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

Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
Completed	Results
Condition category	Individual participant data
	Record updated in last year
	No longer recruiting Overall study status

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

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

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

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

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 measure

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.

Secondary outcome measures

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

Overall study start date

01/06/2003

Completion date

01/12/2003

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Pilot study of 20 patients recruited, pilot study of 10 controls

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Target number of participants

30

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

England

United Kingdom

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

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health

Sponsor details

Richmond House 79 Whitehall London United Kingdom SW1A 2NL

Sponsor type

Government

Website

http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

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

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 summaryNot provided at time of registration