Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in admitted COVID-19 patients

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25962

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title
COVID and asymptomatic DVT

Health condition

COVID and DVT

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: UMCG
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: None

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Prevalence of VTE

Secondary outcome

Patient- and treatment characteristics associated with increased DVT risk

Study description

Background summary

Background: COVID-19 is associated with coagulopathy and disseminated intravascular coagulation. Furthermore, these patients are immobilized by illness and due to mandatory isolation. Frequently, this immobilization occurs already at home. The above makes patients prone to develop venous thromboembolism.
To prevent the development of venous thromboembolism during hospital admission, the majority of patients receives thromboprophylaxis. Nevertheless, the clinical impression has arisen that patients deteriorate acutely with symptoms compatible with acute lung embolism while using thromboprophylaxis. This might be explained by embolization of clots originating from asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Knowing whether patients have asymptomatic DVT is clinically relevant because treatment with a therapeutic dose of anticoagulants prevents embolization and improves survival. We don’t know whether we should perform ultrasound routinely in patients with COVID, as there is no literature on DVT prevalence yet.

Objectives: We aim to determine the prevalence of asymptomatic DVT in COVID patients admitted to the general ward.

Study design: This is a multicenter cross-sectional diagnostic study that will be performed in UMCG, UMCA location VUMC, Radboud, MUMC and possibly more collaborating centers.

Patients: aged ≥ 18 years admitted to the COVID ward without clinical suspicion of DVT, who provided informed consent.

Treatment of subjects: Ultrasound of both legs is performed once during hospital admission to determine whether patients have an asymptomatic proximal DVT (popliteal or femoral vein). If an asymptomatic DVT is diagnosed this will be treated according to the international guidelines with therapeutic dosed anticoagulants.

Patient data will be anonymously stored in a database.

Study objective

COVID patients have a higher prevalence of DVT than patients with other infectious diseases

Study design

cross-sectional diagnostic study

Intervention

None

Contacts

Public
UMCG
Hilde Kooistra

+31621258853
Scientific
UMCG
Hilde Kooistra

+31621258853

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Age (≥ 18 years)
- Proven (PCR) or suspected (based on clinical signs and imaging) COVID-19 infection
- Certified sonographer present

Exclusion criteria

- Clinical suspicion of DVT
- No informed consent obtained
- Absence of COVID infection

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:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	19-04-2020
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Anticipated

IPD sharing statement

Plan to share IPD: Undecided

Plan description
Undecided

Ethics review

Not applicable

Application type:	Not applicable

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	NL8572
Other	METC UMCG : METc2020/199

Study results

Summary results
we aim to publish our data in a peer reviewed journal