

A randomised controlled trial of rectal versus oral acetaminophen antipyresis in children

Submission date 04/03/2005	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 10/03/2005	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 20/12/2007	Condition category Signs and Symptoms	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

This randomised, double-dummy and placebo controlled study was conducted to compare the antipyretic efficacies of two different rectal doses of acetaminophen: 15 mg/kg and 35 mg/kg to that of a standard oral dose of 15 mg/kg, over a six-hour period, to allow detection of late antipyresis that may occur with rectal acetaminophen. The results of this study will provide

further evidence on the comparative antipyretic efficacy of different doses of rectal acetaminophen versus the standard oral one.

Our study hypothesis was that a single dose of 15 mg/kg oral acetaminophen is more effective than either 15 mg/kg or 35 mg/kg rectal acetaminophen, in reducing the temperature of febrile children.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

The Institutional Review Board and the Ethics Committee at the American University of Beirut, as well as the Board of the Middle East Hospital, approved this study.

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Fever

Interventions

Group 1: A single dose of oral acetaminophen (15 mg/kg) plus placebo rectal suppository (size equivalent to a 35 mg/kg rectal acetaminophen suppository)

Group 2: A single dose of oral placebo (equivalent to a 15 mg/kg oral acetaminophen) plus a rectal suppository containing 15 mg/kg acetaminophen and 20 mg/kg placebo.

Group 3: A single dose of oral placebo as in group 2 plus a rectal suppository of 35 mg/kg acetaminophen.

Rectal temperature readings at baseline and hourly for a total of 6 hours.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Acetaminophen

Primary outcome(s)

Time to maximum antipyresis following administration of a single dose of acetaminophen.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Secondary outcomes included the temperatures at one, two, three, four, five, and six hours from administration and possible side effects such as hypothermia.

Completion date

30/09/2002

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Age between 6 months and 13 years
2. Rectal temperature greater than or equal to 38.5 °C
3. Consent of treating physician
4. Written consent of parent and oral consent of child if older than 10 years
5. No antipyretic intake for 8 hours prior to enrolment

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

6 Months

Upper age limit

13 Years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Presence of concurrent or previous hepatic disease
2. Chronic and/or serious disease such as malignancy, septic shock, malabsorption syndromes etc.
3. Any condition interfering with the absorption of oral or rectal acetaminophen such as vomiting or severe diarrhoea, ileus, rectal bleeding etc.
4. Hypersensitivity to acetaminophen

Date of first enrolment

01/11/2000

Date of final enrolment

30/09/2002

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Lebanon

Study participating centre
American University of Beirut Medical Center
Beirut
Lebanon
113-6044/C8

Sponsor information

Organisation
American University of Beirut (Lebanon)

ROR
<https://ror.org/04pznsd21>

Funder(s)

Funder type
University/education

Funder Name
American University of Beirut (Lebanon) - Medical Practice Plan of the Faculty of Medicine (grant ref: AUB A/C 686056)

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	06/09/2005		Yes	No