

# Bacterial Translocation and intestinal permeability in patients undergoing open or laparoscopic total colectomy: open, right side or left side first laparoscopically

<b>Submission date</b> 23/08/2007	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 23/08/2007	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 26/09/2007	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> 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

## Study information

Scientific Title

**Acronym**

BactTrans

**Study objectives**

We hypothesise that bacterial translocation is the least in open colectomy followed by laparoscopic colectomy starting the devascularisation on the left side followed by laparoscopic colectomy starting the devascularisation on the right side.

The longer period of devascularisation results in an increased permeability and higher risk of bacterial translocation.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Ethics approval received from the Medical Ethics Committee AMC, Amsterdam on the 26th April 2006 (ref: MEC 06/045).

**Study design**

Randomised, double-blind, parallel group trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Bacterial translocation and intestinal permeability

**Interventions**

Devascularisation beginning left or right in case of laparoscopic colectomy. In case of open colectomy mobilisation from lateral to medial.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Specified

**Primary outcome(s)**

1. Intestinal permeability, measured before, during and directly after surgery
2. Amount of bacterial translocation, measured before, during and directly after surgery

**Key secondary outcome(s))**

No secondary outcome measures

**Completion date**

01/07/2008

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged greater than 18 years
2. Patients planned for laparoscopic total colectomy for inflammatory bowel diseases or familial adenomatous polyposis or patients undergoing subtotal colectomy
3. Informed consent

## Participant type(s)

Patient

## Healthy volunteers allowed

No

## Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 years

## Sex

Not Specified

## Key exclusion criteria

1. Antibiotics within a week prior to surgery (perioperative antibiotics are allowed)
2. Use of probiotic products four weeks before or during the study

## Date of first enrolment

01/03/2006

## Date of final enrolment

01/07/2008

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

## Study participating centre

**Academic Medical Centre (AMC)**

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1100 DD

# Sponsor information

**Organisation**

Academic Medical Centre (AMC) (The Netherlands)

**ROR**

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

**Funder(s)****Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**

Academic Medical Centre (AMC) (The Netherlands)

**Results and Publications****Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration