Oral rifampin-cotrimoxazole combination versus intravenous cloxacillin in chronic staphylococcal osteomyelitis: a long-term follow-up trial

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
21/12/2007	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
05/02/2008	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
05/02/2008	Musculoskeletal Diseases	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 N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Oral rifampin-cotrimoxazole combination may be as useful as the standard intravenous cloxacillin therapy against chronic osteomyelitis by Staphylococcus aureus.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from the Investigation Committee of Hospital de Bellvitge in January 1991.

Study design

Single centre interventional randomised, active controlled study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Non-axial chronic osteomyelitis due to Staphylococcus aureus

Interventions

After surgery and identification of Staphylococcus aureus upon surgical samples, randomisation of patients for antibiotic therapy:

Group A: intravenous cloxacillin (2 g every four hours [q4h]) for 6 weeks followed by oral cloxacillin (500 mg every six hours [q6h]) for 2 weeks

Group B: oral rifampin-cotrimoxazol combination for 8 weeks (rifampin 600 mg every 24 hours [q24h] plus 7 - 8 mg/kg per day of trimethoprim component, equivalent to three simple strength cotrimoxazole capsules, every 12 hours [q12h])

The total duration of the protocol treatment was 8 weeks for both groups (6 intravenous [iv] and 2 oral [po] in the cloxacillin group and 8 po in the rifampin-cotrimoxazole group). The duration of the follow-up is from the end of antibiotic therapy until 2007 (a median of 10 years).

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Cloxacillin, rifampin-cotrimoxazole, trimethoprim

Primary outcome(s)

Treatment failure rate, defined as the number of cases with clinical relapse (appearance or recurrence of local inflammatory signs or sinus tract drainage, with or without microbiological confirmation) during follow-up.

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Treatment tolerability and compliance (number of patients who did not fulfil protocol treatment and reason), from patient inclusion to the end of antibiotic therapy (8 weeks)
- 2. Length of hospital stay (days) for each treatment schedule; defined as hospitalisation during the diagnosis and treatment of the episode

Completion date

31/12/1996

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Adult patients (greater than 18 years old) of any gender with chronic osteomyelitis by Staphylococcus aureus treated with surgery.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Prosthetic joint infection
- 2. Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus
- 3. Allergy to protocol antibiotics
- 4. Strain resistance to cotrimoxazole or rifampin

Date of first enrolment

01/04/1991

Date of final enrolment

31/12/1996

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Spain

Study participating centre Hospital de Bellvitge Barcelona Spain 08907

Sponsor information

Organisation

Institute of Biomedical Investigations of Bellvitge (Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge) (IDIBELL) (Spain)

ROR

https://ror.org/0008xqs48

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Hospital de Bellvitge (Spain)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration