

1.1	Title of Sponsored Work	Prevalence, Procreation, Persecution and Prevention regarding Caesarean-Section Deliveries/Birth in South Asia : A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis
1.2	Name of TERI SAS Department/ Centre (s) involved	DoPS
1.3	Type	Research Project
2.1	Sponsoring Agencies	Indian Council of Medical Research
2.2	Location of work/activity	South Asian Countries
3.1	List of partnering Institutions involved	TERI SAS
3.2	Lead Partner	TERI SAS
4.1	Begin Date	06.01.2020
4.2	Completed or Ongoing	Ongoing
4.3	End Date	31.01.2022
5.1	Principal Investigator(s)--Internal	Dr. Chandan Kumar
5.2.	Principal Investigator(s)--External	
5.3	Co-Principal Investigator(s) --Internal	
5.4.	Co-Principal Investigator(s) --External	Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh, National Institute of Cancer Prevention & Research (NICPR), Noida Dr. Vatsla Dadhwal, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi
5.3	Associated Researcher(s)--internal	Rs. 33,67,908 (First Year: Rs. 18,14,308; Second Year: Rs. 15,53,600)
6.1	Amount Sanctioned	Rs. 33,67,908 (First Year: Rs. 18,14,308; Second Year: Rs. 15,53,600)
6.2	Amount received	
6.3	In Kind support	
7.1	Description of work and activities	<p>Background: Caesarean section (CS) is one of the most common surgeries in the world and is also a life-saving intervention for the mother and the newborn in presence of any complication. It is assumed that around 15% of the pregnancies tend to land into any complication and need surgical intervention. However, in the age of worldwide inequities, the CS procedure is both underused and overused. In recent decades, the CS rates have increased substantially with little evidence of justification. Similarly, there are limited evidences and conclusive directions for the optimum use of CS. The clinical circumstances and situation of delivering women are different at different settings. There is, thus, need for an evidence-based development and implementation of policy on need-based use of CS.</p> <p>Objectives: To assess the prevalence, effectiveness in reducing the adverse outcome for maternal and child health, effectiveness of community and facility level interventions/strategies, and strategies/interventions to regulate the unnecessary use of Caesarean Section deliveries/births using a systematic review and meta-analyses in South Asia and with additional reference to India.</p>

		<p>Methods: This study will follow the systematic review protocol informed by the Cochrane Collaboration systematic review methods and adhere to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Protocols (PRISMA-P).</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: This study will be expected to provide a comprehensive understanding around the comparative estimates of CS use, the impact of CS in reducing adverse outcomes for mother and child health, and strategies promoting the optimal use of CS (enhancing the low use in low-resource settings and regulating the unnecessary use) in South Asia.</p>
7.2	Project Reach, engagements and beneficiaries, if applicable	<p>1. Health Systems of South Asian Countries</p> <p>2. Maternal and Child health in South Asian Countries</p>
8.1	List of Publications including dissemination through social media	
8.2	Links to Events page, if any	
9.	Executive Summary and other documents	