

To determine if critically ill patients with acute respiratory failure treated with carbocisteine, hypertonic saline, or both, experience increased hydration of airway mucus.

Submission date 01/07/2022	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 04/07/2022	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 09/04/2025	Condition category Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

When patients are critically ill, one of the main complications is called 'acute respiratory failure'. This is when a patient's illness causes their lungs to fail to work (lung failure). Patients need to be admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and often need to have a breathing machine, or ventilator, to help them breathe and ensure that enough oxygen gets into their blood. However, one problem that can occur as a result of being on a ventilator, is difficulty clearing secretions (mucus, or sputum) from the lungs. Not being able to clear secretions from the lungs can make breathing harder, and this may result in developing a lung infection.

In some cases, medications called 'mucoactives' may be prescribed for patients to reduce the problem of thick secretions. Mucoactives are medications that work to help clear secretions from the airways. Two examples of mucoactives are 'Carbocisteine' and 'Hypertonic saline'. Carbocisteine can help by changing the thickness and stickiness of secretions, which may help clear mucus from the lungs. It is given to patients in the ICU whilst they are on a breathing machine, in either liquid form or as powder dissolved in water, via the patient's feeding tube. Hypertonic saline is salty water that is delivered into the airways via a device called a nebuliser, which turns the salty water into a mist. The mist may stimulate coughing to help clear thick secretions from the lungs.

A study called MARCH is already investigating whether using one, or both, of these mucoactives (carbocisteine and hypertonic saline), really helps patients when they have difficulty clearing secretions, and if as a result, this means patients spend less time on the breathing machine (ventilator).

This study is named EME and is a part of the MARCH study. The EME Study hopes to find out biologically the ways these mucoactives might work to help clear secretions from the airways and so shorten the time patients need a ventilator to breathe. This information will allow doctors to prescribe the correct amount of medication to help critically ill patients, and improve lung failure treatments for patients in the future.

Who can participate?

Patients who have provided their consent to be enrolled in the main MARCH trial and to have biological samples (airway secretions) collected and analysed.

What does the study involve?

Samples of airway secretions will be taken from patients in the MARCH study who are being treated by one of these mucoactives, both of them, or neither of them. The EME study will test the samples to measure their thickness, stickiness, and the level of inflammation present.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The information gained from the tests on the biological samples will benefit doctors and patients as it will improve treatments for patients with lung failure in the future. We do not anticipate any risks associated with being the EME part of this study. All patients enrolled in the MARCH study will be carefully monitored.

Where is the study run from?

The Trial Coordinating Centre is the Northern Ireland Clinical Trials Unit (NICTU) (UK). The Sponsor is the Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (BHSCT) (UK).

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

From May 2022 to November 2025

Who is funding the study?

National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation Programme (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Naomi Dickson
MARCH@nictu.hscni.net

Contact information

Type(s)

Principal investigator

Contact name

Dr Cliff Taggart

ORCID ID

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Type(s)

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MARCH@nictu.hscni.net

Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

293630

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

IRAS 293630, NIHR130454, CPMS 51165

Study information

Scientific Title

Is the mechanism of action of hypertonic saline and/or carbocysteine in the treatment of patients with acute respiratory failure due to an increase in mucus hydration?

Acronym

MARCH EME

Study objectives

Treatment of critically ill patients with ARF with carbocysteine, hypertonic saline, or both, will lead to increased mucus hydration and changes in sputum viscosity and elasticity.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 29/06/2022, Faculty of Medicine, Health & Life Sciences (MHLS) Research Ethics Committee (REC) (Research & Enterprise Directorate, Queen's University Belfast, 63 University Road, Belfast, BT7 1NN, United Kingdom; +44 (0)28 9097 2529; facultyrecmhls@qub.ac.uk), ref: MHLS 22_79

Study design

Multi-centre, exploratory mechanistic, observational cohort study embedded within the MARCH trial

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Other

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Critically ill patients with acute respiratory failure (ARF)

Interventions

Sputum samples will be collected from patients recruited to the MARCH clinical trial (<https://www.fundingawards.nihr.ac.uk/award/NIHR130454>).

The proposed study will involve collection of sputum samples from patients randomised to each of the four trial groups:

1. Carbocisteine plus usual airway clearance management
2. Hypertonic saline plus usual airway clearance management
3. Carbocisteine and hypertonic saline plus usual airway clearance management
4. Usual airway clearance management alone

Sputum samples will be collected at 3 time-points during the study; baseline (Day 0) (at randomisation), Day 3, and Day 7. The solids concentration of mucus will be measured and dynamic rheology measurements will be recorded including G' and G'' of samples from which the T_c value will be obtained. Inflammatory mediators will be measured by ELISA.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Percentage mucus solid content (dry-to-wet weight ratio) of sputum measured from sputum samples collected at baseline and 3 days

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Percentage mucus solid content (dry-to-wet weight ratio) of sputum measured from sputum samples collected at baseline and 7 days
2. Sputum elasticity (G') and viscosity (G'') (and yield stress, T_c) measured using dynamic rheology of sputum samples collected at baseline and 3 days
3. Sputum IL-6, IL-8, and 8-isoprostane levels measured by ELISA of sputum samples collected at baseline and 3 days
4. Sputum elasticity (G') and viscosity (G'') (and yield stress, T_c) measured using dynamic rheology of sputum samples collected at baseline and 7 days
5. Sputum IL-6, IL-8, and 8-isoprostane levels measured by ELISA of sputum samples collected at baseline and 7 days

