# Thiopentone and ketamine versus isoflurane and fentanyl to maintain anaesthesia during cardiopulmonary bypass; effect on postoperative neuropsychological function. Neuropsychological Function after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

Submission date 12/09/2003	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<ul> <li>Prospectively registered</li> <li>Protocol</li> </ul>
<b>Registration date</b> 12/09/2003	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<ul> <li>Statistical analysis plan</li> <li>Results</li> </ul>
Last Edited 05/12/2014	<b>Condition category</b> Surgery	<ul> <li>Individual participant data</li> <li>Record updated in last year</li> </ul>

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# **Contact information**

**Type(s)** Scientific

**Contact name** Dr J Murphy

## Contact details

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# Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

**IRAS number** 

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers N0054119938

# Study information

### Scientific Title

Thiopentone and ketamine versus isoflurane and fentanyl to maintain anaesthesia during cardiopulmonary bypass; effect on postoperative neuropsychological function. Neuropsychological Function after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

### Study objectives

To compare neurophysiological function after maintaining anaesthesia for cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) with either: 1.Thiopentone and ketamine, or 2. Isoflurane and fentanyl

**Ethics approval required** Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)** Not provided at time of registration

**Study design** Prospective randomised double-blind study

**Primary study design** Interventional

**Secondary study design** Randomised controlled trial

**Study setting(s)** Hospital

**Study type(s)** Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied Surgery: Anaesthesia

Interventions

Only the anaesthetist will be aware of which treatment is being given but they will not be involved in gathering the primary outcome data. Patients will undergo standard neuropsychological assessments and neurological examinations before and after surgery.

Thiopentone and ketamine preserve neuropsychological function after CABG when compared to standard technique.

#### Intervention Type

Drug

**Phase** Not Applicable

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

Thiopentone and ketamine versus isoflurane and fentanyl

### Primary outcome measure

Assessment of neurological outcome, mood, personality and quality of life and correlations with any change in neuropsychological function will be made.

### Secondary outcome measures

Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date 18/10/2002

Completion date 01/03/2004

# Eligibility

### Key inclusion criteria

1. All patients scheduled for elective CABG under the care of two surgical/anaesthetic teams

2. Under 80 years of age

3. Do not have porphyria, severe unstable coronary artery disease (UCAD) or who have hypersensitivity to any of the study drugs or central nervous system (CNS) disease.

## Participant type(s)

Patient

**Age group** Adult

**Sex** Both

**Target number of participants** Not provided at time of registration

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment 18/10/2002

Date of final enrolment 01/03/2004

# Locations

**Countries of recruitment** England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre Liverpool NHS Trust** Liverpool United Kingdom L14 3PE

# Sponsor information

**Organisation** Department of Health (UK)

### Sponsor details

Richmond House 79 Whitehall London United Kingdom SW1A 2NL

**Sponsor type** Government

Website http://www.doh.gov.uk

# Funder(s)

Funder type Hospital/treatment centre

#### Funder Name

The Cardiothoracic Centre Liverpool NHS Trust (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