

# Inhalative long-term sedation with sevoflurane /remifentanyl using the AnaConDa® system

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Submission date</b><br>28/06/2008   | <b>Recruitment status</b><br>No longer recruiting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol |
| <b>Registration date</b><br>31/07/2008 | <b>Overall study status</b><br>Completed          | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results            |
| <b>Last Edited</b><br>19/05/2022       | <b>Condition category</b><br>Signs and Symptoms   | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data   |

**Plain English summary of protocol**  
Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr Jens Soukup

**Contact details**  
University Hospital Halle (Saale)  
Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care  
Ernst-Grube-Str. 40  
Halle  
Germany  
06120  
-  
jens.soukup@medizin.uni-halle.de

## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number**  
2007-006087-30

**IRAS number**

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**

**Secondary identifying numbers**  
KKSH-044

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Efficiency and safety of inhalative long-term sedation with sevoflurane/remifentanil compared to intravenous sedation with propofol/remifentanil in intensive care patients: a prospective randomised clinical trial

## Acronym

Anaconda trial

## Study objectives

Sedation with inhalative sedation using sevoflurane/remifentanil is more effective compared to intravenous sedation using propofol/remifentanil.

Please note that as of 06/02/09 this record was updated to include information on the ethics approval and the anticipated start date. The initial anticipated start date was 01/09/2008.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Added 06/02/2009: Ethics Board of the University Halle/Saale (Germany) gave approval in November 2008.

## Study design

Prospective randomised clinical trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

## Study setting(s)

Hospital

## Study type(s)

Treatment

## Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information

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

Sedation

## Interventions

Sedation using the AnaConDa® system.

The study protocol implies a randomised prospective study with two groups including 50 patients in each group. Group S will be sedated with sevoflurane and remifentanyl and Group P with propofol (disoprivan 2%) and remifentanyl for day one to four. From the fifth day only the intravenous propofol is going to be switched to midazolam to avoid the danger of a propofol infusion syndrome. A rescue medication like esketamin or clonidin are allowed when indicated for example for shivering or insufficient sedation depth. There is also the possibility to exchange the remifentanyl to sufentanyl in both groups if the clinical situation demands it for example because of a persistent bradycardia during the analgosedation.

**Intervention Type**

Drug

**Phase**

Not Applicable

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

Sevoflurane, remifentanyl, propofol

**Primary outcome measure**

Weaning time (time end of sedation until spontaneous breathing)

**Secondary outcome measures**

1. Sedation quality (daily assessment, Richmond Agitation Sedation scale, relation between aspired to real sedation depth, frequency of additional boli)
2. Fluoride (daily measurement up to 3 days after stop sedation)
3. Cardiac markers (daily measurement up to 3 days after stop sedation)
4. Sedation depth (daily assessment, Richmond Agitation Aedation scale, BIS-Monitoring)

**Overall study start date**

08/01/2009

**Completion date**

01/12/2010

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

1. Aged older than 18 years, either sex
2. Critically ill patients with mechanical ventilation
3. Need analgosedation for more than 48 hours

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

100

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Pregnancy
2. Primary unfavourable prognosis

**Date of first enrolment**

08/01/2009

**Date of final enrolment**

01/12/2010

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

Germany

**Study participating centre**

University Hospital Halle (Saale)

Halle

Germany

06120

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

University Hospital Halle (Saale) (Germany)

**Sponsor details**

Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care

Ernst-Grube-Str. 40

Halle

Germany

06120

-

jens.soukup@medizin.uni-halle.de

**Sponsor type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Website**

<http://www.medizin.uni-halle.de/>

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/04fe46645>

## **Funder(s)**

**Funder type**

Industry

**Funder Name**

Investigator initiated study, in parts funded by:

**Funder Name**

Sedana Medical (Sweden)

**Funder Name**

Draeger Medical Inc. (USA)

**Funder Name**

University Hospital Halle (Saale) (Germany)

**Funder Name**

Abbott Deutschland (Germany)

## **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? |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <a href="#">Protocol article</a> | protocol | 10/08/2012   |            | Yes            | No              |
| <a href="#">Basic results</a>    |          | 16/05/2021   | 19/05/2022 | No             | No              |