

Factors affecting successful tracheostomy removal: a prospective observational study

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Registration date 23/08/2024	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 23/08/2024	Condition category Surgery	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English Summary

Background and study aims

A tracheostomy is an opening that is surgically created through the neck into the windpipe to allow air to fill the lungs. This study is looking into the best ways to decide when it's safe to remove a tracheostomy tube. The researchers want to understand which factors can help doctors determine the right time for this important step in a patient's recovery.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 18 to 80 years who have a tracheostomy and meet certain medical criteria. They should be stable enough to go through some breathing tests and be able to follow simple instructions from their doctors.

What does the study involve?

Participants will undergo a series of breathing tests to measure their lung function. Based on these results, doctors will decide when to try removing the tracheostomy tube. They will also follow up with participants for 60 days to see how they do after the tube is removed.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participating may help the researchers find better ways to determine when it's safe to remove a tracheostomy tube, which could benefit future patients. However, as with any medical procedure, there are risks, such as potential breathing difficulties after the tube is removed.

Where is the study run from?

Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan)

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

February 2020 to February 2024

Who is funding the study?

Chang Gung Medical Foundation (Taiwan)

Who is the main contact?

Mrs Mei-Hsiu Chuang, s22006@cgmh.org.tw

Contact information

Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal Investigator

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

CMRPG5K0101

Study information

Scientific Title

Predictors of removing tracheostomy in 60 days during the COVID pandemic era: a prospective observational study

Study hypothesis

Parameters of pulmonary function tests could be used to predict the successful removal of tracheostomy.

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 20/02/2020, Chang Gung Medical Foundation Institutional Review Board (199, Tung Hwa North Road, Taipei, 10507, Taiwan; +886 (0)3 3196200; s22006@cgmh.org.tw), ref: 202000095B0

Study design

Single-center diagnostic observational study

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Cohort study

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet.

Condition

Tracheostomy removal

Interventions

This prospective observational study was conducted to identify optimal indicators for tracheostomy tube removal during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study collected data from patients admitted to Chang Gung Memorial Hospital in Taoyuan between 01/03/2020 and 31/12/2023. The hospital focuses on subacute and chronic care. Patients were evaluated for their suitability for tracheostomy tube removal by pulmonologists or otolaryngologists based on specific criteria, including consciousness level and the ability to cooperate with respiratory tests. Patients with unstable vital signs, those who were pregnant or breastfeeding, or those who could not cooperate with testing were excluded from the study.

Once patients were deemed eligible for decannulation, respiratory therapists conducted tests to collect relevant pulmonary function parameters. Tracheostomy tube removal was performed within 48-96 hours after these tests. The study then observed whether patients could maintain stable respiratory conditions without needing tube reinsertion within 60 days.

Outcome Assessment

The primary outcome of the study was to identify factors that predict successful tracheostomy tube removal within 60 days. Success was defined as the removal of the tracheostomy tube within 3 days without the need for reinsertion within the 60-day observation period. The study's longer observation period compared to other studies aimed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of long-term outcomes. Success rates from previous studies vary, with definitions ranging from decannulation without complications for at least two weeks to not requiring reinsertion for over 72 hours after tube removal.

Covariates

The study collected demographic data including age, gender, smoking habits, and underlying medical conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, heart failure, COVID-19 infection, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pneumonia, and others. Additionally, biochemical profiles and body mass index (BMI) were recorded before the respiratory tests. Pulmonary function-related covariates included the interval between tracheostomy insertion and testing,

presence of airway polyps, excessive airway secretions, cough strength, use of a nasogastric tube, and various respiratory parameters such as maximum inspiratory and expiratory pressures, rapid shallow breathing index (RSBI), minute ventilation, tidal volume, respiratory rate, heart rate, oxygen saturation, peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR), and forced vital capacity (FVC). These parameters were measured within 2-4 days before decannulation, with the highest value of three tests being recorded to minimize errors.

Statistical Analysis

The study employed various statistical methods to analyze patient characteristics and differences in respiratory function tests. Categorical variables were analyzed using chi-square or Fisher's exact test, while continuous variables were analyzed using independent t-tests. Logistic regression was used to assess the impact of various covariates on the likelihood of successful decannulation. Pearson correlation and correlation matrix were utilized to evaluate relationships between covariates. Candidate predictors for successful decannulation within 60 days were identified using C-statistics with a 95% confidence interval. The optimal threshold for these predictors was determined using Youden's J statistic based on the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. The area under the ROC curve (AUROC) was then used to identify the models with the highest predicted probability of successful decannulation. Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics, with a p-value of less than 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome measure

Tracheostomy is removed successfully within 2-4 days after pulmonary test and tracheostomy is not re-inserted for 60 days, measured by observation

Secondary outcome measures

There are no secondary outcome measures

Overall study start date

03/02/2020

Overall study end date

24/02/2024

Eligibility

Participant inclusion criteria

1. Patients available for tracheostomy tube removal
2. Consciousness levels meeting a Glasgow Coma Scale of E4VTM6
3. Able to follow instructions from respiratory therapists for testing

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Upper age limit

80 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

50

Total final enrolment

46

Participant exclusion criteria

1. Pregnant or breastfeeding patients
2. Patients with inability to cooperate with testing
3. Patients with unstable vital signs
4. Patients transferred to another hospital

Recruitment start date

01/03/2020

Recruitment end date

31/12/2023

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Taiwan

Study participating centre

Chang-Gung memorial hospital, Taoyuan branch

No.123, Dinghu Road

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Sponsor information**Organisation**

Chang Gung Medical Foundation

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Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Chang Gung Medical Foundation

Alternative Name(s)**Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

Location

Taiwan

Results and Publications**Publication and dissemination plan**

The results will be published in a peer-reviewed journal.

Intention to publish date

31/12/2024

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and analyzed in this study would be available upon adequate request from Mei-Hsiu Chuang (s22006@cgmh.org.tw)

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

