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Comparing treatments to stop bleeding in patients: A clinical study of local bleeding control methods

Submission date
23/05/2025

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
29/05/2025

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
02/09/2025

Condition category
Oral Health

[_] Prospectively registered
[_] Protocol
[X] Statistical analysis plan
[X] Results
[_] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Some people take medications like aspirin or warfarin to prevent blood clots, but these medicines can make it harder to stop bleeding after a tooth is removed. This study looked at two special dressings—Surgicel and Gelfoam—that help stop bleeding. The goal was to see which one works better at controlling bleeding and helping the gums heal after tooth extraction in people taking these medications.

Who can participate?
Adults aged 40 to 75 years who are taking a daily dose of aspirin (80 mg) or warfarin can take part. People on warfarin must have stable blood test results (INR between 2 and 3.5). Participants must need simple tooth extractions (not complex surgery) and agree not to change their medication during the study.

What does the study involve?
Each participant had two similar teeth removed—one on each side of the mouth. One side was treated with Gelfoam and the other with Surgicel to stop the bleeding. Researchers then checked how much bleeding occurred, how well the gums healed, and how much pain the person felt. These checks were done on day 3 and day 7 after the extraction, and bleeding was also checked 24 hours after the procedure.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
Participants may benefit from close monitoring and care after their tooth extractions. The study could also help improve treatment for others in the future. Risks are similar to those of a normal tooth extraction, such as bleeding, pain, or infection, but all participants were carefully monitored.

Where is the study run from?
University of Damascus (Syria)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
November 2022 to December 2024.

Who is funding the study?
University of Damascus (Syria)

Who is the main contact?
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Public, Principal Investigator

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number
Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number
Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers
5033

Study information

Scientific Title
Comparative study of local haemostatic agent on hemorrhagic patients (clinical study)

Study objectives
This study aims to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of Gelfoam and Sergocel in controlling bleeding in patients taking aspirin and warfarin, to ensure safe and effective solutions for bleeding control during dental extraction procedures. The study also seeks to fill the knowledge gap in the use of hemostatic agents in patients with blood clotting disorders by providing clinical data that can contribute to improving therapeutic practices and selecting the optimal dressing for each case, thus enhancing the quality of care provided to patients at risk of bleeding.

Ethics approval required
Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)
Approved 16/11/2022, The Institutional Biomedical Research Ethics Committee (Damascus University , Damascus, -, Syria; -; vice.research@damascusuniversity.edu.sy), ref: DN-150525-H27

Study design
Comparative clinical study

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design

Non randomised study

Study setting(s)
Dental clinic, Hospital, Laboratory, University/medical school/dental school

Study type(s)
Treatment, Efficacy

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
Preventing the risk of bleeding in patients taking the anticoagulants aspirin and warfarin

Interventions
A clinical study was conducted on 40 patients, divided into two groups based on the type of anticoagulant used (aspirin or warfarin). Each patient received treatment with different hemostatic dressings: Gelfoam was applied to one side and Surgicel to the other. Bleeding was assessed using the VIBe scale, and the rate of gingival healing was measured using the Gingival Healing Index (GHI) on days three (D3) and seven (D7). Pain was also assessed using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), and late bleeding rates were analyzed 24 hours after extraction.

Intervention Type
Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome measure
1. Bleeding severity is measured using the VIBe scale at baseline, day 3, and day 7
2. Gingival healing is measured using the Gingival Healing Index (GHI) at day 3 and day 7
3. Pain intensity is measured using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) at baseline, day 3, and day 7
4. Late bleeding occurrence is measured using clinical observation at 24 hours after extraction

Secondary outcome measures
There are no secondary outcome measures

Overall study start date
16/11/2022

Completion date
22/12/2024

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Age between 40 and 75 years.
2. Patients use aspirin at a daily dose of 80 mg or oral warfarin.
3. Patients using warfarin must have a stable INR value within the therapeutic range (2-3.5) [23].
4. Obtaining written informed consent from all participants, with their commitment to

maintaining the anticoagulant doses unchanged throughout the study period.
5. Requirement for simple tooth extractions of paired teeth, without the need for complex surgical intervention.

Participant type(s)
Population

Age group
Senior

Lower age limit
40 Years

Upper age limit
75 Years

Sex
Both

Target number of participants
45

Total final enrolment
40

Key exclusion criteria
1. Presence of uncontrolled systemic diseases that contraindicate tooth extraction.
2. Participation in other clinical trials during the study period is necessary to avoid treatment overlap and influence on results.
3. Unstable INR, where patients with fluctuations in INR outside the required therapeutic range (2-3.5) before extraction or during follow-up were excluded.
4. Severe alcohol or tobacco dependence due to their negative effects on wound healing post-extraction

Date of first enrolment
16/11/2022

Date of final enrolment
16/12/2023

Locations

Countries of recruitment
India

Iran

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Syria

Study participating centre
Damascus University
Faculty of Dentistry
Mezzeh district
Damascus
Syria
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Study participating centre
Al-Mowasat University Hospital
Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
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Sponsor type
Government

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ROR
https://ror.org/03m098d13

Funder(s)

Funder type
University/education

Funder Name
Damascus University

Alternative Name(s)
University of Damascus, , DU

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
Universities (academic only)

Location
Syria

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Currently in the research publication stage in the journal BMC Oral Health.

Intention to publish date
22/11/2025

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request:
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IPD sharing plan summary
Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Other unpublished results			28/05/2025	No	No
Statistical Analysis Plan			28/05/2025	No	No
Results article		01/09/2025	02/09/2025	Yes	No