Effect of Hydrocortisone Treatment modality on Glycemic Control in patients with Septic Shock

Submission date	Recruitment status	[] Prospe
14/09/2006	No longer recruiting	[] Protoc
Registration date	Overall study status	[] Statisti
18/10/2006	Completed	[X] Result
Last Edited 28/11/2007	Condition category Signs and Symptoms	[] Individ

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s) Scientific

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers N/A

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dual participant data

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym

HTGCSS

Study objectives

Continuous hydrocortisone infusion will reduce the fluctuations in blood glucose levels in septic shock patients when compared to bolus treatment.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics commitee of Päijät-Häme Central Hospital, approval gained on 25th February 2005 (Code Q 71).

Study design

Randomised prospective trial. Patients are randomised to receive hydrocortisone either by bolus or by continuous infusion in blocks of four patients. Study is not blinded nor placebo controlled.

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

Vasopressor-dependent septic shock

Interventions

Septic shock patients who are considered to benefit from the corticosteroid treatment are randomly assigned to receive hydrocortisone either by bolus treament or by continuous infusion with equivalent dose (200 mg/day). During the study period a strict normoglycemic goal is maintained with continuous insulin infusion. Duration of hydrocortisone treatment was five days.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Hydrocortisone

Primary outcome measure

Mean blood glucose levels in study groups and the number of hyperglycemic (more than 7 mmol /l) and hypoglycemic (less than 3 mmol/l) episodes.

Secondary outcome measures

Shock reversal during the five day study period and the amount of nursing workload needed to maintain normoglycemia.

Overall study start date 05/07/2005

Completion date

30/04/2006

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Septic shock patients meeting the criteria for septic shock according to the American College of Chest Physicians/Society of Critical Care Medicine Consensus Conference.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group Adult

Sex Both

Target number of participants 48

Key exclusion criteria

1. Patients under 18 years of age

2. Patients with diabetes

3. Patients receiving glucocorticoids

Date of first enrolment 05/07/2005

Date of final enrolment 30/04/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment Finland

Study participating centre Kuopio University Hospital Kuopio Finland 70211

Sponsor information

Organisation Päijät-Häme Central Hospital (Finland)

Sponsor details Keskussairaalankatu 7 Lahti Finland 15850 +358 3 81911 pekka.loisa@phks.fi

Sponsor type Hospital/treatment centre

ROR https://ror.org/02v92t976

Funder(s)

Funder type Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name Medical Research Fund of Tampere University Hospital (Finland)

Funder Name Medical Research Fund of Päijät-Häme Central Hospital (Finland)

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?
<u>Results article</u>	Results	01/01/2007		Yes	No