Absorption of tobramycin from the gut in critically ill patients treated with selective decontamination of the digestive tract (SDD)

Published: 30-10-2006
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To determine whether tobramycin, administered in the gut, permeates from the gut into the blood and is subsequently excreted into the urine.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Pending
Health condition type	Ancillary infectious topics
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON30143

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Absorption of tobramycin during SDD

Condition

- Ancillary infectious topics

Synonym
antibiotics, permeability

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Onze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: eventuele kosten worden betaald door de

vakgroep intensive care

Intervention

Keyword: permeability, selective decontamination of the digestive tract, tobramycin

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

concentrations of tobramycin in blood

excretion of tobramycin in urine

Secondary outcome

renal function

SOFA score

APACHE score

Study description

Background summary

For the prevention of pathological colonisation of the digestive tract and subsequent infections critically, ill patients are treated with antibiotics in the gastrointestinal tract. Normally, these antibiotics remain in the gut. During critical illness, gut permeability may be increased. As a result, the enterally administered antibiotics might permeate from the gut to the blood.

Study objective

To determine whether tobramycin, administered in the gut, permeates from the gut into the blood and is subsequently excreted into the urine.

Study design

observational cohort pilot study

Study burden and risks

no burden or risks

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Critically ill patients acutely admitted to the intensive care patients, treated with selective decontamination of the digestive tract for at least 24 hours.

Exclusion criteria

Intravenous use of tobramycin or gentamycin

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-10-2006
Enrollment:	20
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	MEC-U: Medical Research Ethics Committees United (Nieuwegein)

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
CCMO	NL13783.067.06