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# The effect of nasal mupirocin, prior to percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG), upon peristomal colonisation and infection

| Submission date | Recruitment status | [ ] Prospectively registered |
|---|---|---|
| 30/09/2004 | No longer recruiting | [ ] Protocol |
| **Registration date** | **Overall study status** | [ ] Statistical analysis plan |
| 30/09/2004 | Completed | [ ] Results |
| **Last Edited** | **Condition category** | [ ] Individual participant data |
| 06/11/2014 | Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning | [ ] Record updated in last year |

**Plain English summary of protocol**
Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

**Type(s)**
Scientific

**Contact name**
Mrs Judith McGovern

**Contact details**
Department of Gastroenterology
Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital NHS Trust
Colney
Norwich
United Kingdom
NR4 7UY

## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**
N0547127258

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

## Study objectives
Does the treatment, nasal mupirocin, have an effect on peristomal infection rate following percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) placement?

## Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)
Not provided at time of registration

## Study design
Randomised controlled trial

## Primary study design
Interventional

## Study type(s)
Treatment

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Post-percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy sepsis

## Interventions
Nasal mupirocin versus standard care (no prophylactic antibiotics).

Mupirocin was administered for 5 days before PEG insertion. Nasopharyngeal swabs, PEG site appearance and bacteriology were recorded up to 10 days post-PEG.

## Intervention Type
Drug

## Phase
Not Applicable

## Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Mupirocin

## Primary outcome(s)
Pilot:
Will access the practicalities of the study design, the consistency of the scoring tool and also give an indication of the bacteriology of nasal colonisation, peristomal colonisation and infection within the proposed research setting.

Main:
The primary outcome measure is that of perstomal infection.

## Key secondary outcome(s))
Secondary outcomes of peristomal colonisation and risk factors for methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) colonisation will also be measured.

## Completion date

01/12/2003

# Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**
Pilot study of 20 patients recruited, pilot study of 10 controls

**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**
01/06/2003

**Date of final enrolment**
01/12/2003

# Locations

**Countries of recruitment**
United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**
**Department of Gastroenterology**
Norwich
United Kingdom
NR4 7UY

# Sponsor information

**Organisation**
Department of Health

# Funder(s)

**Funder type**
Government

**Funder Name**
East Norfolk and Waveney Research Consortium (UK) - Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital /Norwich PCT

# Results and Publications

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

**IPD sharing plan summary**
Not provided at time of registration