI, 0.31 to 0.62, $P < .0001$; thus for multiparous women, the vaginal route of delivery of misoprostol was clearly superior to the buccal route of delivery.

TABLE S1
Adverse events for women in the IMPROVE study

Adverse event	VM group (n = 152)	BM group (n = 148)	*P* value[a]
Maternal adverse events			
Any maternal adverse event	34 (22.4)	32 (21.6)	.876
Allergic reaction to misoprostol	0	1 (0.7)	
Tachysystole requiring therapeutic intervention	22 (14.5)	18 (12.2)	
Cesarean for distress	5 (3.3)	14 (9.5)	
Other	9 (5.9)	3 (2.0)	
Fetal adverse events			
Any fetal adverse event	50 (32.9)	51 (34.5)	.774
Apgar score at 5 minutes <7	12 (7.9)	8 (5.4)	
Cord gas pH <7.00	2 (1.3)	3 (2.0)	
Unexpected admission to NICU[b]	20 (13.2)	21 (14.2)	
Other	26 (17.1)	29 (19.6)	
Maternal serious adverse events			
Any serious adverse event	9 (5.9)	11 (7.4)	.461
Uterine rupture	0	0	
Maternal death	0	0	
Persistent or significant disability/incapacity	0	0	
Inpatient or postpartum hospitalization[c]	8 (5.3)	11 (7.4)	
Other life-threatening event	1 (0.7)	0	

All data are presented as n (%).

BM, buccal misoprostol; *NICU*, neonatal intensive care unit; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

[a] *P* values obtained from χ^2 test; [b] Unexpected admission to NICU for condition identified after administration of first dose of study drug; [c] Inpatient readmission postpartum or prolongation of existing hospitalization.

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TABLE S2
Multiple Cox proportional hazards regression model for time to delivery

	Estimate	SE	*P* value	HR [95% CI][a]	$P\text{value}_{\text{noninferiority}}$
Dose route (buccal vs vaginal)	-0.568	0.137	<.0001	0.57 [0.43, 0.74]*	.975
Site (Eskenazi vs Methodist)	0.347	0.147	.018	1.41 [1.37, 2.46]	
Maternal age (y)	-0.0002	0.012	.988	1.00 [0.98, 1.02]	
BMI (kg/m^2)[b]	-0.019	0.010	.055	0.98 [0.96, 1.00]	
Nulliparous (no)	1.113	0.169	<.0001	3.04 [2.19, 4.26]	
Bishop score	0.146	0.040	.0002	1.16 [1.07, 1.25]	
Epidural (no vs yes)	0.619	0.169	.0002	1.86 [1.32, 2.56]	
First dose of oxytocin received (yes vs no)	0.521	0.156	.0008	1.68 [1.24, 2.29]	

Oxytocin included as time-varying covariate, 0 before receipt, 1 at time of receipt.

N = 300, 242 vaginal deliveries, model Akaike information criterion = 2244.1.

P value for noninferiority hypothesis based on Cox proportional hazards model (H_0: HR $\leq$ 0.74 vs H_A: HR > 0.74), *P* value < .05 provides evidence to reject inferiority and conclude buccal misoprostol is noninferior to vaginal misoprostol.

*, primary exposure; *BMI*, body mass index; *CI*, confidence interval; *HR*, hazard ratio; *SE*, standard error.

[a] Profile likelihood confidence intervals; [b] One person missing body mass index, imputed with mean of cohort.

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TABLE S3
Time to delivery (hours) by parity

	Nulliparous women (N = 124)		
	VM group	BM group	
	n = 59, 18 censored	n = 65, 24 censored	*P* value[a]
Time to delivery (hours), median [95% CI]	33.4 [27.5, 37.7]	32.7 [28.0, 39.7]	.912
	Multiparous women (N = 176)		
	VM group	BM group	
	n = 93, 6 censored	n = 83, 10 censored	*P* value[a]
Time to delivery (hours), median [95% CI]	16.7 [15.0, 18.2]	23.4 [20.3, 28.2]	<.0001

BM, buccal misoprostol; *CI*, confidence interval; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

[a] Estimates obtained from Kaplan-Meier method and results of log-rank test.

