

Occurrence of signs and symptoms of pectus excavatum (PE) in seniors

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON29308

Source

NTR

Brief title

The SPES project

Health condition

Patients with pectus excavatum found in physical examination or in (chest) X-rays; patients will be separated in subgroups based on (the degree of) their signs and symptoms

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht the Netherlands
Atrium Medical Centre, Heerlen, the Netherlands

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: No additional funding

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- Occurrence and level of symptoms

- Level of detection of SPES

Secondary outcome

- Eventual treatment found
- Possible relevant comorbidity

Study description

Background summary

Pectus Excavatum (PE) is frequently seen during physical examination or noticed on chest X-rays. It is not considered to be clinically significant. It is, however, envisioned that PE can cause symptoms like dyspnoea, palpitations or fatigue in elderly patients. PE may therefore be not as harmless as it seems.

Prevalence of PE is at least 1 in 1000 patients, but the prevalence of symptomatic PE in seniors (SPES) is unknown. This observational study tries to assess how often symptoms occur in patients in whom a PE was identified and to what extent the PE may be held responsible for these symptoms, in the presence or absence of another explanation or cause. In this observational study, we included all patients over 55 years in whom a PE was diagnosed in a chest X-ray in the three years before the start of the study. Except for an age under 55 there were no exclusion criteria. Of all included patients, medical records from the participating hospitals and from the general practitioners in the study regions were checked for evidence concerning symptoms related to SPES and the existence of (co)morbidity.

Study objective

Pectus excavatum may not be as harmless as generally assumed and may lead to symptoms like dyspnea or fatigue after exercise

Study design

Chest X-ray results from the period 2005 until 2008 and relevant signs/symptoms in the same period

Intervention

Observational study, therefore no intervention

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Age above 55
2. Chest X-ray within the last three years with PE visible

Exclusion criteria

1. Age under 55

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Other

Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-01-2007
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	27-10-2008
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	NL1446
NTR-old	NTR1507
Other	METC : 07-4-035
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Study results

Summary results

N/A