

# Transcutaneous vagal nerve stimulation & postoperative bowel function

<b>Submission date</b> 16/10/2017	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 18/10/2017	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 13/09/2021	<b>Condition category</b> Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Surgery on the bowel often leads to postoperative ileus (POI) - a condition in which the bowel "goes to sleep". In most patients, the bowel soon returns to normal, but in some patients POI is prolonged. This delays recovery and increases the risk of vomiting, constipation, breathing difficulties, and blood clots in the legs and lungs. A new device aims to minimise the occurrence of POI by stimulating the nerves to the bowel and reducing the time taken for return of normal bowel function. It is easy to use, has no known serious side-effects and the device can be used at home or in hospital. There is currently no effective treatment for POI. The aim of this study is to investigate whether the new treatment (stimulating the nerves to the bowel using a simple and safe device) will provide a much-needed solution to a long-standing problem and make surgery safer for patients.

### Who can participate?

Adults aged 17 and older who have a confirmed colorectal cancer

### What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to one of two groups. Participants in the first group receive a device to use twice a day. Participants in the second group receive a "dummy" device which looks and feels the same but does not produce nerve stimulation. The treatment will be assessed in several ways, including: time taken for the bowel to recover, blood tests before and after surgery, an MRI scan to look at the bowel and patients' acceptance of the device.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants may benefit from improvement in their symptoms. There are no expected risks with participating.

### Where is the study run from?

St. James's University Hospital (UK)

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

January 2017 to December 2018

Who is funding the study?  
Bowel Disease Research Foundation (BDRF) (UK)

Who is the main contact?  
Mr Stephen Chapman  
stephen.chapman@doctors.org.uk

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Public

**Contact name**  
Mr Stephen Chapman

**ORCID ID**  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2413-5690>

**Contact details**  
-  
Leeds  
United Kingdom  
-

## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
35914

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
An investigation of transcutaneous vagal nerve stimulation on return of bowel function and inflammatory markers after colorectal surgery

**Study objectives**  
The aim of the study is to investigate the effect of transcutaneous vagal nerve stimulation on the return of bowel function after colorectal surgery

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**  
North East: Tyne & Wear South Research Ethics Committee, 24/04/2017, ref: 17/NE/0091

**Study design**  
Randomised; Interventional; Design type: Treatment, Prevention, Device

**Primary study design**

Interventional

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

Treatment

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

Colorectal Surgery

### **Interventions**

Participants self-administer a hand held, non-invasive, vagal nerve stimulator device before and after surgery.

Half of patients will have a functioning device and the other half will have a “dummy” device which looks and feels the same but does not produce nerve stimulation. This will allow the effect of the functioning device to be compared.

Bowel function is assessed daily, as well as postoperative assessments of systemic cytokine response and small bowel motility.

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Phase**

Phase II

### **Primary outcome(s)**

Time taken to first bowel movement is measured according to daily clinical enquiry.

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Time to first flatus is measured according to daily clinical enquiry
2. Time to oral tolerance (solid food in the absence of vomiting) is measured according to daily clinical enquiry
3. Serum cytokines IL1b, IL6 & TNF $\alpha$  are measured by blood draw on postoperative days 1 and 3
4. Small bowel motility is measured using a quantitative score generated by Magnetic resonance enterography (MRE) studies

### **Completion date**

01/12/2019

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Aged greater than 17 years
2. Able to provide written informed consent
3. Able to use the device and comply with study procedures
4. Confirmed diagnosis of colorectal cancer via radiological or histological modalities
5. Undergoing elective laparoscopic colorectal resection

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

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

40

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Acute infective or inflammatory condition
2. Pre-operative, therapeutic radiotherapy
3. Previous MI (STEMI/NSTEMI) or cerebrovascular disease (CVA/TIA) or known peripheral vascular disease
4. Known congestive heart failure (NYHA>2),
5. Known cardiac dysrhythmia (Previous VF, VT, AF, SVT, Heart block)
6. Known history of seizures or recurrent syncope in the last five years
7. Known chronic inflammatory condition of the gastrointestinal tract
8. Previous neck surgery, or other abnormality distorting the cervical anatomy
9. Previous vagotomy at any anatomical location
10. Any in-dwelling device, stimulator or non MR compatible metallic implant
11. Known or suspected intra-ocular metallic bodies
12. Regular medication known to mediate systemic inflammation (e.g. NSAIDS)
13. Psychiatric, cognitive or behavioural problems which may affect study procedures
14. Belonging to a vulnerable population (homeless, prisoner)
15. Current pregnancy

**Date of first enrolment**

01/11/2017

**Date of final enrolment**

31/08/2019

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

**St. James's University Hospital**

Beckett Street

Leeds

United Kingdom

LS9 7TF

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

University of Leeds

## ROR

<https://ror.org/024mrx33>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Government

## Funder Name

Bowel Disease Research Foundation (BDRF)

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request. Proposals for further analyses should be submitted to the principal investigator (Stephen Chapman; [stephen.chapman@doctors.org.uk](mailto:stephen.chapman@doctors.org.uk)) which will be reviewed by a statistician. If considered to be feasible, the proposer will be invited to work with the study team to undertake the analysis and reporting of results.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		01/05/2021	13/09/2021	Yes	No
<a href="#">HRA research summary</a>			28/06/2023	No	No