

INcidence of VENous Thromboembolism after acute stroke in China

Submission date 28/04/2007	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 06/06/2007	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☐ Results
Last Edited 19/10/2021	Condition category Circulatory System	☐ 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

Protocol serial number
INVENT-10

Study information

Scientific Title
INcidence of VENous Thromboembolism after acute stroke in China

Acronym
INVENT-China

Study objectives

1. Incidence of venous thromboembolism after acute stroke in China was lower than in western countries
2. Risk factors are different between Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) and non-VTE
3. Anticoagulation and neurological rehabilitation can reduce the incidence

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approval received from the Tiantan Hospital Ethics Committee on the 29th November 2006 (ref: 7).

Primary study design

Observational

Study design

Multicentre observational, prospective, nested case-control study.

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Venous thromboembolism

Interventions

Group A: stroke inpatients with Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT) during follow up

Group B: stroke inpatients without DVT during follow up

DVT will be determined by complete-comprehensive ultrasound sonography two weeks (14 ± 3 days) after stroke onset.

Possible risk factors will be compared between group A and group B, these will include:

1. stroke subtype
2. NIHSS
3. Medical history
4. Complications
5. High Density Lipoprotein (HDL)
6. Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)
7. Triglycerides (TG)

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Incidence of Deep Venous Thrombosis after acute stroke in China, measured at two weeks (14 ± 3 days) after stroke onset.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Predict model of VTE in acute stroke in China, measured at two weeks (14 ± 3 days) after stroke onset.

Completion date

08/10/2007

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Older than 18
2. Acute stroke patients within seven days
3. Identified by Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
4. National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) item-six more than one

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Transient Ischaemic Attacks (TIAs)
2. Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage (SAH)
3. Tumour
4. Medical history of VTE

Date of first enrolment

08/05/2007

Date of final enrolment

08/10/2007

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

China

Study participating centre

Tiantan Hospital
Beijing
China
100050

Sponsor information

Organisation
Beijing Tiantan Hospital (China)

ROR
<https://ror.org/003regz62>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Industry

Funder Name
Glaxosmithkline (China)

Alternative Name(s)
GlaxoSmithKline plc., GSK plc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, GSK

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
For-profit companies (industry)

Location
United Kingdom

Funder Name
Beijing Municipality Science and Technology Commission (China)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary