INcidence of VENous Thromboembolism after acute stroke in China

Submission date 28/04/2007	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	 Prospectively registered Protocol
Registration date 06/06/2007	Overall study status Completed	 Statistical analysis plan Results
Last Edited 19/10/2021	Condition category Circulatory System	 Individual participant data Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s) Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers INVENT-10

Study information

Scientific Title

INcidence of VENous Thromboembolism after acute stroke in China

Acronym INVENT-China

Study objectives

1. Incidence of venous thromboembolism after acute stroke in China was lower than in western countries

2. Risk factors are different between Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) and non-VTE

3. Anticoagulation and neurological rehabilation can reduce the incidence

Ethics approval required Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approval received from the Tiantan Hospital Ethics Committee on the 29th November 2006 (ref: 7).

Study design Multicentre observational, prospective, nested case-control study.

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Case-control study

Study setting(s) Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied Venous thromboembolism

Interventions

Group A: stroke inpatients with Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT) during follow up Group B: stroke inpatients without DVT during follow up

DVT will be determined by complete-comprehensive ultrasound sonography two weeks (14 \pm 3 days) after stroke onset.

Possible risk factors will be compared between group A and group B, these will include:

- 1. stroke subtype
- 2. NIHSS
- 3. Medical history
- 4. Complications

5. High Density Lipoprotein (HDL)
 6. Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)
 7. Triglycerides (TG)

Intervention Type

Other

Phase Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Incidence of Deep Venous Thrombosis after acute stroke in China, measured at two weeks (14 ± 3 days) after stroke onset.

Secondary outcome measures

Predict model of VTE in acute stroke in China, measured at two weeks (14 \pm 3 days) after stroke onset.

Overall study start date 08/05/2007

Completion date

08/10/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Older than 18
- 2. Acute stroke patients within seven days
- 3. Identified by Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- 4. National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) item-six more than one

Participant type(s) Patient

Age group Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex Not Specified

Target number of participants 1882

Key exclusion criteria

1. Transient Ischaemic Attacks (TIAs)

2. Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage (SAH)

Tumour
 Medical history of VTE

Date of first enrolment 08/05/2007

Date of final enrolment 08/10/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment China

Study participating centre Tiantan Hospital Beijing China 100050

Sponsor information

Organisation Beijing Tiantan Hospital (China)

Sponsor details c/o Professor Yongjun Wang Affiliated Hospital of Capital Medical University Beijing China 100050

Sponsor type Hospital/treatment centre

ROR https://ror.org/003regz62

Funder(s)

Funder type Industry **Funder Name** Glaxosmithkline (China)

Alternative Name(s) GlaxoSmithKline plc., GSK plc., GSK

Funding Body Type Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype For-profit companies (industry)

Location United Kingdom

Funder Name Beijing Municiple Science and Technology Commission (China)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary Not provided at time of registration