

MRSA-colonisation among contacts of persons with infections with MRSA

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Primary goal:Determination of the number of MRSA-carriers among persons in the direct surroundings of a person (index) with an infection by MRSA.Secondary goal:1. To determine if and how MRSA-colonisation spontaneously (dis)appears or spreads among...

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON31805

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

MRSA-colonisation in contacts

Condition

- Bacterial infectious disorders

Synonym

infection with microbe which is resistant to multiple antibiotics / meticilline resistant stafylococcus aureus infection

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: GGD Groningen

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Onderzoeksgelden door het Ministerie van VROM voor onderzoek naar de uitvoering van de Infectieziektenbestrijding .

Intervention

Keyword: Colonisation, MRSA

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

MRSA-positivity by age en gender:

1. Percentage op people colonised with an identical MRSA-strain as the index's from all the direct contacts of this index .

2. In the total studypopulation, in the group without eradication, in the group with eradication of the index only and in the group with eradication of both index and contacts:

- Percentage colonised with MRSA that is free of MRSA after respectively 3 and 6 months.
- Percentage patients that is free of MRSA after respectively 3 or 6 months.

Secondary outcome

How is the relation between:

1. Colonisation by MRSA and age, gender, MRSA-type, degree of contact, skinleasions and comorbidity.
2. Colonisation by MRSA after 3 months and age, gender, MRSA-type, degree of contact, skinleasions and comorbidity.
3. Colonisation by MRSA after 6 months and age, gender, MRSA-type, degree of contact, skinleasions and comorbidity.

Study description

Background summary

Until in the nineties Metihicilline Resistent Stapyloccus Aureus (MRSA) nearly only occurred in hospitals. In recent years MRSA-strains are diagnosed outside hospitals (Community-Acquired MRSA or CA-MRSA). This happens all around the world. In the Netherlands MRSA-strains are still rare. A possible explanation is the 'search- and destroy' policy in hospitals and the restrictive prescribing of antibiotics. Little is known about the spread of MRSA in the general public at community level. It is important to get more information about the prevalence of MRSA at community level in order to get more insight in the dynamic spread of MRSA and the evaluation of current prevention and treatment policies.

Study objective

Primary goal:

Determination of the number of MRSA-carriers among persons in the direct surroundings of a person (index) with an infection by MRSA.

Secondary goal:

1. To determine if and how MRSA-colonisation spontaneously (dis)appears or spreads among a index-cases with an MRSA-infection and his or hers surroudings.
2. To determine if there is a difference in disappearing or spreading of MRSA-colonisation if irradiation of index-cases and/or their surroundings is pursued or not.

Study design

Descriptive

Study burden and risks

People can become anxious if they are colonised with MRSA.

Contacts

Public

GGD Groningen

Postbus 584
9700 AN Groningen
Nederland

Scientific

GGD Groningen

Postbus 584
9700 AN Groningen
Nederland

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adolescents (12-15 years)

Adolescents (16-17 years)

Adults (18-64 years)

Children (2-11 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

All persons with an MRSA-infection, not being a Veterinary MRSA.

Living in an family (ie not in hospital, nursing home or alone)

On voluntary basis.

Exclusion criteria

Not willing to participate.

Living in hospital or alone

Veterinary MRSA (infected from cattle).

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):	01-03-2008
Enrollment:	300
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen (Groningen)

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	NL18768.042.07