

# Is ropivacaine (Rop) faster than bupivacaine (Bvp) for extending low dose analgesia for Caesarean section?

|                                        |                                                       |                                                      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Submission date</b><br>12/09/2003   | <b>Recruitment status</b><br>Stopped                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered    |
|                                        |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol                    |
| <b>Registration date</b><br>12/09/2003 | <b>Overall study status</b><br>Stopped                | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan   |
|                                        |                                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results          |
| <b>Last Edited</b><br>03/07/2008       | <b>Condition category</b><br>Pregnancy and Childbirth | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data |
|                                        |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year |

**Plain English summary of protocol**  
Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
N0060047420

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

**Study objectives**

Not provided at time of registration

**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)**

Not Specified

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

Pregnancy and Childbirth: Analgesia

**Interventions**

Women with labour epidurals are randomised to Rop or Bvp when they require emergency Caesarean section.

Added July 2008: Trial stopped - see reasons/results in Publications field

**Intervention Type**

Drug

**Phase**

Not Specified

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

ropivacaine, bupivacaine

**Primary outcome(s)**

1. Speed of onset of block
2. Extent of block

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Not provided at time of registration

**Completion date**

01/08/2003

**Eligibility**

**Key inclusion criteria**

Labouring women with epidurals.

**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**

01/02/1999

**Date of final enrolment**

01/08/2003

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

Magill Department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care & Pain Management

London

United Kingdom

SW10 9NH

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

Department of Health (UK)

**Funder(s)**

**Funder type**

Government

**Funder Name**

Chelsea and Westminster Healthcare NHS Trust (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? |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <a href="#">Results article</a> | results | 01/10/2004   |            | Yes            | No              |