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Bolus administration versus continuous infusion of Propofol sedation in flexible bronchoscopy

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
03/02/2011	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
03/05/2011	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
27/10/2014	Respiratory	

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
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title
Bolus administration versus continuous infusion of Propofol sedation in flexible bronchoscopy: a randomised non-inferiority trial

Acronym

Propofol Study

Study objectives
Propofol is a sedative-hypnotic with a rapid onset of action coupled with smooth and rapid recovery. Multiple studies using it as a sedative agent for gastrointestinal endoscopic procedures have shown propofol to be safe and effective. More recently propofol-only sedation was shown to be a feasible and safe sedation method for bronchoscopic procedures as well. In the vast majority of studies an intermittent bolus technique was used. Hardly any data exists for the use of propofol using a continuous infusion as the sedation method in bronchoscopy. To show that for sedation in flexible bronchoscopy the use of propofol using a continuous infusion is associated with a incidence of complications within 5% of that of an intermittent bolus technique, or better.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
The study protocol has been submitted to the Ethics Committee, Basel, Switzerland

Study design
Prospective randomised non-inferiority single-centre study

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Pulmonary disease diagnosis, need for flexible bronchoscopy

Interventions
Propofol continous infusion versus bolus for sedation in flexible bronchoscopy

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)
1. Number (percentage) of complications (oxygen desaturation less than or equal to 90%
2. Need for chin-support
3. Need for nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal airway insertion
4. Need for intubation
5. Hypotension with a systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mmHg
6. Minor or major bleeding
7. Intensive Care Unit [ICU] need post-bronchoscopy
8. Pneumothorax
9. Need to abort bronchoscopy
10. Death

These outcomes are assessed by the study physician during and up to 24 hours after the procedure

Key secondary outcome(s))
1. Total dose of propofol,dose of propofol per kilogram body weight and per minute
2. Duration of the procedure
3. Mean lowest oxygen saturation during the procedure
4. Mean lowest systolic blood pressure during the procedure
5. Hemodynamic parameters other than blood pressure during and after the procedure
6. Cough scores, as assessed by a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) by patients, nurses and physicians during and 2 hours after the procedure
7. Patient discomfort
8. Median patient overall well-being (comfort) at 1 and 2 hours after the procedure
9. Willingness to undergo a repeated procedure, assessed by a VAS 2 hours after the procedure
10. Fear of undergoing a repeated procedure, assessed by a VAS 2 hours after the procedure
11. Supplemental lidocaine doses, assessed by the nurse team and study physician during the procedure, as judged by the bronchoscopist
12. Medication doses, assessed by the nurse team and study physician during the procedure, as judged by the bronchoscopist

Completion date
30/09/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Patients aged 18 or older
2. Patients undergoing flexible bronchoscopy

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
1. Known allergy to propofol
2. Mental disorder preventing appropriate judgment concerning study participation
3. Pregnancy and breast-feeding
4. Intubated patients

Date of first enrolment
01/04/2011

Date of final enrolment
30/09/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Switzerland

Study participating centre
Clinic of Pneumology and Respiratory Cell Research
Basel
Switzerland
4031

Sponsor information

Organisation
University Hospital Basel (Switzerland)

ROR
https://ror.org/04k51q396

Funder(s)

Funder type
University/education

Funder Name
University Hospital Basel (Switzerland) - Clinic of Pneumology and Respiratory Cell Research

Results and Publications

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	01/02/2014		Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes