The TURN-OUT Trial: Transverse position. Using Rotation to aid Normal birth: OUTcomes following manual rotation.

ACTRN12613000005752

Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
Enrollment	416 participants

Plain Language Summary

This study (called the TURN-OUT Trial) is testing whether manually rotating a baby during labor — when the baby is facing sideways (occiput transverse) or upward instead of face-down — can reduce the need for assisted delivery. Assisted deliveries (with forceps, vacuum, or caesarean) carry risks for both mother and baby. Researchers want to know if gently turning the baby once the mother is fully dilated makes a normal birth more likely.

You may be eligible if:
- You are female and 18 to 50 years old
- You are at least 37 weeks pregnant with a single baby
- You are planning a vaginal delivery
- Your baby's position is confirmed by ultrasound to be in the occiput posterior position
- Your cervix is fully dilated

You may NOT be eligible if:
- There is a concern that the baby is too large to fit through your pelvis
- You have had a previous caesarean section
- Your baby's heart rate monitoring is abnormal
- There are signs of infection in the uterus (chorioamnionitis)
- You have had bleeding greater than 50 mL during labor
- You have pre-existing diabetes

Talk to your doctor about whether this trial might be right for you.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (7)

- At least 37 completed weeks of gestation;
- Singleton pregnancy;
- Planning a vaginal delivery;
- Cephalic presentation;
- Full cervical dilatation;

... and 2 more (see full listing online)

Exclusion (1)

- Clinical suspicion of cephalopelvic disproportion; previous caesarean section; brow or face presentation; “Pathologic” CTG according to RCOG classification plus either baseline >160 beats per minute or reduced variability for > 90 minutes; Fetal scalp pH < 7.25 or lactate > 4; Known major anatomical fetal abnormality (could influence safety or efficacy of manual rotation); Known or suspected chorioamnionitis; Intrapartum haemorrhage > 50mL; Temperature > 37.9 degrees C in the first stage of labour; Suspected fetal bleeding disorder; Pre-existing maternal diabetes

Locations (6 total)

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital - Camperdown, NSW,SA, Australia
Womens and Childrens Hospital - North Adelaide, NSW,SA, Australia
Canterbury Hospital - Campsie, NSW,SA, Australia
... and 3 more locations