# A randomized clinical trial comparing nitrofurazone-coated and uncoated urinary catheters in kidney transplant recipients

Submission date	Recruitment status  No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
22/05/2018		☐ Protocol		
Registration date 30/05/2018	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data		
12/12/2018	Urological and Genital Diseases			

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Urinary tract infections are frequent complications early after kidney transplantation, and although simple infection control measures may be effective, the use of antimicrobial coated catheters in settings other than transplantation has shown promising results for infection prevention. The aim of this study is to compare the effectiveness of nitrofurazone-coated silicone urinary catheters with non-impregnated silicone urinary catheters at reducing bacteriuria (bacteria in urine) and urinary tract infections in kidney transplant recipients.

Who can participate? Living donor kidney transplant recipients

#### What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to either a nitrofurazone-coated silicone urinary catheter or a non-impregnated silicone urinary catheter. The total duration of treatment was 7 days. Rates of bacteriuria, urinary infection and antimicrobial resistance are measured at the start of the study, and at 7, 14 and 30 days after kidney transplantation.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The possible benefits are the reduction of bacteriuria and urinary infection after kidney transplantation. The risks to the participants would be discomfort with the use of the bladder catheter, hematuria (blood in urine), and obstruction of the urinary flow.

Where is the study run from? Hospital do Rim, São Paulo (Brazil)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? June 2010 to December 2014

Who is funding the study? CAPES Scholarship (Brazil)

Who is the main contact? Dr Fernando Menezes

# **Contact information**

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Fernando Menezes

Contact details

1048, Portugal Avenue São Paulo Brazil 04559002

# Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

**IRAS** number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

**Secondary identifying numbers** 0734/10

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

A randomized clinical trial comparing nitrofurazone-coated and uncoated urinary catheters in kidney transplant recipients

#### Study objectives

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are the most common bacterial infections in kidney transplant recipients, accounting for significant morbidity and increased costs. The incidence of UTI in kidney transplant recipients ranges from 7% to 43% and occur mainly during the first month after transplantation. Urinary tract infections and asymptomatic bacteriuria have been associated with impaired graft function, frequent, and sometimes unnecessary, antibiotic use and may precede pyelonephritis, with relevant clinical consequences. Thus, prevention of urinary tract infections and asymptomatic bacteriuria, mainly employing standard nosocomial infection prevention measures may have a significant impact after kidney transplantation.

The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of Nitrofurazone-coated silicone urinary catheters with non-impregnated silicone urinary catheters in reducing bacteriuria and urinary tract infections in kidney transplant recipients.

# Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

Ethics and Research Committee of the Universidade Federal de São Paulo, 08/12/2010, ref: 0734 /10

#### Study design

Pilot randomised controlled trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Study setting(s)

Hospital

#### Study type(s)

Prevention

#### Participant information sheet

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

#### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Urinary tract infections

#### Interventions

Participants were randomized one day before kidney transplantation with a computergenerated system in a 1:1 ratio to a 3-way nitrofural-impregnated silicone catheter (StrataNF, Rochester Medical, Stewartville, Minnesota, USA) or a 3-way non-impregnated silicone catheter (Silmag, Silmag Brasil Produtos Médicos, Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brazil). The principal investigator, clinicians, nurses and participants were not masked to the allocated intervention because of the distinctive appearances of each catheter.

All patients were maintained on a triple immunosuppressive regimen (usually tacrolimus, mycophenolic acid and prednisone), with or without induction (antithymocyte globulin). Acute rejection treatment consisted of intravenous corticosteroids bolus for three to five consecutive days, followed by a course of antithymocyte globulin in the case of corticoid resistance. Perioperative Cefazolin was used as surgical prophylaxis for 24 hours after transplantation, and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (80 mg / 400 mg) was maintained daily for six months.

The total duration of treatment was 7 days. The follow-up was 1 year after kidney transplantation.

#### Intervention Type

Device

#### Primary outcome measure

Asymptomatic bacteriuria rates, urinary infection rates and antimicrobial resistance rates at baseline (transplant day), 7 days, 14 days and 30 days after kidney transplantation

#### Secondary outcome measures

Incidence of discomfort, etiological agents and urinary sediment at baseline (transplant day), 7 days, 14 days and 30 days after kidney transplantation.

#### Overall study start date

01/06/2010

#### Completion date

31/12/2014

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

Patients included were older than 18 years and consecutively undergoing urethral catheterization for kidney transplantation with a living donor from March 2013 to December 2014

#### Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

Adult

#### Lower age limit

18 Years

#### Sex

Both

#### Target number of participants

214 patients

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria or urinary tract infection at baseline
- 2. Deceased kidney transplant donors
- 3. Patients with known hypersensitivity to nitrofurantoin
- 4. Pregnancy
- 5. Those refusing to sign the informed consent form

#### Date of first enrolment

04/03/2013

#### Date of final enrolment

31/12/2014

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

Brazil

# Study participating centre Hospital do Rim

960, Borges Lagoa Street São Paulo Brazil 04038-002

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Hospital do Rim

#### Sponsor details

960 Borges Lagoa Street São Paulo Brazil 04038002

#### Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

#### Website

www.hrim.com.br

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/045e9rc94

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Government

#### Funder Name

CAPES Scholarship (Brazil)

# **Results and Publications**

### Publication and dissemination plan

The additional documents will be available. The protocol is not available online. Planned submission of the results to the American Journal of Infection Control in June 2018.

## Intention to publish date

30/06/2018

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The dataset will be held at the university (Universidade Federal de São Paulo).

## IPD sharing plan summary

Not expected to be made available

## **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/04/2019		Yes	No