

Managing gallstone disease in the elderly

Submission date 17/10/2022	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 16/12/2022	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 08/03/2024	Condition category Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Patients over 70 years old are very commonly admitted to the hospital with problems caused by gallstones, such as pain, infection, jaundice and pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas, a digestive organ which can get blocked by gallstones). Some people have their gallbladder removed during their initial admission and others are treated first with medical therapy (such as antibiotics or endoscopy) and then brought back later to have their gallbladder removed as a planned (or “elective”) operative. This usually prevents further problems caused by gallstones. For a number of reasons, including frailty or other medical problems, surgery is not considered the appropriate treatment for some patients.

Very little is known about what happens to these patients in the longer term – such as whether the gallstones do cause more problems and how this affects their quality of life. This study aims to follow up with patients who were admitted to the hospital with gallstone disease to assess how this has affected them for up to three years after their initial diagnosis and compare those who did and those who did not have surgery. Patients will be contacted regularly to ask whether they have any ongoing symptoms and how this affects their quality of life. This is an observational study which will not affect which treatment each patient receives – this will be decided as normal by the team treating them in the hospital. A better understanding of what happens to patients after surgical and non-surgical treatment would allow doctors to have more informed discussions with patients about the likely outcomes of each treatment and improve their ability to make a joint decision about whether surgery is the best option.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 70 years old and over who have been admitted to the hospital in an emergency with gallbladder problems

What does the study involve?

The treatment will be exactly the same whether a patient takes part or not. Information will be collected about the patient while they are in the hospital from their medical records and then they will be contacted by telephone 30 days, 1 year and 3 years after their admission to ask them some questions about how they are feeling, whether they have been admitted to hospital again with gallstones and about their quality of life. The research team may also contact their GP or access your medical notes at these time points in order to record details about their health relevant to the trial.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no direct benefits to you from taking part but we hope this will help us improve the way we treat older patients with gallstones in the future. There will be no disadvantage to you from taking part, as you will receive the same standard treatment regardless. The three follow up telephone calls should only take approximately 15 minutes each and you will not need to attend any appointments as part of the trial. There are no additional risks to you in this study.

Where is the study run from?

Wessex Research Collective (UK) and is sponsored by Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

Who is funding the study?

National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) (UK)
Rosetrees Trust (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Ms Amy Lord (UK)
amylord@nhs.net

Contact information

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Ms Amy Lord

Contact details

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Principal investigator

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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

301556

Protocol serial number

CPMS 52135, IRAS 301556

Study information

Scientific Title

Managing gallstone disease in the elderly: comparing quality of life and outcomes after operative and non-operative treatment

Acronym

MANGO

Study objectives

Re-admission rate for patients with symptomatic gallstone disease managed non-operatively will be higher than those who have a cholecystectomy

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. Approved 22/06/2022, HRA and Health and Care Research Wales (HCRW) (Address: not available; Tel: not available; approvals@hra.nhs.uk, HCRW.approvals@wales.nhs.uk), ref: 22/NS/0026
2. Approved 01/03/2022, North of Scotland Research Ethics Service (Summerfield House, 2 Eday Road, Aberdeen, AB15 6RE, UK ; +44(0)1224 558458; gram.nosres@nhs.scot), ref: 22/NS/0026

Study design

Observational cohort study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Upper gastrointestinal surgery

Interventions

Patients will be recruited to the study when they are admitted to the hospital with gallstone disease. The study will be explained to them and they will be asked to complete a consent form if they wish to take part. In patients who consent, data will be extracted from their medical records about their diagnosis, any operations and treatments they receive and the events during admission, such as complications. Patients will undergo standard treatment as determined by their medical team and no changes will be made as a result of participating in the study.

Patients will be followed up by telephone 30 days, 1 year and 3 years after their initial admission to assess whether they have had further problems or complications and what their quality of life is like (using a standardised and validated questionnaire). Hospital records will also be re-assessed at these time points to gain information about any subsequent admissions, operations, etc.

The group of patients who have surgery will be compared to those who do not.

We will compare:

1. The number of patients who require readmission to the hospital due to gallstone disease for each group
2. The number of complications for each group of patients
3. The number of patients who die in each group
4. The quality of life for each group

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

To compare gallstone-related readmission rates among operative and non-operative groups (count [%]) measured by interrogating patient medical records at 30 days, 1 year and 3 years

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Morbidity: the number of patients who have complications (count [%]) measured by interrogating patient medical records at the end of the study
2. Mortality: the number of patients who passed away (count [%]) measured by interrogating patient medical records at 30 days, 1 year and 3 years.
3. Quality of life measured using the Gastrointestinal Quality of Life Index (GIQLI) questionnaire at 30 days, 1 year and 3 years.

Completion date

31/12/2025

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged 70 years old and over
2. Admitted acutely to the hospital with a disorder caused by gallstones (i.e. biliary colic, cholecystitis, gallstone pancreatitis, choledocholithiasis or cholangitis)
3. Able to provide informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

70 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Aged 69 years old and under
2. Unwilling or unable to give informed consent

Date of first enrolment

21/10/2022

Date of final enrolment

10/10/2025

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Queen Alexandras Hospital
Southwick Hill Road
Cosham
Portsmouth
United Kingdom
PO6 3LY

Study participating centre
University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust
Southampton General Hospital
Tremona Road
Southampton
United Kingdom
SO16 6YD

Study participating centre
Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hos
Aldermaston Road
Basingstoke
United Kingdom
RG24 9NA

Study participating centre
Isle of Wight NHS Trust Nmp
St Mary's Hospital
Parkhurst Road
Newport
United Kingdom
PO30 5TG

Study participating centre
Salisbury District Hospital
Salisbury District Hospital
Odstock Road
Salisbury
United Kingdom
SP2 8BJ

Study participating centre
University Hospitals Dorset NHS Foundation Trust
Management Offices
Poole Hospital
Longfleet Road
Poole
United Kingdom
BH15 2JB

Study participating centre
Dorset County Hospital Laboratory
Dorset County Hospital
Williams Avenue
Dorchester
United Kingdom
DT1 2JY

Sponsor information

Organisation
Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust

ROR
<https://ror.org/009fk3b63>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
National Institute for Health and Care Research Central Commissioning Facility (CCF)

Alternative Name(s)
National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
National government

Location

United Kingdom

Funder Name

Rosetrees Trust

Alternative Name(s)

Rosetrees, Teresa Rosenbaum Golden Charitable Trust

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The study datasets will be stored on secure servers in the Research Department at PHU and accessible to the relevant members of the research team.

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in non-publicly available repository

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No
Participant information sheet	version 1.3	21/03/2022	19/10/2022	No	Yes
Protocol file	version 1.3	12/10/2022	08/03/2024	No	No