

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in nursing homes: can an improvement in infection control practices decrease MRSA prevalence?

Submission date
06/06/2006

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date
19/06/2006

Overall study status
Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited
04/01/2012

Condition category
Infections and Infestations

☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Michael Tunney

Contact details

Queen's University Belfast
School of Pharmacy
Medical Biology Centre
97 Lisburn Road
Belfast
United Kingdom
BT9 7BL
m.tunney@qub.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

EAT/2953/04

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

1. What is the prevalence of MRSA in nursing homes in the Northern Health and Social Services Board?
2. Can an improvement in infection control standards result in a decrease in MRSA prevalence in nursing homes in this board area?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethical approval granted by the Office for Research Ethics Committees Northern Ireland (ORECNI) on 03/11/2005, reference number: 05/NIR03/154

Study design

Phase 1 is observational; Phase 2 is a cluster randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) colonisation

Interventions

Nasal and skin swab and urinary catheter sample where appropriate from residents in both phases 1 and 2. In phase 2, homes assigned to the intervention group will receive an audit of current infection control practices followed by infection control training and feedback. In control homes, routine care will continue as normal.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Phase I/II

Primary outcome(s)

In phase 1, determination of MRSA prevalence in nursing homes in Northern Health and Social Services (NHSSB). In phase 2, the prevalence of MRSA in intervention homes compared to control homes following infection control intervention, audit and feedback.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

01/11/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Phase 1: all nursing homes in the Northern Board will be asked to participate. Within these homes, all residents and staff will be invited to participate.

Phase 2: For a nursing home to be considered in this phase, it must have at least 20 consenting adults.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Senior

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Nursing home residents who are terminally ill, in a coma or not deemed fit to personally give consent and have no next-of-kin available to give consent, will be excluded from both phases of the trial. For staff, there are no specific exclusion criteria, other than failure to provide written informed consent.

Date of first enrolment

01/11/2005

Date of final enrolment

01/11/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland

Study participating centre

Queen's University Belfast

Belfast

United Kingdom

BT9 7BL

Sponsor information

Organisation

Queens University Belfast (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/00hswnk62>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Government

Funder Name

Central Services Agency, a part of the Northern Ireland Health and Social Services (NIHSS),
Research and Development Office (EAT/2953/04)

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	01/09/2010		Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes