Safety and Efficacy of Low-dose Heparin during Intracranial Angioplasty and Stent placement: a randomized, double-blind, controlled study of 2000 IU versus 3000 IU bolus heparin

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
29/08/2005	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
14/09/2005	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data
23/05/2019	Suraerv	

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Jiang Wei-Jian

Contact details

No. 6 Tiantan Xili Beijing China 100050 +86 1067050137 cjr.jiangweijian@vip.163.com

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number 2004BA714B-7

Study information

Scientific Title

Safety and Efficacy of Low-dose Heparin during Intracranial Angioplasty and Stent placement: a randomized, double-blind, controlled study of 2000 IU versus 3000 IU bolus heparin

Acronym

SELHIAS

Study objectives

H0: low-dose heparin (2000 IU) group has more thromboembolus complications and similar intracranial bleeding complications compared with standard-dose of heparin (3000 IU) group during intracranial angioplasty and stent placement.

H1: low-dose heparin (2000 IU) group has fewer intracranial bleeding complications and similar thromboembolus complications compared with standard-dose of heparin (3000 IU) group during intracranial angioplasty and stent 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

Intracranial angioplasty

Interventions

Stent-assisted angioplasty of the offending intracranial stenosis

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Heparin

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Efficacy end point was thromboembolus complications within 24h.
- 2. Safety end point was intracranial bleeding complications within 24h.

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Intraoperative activated clotting time monitoring
- 2. Puncture site complications

Completion date

01/02/2006

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. 18-75 years of age
- 2. Recurrent ischemic events (transient ischemic attack and/or stroke) attributed to an intracranial stenosis \geq 50% at digital subtraction angiography (DSA)
- 3. Performed intracranial angioplasty and stent placement

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Upper age limit

75 years

Sex

Not Specified

Total final enrolment

64

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Intracranial hemorrhage and major ischemic stroke (NIHSS ≥8) in the same hemisphere as the target lesion within 6 weeks
- 2. Concurrent severe extracranial artery stenosis and angioplasty and stent placement needed to be performed
- 3. Concurrent intracranial tumors, cerebral AVM and aneurysms
- 4. History of heparin allergy
- 5. Received perioperative heparin or surgical procedures requiring systemic heparinization
- 6. Preoperative platelet or coagulation abnormalities
- 7. Patients were not eligible if they could not cooperate with the study procedures or provide informed consent

Date of first enrolment

01/02/2005

Date of final enrolment 01/02/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment

China

Study participating centre No. 6 Tiantan Xili Beijing China 100050

Sponsor information

Organisation

The Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China

ROR

https://ror.org/01mv9t934

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

The Ministry of Health of The People's Republic of China

Results and Publications

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 01/10/2009 23/05/2019 Yes No