

Classical versus Modern Local Wound Care in Surgical Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Submission date 04/01/2006	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
		☐ Protocol
Registration date 05/01/2006	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☒ Results
Last Edited 11/01/2021	Condition category Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	☐ 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

Protocol serial number
IBC15010, NL492, NTR534

Study information

Scientific Title
Classical versus Modern Local Wound Care in Surgical Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Acronym

MOKUM trial

Study objectives

Occlusive, non-gauze based wound dressings are more effective (as to time to complete wound healing, pain during dressing changes, and costs) than non-occlusive, gauze-based dressings for local wound care.

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

Wound Care

Interventions

Occlusive wound dressing materials versus gauze dressings

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Time to complete wound healing

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Pain during dressing changes
2. Material and nursing costs of dressing changes
3. Duration of hospitalisation
4. Adverse effects of dressings

Completion date

14/09/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Adult patients admitted to the departments of surgery with open wounds requiring local wound care
2. Written informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

285

Key exclusion criteria

1. Burn and malignant wounds
2. Surgically closed wounds
3. Wounds treated with vacuum assisted closure (VAC) devices
4. Ostomies or drain openings
5. Pin holes from external fixation materials
6. Patients receiving chemotherapy or local irradiation therapy
7. Patients with a life expectancy <6 months

Date of first enrolment

23/04/2004

Date of final enrolment

14/09/2005

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Netherlands

Study participating centre

Academic Medical Center (AMC), Department of Surgery

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1105 AZ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Academic Medical Center (AMC), Department of Surgery (The Netherlands)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03t4gr691>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Industry

Funder Name

M, Smith&Nephew, Johnson & Johnson, Convatec

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	01/10/2008	11/01/2021	Yes	No