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Recognition of pressure build-up in the skull using a three-dimensional eye scanner in children

Submission date
23/12/2020

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
28/01/2021

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
14/06/2022

Condition category
Nervous System Diseases

[_] Prospectively registered
[X] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[_] Results
[_] Individual participant data
[_] Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Some children have health conditions which place them at risk of having raised pressure in the skull, which can cause vision loss, developmental delay, and even death, if not recognised and treated. One of these conditions is called craniosynostosis, in which a baby's skull may not grow properly. This happens when the joining parts of the baby's skull called 'sutures' close before their head has fully formed. As a result, babies with craniosynostosis usually have an unevenly shaped head. Other conditions that may put children at risk of raised pressure in the skull include brain tumours, hydrocephalus (excess fluid in the brain), and idiopathic intracranial hypertension (raised pressure with no known cause).

Many children at risk of raised pressure in the skull need urgent medical and surgical treatment. It is important that doctors recognise rising pressure in the skull because too much pressure can lead to problems with the brain and vision. However, it is very hard for doctors to measure this.

This study will want to look at a special technique called optical coherence tomography (OCT) to see if this can recognise early changes associated with raised pressure in the skull. OCT is a three-dimensional eye scanning device that looks at the structure of the eye in amazingly minute detail. It is completely safe to use. Up until recently, this technique could not be used on babies and young children because they could not cooperate with the large table-mounted devices for adults. However, the study team are now using a handheld OCT device that is suitable for babies and young children. This device only takes two seconds to scan the eye.

The study team want to use this device to look for early changes in parts of the eye (the optic nerve and the retina). These changes could recognise early changes associated with raised pressure in the skull (called intracranial hypertension).

It is hoped that this study has the potential to improve the care that children receive and to improve clinical outcomes, including quality of vision and quality of life. The study team aims to improve early referral for those babies and young children who need surgery, whilst also protecting other babies and young children from unnecessary surgery if this is not required.

Who can participate?
Children aged under 18 years with a diagnosis of craniosynostosis or other conditions associated with the risk of intracranial hypertension.

What does the study involve?
This study will involve seeking consent from parents in clinics. The study team will then scan the participant's eyes with handheld OCT to see if there are any changes in the eyes to suggest that there might be rising pressure in the skull. Finally, the OCT results will be compared with the actual pressure measure in the operating theatre and/or other clinical signs of raised pressure in the skull to see how well OCT performs in this role. The study team will also look at vision and other important clinical outcomes.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
The benefits for those taking part are the opportunity to have non-invasive OCT examination, which could help the researchers understand the condition better and protect children at risk of raised pressure in the skill. OCT imaging is safe as it simply uses light, therefore this cannot directly cause any risk to the patient. Adverse events will be managed as per standard hospital policy via the GOSH Patient Advice and Liason Service and Oxford University Hospitals Patient Advice and Liaison Service.

Where is the study run from?
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust (UK) and John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
From July 2018 to September 2023

Who is funding the study?
The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Sam Kerr (public), sjb28@leicester.ac.uk
Dr Sohaib Rufai (scientific), sohaib.rufai@nhs.net

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Dr Sohaib Rufai

ORCID ID
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8134-6393

Contact details
The University of Leicester Ulverscroft Eye Unit
Robert Kilpatrick Clinical Sciences Building
Leicester Royal Infirmary
Leicester
United Kingdom

LE2 7LX
+44 (0)116 2523152
Sohaib.Rufai@nhs.net

Type(s)
Public

Contact name
Mrs Sam Kerr

Contact details
The University of Leicester Ulverscroft Eye Unit
Robert Kilpatrick Clinical Sciences Building
Leicester Royal Infirmary
Leicester
United Kingdom
LE2 7LX
+44 (0)116 2523152
sjb28@leicester.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)
Nil known

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)
105137

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)
Nil known

Protocol serial number
IRAS 105137, UOL0348, EDGE ID 13710

Study information

Scientific Title
Recognition of Intracranial hypertension in children using handheld Optical coherence tomography

Acronym
RIO

Study objectives
Handheld optical coherence tomography (OCT) can serve as an effective, non-invasive clinical measure to recognise intracranial hypertension (IH) and/or clinical sequelae thereof.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Approved 25/10/2019, East Midlands – Nottingham 2 Research Ethics Committee (The Old Chapel, Royal Standard Place, Nottingham, NG1 6FS, UK; +44(0)207 104 8169; nottingham2.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 12/EM0261

Study design
Multicentre observational diagnostic accuracy study

Primary study design
Observational

Study type(s)
Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Paediatric intracranial hypertension

Interventions
Current interventions as of 14/06/2022:
Subjects will be recruited consecutively from the ophthalmology clinic at Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH), London, and from the Oxford Craniofacial Unit, Oxford. In addition, subjects will be recruited from the admissions ward prior to 48-hour ICP assessment and/or cranial vault expansion surgery, should this be their first stage of clinical care. In addition, subjects will be recruited from the admissions ward prior to 48-hour ICP assessment and/or cranial vault expansion surgery, should this be their first stage of clinical care when referred to GOSH.

The study team will then scan the eyes with handheld OCT to see if there are any changes in the eyes to suggest that there might be rising pressure in the skull. Finally, the OCT results will be compared with the actual pressure measure in the operating theatre and/or other clinical signs of raised pressure in the skull to see how well OCT performs in this role.

Previous interventions:
Subjects will be recruited consecutively from the ophthalmology clinic at Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH), London. In addition, subjects will be recruited from the admissions ward prior to 48-hour ICP assessment and/or cranial vault expansion surgery, should this be their first stage of clinical care when referred to GOSH.

The study team will then scan the eyes with handheld OCT to see if there are any changes in the eyes to suggest that there might be rising pressure in the skull. Finally, the OCT results will be compared with the actual pressure measure in the operating theatre and/or other clinical signs of raised pressure in the skull to see how well OCT performs in this role.

Intervention Type
Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome(s)
Current primary outcome measures as of 14/06/2022:
1. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) parameters measured using a handheld device (Envisu C2300, Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany, and Spectralis Flex, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany) at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end. A 12×8-mm scanning window will be used in the acquisition protocol. The 3-dimensional raster scan for both

scan sequences will consist of 80 B-scans and 600 A-scans per B-scan line resulting in a short acquisition time (1.9 seconds) enabling imaging of the ONH and fovea with minimal movement artefact
1.1. Cup and disc parameters (cup depth, cup width, disc width, cup to disc ratio)
1.2. Rim parameters (nasal and temporal ppRNFL thickness, rim area, Bruch's membrane opening-minimum rim width (BMO-MRW), Bruch's membrane orientation
1.3. Retinal parameters (macular and perimacular retinal thickness, foveal pit width, foveal pit depth, foveal pit area, segmentation of all retinal layers)
2. Intracranial pressure measured over 48 h intraparenchymally using catheter and bolt system (Neurovent-P, RAUMEDIC AG, Helmbrechts, Germany, and Codman ICP Monitor, Integra Lifesciences, Princeton, NJ, United States) at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
Secondary outcome measures
1. Visual acuity measured using logMAR chart vision tests (or preferential looking where logMAR chart vision test not possible) wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
2. Visual electrophysiology measured using visual evoked potentials (VEPs) wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
3. Peripheral vision measured using visual fields testing wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
5. Contrast sensitivity measured using contrast sensitivity testing wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
6. OCT parameters measured using a table-mounted device (Spectralis, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany) at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end. The same parameters as per 1.1-1.3 shall be measured.

Previous primary outcome measures:
1. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) parameters measured using a handheld device (Envisu C2300, Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany) at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end. A 12×8-mm scanning window will be used in the acquisition protocol. The 3-dimensional raster scan for both scan sequences will consist of 80 B-scans and 600 A-scans per B-scan line resulting in a short acquisition time (1.9 seconds) enabling imaging of the ONH and fovea with minimal movement artefact
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Key secondary outcome(s))

1. Visual acuity measured using logMAR chart vision tests (or preferential looking where logMAR chart vision test not possible) wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
2. Visual electrophysiology measured using visual evoked potentials (VEPs) wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end
3. Peripheral vision measured using visual fields testing wherever possible at baseline, follow-up

visits (where applicable), and study end
5. Contrast sensitivity measured using contrast sensitivity testing wherever possible at baseline, follow-up visits (where applicable), and study end

Completion date
30/09/2023

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Aged <18 years
2. Clinical and/or genetic diagnosis of craniosynostosis
3. Clinical diagnosis of other conditions associated with the risk of intracranial hypertension, including idiopathic intracranial hypertension, space-occupying lesions, and hydrocephalus

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Child

Upper age limit
18 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
1. Not wishing to participate
2. Incapable of giving consent and without a legal guardian willing or able to do so

Date of first enrolment
13/02/2020

Date of final enrolment
30/09/2022

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust
Great Ormond Street
London
United Kingdom
WC1N 3JH

Study participating centre
Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
John Radcliffe Hospital
Headley Way
Headington
Oxford
United Kingdom
OX3 9DU

Sponsor information

Organisation
University of Leicester

ROR
https://ror.org/04h699437

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

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
(added 17/12/2021) The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request, Published as a supplement to the results publication

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol article		11/01/2022	18/01/2022	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes