

# Thiopentone and ketamine versus isoflurane and fentanyl to maintain anaesthesia during cardiopulmonary bypass; effect on postoperative neuropsychological function. Neuropsychological Function after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

<b>Submission date</b> 12/09/2003	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 12/09/2003	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 05/12/2014	<b>Condition category</b> Surgery	<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

**Protocol serial number**

N0054119938

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

Thiopentone and ketamine versus isoflurane and fentanyl to maintain anaesthesia during cardiopulmonary bypass; effect on postoperative neuropsychological function.  
Neuropsychological Function after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

**Study objectives**

To compare neurophysiological function after maintaining anaesthesia for cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) with either:

1. Thiopentone and ketamine, or
2. Isoflurane and fentanyl

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Not provided at time of registration

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study design**

Prospective randomised double-blind study

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Surgery: Anaesthesia

**Interventions**

Only the anaesthetist will be aware of which treatment is being given but they will not be involved in gathering the primary outcome data. Patients will undergo standard neuropsychological assessments and neurological examinations before and after surgery.

Thiopentone and ketamine preserve neuropsychological function after CABG when compared to standard technique.

**Intervention Type**

Drug

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Thiopentone and ketamine versus isoflurane and fentanyl

**Primary outcome(s)**

Assessment of neurological outcome, mood, personality and quality of life and correlations with any change in neuropsychological function will be made.

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Not provided at time of registration

**Completion date**

01/03/2004

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

1. All patients scheduled for elective CABG under the care of two surgical/anaesthetic teams
2. Under 80 years of age
3. Do not have porphyria, severe unstable coronary artery disease (UCAD) or who have hypersensitivity to any of the study drugs or central nervous system (CNS) disease.

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

Not provided at time of registration

**Date of first enrolment**

18/10/2002

**Date of final enrolment**

01/03/2004

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre**

**Liverpool NHS Trust**  
Liverpool  
United Kingdom  
L14 3PE

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**  
Department of Health (UK)

## **Funder(s)**

**Funder type**  
Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**  
The Cardiothoracic Centre Liverpool NHS Trust (UK)

## **Results and Publications**

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

**IPD sharing plan summary**  
Not provided at time of registration