

Umbilical cord serum therapy in acute ocular chemical burns

Submission date
04/06/2010

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date
05/07/2010

Overall study status
Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited
06/04/2011

Condition category
Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning

☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Evaluation of umbilical cord serum therapy in acute ocular chemical burns: a prospective, double-blind, randomised controlled trial

Study objectives

The primary objectives of therapy in a case of acute ocular chemical burns are promotion of epithelialisation, reduction of inflammation, support of the reparative processes and prevention of complications. The standard medical treatment used in acute ocular chemical burns comprises of topical steroids, topical antibiotics, mydriatic cycloplegic, anti-glaucoma therapy, citrate and ascorbate. Autologous serum drops have been shown to be effective in the treatment of various ocular surface disorders including neurotrophic keratitis, severe dry eye, persistent epithelial defects and recurrent corneal erosions. Umbilical cord serum has been shown to be safe and effective in the treatment of neurotrophic keratitis, dry eye syndrome and persistent epithelial defects.

Both autologous serum and umbilical cord serum owe their efficacy to the presence of various growth factors like epidermal growth factor (EGF), acidic and basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF), platelet-derived growth factor, hepatocyte growth factor, vitamin A, transforming growth factor β (TGF- β), substance P, IGF-1 (insulin like growth factor-1), nerve growth factor (NGF), fibronectin and serum antiproteases such as α_2 macroglobulin. The concentrations of EGF, TGF- β and NGF are several times higher in umbilical cord serum than peripheral blood serum. In the present study we tested the hypothesis, that umbilical cord serum with its higher concentration of these growth factors may promote an early healing of the ocular surface in cases of chemical burns.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India approved on the 15th of September 2005

Study design

Double blind prospective randomised controlled clinical trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please contact Dr Manik Goel [manikgoel_aiims99@yahoo.com] to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Acute chemical ocular burns

Interventions

1. Patients were started on standard medical therapy consisting of:

- 1.1. Topical ofloxacin hydrochloride 0.3% 6-hourly
- 1.2. Topical prednisolone acetate 1% 2-hourly
- 1.3. Topical homatropine 2% three times daily (tds)
- 1.4. Topical ascorbate 10% 2-hourly
- 1.5. Topical citrate 10% 2-hourly
- 1.6. Oral vitamin C 500 mg four times daily (qid)
- 1.7. Preservative free topical lubricants 2-hourly
- 1.8. Topical anti-glaucoma medications (if required) in the form of timolol maleate eye drops 0.5% bid and/or oral acetazolamide 250 mg tds

2. Patients were then divided into three groups:

- 2.1. Group I received 20% umbilical cord serum drops 10 times a day
- 2.2. Group II received 20% autologous serum drops 10 times a day
- 2.3. Group III received artificial tear drops (0.5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and 0.3% glycerin) 10 times a day

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure

Patients were followed up on day 1, day 3, day 7, day 14, day 21 and at the end of 1 month, 2 months and 3 months. Total duration of follow up in all three groups was 3 months.

Parameters assessed were at each follow-up included:

1. Pain score
2. Best corrected visual acuity
3. Limbal ischaemia
4. Epithelial defect
5. Corneal clarity and vascularisation
6. Tear film status (Schirmer, TBUT)
7. Intraocular pressure (IOP)
8. Symblepharon formation

Secondary outcome measures

Complications arising from injury and/or treatment

Overall study start date

01/09/2005

Completion date

01/07/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Patients with acute ocular chemical burns (grade III, IV and V according to Dua classification) presenting within three weeks of injury
2. Either sex, aged 16 - 50 years

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

33 eyes of 32 patients

Key exclusion criteria

1. Patients with grade I, II and VI injury
2. Impending perforation

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2005

Date of final enrolment

01/07/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Australia

India

Study participating centre

Centre for Eye Research Australia

Melbourne

Australia

3002

Sponsor information

Organisation

Dr Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences (India)

Sponsor details

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Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

ROR

<https://ror.org/02dwcqs71>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Dr RP Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences (India) - Hospital infrastructure and resources

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?
Results article	results	25/02/2011		Yes	No