Biomarkers for prognosis in critically ill COVID-19 patients : a prospective cohort study

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON21322

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title
TBCOVID-19

Health condition

Lower respiratory tract infections

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: none
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: ICU Elisabeth Tweesteden hospital

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

28-day mortality

Secondary outcome

90-day mortality, ICU and hospital LOS, time on the ventilator

Study description

Background summary

Background:
At this moment new Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients will be hospitalised and admitted to the ICU. Little is known of prognostic factors predicting outcome. Which patients will survive and which patients have to stay longer at the ICU and on a ventilator? Can biomarkers like mid-regional proadrenomedullin (MR-proADM) and proarginin-vasopressin (CT-proAVP) at admittance or in serial measurements predict severity and outcome in critically ill COVID-19 patients?
Objective:
The aim of this prospective study is to elucidate whether biomarkers like MR-proADM and CT-proAVP could be used as a marker for severity and prognosis.
Study design:
A single center prospective observational study.
Study population:
SARS-CoV 2 PCR positive patients admitted to the ICU.
Intervention
Blood will drawn during routine daily laboratory rounds and stored at -80 degrees celcius until biomarkers will be assayed later.
The electronic patient database will be searched for survival after 28 and 90 days, LOS ICU and hospital and time on the ventilator.
Main outcome measurement
28-day mortality
Secondary outcome measurement
90-day mortality, length of stay (LOS) ICU and hospital, time on the ventilator.

Study objective

Biomarkers like MR-proADM and CT-proAVP predict severity and outcome in critically ill COVID-19 patients. MR-proADM and CT-proAVP at admittance can be higher in non-survivors and biomarker clearance over the days will be higher in survivors.

Study design

28 days and 90 days after inclusion the electronic patient database will be searched for survival.

Intervention

During routine daily laboratory rounds blood will be stored at -80 C until biomarkers will be

assayed later.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

SARS-CoV 2 PCR positive patients at the intensive care

Exclusion criteria

SARS-CoV 2 PCR negative OR no SARS-CoV 2 PCR

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Factorial
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	16-03-2020
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: Undecided

Plan description
none

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	16-03-2020
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL8460
Other	Wetenschapsbureau Elisabeth Tweesteden Ziekenhuis : L0977.2020

Study results

Summary results
none