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TABLE S4
Multiple Cox proportional hazards regression models for time to delivery fit separately by parity

Nulliparous (yes) (N = 124 women, 82 vaginal deliveries)	Estimate	SE	*P* value	HR [95% CI][a]
Dose route (BM vs VM)	0.116	0.230	.613	1.12 [0.72, 1.77]*
Site (Eskenazi vs Methodist)	0.316	0.259	.223	1.37 [0.83, 2.31]
Maternal age (y)	0.023	0.023	.305	1.02 [0.98, 1.07]
BMI (kg/m^2)[b]	-0.018	0.018	.309	0.98 [0.95, 1.02]
Bishop score	0.210	0.073	.004	1.23 [1.07, 1.42]
Epidural (no vs yes)	0.878	0.427	.040	2.41 [0.98, 5.32]
Need for oxytocin (no vs yes)	1.224	0.295	<.0001	3.40 [1.87, 5.98]
Nulliparous (no) (N = 176 women, 160 vaginal deliveries)	**Estimate**	**SE**	***P* value**	**HR [95% CI][a]**
Dose route (BM vs VM)	-0.815	0.174	<.0001	0.44 [0.31, 0.62]*
Site (Eskenazi vs Methodist)	0.747	0.187	<.0001	2.11 [1.46, 3.05]
Maternal age (y)	-0.01	0.015	.508	0.99 [0.96, 1.02]
BMI (kg/m^2)[b]	-0.012	0.012	.322	0.99 [0.97, 1.01]
Bishop score	0.148	0.050	.003	1.16 [1.05, 1.28]
Epidural (no vs yes)	0.603	0.188	.001	1.83 [1.25, 2.62]
Need for oxytocin (no vs yes)	1.323	0.188	<.0001	3.75 [2.59, 5.42]

*, primary exposure; *BM*, buccal misoprostol; *BMI*, body mass index; *CI*, confidence interval; *HR*, hazard ratio; *SE*, standard error; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

[a] Profile likelihood confidence intervals; [b] One person missing BMI, imputed with mean of cohort.

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TABLE S5
Postdelivery satisfaction questionnaire

Participant question	Route of misoprostol			
1. How did you feel about your experience with your induction of labor?	Overall (n = 300)	VM (n = 149)	BM (n = 141)	*P* value[a]
It was a great experience	156 (52.0)	79 (53.0)	77 (54.6)	.259
It was a terrible experience	23 (7.7)	15 (10.1)	8 (5.7)	
It was neither great nor terrible	98 (32.7)	51 (34.2)	47 (33.3)	
I'm not sure	13 (4.3)	4 (2.7)	9 (6.4)	
Missing	10 (3.3)	-	-	
2. How painful did you feel that your induction was?		(n = 148)	(n = 142)	
It was less painful than I expected	89 (29.7)	46 (31.1)	43 (30.3)	.410
It was more painful than I expected	78 (26.0)	35 (23.7)	43 (30.3)	
It was about what I expected	123 (41.0)	67 (45.3)	56 (39.4)	
Missing	10 (3.3)	-	-	
3. Which way of receiving the medication was more comfortable?		(n = 146)	(n = 138)	
Getting the tablet in my vagina	39 (13.0)	26 (17.8)	13 (9.4)	.122
Getting the tablet in my cheek	116 (38.7)	57 (39.0)	59 (42.8)	
They both were the same	129 (43.0)	63 (43.2)	66 (47.8)	
Missing	16 (5.3)	-	-	
4. Which method of getting the medication did you like better?		(n = 146)	(n = 139)	
Getting the tablet in my vagina	74 (24.7)	37 (25.3)	37 (26.6)	.202
Getting the tablet in my cheek	115 (38.3)	53 (36.3)	62 (44.6)	
No preference	96 (32.0)	56 (38.4)	40 (28.8)	
Missing	15 (5.0)	-	-	
5. If you were to have an induction of labor in the future, which one would you prefer?		(n = 145)	(n = 139)	
I would rather have the medication in my vagina	94 (31.3)	56 (38.6)	38 (27.3)	.096
I would rather have the medication in my cheek	125 (41.7)	56 (38.6)	69 (49.6)	
I'm not sure	65 (21.7)	33 (22.8)	32 (23.0)	
Missing	16 (5.3)	-	-	

All data are presented as n (%).

BM, buccal misoprostol; *VM*, vaginal misoprostol.

[a] χ^2 test.

Haas et al. IMPROVE trial—buccal vs vaginal misoprostol for cervical ripening. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2019.