

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

Submission date 12/11/2004	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 07/03/2005	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 30/10/2008	Condition category Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Australia
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 catecholamine 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