Intra uterine pressure monitoring for augmentation or induction of labour with intravenous oxytocin: Benefits and costs.

No registrations found.

Ethical review Positive opinion **Status** Recruitment stopped

Health condition type -

Study type Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25086

Source

NTR

Brief title

The IUPC study

Health condition

Monitoring frequency and strenght of uterine contractions by IUPC (intervention) or external monitoring (control) during induction or augmentation of labour with intravenous oxytocin.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: none

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: local funding

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The number of instrumental deliveries, i.e. caesarean sections and/or assisted vaginal delivery.

Secondary outcome

- 1. The occurrence of neonatal admittance to NICU;
- 2. Need for antibiotics by mother or child;
- 3. Total amount of oxytocin used;
- 4. Complications;
- 5. Time to delivery and costs.

Study description

Background summary

In The Netherlands, approximately 10.000 deliveries are induced with oxytocin and 15.000 deliveries are augmented each year (LVR 2, 2002).

Many clinicians monitor frequency and strength of contractions with an intrauterine pressure catheter (IUPC). It is questionable whether monitoring contractions with IUPC is beneficial in terms of maternal or fetal outcome and whether it is cost effective.

- The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of IUPC in comparison to external monitoring during induction of labour.

Women will be at random allocated to placement of an IUPC (intervention group) or external uterine activity monitoring (control group).

- The primary outcome measure will be the number of instrumental deliveries, i.e. caesarean sections and/or assisted vaginal delivery.
- Secondary outcome measures are the occurrence of neonatal admittance to ICU, need for antibiotics by mother or child, total amount of oxytocin used, complications, time to delivery and costs.
- The study will be designed as an equivalence study. Under the assumption of equal neonatal and maternal morbidity, it is hypothesised that IUPC will reduce the number of instrumental deliveries from 25% to 16%. Analysis will be by intention to treat.

Study objective

Our hypothesis is that use of an IUPC, during augmentation or induction of labour with intravenous oxytocin, will reduce the number of instrumental deliveries from 25% to 16%.

Study design

N/A

Intervention

Intra uterien pressure monitoring with a catheter during labour.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Women with the indication to induce labour or to stimulate the contractions with intravenous oxytocin in case of arrest of labour.

Exclusion criteria

1.	Women	with a	history	of caesarean	section;
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- 2. Gestational age < 36 weeks;
- 3. Intra uterine fetal death;
- 4. Breech presentation;
- 5. Multiple pregnancy;
- 6. Maternal age<18 years;
- 7. HIV- or hepatitis B-infection;
- 8. Inta uterien infection;
- 9. Contra indication for amniotomy;
- 10. Participation in another RCT.

Study design

Design

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Parallel

Allocation: Randomized controlled trial

Masking: Single blinded (masking used)

Control: Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 01-07-2004

Enrollment: 1350

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 09-09-2005

Application type: First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register ID

NTR-new NL247 NTR-old NTR285 Other : N/A

ISRCTN ISRCTN13667534

Study results

Summary results

N/A