

A crossover intervention trial to evaluate the impact of rapid on-admission screening in preventing MRSA infection in surgery.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON22295

Source

NTR

Brief title

NONE

Health condition

MRSA control in surgery.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: SPCI / HUG

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: The Geneva University Hospitals (CI 70897) and the Swiss National Science Foundation (grant 4049-40-106294/1)

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Number of patients with nosocomial MRSA infection acquired in surgery, expressed as incidence per 1000 patient-days

Secondary outcome

1. Nosocomial MRSA acquisition rate (expressed as the rate of new MRSA cases detected by any type of clinical isolate in previously MRSA-free patients per 1000 patient-days);
2. The rate of surgical site infections (per 100 procedures) and other site-specific infections caused by MRSA.

Study description

Background summary

Background:

Carriage of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) places patients at risk for MRSA infection. Experts and politicians have repeatedly called for widespread admission screening to reduce nosocomial MRSA infection.

Objectives:

To determine the effect of an early MRSA detection strategy on nosocomial MRSA infections in a cohort of 21'754 surgical patients at a large teaching hospital.

Methods:

We carried out a prospective, interventional cohort study using a cross-over design to compare two different MRSA control strategies (rapid screening plus standard control versus standard control only). Twelve surgical wards were assigned to 2 study groups and enrolled according to a pre-specified agenda, encompassing 4 study phases. Patients admitted for >24 h were screened upon admission by quick, multiplex PCR. MRSA infections acquired in surgery were the primary outcome measure.

Study objective

To determine the effect of an early MRSA detection strategy on nosocomial MRSA infections in a cohort of surgical patients at a large teaching hospital.

Study design

N/A

Intervention

Rapid MRSA screening.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

All patients admitted to the surgical department for >24 hours.

Exclusion criteria

Ambulatory surgery.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-07-2004
Enrollment:	20000
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	27-08-2007
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

NTR-new

NTR-old

Other

ISRCTN

ID

NL1012

NTR1041

:

ISRCTN06603006

Study results

Summary results

In preparation.