INTRODUCTION
Past studies have demonstrated that the transperineal ultrasound scan (TPUS) was a reliable technique to measure the cervical length (CL) at different stages of pregnancy. This technique was compared to the transvaginal ultrasound scan.

OBJECTIVES
To prove that this technique remains reliable during the latent phase of labor (LPL) compared to the gold standard method at this stage which is the digital vaginal examination (DVE).

METHODS
This is a prospective study including 43 singleton women with a fetus in cephalic presentation during LPL. First, transperineal CL measurements were assessed, followed immediately by DVE performed by a different examiner. Both examiners were blinded to each other results. Then, we compared TPUS measurements to DVE findings.

RESULTS
Overall, seventy nine paired TPUS and DVE cervical length assessments were performed. Pearson’s score was (Pearson coefficient R=0.75, n= 81, p<0.0001). Using Bland and Altman plots, the systematic bias was of -0.12mm (IC 95%; -1.02,0.7) 95% limits of agreement were -8.11; 7.8mm.

CONCLUSION
TPUS is a feasible, easy learning and reliable technique of monitoring the cervical effacement during the latent phase of labor.