

Intravenous MAGnesium Efficacy in Stroke

Submission date 23/10/2000	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 23/10/2000	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 14/07/2014	Condition category Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
G9702465

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym
IMAGES

Study objectives

To determine if magnesium sulphate therapy is an effective and safe treatment for acute stroke. Magnesium does not cause the same troublesome side-effects affecting many other neuroprotective compounds

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval information added as of 19/07/2007: In the UK the study has Multicentre Research Ethics Committee approval. Local institutional review boards have approved it in centres across five continents.

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Stroke

Interventions

The study aims to review the efficacy of intravenous magnesium as a treatment for acute stroke when compared to placebo. Pre-clinical animal models of acute stroke show that magnesium has similar efficacy to other neuroprotective compounds. Clinical trials of magnesium show that it is safe and well tolerated.

A subgroup analysis of patients recruited within the 1-6 h, patients with haemorrhagic stroke and those with lacunar cortical events will be undertaken.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Magnesium sulphate

Primary outcome(s)

The primary endpoint of the study is the proportion of patients dead or disabled at 90 days. Comparison between groups will be by intention to treat analysis. Disability will be measured by the Barthel Index. Patients scoring greater than or equal to 60 will be considered independent and those scoring less than 60 will be considered disabled. Patients who die will be allocated a Barthel score of 0. Overall mortality and disability by Rankin Score will also be carried out.

Key secondary outcome(s))

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

29/02/2004

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Clinically diagnosed acute stroke with limb weakness
2. Symptoms present for at least 1 h and treatment initiation possible within 12 h of onset
3. Aged 18 or older
4. Previously independent in activities of daily living

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Co-existing disease likely to prevent outcome assessment.
2. Known chronic renal impairment.
3. Known intracerebral pathology other than stroke e.g. intracranial abscess, subarachnoid haemorrhage, brain tumour.
4. Known indication or contraindication for magnesium therapy.
5. Coma.
6. Concomitant experimental therapy.
7. Pregnancy.

Date of first enrolment

01/10/1997

Date of final enrolment

29/02/2004

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Scotland

Australia

Canada

China

Singapore

United States of America

Study participating centre

The University Department of Medicine and Therapeutics

Glasgow

United Kingdom

G11 9NT

Sponsor information

Organisation

Medical Research Council (MRC) (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Medical Research Council (UK)

Alternative Name(s)

Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), UK Medical Research Council, MRC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

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	01/04/2000		Yes	No