Procalcitonin for discontinuation of antibiotic therapy in clinically diagnosed Ventilator Associated Pneumonia

Submission date Recruitment status Prospectively registered 11/08/2006 No longer recruiting [] Protocol Statistical analysis plan Registration date Overall study status 01/09/2006 Completed [X] Results [] Individual participant data Last Edited Condition category 05/10/2011 Respiratory

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

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym

The ProVAP pilot study

Study objectives

We hypothesise that a Procalcitonin (ProCT) guided approach will increase the number of antibiotic-free days (for Ventilator Associated Pneumonia [VAP]) alive at 28 days by one third without compromising clinical outcomes.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research (FWA #00004009, docket #H-11990), EKBB Switzerland

Study design

Prospective multicentre randomised controlled trial.

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Ventilator associated pneumonia

Interventions

In this study, all patients, irrespective of the randomisation group, will be treated with antibiotics for 72 hours.

1. In patients randomly assigned to the standard therapy group, antibiotics will be prescribed and discontinued based on the clinical stability, radiologic and laboratory findings as routinely performed in the treating facility. Serum and/or plasma samples for ProCT will be collected daily, and the treating physician will be blinded to the results of the ProCT level.

- 2. In patients randomly assigned to the ProCT group, the decision to discontinue antibiotic therapy will also be based on the clinical stability, radiologic and laboratory findings. However, in this group, a further assessment of the probability of bacterial infection using ProCT levels will be available. Antibiotic discontinuation will be recommended according to serum ProCT concentrations as follows:
- 2.1. strongly encouraged if less than 0.25 ug/L
- 2.2. encouraged if less than 0.5 ng/ml or a decrease more than or equal to 80% as compared to day zero values (or previous values)
- 2.3. discouraged if more than or equal to 0.5 ng/ml or a decrease less than or equal to 80% as compared to day zero values (or previous values)
- 2.4. strongly discouraged if more than or equal to 1 ug/L

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Number of antibiotic free-days (for VAP) alive within 28 days of clinically suspicion of VAP.

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Clinical deterioration (defined as an increase in Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score [CPIS] of more than two points)
- 2. Microbiologically documented pulmonary infection recurrence
- 3. The evolution of signs and symptoms potentially linked to pulmonary infection (fever, leukocyte counts, partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood [PaO2]/fraction of inspired oxygen [FiO2], and radiological infiltrates)
- 4. Number of mechanical ventilation-free days at 28 days
- 5. The length of stay in the ICU within 30 days
- 6. In-hospital mortality up to 30 days
- 7. Mortality at 30 days
- 8. Percentage of patients in the ProCT group for whom treatment recommendations are followed
- 9. Correlation of other biomarkers and clinical course

Overall study start date

01/07/2006

Completion date

31/12/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients who are intubated and have been mechanically ventilated for at least 48 hours
- 2. 18 years of age and older
- 3. Clinical suspicion of VAP based on clinical and radiological criteria (new or progressive radiographic infiltrate) plus at least two of three clinical features:

- 3.1. fever greater than 38°C
- 3.2. leukocytosis or leucopenia
- 3.3. purulent tracheal secretions

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

100

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnancy
- 2. Patients with coexisting, documented extrapulmonary infection diagnosed between days one and three that requires antibiotic therapy longer than three days
- 3. Previous long-term corticosteroid therapy (more than or equal to 0.5 mg/kg per day of prednisolone or equivalent for more than one month)
- 4. Severe immunosuppression (solid organ transplantation or stem cell transplant recipients, known Human Immunodeficiency Virus [HIV] infection, neutropenic patients and patients after chemotherapy)

Date of first enrolment

01/07/2006

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Switzerland

Study participating centre University Hospital Basel

Basel Switzerland 4031

Sponsor information

Organisation

University Hospital Basel (Switzerland)

Sponsor details

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Sponsor type

University/education

ROR

https://ror.org/04k51q396

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

University Hospital Basel (Switzerland)

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

Study outputs

Output type Details Date created Date added Peer reviewed? Patient-facing?

Results article	results	01/12/2009	Yes	No
Results article	results	01/03/2011	Yes	No
Results article	results	01/10/2011	Yes	No