A prospective, randomised, placebo-controlled, blinded trial of gabapentin in chronic groin pain following groin hernia repair

Submission date	Recruitment status	[X] Prospectively registered
12/09/2003	Stopped	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
12/09/2003	Stopped	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
11/01/2010	Signs and Symptoms	Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N0185109366

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Patients will be randomised into two groups who present with chronic inguinodynia - gabapentin or placebo. A preliminary questionnaire will be administered and pain scores will be recorded. Patients will be supplied with either gabapentin or placebo in an increasing dose. Patients will be followed up at 4 weeks post treatment where questionnaires and pain scores will be repeated as well as perceived side effects of the treatment recorded.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised placebo-controlled blinded trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Signs and Symptoms: Pain

Interventions

Patients will be randomised into two groups who present with chronic inguinodynia - gabapentin or placebo. A preliminary questionnaire will be administered and pain scores will be recorded. Patients will be supplied with either gabapentin or placebo in an increasing dose. Patients will be followed up at 4 weeks post treatment where questionnaires and pain scores will be repeated as well as perceived side effects of the treatment recorded.

Added 11/01/2010: trial stopped due to lack of funding

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

gabapentin

Primary outcome(s)

That gabapentin, an anticonvulsant drug used in the treatment of neuropathic pain, significantly reduces pain in patients with inquinodynia.

Key secondary outcome(s))

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

31/12/2004

Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

Lack of funding/sponsorship

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment

01/01/2004

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2004

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre Anaesthetic Department

Plymouth United Kingdom PL6 8DH

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health (UK)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration