

BAIL-OUT: 'Bail-out Anticoagulation in coronary Intervention Trial - OUTcomes': a randomised comparison of the real world use of bivalirudin versus abciximab as a 'bail out' anticoagulant following heparin in percutaneous coronary intervention with focus on patient safety

Submission date 07/09/2006	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 04/01/2007	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 10/07/2017	Condition category Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

2006-003343-23

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

UHL 10145

Study information

Scientific Title

BAIL-OUT: 'Bail-out Anticoagulation in coronary Intervention Trial - OUTcomes': a randomised comparison of the real world use of bivalirudin versus abciximab as a 'bail out' anticoagulant following heparin in percutaneous coronary intervention with focus on patient safety

Acronym

BAIL-OUT

Study objectives

Non-inferiority exists in terms of bleeding complication rates between bivalirudin and abciximab (ReoPro) when used as provisional (Bail-out) anticoagulants during Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI).

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Rutland REC 1, 13/10/2006, ref: 06/Q2501/197

Study design

Single-centre open-label randomised controlled 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 to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Coronary artery disease

Interventions

Provisional bivalirudin versus provisional Abciximab following bolus heparin (65 u/kg) during PCI. The trial anticoagulant is given as per normal protocol, i.e., Bivalirudin bolus 0.75 mg/kg followed by infusion of 1.75 mg/kg/hr for duration of procedure only and Abciximab bolus and infusion for 12 hours.

Data collected from baseline, day of discharge post PCI and 30 days post PCI.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase IV

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Bivalirudin, abciximab (ReoPro), heparin

Primary outcome measure

Major and minor bleeding complication rate

Secondary outcome measures

1. Major Adverse Coronary Events (MACE)
2. Peri-procedural Troponin T level

Overall study start date

01/11/2006

Completion date

01/04/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Patients undergoing planned elective PCI at Leicester Glenfield Hospital without requirement for up-front GlycoProtein (GP) IIb IIIa after consent from patient and operator, randomised when Bail out situation is deemed to have occurred by the operator, which requires additional anticoagulation. There will be no limitation of concomitant therapy. All therapeutic regimens will be documented on the Case Report Form (CRF).

Indications for additional anticoagulation (and hence randomisation) will include but not be restricted to:

1. Abrupt or side-branch closure
2. Obstructive dissection
3. New or suspected thrombus
4. Impaired or slow coronary blood flow
5. Distal embolisation of thrombus
6. Persistent residual stenosis
7. Unplanned stent placement

8. Prolonged ischaemia
9. Other clinical instability or at discretion of the operator

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Target number of participants

50 per group = 100 patients

Key exclusion criteria

1. Any contra-indication to Bivalirudin or ReoPro as per product licence
2. Primary PCI for acute myocardial infarction
3. Uncontrolled sustained Blood Pressure (BP) more than 200/110 mmHg
4. Previous PCI within one month
5. Active bleeding, surgery, trauma or Gastro-Intestinal (GI) bleeding within 6/52
6. Serious intracranial pathology or previous bleed
7. Disseminated malignancy
8. Potential bleeding diathesis or other contra-indication to anticoagulation
9. Platelet count less than 100
10. Serum creatinine more than 350 or dialysis dependent
11. Abciximab within seven days, eptifibatide or tirofiban within 12 hours
12. Any other medical condition, or the presence of extreme age or general frailty which would lead operator to reduce dose or omit anticoagulants in normal practice

Date of first enrolment

01/11/2006

Date of final enrolment

01/04/2008

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Glenfield Hospital

Leicester

United Kingdom

LE3 9QP

Sponsor information

Organisation

University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust (UK)

Sponsor details

c/o Professor David Rowbotham
Trust Headquarters
Gwendolen House
Gwendolen Road
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United Kingdom
LE5 4QF
+44 (0)115 249 0490
djr8@le.ac.uk

Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

Website

<http://www.uhl-tr.nhs.uk/>

ROR

<https://ror.org/02fha3693>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust (UK)

Funder Name

Nycomed UK Ltd (UK) will provide a small research grant (to cover consumables and admin costs); Nycomed have no rights to any future publications or input into design or conduct of the study

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