

Correction: Study protocol for a randomised trial for atosiban versus placebo in threatened preterm birth: the APOSTEL 8 study

Klumper J, Breebaart W, Roos C, *et al.* Study protocol for a randomised trial for atosiban versus placebo in threatened preterm birth: the APOSTEL 8 study. *BMJ Open* 2019;9:e029101. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-029101

The article has been corrected since it was published online. The authors would like to notify on the following changes done in the paper.

Under the heading **Abstract**.

Old text: A sample size of 1514 participants (757 per group) will detect a reduction in adverse neonatal outcome from 10% to 6% (alpha 0.05, beta 0.2).

New text: A sample size of 760 participants (380 per group) will detect a reduction in adverse neonatal outcome from 11.95% to 6% (alpha error 0.05, beta error 0.2).

Under the heading **Monitoring and safety**.

Old text: A formal interim analysis is planned after data collection of 500 and of 1000 women.

New text: A formal interim analysis is planned after data collection of 500 women.

Under the heading **Sample size**.

Old text: Based on the APOSTEL three data, the proportion of adverse perinatal outcome in women randomised between 30 and 34 weeks' gestation and treated with atosiban was 6%.¹⁰ To show a 40% reduction (10% in the placebo group to 6% in the atosiban group), we need to randomise 1438 women (beta error 0.2; alpha error 0.05). Assuming a 5% drop-out or loss-to follow-up rate, we will randomise 1514 women (757 in each arm).

New text: Based on the APOSTEL three data, the proportion of adverse perinatal outcome in women randomised between 30 and 34 weeks gestation and treated with atosiban was 6%.¹⁰ Based on two recent studies,^{27,28} we expect a 49.8% reduction of 11.95% adverse perinatal outcome in the placebo group to 6% in the atosiban group. Therefore, we need to randomise 722 women (beta-error 0.2; alpha error 0.05). Assuming a 5% drop-out rate, we need to randomise 760 women (380 in each arm).

New references

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28. van Winden TMS, Roos C, Nijman T a. J, *et al.* Tocolysis compared with no tocolysis in women with threatened preterm birth and ruptured membranes: A propensity score analysis. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2020;255:67–73

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