

Evaluation of primary hospital educational intervention

Submission date 24/03/2009	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 06/05/2009	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 02/09/2013	Condition category Other	☐ 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
071669

Study information

Scientific Title

A hospital based cluster randomised controlled trial to evaluate treatment behaviour following educational interventions and essential antidote stocking in the treatment of acute poisoning patients

Study objectives

That the provision of an education program on management of self-poisoning with supply of essential antidote stock will improve management of self-poisoning when compared with the provision of guidelines alone.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka gave approval on the 13th December 2007

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Cluster randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Clinical guidelines of the treatment of acutely poisoned patients

Interventions

A half-day interactive teaching session using a lecture/workshop format delivered by an expert (consultant physician) in the primary hospital to medical and other hospital staff. The distribution of posters describing treatment algorithms derived from National Poison Treatment Guidelines Book plus distribution of promotional items with reminder messages (folders for patient's inpatient notes, whiteboards for the wards and pens; all with prompts to look-up the National Poison Guidelines).

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

1. Use of forced emesis
2. Use of activated charcoal
3. Use of pralidoxime
4. Use of antidotes for paracetamol

Collected continuously and analysed at 6 and 12 months post-intervention.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Cost of treatment
2. Deaths from poisoning
3. Extent of irreversible acetylcholinesterase inhibition following organophosphate ingestion
4. Improvement in antidote stocking

Analysed at 12 months.

Completion date

01/12/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

All primary rural hospitals in North Central Province with inpatient facilities

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Other

Sex

Key exclusion criteria

Primary hospitals without inpatient facilities

Date of first enrolment

01/10/2008

Date of final enrolment

01/12/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Sri Lanka

Study participating centre

SACTRC

Peradeniya

Sri Lanka

20400

Sponsor information

Organisation

South Asian Clinical Toxicology Research Collaboration (SACTRC) (Sri Lanka)

ROR

<https://ror.org/04z435g27>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Charity

Funder Name

International Collaborative Research Grant:

Funder Name

The Wellcome Trust (UK) (grant ref: 071669)

Funder Name

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (Australia)

Alternative Name(s)

National Health and Medical Research Council, Australian Government, NHMRC National Health and Medical Research Council, NHMRC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

Australia

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	19/08/2013		Yes	No