

Breath analysis in intensive care

Submission date 15/05/2015	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 02/07/2015	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 23/04/2021	Condition category Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Intensive Care Units (ICUs) treat and monitor critically ill or unstable patients who may be unable to breathe on their own and whose organs may not be working properly. Medical equipment supports organ function until the patient recovers. Mechanical ventilators ('life support machines') support breathing. While this technology works well, patients on mechanical ventilators can develop life-threatening lung infections (pneumonia) as a complication. Pneumonia is treated quickly and effectively with antibiotic drugs. However, because patients on ventilators are already ill, it is not possible to diagnose pneumonia quickly and accurately. Therefore many mechanically ventilated patients will also receive antibiotic treatments 'just in case' which means that antibiotics will be used unnecessarily. A consequence of antibiotic overuse is that infecting bugs (microorganisms) become resistant so that it will be difficult to treat life-threatening pneumonia in the future. We need to develop new technologies to help decide quickly who has developed pneumonia during their time on mechanical ventilation. Recently, we have discovered that it is possible and safe to capture and measure breath chemicals of patients who are mechanically ventilated. The chemical profiles appear to distinguish patients acquiring dangerous lung microorganisms. This exciting finding implies that we could use these chemical patterns to determine quickly who is likely to require antibiotics and who does not. To progress this idea, we now wish to use our breath capture system in ICU ventilated patients suspected of developing pneumonia and, using analysis already developed in our laboratories, we will seek proof that these chemicals can distinguish between the presence and absence of pneumonia. At project completion we will be able to decide whether our innovation is ready for clinical testing across NHS ICUs.

Who can participate?

Adults (aged at least 18), incubated and mechanically ventilated for at least 48 hours and suspected of having ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP).

What does the study involve?

Exhaled air samples are taken from participants within 24 hours of them having been suspected of developing VAP. Broncho-alveolar lavage fluid is collected to diagnose VAP. Blood samples are also taken.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Not provided at time of registration.

Where is the study run from?

NHS hospitals run by University Hospital South Manchester NHS Foundation Trust, Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and the Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

September 2014 to March 2017.

Who is funding the study?

NIHR i4i

Who is the main contact?

Dr Pauline van Oort, pouline.vanoort@gmail.com

Contact information

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Dr Pouline van Oort

ORCID ID

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2719-8817>

Contact details

Education and Research Centre
Wythenshawe Hospital, Southmoor Road
Manchester
United Kingdom
M23 9LT

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

BReath Analysis in intensive care: proof of concept for non-invasive diagnosis of Ventilator associated pneumonia

Acronym

Study objectives

In ICU mechanical ventilation can be associated with the development of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) as a complication. As per current practice it is not possible to diagnose VAP quickly and accurately and many patients are treated with antibiotics unnecessarily. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) arise from various metabolic pathways. Capturing these VOC breath biomarkers through an ICU-compatible breath sampling device could help to determine quickly who requires antibiotics and who does not. To progress this idea, we now wish to use our breath capture system in ICU ventilated patients suspected of developing pneumonia and, using analysis already developed in our laboratories, we will seek proof that these chemicals can distinguish between the presence and absence of pneumonia. At project completion we will be able to decide whether our innovation is ready for clinical testing across NHS ICUs.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

RES Committee North West - Greater Manchester South, ref: 15/NW/0393

Study design

Multicentre cross-sectional observational proof of concept study

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Cross sectional study

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

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

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)

Interventions

Included patients will have been intubated and mechanically ventilated for at least 48 hours (based on the definition of VAP) and clinically suspected of having VAP. Exhaled air samples will be taken within 24 hours after the patient is suspected of VAP. Broncho-alveolar lavage fluid will be collected to determine clinically the presence of VAP. In addition two blood samples will be taken.

Intervention Type

Device

Primary outcome measure

Providing proof of concept supporting the use of a novel minimally-invasive breath sampler to enhance the diagnosis of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in patients in intensive care.

Secondary outcome measures

1. The development of a bespoke minimally-invasive breath sampling methodology for critically ill ventilated patients on a mechanical ventilator
2. Precise identification of the breath biomarkers / VOCs responsible for discriminating VAP in critical ill patients

Overall study start date

01/09/2014

Completion date

01/03/2017

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

Inclusion criteria

1. 18 years and older
2. Intubated and mechanically ventilated for >48 hours
3. Suspected for ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP)

Definition of suspected VAP

Criteria for clinically suspected VAP are fulfilled if a patient has been intubated and mechanically ventilated for at least 48 hours and has new or worsening alveolar infiltrates on chest X-ray and has two or more from

1. Temperature >38°C or <35°C
2. White cell count >11x10⁹ or <4x10⁹ per litre of blood
3. Purulent tracheal secretions

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

120

Key exclusion criteria

1. Patients receiving end of life care
2. Patients where there is clinical suspicion of highly infectious disease (patients in strict isolation such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Ebola or resistant tuberculosis)
3. Patients showing features considered to predict poor tolerance of BAL:
 - 3.1. PaO₂ <8 kPa on FiO₂ >0.7
 - 3.2. Positive end-expiratory pressure >15 cmH₂O
 - 3.3. Peak airway pressure >35 cmH₂O
 - 3.4. Heart rate >140 bpm
 - 3.5. Mean arterial pressure <65 mmHg
 - 3.6. Bleeding diathesis (including platelet count <20 x 10⁹ p/L of blood or international normalised ratio (INR) >3)
 - 3.7. Poorly controlled intracranial pressure (>20mmHg)

Date of first enrolment

01/07/2015

Date of final enrolment

01/12/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

University Hospital of South Manchester NHS Foundation Trust

Southmoor Rd
Wythenshawe
Manchester
United Kingdom
M23 9LT

Study participating centre

Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Cobbett House
Oxford Road
Manchester
United Kingdom
M13 9WL

Sponsor information

Organisation

R&D University Hospital South Manchester

Sponsor details

R&D Directorate
1st Floor NIHR building Wythenshawe Hospital
Southmoor Road
Manchester
England
United Kingdom
M23 9QZ

Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

ROR

<https://ror.org/00he80998>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Government

Funder Name

National Institute for Health Research

Alternative Name(s)

National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications**Publication and dissemination plan**

The results of the study will be disseminated by presentations to national bodies and in the form of peer reviewed publications in the scientific/clinical literature. The Salford Citizen Scientist

group (<http://www.citizenscientist.org.uk>) whose remit is to encourage and facilitate participation of the local community in research and who have been consulted about the design and conduct of this project will be involved in review of the project findings.

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?
Thesis results			23/04/2021	No	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No