St Mark's double balloon colonoscopy versus conventional colonoscopy study

Submission date 26/10/2010	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	 Prospectively registered Protocol
Registration date 16/02/2011	Overall study status Completed	 Statistical analysis plan Results
Last Edited 11/05/2017	Condition category Surgery	 Individual participant data Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s) Scientific

Contact name Dr Chris Fraser

Contact details

Wolfson Unit for Endoscopy St Mark's Hospital Harrow London United Kingdom HA1 3UJ

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers DBC Protocol v1.1

Study information

Scientific Title

St Mark's double balloon colonoscopy versus conventional colonoscopy: a prospective randomised controlled study designed to assess colonoscopy completion rates, patient comfort at colonoscopy and time taken to complete colonoscopy

Study objectives

1. Double balloon colonoscopy (DBC) should enable faster completion of colonoscopy procedures in patients known to have or predicted to have colons that are technically challenging to colonoscopy

2. DBC should enable more comfortable colonoscopies in patients known to have or predicted to have colons that are technically challenging to colonoscopy

3. DBC should enable a higher caecal intubation rate in patients known to have or predicted to have colons that are technically challenging to colonoscopy

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Outer West London Research Ethics Committee (REC), March 2010, ref: 10/H0709/12

Study design

Prospective randomised parallel group 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

Colonoscopy

Interventions

Patients are randomised to conventional colonoscopy (CC) or double balloon colonoscopy (DBC). The interventions will only involve a single 'routine' colonoscopy and there shall be no trial related follow-up of any length.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure

1. To determine whether DBC when compared to CC will enable faster caecal intubation in patients known to have or predicted to have colons that are technically challenging to colonoscopy

2. To determine whether DBC when compared to CC will enable a more comfortable colonoscopy experience requiring less sedation in patients known to have or predicted to have colons that are technically challenging to colonoscopy

These outcomes will be measured during and immediately after the procedure. There will be no need for follow-up for the purposes of the trial.

Secondary outcome measures

To determine whether DBC when compared to CC will enable a higher caecal intubation rate in patients known to have or predicted to have colons that are technically challenging to colonoscopy.

These outcomes will be measured during and immediately after the procedure. There will be no need for follow-up for the purposes of the trial.

Overall study start date

01/05/2010

Completion date 01/05/2011

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Patients referred St Mark's endoscopy unit for a colonoscopy who are known to have a colon that is technically challenging to colonoscopy, i.e. failed colonoscopy due to technical difficulties in the past or have had a 'difficult' colonoscopy in the past (as described in a previous colonoscopy report), or who fit one or more of the criteria that predict a technically challenging colonoscopy i.e.:

- 1. A low body mass index
- 2. A low waist-to-hip ratio
- 3. Female gender
- 4. Over 60 years of age
- 5. A past surgical history of hysterectomy
- 6. A longstanding history of constipation and/or haemorrhoids
- 7. A history of known sigmoid colon disease (e.g. known diverticular disease)
- 8. The presence of a known long, redundant colon as identified by diagnostic imaging

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Senior

Sex Female

Target number of participants

44

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Patients with contraindications to conscious sedation
- 2. Patients with contraindications to colonoscopy
- 3. Patients with latex allergy (as the balloons on the DBC endoscope are made of latex)
- 4. Patients who are unwilling to have a colonoscopy or are unwilling to take part in the study
- 5. Patients lacking capacity to give informed consent

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2010

Date of final enrolment 01/05/2011

Locations

Countries of recruitment England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Wolfson Unit for Endoscopy London United Kingdom

HA1 3UJ

Sponsor information

Organisation North West London Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

Sponsor details

Research and Development Department Northwick Park Hospital Watford Road Harrow London England United Kingdom HA1 3UJ +44 20 8869 5173 research@nwlh.nhs.uk

Sponsor type Hospital/treatment centre

Website http://www.nwlh.nhs.uk/research/gp.cfm?id=15

ROR https://ror.org/04cntmc13

Funder(s)

Funder type Other

Funder Name Imotech/Fujinon (UK) - provided DBC equipment on a long-term loan at no additional cost

Funder Name Investigator initiated and funded (UK)

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