# Nasal Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation

Submission date	Recruitment status  No longer recruiting	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>		
28/08/2007		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
28/08/2007	Completed	[X] Results		
<b>Last Edited</b> 16/08/2013	Condition category Pregnancy and Childbirth	[] Individual participant data		

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

## Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Haresh Murli Kirpalani

#### Contact details

Room 3N11F, McMaster University Medical Center 1200 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario Canada L8N 3Z5 +1 905 521 2100 ext. 73024 kirpalan@mcmaster.ca

## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

**IRAS** number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

NCT00433212

Secondary identifying numbers

MCT-80246

## Study information

#### Scientific Title

Nasal ventilation in preterms (NIP) trial

### Acronym

**NIPPV** 

### Study objectives

The use of nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) leads to a higher rate of survival without brochopulmonary dysplasia than standard therapy with nasal continuous positive airways pressure (nCPAP).

As of 19/08/2009 this record has been updated to include an extended anticipated end date; the initial anticipated end date of your trial was 30th April 2009.

### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

### Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval was gained from Research Ethics Boards of:

- 1. Hamilton Health Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada on the 19th September 2006 (ref: #06-365)
- 2. Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on the 11th January 2007 (ref: 06/30E)
- 3. Intermountain Healthcare (Institutional Review Board), Salt Lake City, Utah, USA on the 12th April 2007 (ref: # 06.2102)

Ethics approvals from other countries are pending.

### Study design

Multicentre, international, randomised parallel, two arm placebo trial, with outcome assessor and data analyst blinded.

## 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 use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

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

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia

#### **Interventions**

Experimental group: NIPPV as the sole non-ventilation respiratory support, until final weaning from all forms of respiratory support

Control group: nCPAP - nasal CPAP as the sole non-ventilation respiratory support, until final weaning from all forms of respiratory support.

Contact for public queries:

Dr. Brigitte Lemyre

Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO) (Canada)

401 Smyth Road

Ottawa, ON Canada K1H 8L1

Phone: +1 613 737 8561 Fax: +1 613 737 8889

### Intervention Type

Other

#### **Phase**

Not Applicable

### Primary outcome measure

A composite primary outcome of survival to 36 weeks gestational age, free of moderate-severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) (i.e. major event-free survival at 36 weeks gestational age). Following the US National Institutes for Child Health and Development (NIHCHD) Consensus Statement moderate-severe BPD is defined as requiring oxygen or any respiratory support at 36 weeks age. Formal assessment for the requirement of oxygen will be conducted using the oxygen reduction test developed by Walsh.

### Secondary outcome measures

- 1. All cause mortality at 36 weeks gestational age
- 2. All cause mortality before first discharge home
- 3. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia assessed at 36 weeks gestational age
- 4. Need for re-intubation by birth weight strata (less than 750 g; 750 g 999 g)
- 5. Primary outcome per type and time of respiratory support at randomisation
- 6. Comparison of synchronised and non-synchronised NIPPV as a function of their effect on the primary outcome (survival at 36 weeks gestational age free of BPD)
- 7. Total duration of positive pressure respiratory support, i.e. mechanical ventilation plus either NIPPV or nCPAP, up to the time of discharge from the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)
- 8. Total time on supplemental oxygen until discharge from NICU
- 9. Pulmonary air leaks identified radiologically by a masked paediatric radiologist up to weaning off respiratory support
- 10. Nasal deformities: columella nasi necrosis or epistaxis
- 11. Intestinal perforation diagnosed by free gas in the peritoneal cavity on abdominal radiograph or at laparotomy
- 12. Necrotising enterocolitis, diagnosed at surgery, autopsy or by the radiographic findings of pneumatosis intestinalis or hepatobiliary gas (Bell stage II)
- 13. Time to establish full feeds (no longer requiring parenteral nutrition)
- 14. Weight gain comparison at 36 weeks gestational age
- 15. Nosocomial infections, defined as positive blood culture, positive cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) culture and/or diagnosis of pneumonia

### Overall study start date

01/09/2006

### Completion date

31/12/2010

## **Eligibility**

### Key inclusion criteria

Group A: complete obstetric and neonatal history and a clinical examination are required to confirm eligibility, however, results of study-specific laboratory or radiological investigations are not required to judge patient eligibility.

- 1. Gestational age at birth less than 30 weeks, either sex
- 2. Birthweight 999 grams or less
- 3. Intention to manage the infant with non-invasive respiratory support (i.e. no endotracheal tube), where either:

Group B: the infant is within the first 7 days of life and has never been intubated or has received less than 24 hours of total cumulative intubated respiratory support;

Group B: the infant is within the first 28 days of life, has been managed with intubated respiratory support for 24 hours or more and is a candidate for extubation followed by non-invasive respiratory support.

## Participant type(s)

Patient

### Age group

Neonate

#### Sex

Both

### Target number of participants

1000

### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Life-threatening congenital abnormalities including congenital heart disease (excluding patent ductus arteriosus)
- 2. Infants known to require surgical treatment, e.g. congenital diaphragmatic hernia, tracheoesophageal fistula, omphalocele, gastroschisis
- 3. Abnormalities of the upper and lower airways such as Pierre-Robin sequence, Treacher-Collins syndrome, Goldenhar syndrome, cleft lips and palate
- 4. Neuromuscular disorders

### Date of first enrolment

01/09/2006

#### Date of final enrolment

31/12/2010

## **Locations**

### Countries of recruitment

Australia

Canada

Germany

Singapore

Sweden

**United Kingdom** 

United States of America

Study participating centre
Room 3N11F, McMaster University Medical Center
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada
L8N 3Z5

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

McMaster University (Canada)

### Sponsor details

Department Clinical Epidemiology c/o Ms Deborah Billings, Room HSC-2C4 1200 Main Street West Hamilton, Ontario Canada L8N 3Z5 +1 905 525 9140 ext. 22665 billings@mcmaster.ca

### Sponsor type

University/education

### Website

http://www.mcmaster.ca/

### **ROR**

https://ror.org/02fa3aq29

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Research organisation

### Funder Name

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) (Canada) - http://www.cihr.irsc.gc.ca (ref: MCT-80246)

## **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	15/08/2013		Yes	No