

# Retrospective analysis of vital signs data from patients with COVID-19 using the 'virtual high dependency unit' monitoring system

<b>Submission date</b> 17/03/2022	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 22/03/2022	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 23/03/2022	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Sometimes in hospital, patients are not detected quickly enough as becoming unwell. This may mean that they are less likely to survive than if the worsening of their illness had been picked up sooner, especially for patients with COVID-19. One reason for this may be that hospital staff are unable to monitor patients' vital signs frequently enough to help them decide if a patient is becoming more unwell. Currently, for nurses to monitor patients, they are either attached to a static machine by the patient's bedside or staff have to visit the patient every few hours to manually measure blood pressure, heart rate and breathing rate amongst other readings. Recent developments in technology mean it is now possible to monitor patients using small devices which attach to the wrist, finger or chest, enabling nursing staff to continually obtain data from these patients, whilst freeing them to continue to mobilise or perform certain activities. In the past years, researchers have tested these devices and developed a system to allow clinical staff to see the continuous vital signs. It became clear at the end of February 2020 that the technology and software developed could be adapted for the isolation ward for patients with COVID-19 at the John Radcliffe Hospital. This wearable system was particularly useful for patients with COVID-19 who did not need to be ventilated, as it is important for their recovery that they remain mobile. The aim of this study is to analyse anonymised data from patients wearing these devices to describe vital signs patterns over the course of COVID-19 infection while being monitored with this system, and to assess its impact on patient safety and care.

### Who can participate?

This is a retrospective data study. Only patients aged 18 years or over who were monitored using the Virtual High Dependency Unit monitoring system as part of usual care during the COVID-19 pandemic are eligible.

### What does the study involve?

This study involves analysing anonymised vital signs and other clinical data from eligible patients.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no risks to taking part in this study as the researchers are analysing anonymised data.

Where is the study run from?  
University of Oxford (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
February 2021 to August 2022

Who is funding the study?  
The Oxford NIHR Biomedical Research Centre (UK)

Who is the main contact?  
Dr Sarah Vollam  
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## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number**  
Nil known

**IRAS number**  
295599

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**  
Nil known

**Secondary identifying numbers**  
Version 2, IRAS 295599

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

Trajectories of continuously monitored vital signs of patients with COVID-19: a retrospective data study

**Study objectives**

Despite acknowledgement of the physical effects of COVID-19, little is known about the trajectory of vital signs for patients with this new condition. The use of a unique ambulatory monitoring system in clinical practice offers an opportunity to examine the patterns of vital signs which have been collected continuously over several days as part of clinical care. This has the potential to inform future management of this illness and other similar viral respiratory infections. Furthermore, as intermittent measurements of vital signs were also taken by staff using standard hospital equipment and based on local early warning score protocols, these data offer the opportunity to compare the use of continuous versus intermittent vital signs measurements to detect deterioration.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 01/04/2021, Health Research Authority (2 Redman Place, Stratford, London, E20 1JQ, UK; +44 (0)207 104 8000; [approvals@hra.nhs.uk](mailto:approvals@hra.nhs.uk)), ref: 21/HRA/1234

**Study design**

Retrospective data study

**Primary study design**

Observational

**Secondary study design**

Retrospective data study

**Study setting(s)**

Hospital

**Study type(s)**

Other

**Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a participant information sheet

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

COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2 infection)

**Interventions**

An exploratory study investigating the trajectory of vital signs in hospitalised level one patients with COVID-19. This is a single-site hospital-based study using data collected as part of the usual care of patients admitted with COVID-19 through an ambulatory monitoring system deployed as part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As this is a retrospective study there will be no participant recruitment or study visits.

Data will be requested for patients monitored using the AMS as part of usual hospital care between 23/03/2020 and 28/02/2021, consisting of a limited set of patient demographic and outcome data which will be linked with continuous vital signs data from the AMS and intermittent vital signs measurements, both collected as part of usual care. Once data have been linked, datasets will be anonymised by the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and shared with the research group for the purposes of this study.

## **Intervention Type**

Other

## **Primary outcome measure**

The physiological pattern of vital signs over the course of COVID-19 infection for hospitalised level 1 patients that used the vHDU system (ambulatory monitoring of vital signs), determined by measuring the frequency and duration of periods for which at least one vital sign (pulse rate, respiratory rate, blood oxygen saturation, blood pressure, Glasgow Coma Scale score and temperature) exceeds local Track and Trigger (Early Warning Score) thresholds, throughout the duration of each patient's monitored hospital admission.

## **Secondary outcome measures**

1. The frequency and timing of deteriorations occurring during the monitored hospital admission for each patient (defined as periods for which at least one vital sign (pulse rate, respiratory rate, peripheral oxygen saturation, blood pressure, Glasgow Coma Scale score and temperature) exceeds local Track and Trigger thresholds) detected using continuous vital signs monitoring compared with those detected using intermittent vital signs measurements.
2. Number of adverse events in COVID-19 patients monitored via the ambulatory monitoring system: the number of in-hospital deaths, admissions to intensive care, escalation of care to NIV /HFNO and cardiac arrest calls documented in the care record as occurring during the monitored hospital admission for all patients
3. The number of deterioration events during the monitored hospitalisation period preceding an adverse event for those patients who experience an adverse event compared with the number of deterioration events in patients who did not experience an adverse event during their monitored hospital admission.
4. Escalation thresholds for both local Early Warning Scores and National Early Warning Score 2 will be applied to continuous vitals data throughout the monitored hospitalised period for each patient. Duration and frequency of continuous vital signs data meeting escalation thresholds will be compared between the two scoring systems.
5. Heart rate, respiratory rate and peripheral oxygen saturation measurements entered into the local electronic track and trigger system during each patient's monitored hospital admission will be compared with data recorded by the ambulatory monitoring system for the same parameter at the closest timepoint.
6. AMS system reliability measured using the number of hours of continuous vital-sign data acquired by the pulse oximeter and the chest patch during the time each patient was registered on the ambulatory monitoring system

## **Overall study start date**

01/02/2021

## **Completion date**

31/08/2022

## **Eligibility**

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Male or female, aged 18 years or above
2. Diagnosed with COVID-19
3. Admitted to a ward using the Virtual HDU monitoring system

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

144

**Key exclusion criteria**

Not monitored using the Virtual HDU system

**Date of first enrolment**

23/03/2022

**Date of final enrolment**

31/08/2022

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

**Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**

John Radcliffe Hospital

Headley Way

Headington

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**Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

University of Oxford

**Sponsor details**

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**Sponsor type**

University/education

**Website**

<http://www.ox.ac.uk/>

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/052gg0110>

**Funder(s)****Funder type**

Government

**Funder Name**

NIHR Oxford Biomedical Research Centre

**Alternative Name(s)**

NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, Oxford, OxBRC

**Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

Research institutes and centers

**Location**

United Kingdom

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

1. Peer-reviewed publications
2. Conference presentations
3. Social media

## Intention to publish date

31/03/2023

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

No data sharing is possible as the data is anonymised and retrieved for the purpose of this study only.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Not expected to be made available