

# Use of probiotic yoghurt to prevent diarrhoea in critical care: A randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

<b>Submission date</b> 12/05/2010	<b>Recruitment status</b> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 12/05/2010	<b>Overall study status</b> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 30/08/2016	<b>Condition category</b> Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

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

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
7425

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Use of probiotic yoghurt to prevent diarrhoea in critical care: A randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

**Study objectives**

Do probiotics reduce the incidence of diarrhoea in critically ill patients taking antibiotics?

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

MREC, ref: 08/H1003/95

**Study design**

Single-centre randomised interventional prevention trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Prevention

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

Topic: Generic Health Relevance and Cross Cutting Themes; Subtopic: Generic Health Relevance (all Subtopics); Disease: Public Health Research

**Interventions**

Patients will be randomised to receive either one sachet of VSL#3 or placebo twice daily via their nasogastric tube, or feeding gastrostomy/jejunostomy. Probiotic/placebo administration will continue for the duration of antibiotic therapy and for a further 7 days following cessation of antibiotics.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Phase I

**Primary outcome(s)**

Diarrhoea: defined as more than 3 loose stools per day (Bristol stool chart grade 7)

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Clostridium difficile associated disease: Clostridium difficile A or B toxin (CDT) positive stool sample

**Completion date**

01/10/2010

**Reason abandoned (if study stopped)**

Lack of staff/facilities/resources

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

Not provided at time of registration

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Not Specified

**Sex**

Not Specified

**Key exclusion criteria**

Not provided at time of registration

**Date of first enrolment**

01/10/2008

**Date of final enrolment**

01/10/2010

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

**Aintree University Hospitals**

Liverpool

United Kingdom

L9 7AL

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

Aintree University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/02h67vt10>

# Funder(s)

Funder type  
Charity

Funder Name  
Hospital Infection Society (UK)

Funder Name  
National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia (UK)

## 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?
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes