

A randomised controlled trial of nasal constant positive airway pressure (NCPAP) as primary therapy for respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in very pre-term infants.

Submission date 30/09/2004	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
		☐ Protocol
Registration date 30/09/2004	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☐ Results
Last Edited 29/08/2012	Condition category Neonatal 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

Contact name

Prof Richard Cooke

Contact details

Liverpool Women's Hospital
Crown Street
Liverpool
United Kingdom
L8 7SS
+44 (0)151 708 9988

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N0128138699

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Early intubation and surfactant therapy followed by extubation to NCPAP in preterm infants of less than 29 weeks gestation with RDS when compared to continued intubation and intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) will result in a 50% reduction in chronic lung disease (CLD) (O2 dependency at 36 weeks post menstrual age).

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)

Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Neonatal Diseases: Respiratory

Interventions

Early intubation and surfactant therapy followed by extubation to NCPAP compared with continued intubation and intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV)

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Proportion of infants receiving added oxygen and/or respiratory support at 36 weeks post menstrual age.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Days of respiratory support
2. Days of added oxygen
3. Death
4. Pneumothorax rate
5. Sepsis rate (positive blood culture)
6. Trauma rates (nasal septal injury, tracheal stenosis)
7. Change in weight and head circumference centiles between birth and discharge (Z scores).

Completion date

01/03/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

200 infants

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Neonate

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment

07/10/2003

Date of final enrolment

01/03/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Liverpool Women's Hospital

Liverpool

United Kingdom

L8 7SS

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Liverpool Women's Hospital NHS Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration