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

Submission date	Recruitment status	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>		
23/01/2004	No longer recruiting	Protocol		
Registration date 23/01/2004	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data		
13/10/2014	Pregnancy and Childbirth			

### Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# Contact information

## Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Diana Elbourne

### Contact details

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# Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

**IRAS** number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

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

### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Study setting(s)

Hospital

### Study type(s)

Treatment

### Participant information sheet

### 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 measure

Rate of postpartum haemorrhage

### Secondary outcome measures

Not provided at time of registration

### Overall study start date

01/06/1993

### 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** 

### Age group

Adult

### Sex

Female

### Target number of participants

1512

### 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

England

**United Kingdom** 

### Study participating centre

### **Medical Statistics Unit**

London United Kingdom WC1E 7HT

# Sponsor information

### Organisation

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

### Sponsor details

The Department of Health Richmond House 79 Whitehall London United Kingdom SW1A 2NL +44 (0)20 7307 2622 dhmail@doh.gsi.org.uk

### Sponsor type

Government

### Website

http://www.doh.gov.uk

# Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

### **Funder Name**

NHS Executive Eastern (UK)

# **Results and Publications**

### Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

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