

# Patient satisfaction in the treatment of anal fissure

<b>Submission date</b> 27/01/2006	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 27/01/2006	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 14/08/2009	<b>Condition category</b> Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

**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**  
NTR441; 2004/149

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

**Study objectives**

Treatment of anal fissure with isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN) or Botulinum toxin A gives approximately comparative outcomes. Because of intensive treatment with isosorbide dinitrate cream, patients treated with Botulinum toxin A will be more satisfied. After six weeks treatment with Botulinum toxin A, the patient satisfaction will be significant more than patients treated with isosorbide dinitrate.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Received from local medical ethics committee

**Study design**

Multicentre randomised single blind active controlled parallel trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Anal fissure

**Interventions**

ISDN 1% cream versus Botuline Toxine A for a duration of 12 weeks.

ISDN cream application every 4 hours for 12 weeks.

Botulinum Toxin A injection at week 0 and if necessary again at week 6.

Botulinum Toxin A Dysport® is made by Ipsen.

**Intervention Type**

Drug

**Phase**

Not Specified

**Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Botulinum toxin A (Dysport®), isosorbide dinitrate

**Primary outcome(s)**

1. Patient satisfaction after 6 weeks
2. Visual Analogue Score on weeks 0, 6 and 12

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Patient satisfaction after 12 weeks
2. Pain after defecation at night
3. Incontinence after 6 and 12 weeks
4. Healing of fissure after 6 and 12 weeks

**Completion date**

01/07/2007

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

1. Diagnosed anal fissure with complaints
2. Complaints longer than 2 months
3. Age 21-60 years
4. Dutch speaking
5. Will-competent
6. Informed consent

## Participant type(s)

Patient

## Healthy volunteers allowed

No

## Age group

Adult

## Sex

All

## Key exclusion criteria

1. Pregnancy, lactation
2. Muscle-sicknesses such as myasthenia gravis
3. Simultaneous use of medication interacting with neuromuscular transmission
4. Fistulas
5. Coagulation disorders or the use of anticoagulants
6. Anal surgery in the past
7. Haemorrhoids or inflammatory bowel sicknesses as a cause of anal fissure
8. Major secondary changes because of the anal fissure

## Date of first enrolment

08/11/2004

## Date of final enrolment

01/07/2007

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

## Study participating centre

**Sint Lucas Andreas Ziekenhuis**  
Amsterdam  
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1006 AE

## **Sponsor information**

### **Organisation**

Ipsen Farmaceutica B.V. (Netherlands)

### **ROR**

<https://ror.org/026jmga48>

## **Funder(s)**

### **Funder type**

Industry

### **Funder Name**

Ipsen Farmaceutica B.V. (Netherlands)

## **Results and Publications**

### **Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

### **IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration