

# Efficacy of various hemostatic agents in relieving post-extraction pain in warfarin patients

<b>Submission date</b> 28/12/2023	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 29/12/2023	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 09/08/2024	<b>Condition category</b> Oral Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Getting a tooth pulled is a common dental procedure, but it can lead to issues like pain, inflammation, and infection. Dentists aim to prevent these complications. Pain after a tooth extraction is often the main problem, affecting a person's quality of life, especially in the first few days. It's crucial to find ways to ease pain and improve a patient's quality of life during the recovery period. The formation of a blood clot is vital for healing because it triggers the necessary immune response. If the clot is dislodged, healing can be delayed and very painful, especially in the first hours after extraction.

This study explores the use of a gelatin-based hemostatic agent called Gelfoam, introduced in 1945, and tranexamic acid (TXA), a known anti-bleeding agent. TXA helps form a stable blood clot in the extraction site when applied topically, minimizing systemic effects. Warfarin, an anticoagulant drug, poses challenges for patients needing tooth extraction, as it may result in uncontrollable bleeding and postoperative pain. The research compares the effectiveness of TXA-soaked Gelfoam and Gelfoam soaked in saline solution in reducing postoperative pain in warfarin patients undergoing tooth extraction.

### Who can participate?

1. Patients taking warfarin.
2. International Normalized Ratio (INR) ranges between 2.0 to 3.5.
3. Patients aged 45-70 years.
4. Patients requiring bilateral simple extraction of mandibular teeth.

### What does the study involve?

This study was a thorough and rigorous clinical trial employing a randomized, triple-blinded, multicenter, split-mouth design with an active control group. Thirty patients meeting specific criteria were enrolled, and a total of 60 lower jaw teeth slated for simple extraction were included. The patients were randomly assigned to two groups for post-extraction treatment: Control Group (Group 1):

- Hemostatic agent used: Gelfoam sponge (SURGISPON®, Aegis Lifesciences, Gujarat, India)

soaked in sterile saline solution (SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.9% MIAMED, Miamed Pharmaceutical Industry, Damascus, Syria) (n = 30)

2. Study Group (Group 2):

- Hemostatic agent used: TXA-soaked absorbable Gelfoam (TXA-Gel) (Trenekop, Kopran Ltd, Haryana, India) (n = 30)

The trial was triple-blinded, meaning the investigator, participants, and outcome assessor were unaware of the treatment assignment. Randomization was performed using a simple coin flip. The patients' baseline information, medical and dental histories were documented, and clinical and radiological examinations were conducted. The International Normalized Ratio (INR) level was assessed before extraction to ensure it was suitable for minor surgery. Local anesthesia was administered, and bilateral tooth extraction was performed with minimal trauma by a skilled surgeon, adhering to asepsis and antisepsis principles. After extraction, Gelfoam soaked in tranexamic acid was applied in the study group, while Gelfoam soaked in saline solution was applied in the control group. Sockets were closed using a figure-of-8 suturing technique with 3.0 silk sutures.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The possible benefit is the extraction of non-restorable and infected teeth. The possible risk is postoperative pain due to the questionable effect of the involved materials.

Where is the study run from?

Damascus University (Syria)

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

November 2021 to October 2023

Who is funding the study?

Damascus University (Syria)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Mawia Karkoutly, Mawiamaherkarkoutly@hotmail.com

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal investigator

### Contact name

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# Additional identifiers

## Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

## Protocol serial number

Funder No. 501100020595

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Efficacy of topical tranexamic acid soaked absorbable Gelfoam in relieving post-extraction pain in warfarin patients: A randomized, triple-blinded, multicenter, split-mouth, active-controlled clinical trial

## Study objectives

The null hypothesis was that no statistically significant difference would be noted in the efficacy of the topical application of TXA-soaked absorbable Gelfoam (TXA-Gel) and Gelfoam sponge soaked in sterile saline solution in relieving postoperative pain following bilateral simple extraction of mandibular teeth in warfarin patients.

## Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

## Ethics approval(s)

approved 08/11/2021, The Biomedical Research Ethics Committee (MazzeH Highway, Damascus, - , Syria; +963 (11) 33923223; dean.dent@damascusuniversity.edu.sy), ref: N4041

## Study design

Randomized triple-blinded multicenter split-mouth active-controlled clinical trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Study type(s)

Treatment

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Relieving postoperative pain following simple extraction of mandibular teeth in warfarin patients

## Interventions

This was a randomized, triple-blinded, multicenter, split-mouth, active-controlled clinical trial. Based on the inclusion criteria, 30 patients were recruited. 60 bilateral mandibular teeth which were indicated for simple extraction in 30 patients randomly assigned into two groups according to the topical hemostatic agents after extraction used:

Group 1: control group, Gelfoam sponge (SURGISPON®, Aegis Lifesciences, Gujarat, India) soaked in sterile saline solution (SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.9% MIAMED, Miamed Pharmaceutical Industry, Damascus, Syria) (n = 30)

Group 2: TXA-soaked absorbable Gelfoam (TXA-Gel) (Trenekop, Kopran Ltd, Haryana, India) (n =

30)

This was a triple-blinded trial, where the investigator, the study participants, and the outcome assessor were blinded to the treatment allocation. A simple randomization method was performed by flipping a coin.

The patient's baseline demographic data and their medical and dental history were recorded. The clinical and radiological examination was performed, and the level of the INR was determined before dental extraction using a self-testing instrument (CoaguChek® XS system, Roche Diagnostics, Indiana, USA) to ensure that it is at the appropriate level for minor surgery. Local anesthesia was administered at the site of extraction by depositing 2% lidocaine with epinephrine 1:80,000 solution (2% Lidocaine HCL Injection, Huons Co., Ltd, Seongnam, Korea) using a dental carpule syringe (Dental carpule syringe, Dental Laboratorio, Guangdong, China) and a 27-gauge x ¾ inch needle (Disposable Dental Needles, J Morita, Connecticut, United States). Bilateral extraction was carried out with the least possible trauma by a single experienced surgeon at the same appointment. Extraction was performed according to asepsis and antisepsis rules. The sockets were thoroughly irrigated and rinsed to remove follicular tissue and debris after extraction. A Gelfoam sponge sized (10x10x10 mm) was soaked in tranexamic acid (500mg/5mL) and then applied immediately after extraction in the sockets of the study group. A Gelfoam sponge soaked in sterile saline solution was also applied immediately after extraction in the sockets of the control group. Sockets closed by performing figure-of-8 suturing technique using 3.0 silk sutures (TUDOR® DVR-4942, Champion Biotech & Pharma Corp., Manila, Philippines).

### **Intervention Type**

Procedure/Surgery

### **Primary outcome(s)**

The intensity of pain was evaluated on the 1st (t1), 2nd (t2), 3rd (t3), 4th (t4), 5th (t5), 6th (t6), and 7th (t7) day following extraction and hemostatic agents application using Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

There are no secondary outcome measures.

### **Completion date**

25/10/2023

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients taking warfarin.
2. International Normalized Ratio (INR) ranges between 2.0 to 3.5.
3. Patients aged 45-70 years.
4. Patients requiring bilateral simple extraction of mandibular teeth.

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

### **Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

45 years

**Upper age limit**

70 years

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

30

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Smoking patients.
2. Patients with coagulopathies.
3. Patients with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus.
4. Patients are allergic to any anesthetic agent.
5. Patients with temporomandibular joint disorders.

**Date of first enrolment**

13/01/2023

**Date of final enrolment**

05/10/2023

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

Syria

**Study participating centre**

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, Damascus University

Mazzeh Highway

Damascus

Syria

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## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

Damascus University

ROR

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

University/education

### Funder Name

Damascus University

### Alternative Name(s)

University of Damascus, , DU

### Funding Body Type

Government organisation

### Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

### Location

Syria

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study will be available upon request from Dr Mawia Karkoutly, Mawiamaherkarkoutly@hotmail.com. The type of data that will be shared is currently not known. The timing for availability is upon a reasonable request. Informed consent was obtained.

Comments on data anonymization: N/A

Any ethical or legal restrictions: N/A

Any additional comments: N/A

### IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		07/08/2024	09/08/2024	Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol file</a>			29/12/2023	No	No