

Does the application of topical chloramphenicol ointment (chloromycetin) to sutured wounds reduce the incidence of wound infection following minor surgery?

Submission date

02/04/2007

Recruitment status

No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date

02/07/2007

Overall study status

Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited

19/01/2009

Condition category

Infections and Infestations

☐ Individual participant data

Plain English Summary

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Clare Heal

Contact details

10, Sunset Beach Court

Shoal Point

Mackay

Australia

4740

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

Heal001

Study information

Scientific Title

Study hypothesis

Although the use of topical antibiotics after minor dermatological surgery is widespread, it does not decrease the incidence of wound infection.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

James Cook University Ethics Committee, approved on 28th March 2007 (ref: H2590)

Study design

Randomised, controlled, double-blinded trial.

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Not specified

Study type(s)

Prevention

Participant information sheet

Condition

Wound infection

Interventions

A single application of topical chloramphenicol ointment versus topical paraffin ointment following minor surgery.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Infection. The wounds will be assessed for infection at time of removal of sutures (5-14 days).

Secondary outcome measures

No secondary outcome measures

Overall study start date

10/04/2007

Overall study end date

10/04/2008

Eligibility

Participant inclusion criteria

All patients presenting to a participating GP for excision of a minor skin lesion (all body sites).

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

948 (474 in each group)

Participant exclusion criteria

1. Already taking oral antibiotics
2. Oral or topical antibiotics clinically indicated immediately postoperatively
3. Lacerations
4. Having a flap or two layer procedure
5. Having excision of sebaceous cyst
6. History of allergy to any of ingredients of chloromycetin ointment
7. Personal or family history of aplastic anaemia

Recruitment start date

10/04/2007

Recruitment end date

10/04/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Australia

Study participating centre

10, Sunset Beach Court

Mackay

Australia
4740

Sponsor information

Organisation

James Cook University, School of Medicine (Australia)

Sponsor details

-

Townsville
Australia
QLD 4811

Sponsor type

University/education

ROR

<https://ror.org/04gsp2c11>

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

James Cook University, Primary Health Care Research and Development Fund (Australia)

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	15/01/2009		Yes	No