Prevention of late presentation of an HIV infection

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON22242

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title
HIP

Health condition

HIV prevalentie
HIV prevalence

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Prof.dr. A. Verbon, Dr. TEMS de Vries-Sluijs, Dhr. G.P.M. Luiken; Erasmus MC, Rotterdam
Prof.dr. J.M. Prins; AMC, Amterdam
Dr. J.G. den Hollander; Maasstad zh, Rotterdam
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: AIDS fonds

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primairy endpoint is the prevalence of HIV infection in the population presenting at the

Emergency Department

Secondary outcome

Secundairy endpoint is the HIV prevalence in different high-risk groups

Study description

Background summary

In the Netherlands, it is estimated that 30-40% of people with an HIV infection has not yet been diagnosed. In case of a later presentation the individual patient is at risk for an increased mortality and morbidity, and at the population level there is a higher transmission rate of HIV. In view of changing the reatment indication, which is becoming more and more less independent of the number of CD4+ lymphocytes, an early detection of HIV infection is of great importance in both the interests of the individual patient and the general population. In this pilot study we examine the HIV prevalence in active case finding in the Emergency Department, through an opt-out system. Depending on the observed HIV prevalence, a proposal will be made for opt-out testing at all Emergency Departments in the Netherlands.

Study objective

It is estimated that in the Netherlands 30-40% of people who are HIV infected are unaware of this fact. When an HIV infection is detected in time, it can be easily treated. This will prevent the HIV infection becoming AIDS. Once the patient develops AIDS it is more difficult to treat. The question to be answered in our research is how often an HIV infection occurs in the population. Depending on the observed HIV prevalence, a proposal will be made for opt-out testing at all SEH in Netherlands.

Study design

One additional blood sample

Intervention

Additonal bloodsample for HIV testing

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

- All patients, >=18 years of age will be included when presenting at the Emergency Department and blood sample will be taken for diagnostic purposes

- Informed consent

Exclusion criteria

- < 18 years

- No informed consent

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	11-08-2014
Enrollment:	4500
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:	15-07-2014
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 40685
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

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

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL4547
NTR-old	NTR4690
CCMO	NL48384.078.14
OMON	NL-OMON40685

Study results