

# Use of tranexamic acid for the prevention of blood loss in cesarean delivery: the EPTAC trial

<b>Submission date</b> 15/03/2019	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 04/04/2019	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 28/12/2022	<b>Condition category</b> Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Minimizing blood loss during delivery whether vaginal or abdominal is an important preventive health objective aimed at reducing related morbidities and mortality for which various interventions have been used to achieve this purpose however postpartum haemorrhage remains a major cause of maternal mortality especially in developing countries. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of tranexamic acid on blood loss at Caesarean section.

### Who can participate?

All pregnant women scheduled for a primary (singleton pregnancy) can participate.

### What does the study involve?

Before undergoing Caesarean section participants will be assigned to either receive an injection of tranexamic acid or placebo. The research participant, the individual(s) who administer the treatment, and the individual(s) who assess the outcomes will not know which treatment has been provided in order to make the study more accurate. During and after the procedure blood loss will be measured to assess which treatment is associated with less blood loss.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants' blood level (PCV) will be checked at no cost before and after the procedure with closer monitoring of the participants and their babies before, during and after the procedure. You would be contributing to knowledge and helping us know how to further reduce bleeding in our women having caesarean delivery. Not all participants will receive tranexamic acid. Assuming you do, common side effects include headaches however you will be on pain relief that will take care of this. Tranexamic acid is a category B drug which means animal studies have shown it is safe for the baby. This is not demonstrated in humans, though it is in the same group as heparin and common antibiotics used in pregnancy. Thromboembolic effects of tranexamic acid were only demonstrated at high recurrent doses which is higher than a single 1 g dose you will be receiving during the study and those already with this risk will be excluded from the study.

### Where is the study run from?

Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Benin Auchu Expressway, Irrua, Edo State, Nigeria.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
April 2019 to January 2020

Who is funding the study?  
Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Nigeria

Who is the main contact?  
Dr. Olorungbogo Olugbenga, olorung@gmail.com

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Public

**Contact name**  
Dr Olorungbogo Olugbenga

**ORCID ID**  
<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0085-2847>

**Contact details**  
Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital  
Benin Auchu Expressway  
Irrua  
Nigeria  
310112  
+2348064477268  
olorung@gmail.com

## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number**  
Nil known

**IRAS number**

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**  
Nil known

**Secondary identifying numbers**  
00001

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Efficacy of preoperative Tranexamic acid in reducing blood at Caesarean section; a randomized controlled trial at Irrua, Edo state.

**Acronym**

EPTAC

### **Study objectives**

Preoperative tranexamic acid reduces blood loss at Caesarean section.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 26/01/2019, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma Health Research Ethics Committee (Irrua, Edo state, Nigeria; cle21200@gmail.com; +2347058777005), ref: NHREC/12/06/2013. In collaboration with Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital Research and Ethics Committee (Irrua, Edo State, Nigeria; isth.rec.2015@gmail.com)

### **Study design**

Triple blind randomized placebo controlled trial.

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Secondary study design**

Randomised controlled trial

### **Study setting(s)**

Hospital

### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

### **Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet.

### **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Obstetric haemorrhage

### **Interventions**

Preoperative intravenous tranexamic acid 1g(10mls) vs Preoperative intravenous water for injection (10mls) as placebo.

Randomization into groups is by simple balloting, drawing numbers from a ballot box.

### **Intervention Type**

Drug

### **Phase**

Phase II

### **Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Tranexamic Acid

### **Primary outcome measure**

Blood loss at Caesarean section and within 24 hours after surgery using galvometric and volumetric approach of estimation.

### **Secondary outcome measures**

1. The difference in 1hr preoperative packed cell volume and 48hrs postoperative packed cell volume.
2. Additional oxytocic requirement, blood transfusion, caesarean hysterectomy or maternal death as a result of primary Post Partum Haemorrhage.
3. APGAR scores in first and fifth minutes and Neonatal Intensive care unit admissions/outcome.
4. Maternal satisfaction prior to discharge measured using a scale of 0-10; Where 0- extreme dissatisfaction and 10-ultimate satisfaction

### **Overall study start date**

15/09/2018

### **Completion date**

24/01/2020

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. All pregnant women scheduled for a primary Caesarean section
2. Singleton pregnancy

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Age group**

Adult

### **Sex**

Female

### **Target number of participants**

208

### **Total final enrolment**

208

### **Key exclusion criteria**

1. Multiple gestation
2. Any other additional risk of bleeding apart from the Caesarean section such as previous caesarean section, antepartum haemorrhage, polyhydramnios and bleeding disorders.
3. Liver or Renal pathologies
4. Patients who chose not to participate in the study.
5. Allergy to Tranexamic acid
6. Women unfit to give an informed consent e.g. the eclamptic, unconscious or those with mental impairment.

**Date of first enrolment**

01/04/2019

**Date of final enrolment**

24/01/2020

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

Nigeria

**Study participating centre**

**Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital**

Benin Auchu Expressway

Irrua

Nigeria

310112

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital

**Sponsor details**

Benin Auchu Expressway

Irrua

Nigeria

310112

+2348064477268

olorung@gmail.com

**Sponsor type**

Hospital/treatment centre

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**

Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital (Nigeria)

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

To be published in a reputable international journal.

## Intention to publish date

25/04/2021

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

All data generated or analysed during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication

## IPD sharing plan summary

Other

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		01/01/2021	28/12/2022	Yes	No