

Active versus expectant management of third stage of labour: the Hinchingsbrooke randomised controlled trial

Submission date 23/01/2004	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 23/01/2004	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 13/10/2014	Condition category Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Diana Elbourne

Contact details

Medical Statistics Unit
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
London
United Kingdom
WC1E 7HT

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

This study tested the hypothesis that active management of the third stage of labour lowers the rates of primary postpartum haemorrhage and longer-term consequences compared with expectant management, in a setting where both managements are commonly practised, and that this effect is not mediated by maternal posture.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Pregnancy and childbirth: Childbirth

Interventions

1. Active management of the third stage (prophylactic oxytocic within 2 minutes of baby's birth, immediate cutting and clamping of the cord, delivery of placenta by controlled cord traction or maternal effort)
2. Expectant management (no prophylactic oxytocic, no cord clamping until pulsation ceased, delivery of placenta by maternal effort. Women were also randomly assigned upright or supine position.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Rate of postpartum haemorrhage

Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

01/12/1995

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

Women judged to be at low risk of primary postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) (blood loss greater than 500 ml)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment

01/06/1993

Date of final enrolment

01/12/1995

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Medical Statistics Unit

London

United Kingdom

WC1E 7HT

Sponsor information

Organisation

NHS R&D Regional Programme Register - Department of Health (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

NHS Executive Eastern (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	Results	07/03/1998		Yes	No