Prevalence of S aureus in nose and on (un)affected skin of patients visiting the outpatient department of Dermatology.

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1) To determine the prevalence and the sensitivity for various antibiotics of Staphylococcus aureus in the nose (carrier) of patients visiting the outpatient department of Dermatology.2) To determine the prevalence and the sensitivity for various...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Bacterial infectious disorders
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON31481

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Prevalence of S aureus in dermatology patients

Condition

- Bacterial infectious disorders
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders NEC

Synonym
S aureus carrier

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Ziekenhuis Maastricht
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: carrier, resistence, S aureus, skin laesions

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary outcome of the study is the prevalence of S aureus.

Secondary outcome

The secundary outcomes of the study comprises of the sensitivity of S aureus to

various antibiotics and the possible risk factors for being carrier of S

aureus.

Study description

Background summary

Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most common causative agent of infections of the skin and soft tissues. S aureus is present in approximately 30% of all healthy individuals (= staphylococcus carrier), mostly in the nose and on the skin. When the immune system is impaired or when catheters or infusions are being used, S aureus can cause (severe) infections. In 1940 penicillin was introduced as an effective treatment for S aureus. But quickly S aureus became resistent. In 1959 methicillin was introduced to solve the resistence problem. However within a year time S aureus also became resistent for methicillin. Ever since, the prevalence of (resistent) S aureus worldwide keeps increasing and it is more frequently found as a cause for infections in hospitals and nursinghomes. Furthermore, their resistance to various groups of antibiotics is increasing.

Possibly, patients with skin problems form a risk group for carrying this bacteria. Therefore, in this research the prevalence and antibiotic sensitivity of Staphylococcus aureus in patients visiting the outpatient department of Dermatology will be studied.

Study objective

1) To determine the prevalence and the sensitivity for various antibiotics of Staphylococcus aureus in the nose (carrier) of patients visiting the outpatient

department of Dermatology.
2) To determine the prevalence and the sensitivity for various antibiotics of Staphylococcus aureus as a causative agent for the skin laesion.
3) To determine the prevalence and the sensitivity for various antibiotics of Staphylococcus aureus found on unaffected skin in patients visiting the outpatient department of Dermatology.

Study design

While visiting the outpatient department of Dermatology in the academic hospital of Maastricht (AzM) during the research period (December 2007-March 2008), patients will be asked to participate. A population of 300 persons wil be aimed for. Patients of 18 years and older who have given their written consent after being well informed, will be included. The patients will be asked to fill in a questionary and subsequently three swabs samples will be taken by means of brushing three cottontips on the skinlaesion, one on the unaffected skin of the upper arm and one in the anterior part of the nose. The material will be handled anonymously. They will be processed to establish the possible presence of s aureus. If present, sensitivity for various antibiotics will be determined. The results will be linked to the patientnumber.

Study burden and risks

The extent of the burden that goes together with participation, consist of approximately ten minutes, in which patients will be asked to fill in a questionnaire and to undergo three swab samples being taken (nose, upper arm and skin laesion) by means of cottontips. It concerns a single patient contact. There is no risk associated with participation.

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

Patients visiting the outpatient department Dermatology during the period of the research programme

Exclusion criteria

None

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

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

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-12-2007
Enrollment:	300

Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO Date:	16-01-2008
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht/Universiteit Maastricht, METC azM/UM (Maastricht)

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	NL20416.068.07