ISRCTN34425939 https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN34425939

INcidence of VENous Thromboembolism after acute stroke in China

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

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Prof Wang Yongjun

Contact details
Tiantan Hospital
Beijing
China
100050
+86 (0)10 6701 3383
zhg_doc@yahoo.com

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
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

Study type(s)
Treatment

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

Key secondary outcome(s))
Predict model of VTE in acute stroke in China, measured at two weeks (14 ± 3 days) after stroke onset.

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

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex

Key exclusion criteria
1. Transient Ischaemic Attacks (TIAs)
2. Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage (SAH)
3. Tumour
4. 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)

ROR
https://ror.org/003regz62

Funder(s)

Funder type
Industry

Funder Name
Glaxosmithkline (China)

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

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary