Effects of digestive decontamination by amphotericine B on Candida colonisation and on the risk of invasive candidiasis in a surgical intensive care unit

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
11/02/2009	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	[_] Statistical analysis plan
20/04/2009	Completed	[_] Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
20/04/2009	Infections and Infestations	[] 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

AFSSAPS ref: 021284

Study information

Scientific Title

Effects of digestive decontamination by amphotericine B on Candida colonisation and on the risk of invasive candidiasis in a surgical intensive care unit: a prospective randomised study

Acronym DECONTAM

Study objectives Interest of oral amphotericin B in prevention of candida contamination.

Ethics approval required Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s) University Hospital of Dijon (CHU Dijon), approved on 24/09/2002 (ref: 2002/18)

Study design Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design Interventional

Secondary study design Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s) Hospital

Study type(s) Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied Candidiasis in intensive care unit

Interventions

Amphotericine B (oral) versus placebo.

Patients in group 1 received, from inclusion in the study, a measuring-spoonful of amphotericine B 10% (1 measuring spoonful = 15 ml), drinkable solution, three times a day along with a mouthwash with the same solution. Patients in group 2 received the placebo, conditioned the same way than amphotericine B, at the same moment and frequency. The treatment was continued during the hospitalisation. It was interrupted and replaced by a curative treatment of fluconazole for 21 days if the Candida colonisation index became higher than 0.5. The does of fluconazole was 800 mg intravenously (IV) on the first day and then 400 mg IV for 14 days or

longer (if colonisation persisted or candidemia appeared). This treatment was readjusted for the second time following the data of the antifungigram.

The patients were monitored during four weeks.

Intervention Type Drug

Phase Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s) Amphotericin B

Primary outcome measure Percentage of patients with Candida colonisation index (CI) >0.5, assessed weekly for 4 weeks.

Secondary outcome measures Evaluation of fungal flora and candidemia, assessed weekly for 4 weeks.

Overall study start date 01/11/2002

Completion date 01/08/2003

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Both males and females, no age limits

2. Patients hospitalised in a surgical intensive care unit with severe head trauma (Glasgow Coma Scale <8), heavy abdominal surgery or traumatic post-operative abdomen

- 3. Patients who have recently started a prolonged antibiotherapy
- 4. Long lasting hospitalisation in a intensive care unit
- 5. Screening candiduria above 10^4 colony forming units (cfu)/ml

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Other

Sex Both

Target number of participants 40

Key exclusion criteria

Minor patients and patients for whom we had not collected their assent or of their family.

Date of first enrolment 01/11/2002

Date of final enrolment 01/08/2003

Locations

Countries of recruitment France

Study participating centre CHU de Dijon Dijon France 21033 Cedex

Sponsor information

Organisation University Hospital of Dijon (CHU de Dijon) (France)

Sponsor details c/o Dr Nadine Milesi 3 Rue du Faubourg Raines Dijon France 21033 Cedex nadine.milesi@chu-dijon.fr

Sponsor type Hospital/treatment centre

Website http://www.chu-dijon.fr/

ROR https://ror.org/0377z4z10

Funder(s)

Funder type Hospital/treatment centre **Funder Name** University Hospital of Dijon (CHU de Dijon) (France)

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