Intensive blood glucose control for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients on acute medical wards

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
01/10/2008		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
20/11/2008	Completed	[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
26/10/2011	Respiratory			

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Emma Baker

Contact details

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00764556

Secondary identifying numbers

SGH-ClinPharm-1

Study information

Scientific Title

Phase II study: investigation of the safety and efficacy of a protocol for tight glycaemic control in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbations admitted to an acute medical unit

Acronym

IPS 2008

Study objectives

This study will test the safety and feasibility of tight control of blood glucose with insulin in patients with acute exacerbations of COPD outside the intensive care setting in acute medical wards.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Joint UCL/UCLH Ethics Committee gave approval in early 2008 (ref: 07/H0715/93)

Study design

Prospective, non-randomised, phase II study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Non randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD)

Interventions

This is a single arm trial. Patients receive insulin with the aim of controlling blood glucose to a target of 4.4 - 6.5 mM. Insulin is initially intravenous (actrapid), then subcutaneous (glargine or

detemir plus aspart). Patients receive insulin throughout hospital admission and is stopped on discharge. Follow up is during hospital stay; there is no follow up after discharge for the study.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

The frequency of severe hypoglycaemia - neuroglycopaenic symptoms (other than mild agitation) responsive to administration of carbohydrate. The outcomes are measured/looked for continuously during treatment/hospital stay.

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. The frequency of symptomatic hypoglycaemia (capillary glucose less than or equal to 3.3 mM and symptoms consistent with hypoglycaemia)
- 2. The frequency of asymptomatic hypoglycaemia (capillary glucose less than or equal to 3.3 mM without any symptoms consistent with hypoglycaemia)
- 3. Mean 24 hour capillary glucose concentrations
- 4. Proportion of capillary glucose measurements in target range (4.4 6.5 mM)
- 5. Comparison of capillary blood glucose measurements to those obtained from the Guardian REAL®-time continuous glucose monitoring system
- 6. Comparison of rates of detection of hypoglycaemia by capillary and continuous blood glucose monitoring
- 7. Quantification of acceptability of the study intervention to patients

The outcomes are measured/looked for continuously during treatment/hospital stay.

Overall study start date

01/05/2008

Completion date

01/05/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Physician diagnosis of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) as primary cause for admission
- 2. Able to enter study within 24 hours of admission
- 3. Age greater than 40 years, male and female

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Target number of participants

20

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Intensive care unit admission
- 2. Moribund or not for active treatment
- 3. Admission expected to last less than 48 hours
- 4. Unable or unwilling to give informed consent
- 5. Known type I diabetes mellitus
- 6. Patients with reduced awareness of hypoglycaemia including reduced Glasgow Coma Scale or those taking beta blockers
- 6. Patients with renal or hepatic failure at increased risk of hypoglycaemia

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2008

Date of final enrolment

01/05/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Centre for Clinical Pharmacology London United Kingdom

Sponsor information

Organisation

SW17 0RE

St George's, University of London (UK)

Sponsor details

Cranmer Terrace London England United Kingdom SW17 0RE

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

http://www.sgul.ac.uk/

ROR

https://ror.org/040f08y74

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK) - NIHR Trainees Programme funds academic clinical fellows

Funder Name

Own consumables

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

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	23/07/2011		Yes	No