

Does ensuring people go home from hospital on the right inhalers after an exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease reduce the risk of being re-admitted to hospital?

Submission date 01/09/2022	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 08/09/2022	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 19/07/2024	Condition category Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the name for a group of lung conditions that cause breathing difficulties. This study tests if optimising the inhaled medicines of people living with COPD who have been admitted to hospital with a chest infection called an 'exacerbation', helps reduce the risk of death and readmission to hospital over the following 3 months. This is a preliminary study called a 'feasibility study' that will tell us if a full-size study to answer the question is possible.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 18 years and over who have been admitted to hospital with an exacerbation of COPD

What does the study involve?

Participants' clinicians will use a new tool to see if they are on the right inhalers. If not, they will suggest making a switch. Participants will then be phoned at 30 and 90 days to see how they got on with the new inhaler(s) if inhalers were switched, and to see if they were re-admitted to hospital. Some participants and some clinicians too will undergo more in-depth interviews about inhaler switching in this way.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The benefit to taking part is that there will be a closer look at the inhalers people are using. If there is a switch, the new inhaler(s) may not suit the person so well.

Where is the study run from?

The study is being run from the Royal Free Hospital in London, with people also invited to take part in Birmingham and Newcastle (all in the UK).

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
February 2022 to July 2023

Who is funding the study?
National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Ms Anne-Marie Preston, anne-marie.preston@nhs.net

Contact information

Type(s)

Principal Investigator

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Additional identifiers**EudraCT/CTIS number**

Nil known

IRAS number

309854

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

IRAS 309854, CPMS 52972

Study information**Scientific Title**

Optimised inhalers to reduce chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation re-admissions and mortality: a feasibility study

Acronym

OPTIHALE

Study objectives

This study will test the hypothesis that re-admissions and mortality after a hospitalised chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbation can be reduced by optimising both inhaled drug prescription and device prior to discharge. This is a feasibility study.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 01/07/2022, Black Country Research Ethics Committee (The Old Chapel, Royal Standard Place, Nottingham HRA1 Meeting Room, NG1 6FS, UK; +44 (0)207 104 8010; blackcountry.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 22/WM/0125

Study design

Feasibility study

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Longitudinal study

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

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

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Interventions

Participants' clinicians will use a new tool to see if they are on the right inhalers. If not, they will suggest making a switch. Participants will then be phoned at 30 and 90 days to see how they got on with the new inhalers(s) if inhalers were switched, and to see if they were re-admitted to hospital. Some participants and some clinicians too will undergo more in-depth interviews about inhaler switching in this way.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

The primary aim of this study is to establish the feasibility of a future definitive trial; as such the feasibility outcomes are to measure:

1. The proportion of patients prescribed incorrect inhaled medicine, according to NICE guidance, assessed by review of the prescription chart and admission documentation prior to discharge
2. The proportion of patients with critical inhaler device errors, assessed by direct observation of technique prior to discharge
3. The proportion of patients with insufficient peak inspiratory flow rate for their current device, assessed using the In-Check device prior to discharge
4. The proportion of patients willing to have inhalers changed where a change is indicated, assessed by asking the patient prior to discharge
5. Of those eligible for an inhaler change, the proportion of patients in which the change is made and if not why not, by assessing the discharge prescription and interview with clinicians at the point of discharge
6. Of those who had an inhaler change, the continuation of that change in the community assessed by patient interview at 30 and 90 days
7. Patient perception of inhaled medication assessed using the Feeling of Satisfaction with Inhaler (FSI-10) questionnaire prior to discharge and at 30- and 90 days
8. Loss to follow-up at 30 and 90 days
9. Challenges in data collection assessed by interviews with clinicians using the tool throughout the study period
10. The time taken to collect the data and deliver the inhaler selection tool, assessed by timing use of the tool at the point of use
11. The first language distribution of patients with COPD at the three sites, to understand the need for translation of trial materials, assessed by interviews with patients prior to discharge

Secondary outcome measures

In addition, to inform the power calculation for a definitive study, the researchers will assess:

1. The mortality rate at 30 and 90 days, by review of electronic patient records
2. The all-cause re-admission rate at 30 and 90 days, by patient interview
3. The acceptability of the intervention is assessed using qualitative interviews. Then, based on input from trial participants and clinicians, the researchers will further refine and develop the inhaler selection tool. These interviews will be conducted after discharge.

Overall study start date

01/02/2022

Completion date

31/07/2023

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. In hospital with an exacerbation of COPD
2. Age 18 years or over
3. Able to provide informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

To screen 300 participants for enrolment

Key exclusion criteria

Discharge home with palliative care

Date of first enrolment

03/10/2022

Date of final enrolment

30/04/2023

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Royal Free Hospital

Pond Street

London

United Kingdom

NW3 2QG

Study participating centre

Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Edgbaston

Birmingham

United Kingdom

B15 2GW

Study participating centre

The Royal Victoria Infirmary

Queen Victoria Road

Newcastle upon Tyne

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TS1 4LP

Sponsor information

Organisation

Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust

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Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

Website

<http://www.royalfree.nhs.uk/>

ROR

<https://ror.org/04rtdp853>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

National Institute for Health and Care 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

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Publication and dissemination will be through conference abstracts and peer-review journals.

Intention to publish date

31/07/2024

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The data-sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No

Results article	04/03/2024	19/07/2024	Yes	No
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