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Ward assessment of Smart Ideas Project: bringing source isolation to the

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
12/05/2010	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
12/05/2010	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
29/07/2013	Infections and Infestations	

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Most UK hospitals do not have enough single rooms to isolate all infected patients. The aim of this study was to test the acceptability of temporary isolation rooms on general wards together with specifically designed portable sink units and toilets.

Who can participate?
Patients over the age of 18 who were admitted and who required isolation, but for whom no single room was available, could participate in this study.

What does the study involve?
A total of 53 patients were isolated, environmental samples were collected and staff hand hygiene was assessed. Questionnaires were offered to staff, patients and visitors covering ease of use and acceptability.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
The possible benefits were protection of other patients or themselves from infection spread. The disadvantage was separation from other patients and a restricted environment.

Where is the study run from?
University College London Hospital (London, UK).

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
The study ran for 6 months in 2009.

Who is funding the study?
The study was funded by the Health HCAI Technology Innovation Programme.

Who is the main contact?
Prof Peter Wilson
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Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
7623

Study information

Scientific Title
A single centre non-randomised interventional trial of the acceptability of three main designs of a temporary isolation facility in order to prevent the spread of infection in a ward

Acronym
Smart Ideas

Study objectives
Most UK hospitals lack sufficient single room accommodation to provide source isolation for all patients infected or colonised with multi-resistant organisms. Low risk carriers of MRSA are nursed on open wards or in cohorts that are rarely enforced sufficiently strictly to be effective. A means of providing temporary contact and airborne isolation in the general ward could be an effective means of reducing transmission in wards with a high prevalence of infection. A temporary isolation facility was designed by a multiprofessional committee. Full scale models were prepared, discussed and modified in an empty ward before working prototypes were produced. The purpose of this study was to assess the acceptability of three main designs to staff and patients and to determine ways in which design could be improved. The study was not powered to determine efficacy in preventing spread.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Camden & Islington Community Local Research Ethics Committee approved on the 27Th October 2008 (ref: 08/H0722/89)

Study design
Single centre non-randomised interventional process of care trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Quality of life

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Topic: Infection; Subtopic: Infection (all Subtopics); Disease: Infectious diseases and microbiology

Interventions
The study was performed in wards at University College Hospital using 4 - 6 prototypes of a temporary isolation unit (TIU), LCD glass screens and plastic screens (KwickScreens). The TIU provided some airborne isolation and incorporated a fabric ceiling and HEPA filtered air blown across the entrance. All three systems provided barriers with respect to adjacent beds. Portable sinks were supplied for use with all TIU and some of the other systems. Portable toilets were provided for use with the TIU.

There was no follow up following discharge from the ward as this was only a pilot in use assessment.

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)
Patient acceptability of each system was assessed by questionnaire after 3 days use. A five point Likert scale was used.

Key secondary outcome(s))
No secondary outcome measures

Completion date
21/07/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
All patients over the age of 18 who were admitted and who required isolation, but for whom no single room was available. Patients could be withdrawn from the study if patient care was affected.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Does not meet inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment
22/04/2009

Date of final enrolment
21/07/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
UCL Immunology and Molecular Pathology
London
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Sponsor information

Organisation
University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

ROR
https://ror.org/042fqyp44

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK) - HCAI Technology Innovation Programme

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?
Results article	results	01/10/2010		Yes	No