

Effect van COVID-19 op kwaliteit van leven bij astma

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON22301

Source

NTR

Brief title

CALiFe

Health condition

Asthma

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Stichting O&O Franciscus Gasthuis & Vlietland

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: None

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- mental health status before and during a pandemic
- number of respiratory tract infections and asthma exacerbations before and during a pandemic

Secondary outcome

- Quality of life and physical activity for asthma patients during a pandemic
- Occurrence of proven COVID-19 in asthma patients
- Occurrence of missed GP/first aid visits during a pandemic

Study description

Background summary

The current prevalence of COVID-19 pandemic in The Netherlands again puts patients with respiratory disorders at risk for a severe disease and death. COVID-19 is very contagious and has spread very rapidly across the world. The virus can cause symptoms ranging from mild to critical. Mild symptoms, which occur in 81% of all cases, include mild fever, nasal congestion, (dry) cough, sore throat, malaise and headache. However, in 14% of all cases, the virus causes more severe symptoms ranging from severe dyspnoea to tachypnea and hypoxia. Besides this, 5% of all cases reach an even more critical stage which might result in death due to respiratory failure, septic shock and/or multiple organ dysfunction. Since COVID-19 can cause a viral lung infection, with a pneumonia superinfection, asthma patients are at risk for having a more severe clinical picture and a worse disease outcome. It is to be expected that asthmatic patients experience more stress and anxiety for COVID-19 during this pandemic period compared to a recent period before the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, first aid posts and general practitioners report a decrease in patients that ask for help. This might be due to: 1) social distancing and therefore a reduced infection transmission ,or 2) by avoidance from patients due to COVID-19 fear or the expectation of overcrowding in these places.

Study objective

Asthma patients experience more anxiety during COVID-19 compared to a stable timepoint in the past.

Study design

Primary & Secondary endpoints:

T0: Study visit for Grandma / Breathe study in spring 2018 / 2019 including:

- HADS, FSS, ACQ, AQLQ;
- Number of respiratory tract infections and asthma exacerbations in the past 3 months.

T12: During COVID-19 pandemic in The Netherlands:

- Surveydata including a COVID-19 likert scale and questions on health care need.
- HADS, FSS, ACQ, AQLQ
- Number of respiratory tract infections and asthma exacerbations in the past 3 months

Intervention

Surveys

Contacts

Public

Franciscus Gasthuis & Vlietland
Geertje de Boer

+31646189710

Scientific

Franciscus Gasthuis & Vlietland
Geertje de Boer

+31646189710

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Included in either Breathe (NL5752) or Grandma (NCT03278561) study.

Exclusion criteria

- Did not agree to be asked for future research.
- Dropped out of Breathe study within 6 months after study initiation

Study design

Design

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

Recruitment

NL
Recruitment status: Pending
Start date (anticipated): 20-04-2020
Enrollment: 80
Type: Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: Undecided

Ethics review

Positive opinion
Date: 20-04-2020
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	NL8576
Other	Advisory Commity Franciscus Gasthuis & Vlietland : 2020-049

Study results

Summary results

Asthma exacerbation prevalence during the COVID-19 lockdown in a moderate-severe asthma cohort (DOI: [10.1136/bmjresp-2020-000758](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjresp-2020-000758))