**The REPAIR-study**

*Oral antibiotics to prevent infection and wound dehiscence after obstetric perineal tear –*

*a double-blinded placebo controlled randomized trail*

**Introduction:**

Approximately 85% of women experience an obstetric tear and up to 25% subsequently experience wound dehiscence or infection. Our aim is to investigate whether prophylactic oral antibiotics can reduce the risk of wound dehiscence and infection in women with a second-degree obstetric tear or episiotomy.

**Methods:**

We will perform a randomized, controlled, double-blinded study including 221 women in each arm. The women will be included after delivery. After inclusion, the women will have a clinical follow up visit after one week and after one year. The tear and healing will be evaluated regarding signs of infection and/or dehiscence. Long-term outcomes will further be evaluated with questionnaires and clinical evaluation.

**Results:**

At present, the study is ongoing, and the blinding intact. As a result, we are unable to perform an analysis comparing the outcomes between the two groups. However, we have conducted an interim analysis after inclusion of 240 women to assess the prevalence of wound dehiscence and infection. We found a prevalence of 22% for wound complications and a dropout rate for the first clinical consultation on 1.2 %.

**Discussion:**

The prevalence of wound dehiscence and infection in this study was higher than anticipated, which emphasize the importance of focusing on the healing after obstetric tears. We also registered a notably low drop-out rate, which indicates that women are interested in clinical follow-up visits with control of the tear. The final results of this study will hopefully reveal whether prophylactic oral antibiotics can decrease the risk of wound infection and/or dehiscence after second-degree obstetric tears and episiotomies. Such a reduction could potentially decrease the need for extended antibiotic treatment and potentially reduce both short- and long-term complications.