

The role of Quixil Human Surgical Sealant in Mastectomy and Wide Local Excision with Axillary Clearance

Submission date 29/09/2006	Recruitment status Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 29/09/2006	Overall study status Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 17/08/2012	Condition category Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
N0265160831

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Does the use of Quixil surgical sealant reduce the post-operative blood and lymph loss, thereby reducing the time to drain removal, shortening the post-operative hospital stay?

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

Cancer: Breast

Interventions

Patients undergoing either mastectomy or Wide Local Excision with axillary clearance / level 1&2 sampling, will be randomised to either receive an application of Quixil surgical sealant at wound closure or standard wound closure. Quixil will be spray applied to all wound surfaces prior to closure and drain insertion, in the group randomised to receive this arm of treatment. Two low vacuum suction drains will be placed, one in the axilla and the other in the chest wound. Vacuum will be applied after wound closure or 5 minutes, whichever is longer.

Time to drain removal and discharge from hospital, and drain output volumes will be the primary end points. Patient's demographic data and operative data will be collected to ensure standardisation of the two randomised groups. Any operative and postoperative complications will be recorded including wound seroma formation. Patients will be followed up in the outpatient department to examine the wound at fourteen days.

17/08/2012: Please note that this study was stopped in 2008 due to issues with participant recruitment

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Quixil

Primary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

19/09/2008

Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

Participant recruitment issue

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

40 patient volunteers with proven breast cancer already booked to undergo surgery. Inclusion Criteria:

1. Patients with breast cancer undergoing either mastectomy or WLE and axillary clearance
2. Patients able and willing to sign the Patient Informed Consent Form and agree to the study requirements
3. Patients with a normal coagulation profile

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

1. Patients with signs and/or symptoms of systemic and/or local infection
2. Patients having a re-operation
3. Patients with suspected inflammatory breast cancer
4. Patients requiring concomitant surgery
5. Patients taking any form of anticoagulants

Date of first enrolment

19/09/2003

Date of final enrolment

19/09/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

GI Surgery

Birmingham

United Kingdom

B15 2TH

Sponsor information

Organisation

Record Provided by the NHSTCT Register - 2006 Update - Department of Health

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

University Hospital Birmingham NHS Trust (UK), NHS R&D Support Funding

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration