

Influence of active awareness about venous thromboembolism relevance and rate of symptomatic deep vein thrombosis

Submission date 12/01/2012	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 31/01/2012	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 25/05/2017	Condition category Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is a blood clot that develops within a deep vein in the body, usually in the leg, causing pain and swelling. The symptoms of DVT are not specific - patients can have large clots but only minimal symptoms which, if disregarded, can result in dangerous consequences including sudden death. However, most DVT patients have a good outcome. An increase in public awareness of DVT and its symptoms may in time reduce the overall disease burden. Although there have been many attempts to raise public awareness about DVT, their effects are not known. The aim of this study is to find out whether an increase in public awareness results in more people being correctly diagnosed with DVT.

Who can participate?

Patients aged over 18 with symptoms suggesting DVT

What does the study involve?

A campaign to raise public awareness of DVT is conducted in an urban area, with brochures being distributed four times during a year and posters and newsletter articles being published. This area is compared with another area that is not exposed to the campaign. Patients with symptoms of DVT in both areas are referred by their GPs for an ultrasound scan of their leg at no charge to the patient. The impact of the educational campaign on the number of patients correctly diagnosed DVT is assessed.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Not provided at time of registration

Where is the study run from?

Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (Instytut Gruźlicy i Chorob Płuc) (Poland)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

December 2007 to November 2009

Who is funding the study?
Sanofi-Aventis (Poland)

Who is the main contact?
Prof. Witold Tomkowski

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Prof Witold Tomkowski

Contact details
Instytut Gruzlicy i Chorob Pluc
Plocka Str. 26
Warsaw
Poland
01-138

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
DIREG L 03049

Study information

Scientific Title
Influence of Active awareness about Venous ThromboEmbolicism relevance and Rate of Symptomatic deep vein thrombosis: an observational study

Acronym
AVTERS

Study objectives
An increase in public awareness would result in an increase in the frequency of objectively confirmed deep vein thrombosis (DVT), wherever its anatomic location.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Bioethics Committee, National TB and Lung Diseases Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland, 19/11 /2007, ref: KE-142/2007

Study design
Multicenter observational study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Screening

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)

Interventions

A campaign to raise public awareness of DVT was conducted in an urban population cluster (A) of approximately 100,000 via distribution of brochures four times during a year and publishing posters and newsletter articles.

A comparison urban population cluster (B) of approximately 1,574,000, was not exposed to this campaign.

Patients symptomatic for DVT in both populations were referred by general practitioners for a standardized compression ultrasound (CUS) of the whole leg at no charge to the patient. Reports of positive CUS exams documented by photographs were analyzed by an independent adjudication committee blinded to the population cluster. Cluster A was followed for 8 months after the information campaign ended.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Evaluation of the impact of an educational campaign dedicated to thromboembolic complications on increased number of correctly diagnosed DVT

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Evaluation of the rate of correctly diagnosed DVT among the general population in Poland
2. Evaluation of the risk factors in patients with confirmed DVT
3. Evaluation of which diagnostic methods are applied to confirm DVT symptoms

Completion date

30/11/2009

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Male or female aged > 18
2. A patient with clinical symptoms suggesting thrombosis, referred by primary care physicians selected to the study
3. A patient with deep vein thrombosis confirmed with diagnostic methods
4. A patient with newly diagnosed deep vein thrombosis or with recurring thrombosis in a vein with existing thrombosis process

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Aged under 18
2. No signs or symptoms of deep vein thrombosis
3. No consent for participation in the study

Date of first enrolment

01/12/2007

Date of final enrolment

30/11/2009

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Poland

Study participating centre

Instytut Gruzlicy i Chorob Pluc

Warsaw

Poland

01-138

Sponsor information**Organisation**

Sanofi-Aventis (Poland)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Sanofi-Aventis (Poland)

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?
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes