

Comparison of the effects of sevoflourane and ketamine on intraocular pressure (IOP) in healthy patients and patients with glaucoma

Submission date 18/10/2005	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 16/11/2005	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☐ Results
Last Edited 21/09/2007	Condition category Eye Diseases	☐ Individual participant data ☐ 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

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Glaucoma is a slowly progressive optic neuropathy which may rarely be seen in children, and is a leading cause of visual loss in adults. The effects of ketamine and sevoflourane, two commonly used anesthetic agents, on intraocular pressure, are not well known. Serial measurements of IOP in patients randomised to one of the two anesthetic agents will be evaluated. Eyes may be glaucomatous or healthy. Confounding variables, including pulse, blood pressure, oxygenation, will be recorded and evaluated.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Glaucoma

Interventions

Intraocular pressure measurements will be recorded in patients with glaucoma and in healthy patients.

Both sevoflourane and ketamine are commonly used anaesthetic agents. Patients will be randomised to one of the two groups unless the anaesthesiologist or patient prefer one of the agents.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Sevoflourane and ketamine

Primary outcome(s)

Change in intraocular pressure after administration of anesthetic agent:

1. How greatly does the IOP change?
2. What percentage of patients in each group have a statistically significant change?

Key secondary outcome(s)

Effect of pulse, blood pressure, oxygenation, baseline IOP, baseline eye disease on intraocular pressure.

Completion date

30/12/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Patients undergoing general anesthesia.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Patients unwilling/unable to give informed consent
2. Patients with irregular corneas or other ocular abnormalities not allowing for an adequate IOP measurement

Date of first enrolment

01/01/2005

Date of final enrolment

30/12/2005

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United States of America

Study participating centre

600 N. Wolfe Street

Baltimore

United States of America

21287

Sponsor information

Organisation

Wilmer Eye Institute (USA)

ROR

<https://ror.org/05cb1k848>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Research organisation

Funder Name

Wilmer Eye Institute (USA)

Results and Publications**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration