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A comparison of the effects of adrenaline and noradrenaline in critically ill patients

Submission date 12/11/2004	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[_] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [X] Results [_] Individual participant data
Registration date 07/03/2005	**Overall study status** Completed	
Last Edited 30/10/2008	**Condition category** Circulatory System	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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2217

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym
The Cat study

Study objectives
The aim of the Cat study is to compare the clinical effects of adrenaline and noradrenaline in critically ill patients with circulatory dysfunction or failure. It is a prospective, double blind, randomised trial. Patients will be designated a priori into two groups: circulatory failure due to sepsis syndrome/septic shock and circulatory failure due to non-septic causes (cardiogenic shock, normovolaemic hypotension, augmentation of mean arterial pressure). The null hypothesis assumes no difference in resolution of circulatory failure or all-cause mortality in patients with circulatory failure receiving infusions of either adrenaline or noradrenaline.

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
Circulatory failure in critically ill patients

Interventions
Patients randomised to receive either adrenaline or noradrenaline

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
adrenaline or noradrenaline

Primary outcome measure
Time to resolution of circulatory failure to pre-morbid state from commencement of catecholamine.

Secondary outcome measures
ICU length of stay and mortality, hospital mortality and 90-day mortality: degree of organ dysfunction during 28-day period (as determined by SOFA scores): cardiovascular, respiratory, renal, neurological, hepatic; and metabolic function.

Overall study start date
01/10/2003

Completion date
31/10/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Critically ill patients requiring a catacholamine infusion for cardiovascular support

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Not Specified

Sex
Not Specified

Target number of participants
250

Key exclusion criteria
Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment
01/10/2003

Date of final enrolment
31/10/2005

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Australia

Study participating centre
Intensive Care Unit
Kogarah, Sydney
Australia
2217

Sponsor information

Organisation
The St George Hospital - Dept of Intensive Care (Australia)

Sponsor details
Gray Street
Kogarah, Sydney
Australia
2217

Sponsor type
Hospital/treatment centre

ROR
https://ror.org/02pk13h45

Funder(s)

Funder type
Not defined

Funder Name
Not provided at time of registration

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

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/12/2008		Yes	No