

# Outpatient antibiotic overuse in acute respiratory infections (ARI) in Children's Hospital No. 1, Viet Nam

<b>Submission date</b> 16/07/2008	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 17/07/2008	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 05/11/2020	<b>Condition category</b> Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

A recent study in the Outpatient Department in Childrens Hospital N°1, Viet Nam showed that about 85% of outpatients with acute respiratory infections were prescribed antibiotics because more specific (microbiologic) diagnostics usually take too long, and physicians choose to treat all possible treatable diagnoses while waiting for results. Therefore, this study was conducted to collect data that will allow us to make retrospective conclusions on appropriate or inappropriate use of antibiotics, and will help in determining at which pathogen rapid diagnostic tests should be aimed in order to effectively reduce the use of antibiotics by prescribing physicians.

### Who can participate?

Children less than 16 years of age presenting to the Outpatient Department in Childrens Hospital N°1 with acute respiratory infections, not admitted to the hospital and living in Ho Chi Minh city.

### What does the study involve?

Nose, throat and rectal swabs and blood, stool and urine samples will be collected, along with information on symptoms and antibiotics used.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

All research investigations will be paid for. In addition, there will be a contribution towards the costs of consumables as well as transport for follow up.

### Where is the study run from?

The study is run by researchers at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU) Viet Nam; and Outpatient Department in Childrens Hospital No1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

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

The study ran from February 2009 to February 2010.

Who is funding the study?  
The Wellcome Trust (UK).

Who is the main contact?  
The Clinical Trials Unit at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit Viet Nam  
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## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
ctu03avjun08

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Outpatient antibiotic overuse in acute respiratory infections (ARI) in Children's Hospital No. 1, Viet Nam

**Study objectives**  
The generated data will allow us to make retrospective conclusions on appropriate or inappropriate use of antibiotics, and will help in determining at which pathogen rapid diagnostic tests (Point of Care) should be aimed in order to effectively reduce the use of antibiotics by prescribing physicians.

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**  
Ethics approval pending as of 16/07/2008 from:  
1. Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Ethics Committee (OXTREC) (UK) (ref: 31/08)  
2. Childrens Hospital No. 1 (Viet Nam)

**Study design**

Prospective descriptive study

**Primary study design**

Observational

**Study type(s)**

Diagnostic

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Acute respiratory infections (ARI)

**Interventions**

Specimen collection:

1. 1 nasopharyngeal aspirate (NPA)
2. 1 nose swab
3. 1 throat swab
4. 1 rectal swab
5. Capillary blood (3 drops on filter paper)
6. Urine sample: 10 ml
7. Symptoms and signs
8. Antibiotics used

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Specified

**Primary outcome(s)**

1. To quantify the inappropriate antibiotic use in outpatient acute respiratory infections in Children's Hospital No. 1, Viet Nam
2. To identify the most common viral and bacterial aetiologies associated with inappropriate antibiotic use

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. To assess epidemiology, aetiology, (pre) treatment, clinical features and outcomes acute respiratory infections in outpatients
2. To assess the short-term effect of antibiotic use on the selection of resistant bacteria in the rectal swabs

**Completion date**

01/02/2010

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

1. Aged less than 16 years, either sex
2. Diagnosis of acute respiratory infections (ARI)
3. Not admitted to the hospital

4. Informed consent by parents or legal guardians
5. Living in Ho Chi Minh City and agreeing to return for follow up visit after 1 week

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Child

**Upper age limit**

16 years

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

563

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Having underlying illness (except asthma)
2. Previous admission within 3 months (in any hospital or health centre)
3. No consent given

**Date of first enrolment**

01/02/2009

**Date of final enrolment**

01/02/2010

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

Viet Nam

**Study participating centre**

The Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU)

Ho Chi Minh City

Viet Nam

Q5

**Sponsor information**

## Organisation

University of Oxford (UK)

## ROR

<https://ror.org/052gg0110>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Charity

### Funder Name

The Wellcome Trust (UK) (grant ref: 077078)

## 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?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	04/11/2020	05/11/2020	Yes	No