

# Does targeted and quantified control of the microbiological environment within the ICU, using staff trained in microfibre cleaning and contamination bioload detection technology, reduce colonisation and healthcare-acquired infection?

<b>Submission date</b> 24/02/2007	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 21/03/2007	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 01/02/2011	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

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

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr Peter Wilson

**Contact details**  
Room 231 Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences  
University College London Hospitals  
46 Cleveland Street  
London  
United Kingdom  
W1T 4JF  
+44 (0)207 380 9516  
peter.wilson@uclh.nhs.uk

## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number**

**IRAS number**

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**

**Secondary identifying numbers**

06/Q0502/91; UKCRN5751

## **Study information**

### **Scientific Title**

Microfibre cleaning and contamination bioload detection technology versus standard cleaning in a critical care unit to reduce local contamination rates: a prospective randomised controlled trial

### **Study objectives**

Use of microfibre in a supervised programme of cleaning and decontamination in a critical care unit reduces local contamination rates and new colonisation of patients with Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and other hospital pathogens in comparison with standard cleaning.

As of 22/10/2009 details of an observational follow-up study have been added to this record. All details of this follow-up study can be found under the relevant field with the title: 'Follow-up study'.

### **Follow-up study:**

A follow-up observational study was performed in which four different pathways of transmission were assessed in order to inform current Departmental policies for ward cleaning.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Joint UCL/UCLH Committee on the Ethics of Human Research approved on the 9th November 2006 (ref: 06/Q0502/91)

### **Study design**

Prospective randomised controlled cohort study

### **Primary study design**

Observational

### **Secondary study design**

Cohort study

### **Study setting(s)**

Hospital

### **Study type(s)**

Prevention

**Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

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

Hospital-acquired infection

### **Interventions**

A total environmental cleaning system based on microfibre and governed by standard operating procedures designed to achieve microbiological control of the entire near-patient environment.

### **Follow-up study:**

This follow-up study will study intensively the bacterial reservoirs within a critical care and a general ward. In addition the movement of staff from one contact surface to another will be audited together with hand hygiene. Direct observation will be used but entirely anonymised. The project will also address spread of nosocomial pathogens in the environment by cleaning materials and airborne transmission.

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Phase**

Not Applicable

### **Primary outcome measure**

Proportion of the pooled results of all environmental swabs taken from bed areas on each day showing a target pathogen, e.g. MRSA

### **Secondary outcome measures**

The rate of new acquisition by patients of MRSA and other target pathogens

### **Overall study start date**

02/04/2007

### **Completion date**

05/04/2008

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

All patients admitted to the critical care units of UCLH and Royal Free Hospitals. The critical care units are randomised to microfibre or standard cleaning. There is no patient intervention other than recording any infections developed.

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Age group**

Other

### **Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

3 intensive care units, 14000 patient days, 4000 patients

**Key exclusion criteria**

Does not meet inclusion criteria

**Date of first enrolment**

02/04/2007

**Date of final enrolment**

05/04/2008

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

Room 231 Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences

London

United Kingdom

W1T 4JF

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK)

**Sponsor details**

PO Box 407

Teddington

United Kingdom

TW11 0XX

+44 (0)20 8943 8990

Joanne.Martin@nihr-ccf.org.uk

**Sponsor type**

Government

**Website**

<http://www.nihr-ccf.org.uk>

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/0187kwz08>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**

Government

**Funder Name**

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK) - HCAI Technology Innovation Programme  
(ref: 0140028)

## Results and Publications

**Publication and dissemination plan**

Not provided at time of registration

**Intention to publish date**

**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	01/04/2011		Yes	No