Comparison of two types of treatment which cause short acting muscle relaxation to determine which treatment allows patients to resume normal breathing in the shortest period of time

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
30/09/2009	No longer recruiting	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
14/10/2009	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
07/03/2017	Surgery	Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

09005RM-CS

Study information

Scientific Title

Time to resumption of spontaneous respiration in patients administered either suxamethonium or rocuronium followed by sugammadex: a randomised double-blind controlled trial

Study objectives

There is no differece in the time to resumption of breathing or incidence of desaturation in patients receiving either suxamethonium or rocuronium followed by one of two doses of sugammadex.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Scotland A Research Ethics Committee, 24/08/2009, ref: 09/MRE00/29

Study design

Randomised controlled double-blind trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Routine general anaesthesia

Interventions

After pre-oxygenation, patients will be randomised to one of three groups for the administration of either: suxamethonium 1 mg/kg, rocuronium 1 mg/kg followed by sugammadex 10 mg/kg or rocuronium 1 mg/kg followed by sugammadex 16 mg/kg. Sugammadex will be administered 3 minutes after rocuronium; 0.9% saline will be administered at this time in the suxamethonium group to maintain blinding.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Suxamethonium, rocuronium, sugammadex

Primary outcome(s)

Length of time to resumption of spontaneous ventilation as indicated by visible diaphragmatic movement or decrease in oxygen saturation to less than or equal to 90% before onset of spontaneous ventilation

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Frequency of desaturation to less than or equal to 90%
- 2. Length of time to movement of reservoir bag
- 3. Length of time to first capnographic evidence of ventilation
- 4. Incidence of adverse events in all groups

Completion date

01/02/2010

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) class I III
- 2. Patients able to give written informed consent
- 3. Patients requiring general anaesthesia
- 4. Patients aged 18 65 years, either sex

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Upper age limit

65 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. History of dementia or difficulty in providing informed consent
- 2. Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- 3. Patients with a history of ischaemic heart disease (IHD)
- 4. Patients with a haemoglobin concentration of less than 10 g/dl
- 5. Patients with a history of known difficulty in intubation or with an anticipated challenging airway
- 6. Pregnancy
- 7. Patients with a history of allergy to any of the medications used in the study

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2009

Date of final enrolment

01/02/2010

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland

Study participating centre Queen's University Belfast Belfast United Kingdom BT12 6BJ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (UK)

ROR

https://ror.org/02tdmfk69

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (UK) (ref: 09005RM-CS)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type