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Which anaesthetic agents and techniques are most cost-effective in day surgery?

Submission date	Recruitment status	[ ] Prospectively registered
25/04/2003	No longer recruiting	[ ] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[ ] Statistical analysis plan
25/04/2003	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[ ] Individual participant data
08/11/2022	Other	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
HTA 96/15/05

Study information

Scientific Title
Which anaesthetic agents and techniques are most cost-effective in day surgery?

Study objectives
Literature review, national survey and randomised controlled trial. This study uses a prospective randomised controlled trial design, to assess the relative cost effectiveness of inhalational and total intravenous anaesthesia, in day case surgery for adult and paediatric patients requiring general anaesthesia.

The objectives are to:
1. Assess the relative clinical outcomes of principle anaesthetic methods used in adult and paediatric day surgery
2. Identify the resource use and associated costs incurred by the NHS during the anaesthetic and post anaesthetic period for principle anaesthetic methods
3. Determine patient acceptability of principal anaesthetic methods used
4. Use clinical, economic and humanistic data collected in this study to assess the relative cost effectiveness of principle anaesthetic methods used.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Not provided at time of registration

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)
Not specified

Study type(s)
Not Specified

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Not applicable

Interventions

The adult study has four arms (propofol then propofol; propofol then isoflurane/N2O propofol then sevoflurane then sevoflurane/N2O), 330 patients in each arm. The paediatric study has two arms (thiopentone [ages 3 to 6] or propofol [ages 7 to 10] then halothane/N2O; sevoflurane then hevoflurane/N2O [ages 3 to 10]), 220 patients in each arm.

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
propofol, isoflurane, sevoflurane, thiopentone, halothane

Primary outcome measure
Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV)

Secondary outcome measures
Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date
01/03/1999

Completion date
31/07/2001

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Adult general, orthopaedic and gynaecology patients, and paediatric general and ear, nose and throat (ENT) patients.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Other

Sex
Both

Target number of participants
1,760

Key exclusion criteria
Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment
01/03/1999

Date of final enrolment
31/07/2001

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Scotland

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Health Services Research Unit
Aberdeen
United Kingdom
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Department of Health (UK)

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Sponsor type
Government

Website
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/index.htm

ROR
https://ror.org/03sbpja79

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme - HTA (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
Not provided at time of registration

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	HTA monograph	01/10/2002		Yes	No