Abdominal application of talcum powder or aqueous gel to aid external cephalic version

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
23/11/2012		☐ Protocol		
Registration date 11/12/2012	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
13/09/2016	Pregnancy and Childbirth			

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

During pregnancy, babies often twist and turn. By the time labour begins, most babies settle into a position that allows them to be born headfirst through the birth canal. That doesn't always happen, though. If the baby is lying feet first with their bottom downwards, they are in the breech position. This makes care more complicated. Patients are usually offered the option of an external cephalic version (ECV). This is when an obstetrician tries to turn the baby into a head-down position by applying pressure on the mother's abdomen. The aim of this study is to test whether applying talcum powder or gel to the mother's abdomen improves the success rate of ECV.

Who can participate?

Women from 36 weeks of pregnancy onwards with a baby in the breech position who are about to undergo ECV

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to have either talcum powder or gel applied during ECV. ECV is performed in the standard way and participants receive standard antenatal care. The success rate of ECV and participants' satisfaction with the procedure are measured. If ECV fails and the baby stays in the breech position, then the participant undergoes Caesarean delivery at 38–39 weeks of pregnancy.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The results of this study will help guide the choice of lubricant for ECV. There are no possible risks for the patient on participating in this study.

Where is the study run from?
University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC) (Malaysia)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? January 2011 to December 2012

Who is funding the study? University Malaya (Malaysia)

Who is the main contact?

- 1. Dr Vallikkannu Narayanan
- 2. Prof. Tan Peng Chiong

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Vallikkannu Narayanan

Contact details

University Malaya 34, Lorong Pokok Sakat 41100, Klang, Selangor Klang Malaysia 41100

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

MEC Ref: No: 818.5

Study information

Scientific Title

Powder vs gel for external cephalic version: a randomised trial

Study objectives

Is abdominal application of talcum powder better than aqueous gel for external cephalic version.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Medical Ethics Committee University Malaya Medical Centre, 20/10/2010, ref: 818.5

Study design

Randomised 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 the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Clinical obstetrics: in the management of breech presentations

Interventions

Abdominal application of talcum powder versus aqueous gel to aid in performing external cephalic

version

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure

Current primary outcome measures as of 03/01/2013:

- 1. Procedure satisfaction score by Visual Numerical Rating Scale (VNRS)
- 2. Success rate of external cephalic version

Previous primary outcome measures until 03/01/2013:

- 1. Procedure pain score by Visual Numerical Rating Scale (VNRS)
- 2. Success rate of external cephalic version

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Provider's satisfaction with powder or gel using VNRS.
- 2. Post ECV CTG anomalies
- 3. Cephalic presentation at Birth
- 4. Caesarean delivery rate
- 5. Neonatal Outcome (SCN admission, Apgar score, cord pH)
- 6. Mode of delivery

Overall study start date

Completion date

01/12/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Women from 36 weeks and beyond about to undergo external cephalic version
- 2. Viable Singleton with breech presentation
- 3. Gestation \geq 36 weeks (check for early confirmation of Gestational Age)
- 4. Intact membranes
- 5. Not in established labour (contractions and cervix \leq 3cm dilated)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Target number of participants

80

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Known gross fetal anomaly
- 2. Severe hypertension (\geq 160/110 mmHg or confirmed per-eclampsia)
- 3. IUGR (EFW < 2 kg or US AC < 10th centile on our chart)
- 4. Oligohydramnios (AFI < 5)
- 5. Antepartum haemorrhage within last seven days.
- 6. Uterine scar from any source
- 7. Known Allergy to powder or gel
- 8. Other potential obstetric indication for caesarean delivery
- 8.1. Placenta praevia
- 8.2. Suspected macrosomia >4 kg
- 8.3. Uterine anomaly (small fibroids not causing obstruction are acceptable)
- 8.4. Obstructive pelvic tumour

Date of first enrolment

01/01/2011

Date of final enrolment

01/12/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Malaysia

Study participating centre University Malaya

Klang Malaysia 41100

Sponsor information

Organisation

University Malaya (Malaysia)

Sponsor details

Institut Pengurusan dan Pemantauan Penyelidikan Blok C, Aras 3, Bangunan Institut Pengajian Siswazah (IPS) Kuala Lumpur Malaysia 50603

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

http://www.ippp.um.edu.my

ROR

https://ror.org/00rzspn62

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

University Malaya (Malaysia) ref: RG370/11 HTM

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	28/01/2014		Yes	No