

Role of antibiotic line locks in the prevention of tunnelled haemodialysis catheter infection: a double blind randomised controlled trial

Submission date
28/09/2007

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Prospectively registered

Protocol

Registration date
28/09/2007

Overall study status
Completed

Statistical analysis plan

Results

Last Edited
18/04/2012

Condition category
Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning

Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N0280178863

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Will locking dialysis catheters with antibiotics immediately after placement into the patient reduce infection rate and prolong their life-span?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Single centre double blind randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning: Haemodialysis catheter infection

Interventions

1G of vancomycin intravenously before catheter insertion. The catheter site will be inspected at each dialysis and cleaned with 10% aqueous povidone-iodine solution after each dialysis and each time the patient bathes.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Antibiotics

Primary outcome(s)

Time in days to catheter-related infections.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Haemoglobin concentration
2. Erythropoetin dose
3. Serum albumin concentration
4. Hospital admission rate
5. Mean length of hospital stay

Completion date

30/06/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Patients aged 18 and above, stratified according to their diabetic status, requiring the insertion of a new tunnelled haemodialysis catheter.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

1. Antibiotics for longer than 2 weeks
2. Pregnancy or planned pregnancy
3. Pregnancy
4. Allergy to vancomycin or gentamicin
5. History of heparin induced thrombocytopenia

Date of first enrolment

01/06/2006

Date of final enrolment

30/06/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Arrowe Park Hospital

Wirral

United Kingdom

CH49 5PE

Sponsor information

Organisation

Record Provided by the NHSTCT Register - 2007 Update - Department of Health

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Wirral Hospitals NHS Trust

Funder Name

NHS R&D Support Funding

Results and Publications

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	01/01/2008		Yes	No