

'Early selective treatment of RDS with Curosurf guided by lamellar body counts

Submission date	Recruitment status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
28/03/2006	No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
08/05/2006	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited	Condition category	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
28/06/2011	Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Henrik Verder

Contact details

Department of Pediatrics
Holbaek University Hospital
Holbaek
Denmark
4300

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

Prot-Cur 3

Study information

Scientific Title

Early selective treatment with Curosurf. Treatment of respiratory distress syndrome with Curosurf guided by lamellar body counts on gastric aspirate compared to treatment at arterial to alveolar oxygen tension ratio (a/APO2) <0.36. A Danish-Swedish randomised controlled study in infants at 24-29 weeks of gestation.

Study objectives

Early treatment with surfactant betters the outcome of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). However, only about half of preterm infants less than 30 week-gestation need surfactant when supported by early nasal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or mechanical ventilation. Therefore, there is a need for a rapid and easily accessible method to predict RDS. Lamellar body counts (LBC) on gastric aspirate using automatic blood cell counters have been shown to fulfil this condition.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Research Ethics Committee of the Videnskabsetiske Committee for Bornhoms Regionskommune and Frederiksbor, Roskilde, Storstroms and Vestsjælands Amter on 31/01/2006, (ref: Ø-2006-2-02G). All suction procedures for gastric aspirate were secure and tested. There were no serious adverse effects of Curosurf. All infants with RDS will receive Curosurf later as in our classical regiment and we have had very good results with this regiment.

Study design

Phase IV international multicenter randomised controlled study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and gestational age less than 30 weeks

Interventions

Randomisation to:

1. Selective treatment with Curosurf 200 mg/kg (intubation and extubation) 1-2 h after birth, guided by LBC
2. Classical Scandinavian regimen i.e. treatment with Curosurf 200 mg/kg (intubation and extubation) 5-6 h after birth when a/APO2 decreases below 0.36

Trial start and end dates were amended on 24/09/09 (used to be 01/09/06 to 01/03/08). As of 28/06/2011 the end date has again been extended from 31/12/2010 to 01/08/2011.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase IV

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Curosurf

Primary outcome(s)

Mechanical ventilation or death within the first 5 days of life

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Mortality before discharge
2. a/APO2 after 6 days
3. Mechanical ventilation before discharge
4. Pneumothorax
5. Lung haemorrhage
6. Diastolic arterial pressure (DAP)
7. Necrotising enterocolitis (NEC)
8. Chronic lung disease (CLD) or bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)
9. Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH)
10. Periventricular leukomalacia (PVL)
11. Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)
12. Duration of oxygen treatment (days)
13. Duration of nasal CPAP (days)
14. Duration of mechanical ventilation (days)

Completion date

01/08/2011

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Gastric aspirate (GA) 24 + 0 to 29 + 9 weeks
2. Early nasal CPAP
3. Gastric aspirate obtained not later than 45 min after birth
4. Informed consent before birth or latest 1 h after birth

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Neonate

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Prolonged rupture of the membranes >3 weeks
2. Therapeutic infusions in the amniotic cave
3. Lethal malformations
4. Intubation in the delivery room or before randomisation
5. Meconium or pus contamination of the gastric aspirate
6. The neonatal ward too busy with other patients
7. No gastric aspirate

Date of first enrolment

22/03/2007

Date of final enrolment
01/08/2011

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Denmark

Sweden

Study participating centre

Department of Pediatrics

Holbaek

Denmark

4300

Sponsor information

Organisation

Individual Sponsor (Denmark)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Danish Medical Research Foundation for Region 3 (Denmark)

Funder Name

Cheisi Farmaceutici (Italy)

Funder Name

Nycomed (Denmark)

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