Completion date

30/11/2025

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Participating in the MARCH trial
2. Provide consent to have biological samples (airway secretions) collected and analysed and the data generated from these analyses to be used

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

16 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Suspected/confirmed COVID disease
2. Do not meet the MARCH trial inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

01/08/2022

Date of final enrolment

30/04/2025

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

Northern Ireland

Scotland

Wales

Study participating centre

Royal Victoria Hospital

274 Grosvenor Road

Belfast

United Kingdom

BT12 6BA

Study participating centre

Bristol Royal Infirmary

Marlborough Street

Bristol

United Kingdom

BS2 8HW

Study participating centre

Sunderland Royal Hospital

Kayll Road

Sunderland

United Kingdom

SR4 7TP

Study participating centre

Belfast City Hospital

51 Lisburn Rd

Belfast

United Kingdom

BT9 7AB

Study participating centre

Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh at Little France

51 Little France Crescent

Old Dalkeith Road

Edinburgh

Lothian

United Kingdom

EH16 4SA

Study participating centre

Royal Liverpool University Hospital NHS Trust, Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Prescott Street, Liverpool, L7 8XP

Prescot Street

Liverpool

United Kingdom

L7 8XP

Study participating centre
Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust
Royal Cornwall Hospital
Treliske
Truro
United Kingdom
TR1 3LJ

Study participating centre
Mersey Care NHS Trust at Aintree Hospital
C/o University Hospital Aintree
Fazakerley Hospital
Lower Lane
Liverpool
United Kingdom
L9 7AL

Study participating centre
Manchester Royal Royal Infirmary
Cobbett House
Oxford Road
Manchester
United Kingdom
M13 9WL

Study participating centre
Wythenshawe Hospital
Southmoor Road
Wythenshawe
Manchester
United Kingdom
M23 9LT

Study participating centre
Western General Hospital
Crewe Road South
Edinburgh
Lothian
United Kingdom
EH4 2XU

Study participating centre
Royal Stoke University Hospital
Newcastle Road
Stoke-on-trent
United Kingdom
ST4 6QG

Study participating centre
Watford General Hospital
60 Vicarage Road
Watford
United Kingdom
WD18 0HB

Study participating centre
The Royal Oldham Hospital
Rochdale Road
Oldham
United Kingdom
OL1 2JH

Study participating centre
University Hospital (coventry)
Clifford Bridge Road
Coventry
United Kingdom
CV2 2DX

Study participating centre
Southmead Hospital
Southmead Road
Westbury-on-trym
Bristol
United Kingdom
BS10 5NB

Study participating centre
John Radcliffe Hospital
Headley Way
Headington
Oxford

United Kingdom
OX3 9DU

Study participating centre

Glasgow Royal Infirmary

84 Castle Street
Glasgow
United Kingdom
G4 0SF

Study participating centre

Preston Acute Hospitals NHS Trust

Royal Preston Hospital
Sharoe Green Lane North
Fulwood
Preston
United Kingdom
PR2 9HT

Study participating centre

Royal Devon & Exeter Foundation Hospital

Barrack Road
Exeter
United Kingdom
EX2 5DW

Study participating centre

Morriston Hospital

Heol Maes Eglwys
Cwmrhydyceirw
Swansea
United Kingdom
SA6 6NL

Study participating centre

Queen Elizabeth University Hospital

1345 Govan Road
Glasgow
United Kingdom
G51 4TF

Study participating centre

Derriford Hospital

Derriford Road
Crownhill
Plymouth
United Kingdom
PL6 8DH

Study participating centre

William Harvey Hospital

Kennington Road
Willesborough
Ashford
United Kingdom
TN24 0LZ

Study participating centre

Northern General Hospital

Northern General Hospital NHS Trust
C Floor, Huntsmnan Building
Herries Road
Sheffield
United Kingdom
S5 7AU

Study participating centre

Aberdeen Royal Infirmary

Foresterhill Road
Aberdeen
United Kingdom
AB25 2ZN

Study participating centre

University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

250 Euston Road
London
United Kingdom
NW1 2PG

Study participating centre
Pinderfields General Hospital
Aberford Road
Wakefield
United Kingdom
WF1 4DG

Study participating centre
Sandwell District General Hospital
Lyndon
West Bromwich
United Kingdom
B71 4HJ

Study participating centre
Northern Devon Healthcare NHS Trust
North Devon District Hospital
Raleigh Park
Barnstaple
United Kingdom
EX31 4JB

Study participating centre
University Hospital Monklands
Monkscourt Avenue
Airdrie
United Kingdom
ML6 0JS

Sponsor information

Organisation
Queen's University Belfast

ROR
<https://ror.org/00hswnk62>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

National Institute for Health Research

Alternative Name(s)

National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Funder Name

Health Technology Assessment Programme

Alternative Name(s)

NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme, Health Technology Assessment (HTA), HTA

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Funder Name

Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation Programme

Alternative Name(s)

NIHR Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation Programme, Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME), EME

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study will be available upon request following publication of the primary and secondary outcomes. Formal requests for data should be made in writing to Prof Cliff Taggart (Chief Investigator) via the Trial Manager (Naomi Dickson; MARCH@nictu.hscni.net) at the Northern Ireland Clinical Trials Unit (NICTU) and will be reviewed on a case by case basis in collaboration with the Sponsor.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes