ISRCTN55622645 https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN55622645

Comparison of clinical outcomes between conventional laparoscopic right hemicolectomy and single-incision laparoscopic right hemicolectomy in colon cancer trial

Submission date 07/02/2011	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[_] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol
Registration date 23/03/2011	**Overall study status** Completed	[_] Statistical analysis plan [_] Results
Last Edited 23/03/2011	**Condition category** Cancer	[_] Individual participant data [_] 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

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title
Comparison of clinical outcomes between conventional laparoscopic right hemicolectomy and single-incision laparoscopic right hemicolectomy in colon cancer: A randomised controlled trial.

Study objectives
To study if patients with single-inicison laparoscopic right hemicolectomy have less post-operative pain.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Kowloon West Cluster Clinical Research Ethic Committee, Hospital Authority approved on 15th September 2010

Study design
Prospective single-blind randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)
Hospital

Study type(s)
Treatment

Participant information sheet
Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Carcinoma of colon (right colon)

Interventions
Laparoscopic right hemicolectomy and single-incision laparoscopic right hemicolectomy

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure
Wound pain-using visual analog scale and it will be carried out from post-op Day 1 to Day 7

Secondary outcome measures
1. Morbidity- will be short term complication e.g. bleeding, infection, collection, reoperation
2. Hosptial stay
3. Survival-follow-up patient for 5 years with regular follow-up, then analyze the survival rate

Overall study start date
01/10/2010

Completion date
01/10/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Colon cancer involving:
1. Caecum
2. Ascending colon
3. Hepatic flexure
4. Proximal transverse colon

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Adult

Sex
Both

Target number of participants
100

Key exclusion criteria
1. Tumour invades other organ
2. Tumour larger than 6cm
3. Patients with intestinal obstruction
4. Patients refused study or cannot understand the study
5. Children
6. Pregnant women
7. Mental retarded patients

Date of first enrolment
01/10/2010

Date of final enrolment
01/10/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Hong Kong

Study participating centre
Department of Surgery
Hong Kong
Hong Kong
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Kwong Wah Hospital, Hospital Authority (Hong Kong)

Sponsor details
Department of Surgery
Kwong Wah Hospital
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Sponsor type
Hospital/treatment centre

ROR
https://ror.org/03s9jrm13

Funder(s)

Funder type
Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name
Kwong Wah Hospital, Hospital Authority (Hong Kong)

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 summary
Not provided at time of registration