Evidence-based control of human Chlamydophila psittaci infection

Published: 09-09-2008
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The aim of our study is to validate serology as well a PCR assay using culture as the goldstandard.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON32219

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Psittacosis control

Condition

- Chlamydial infectious disorders

Synonym
parot disease, pneumonia due to C. psittaci, psittacosis

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: GGD Kennemerland
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Zon-Mw

Intervention

Keyword: community-acquired, pneumonia, public health, zoonosis

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The results of this study will allow evaluation of the current psittacosis

disease control programme and

will lead to improved, evidence based control of human infection with C.

psittaci in The Netherlands.

Secondary outcome

Results of our study will be made available to bird owners in an ongoing

fashion.

Study description

Background summary

Avian influenza has enhanced interest in bird zoonosis and zoonotic disease control programmes. A well-known zoonosis is psittacosis which is an infection with Chlamydophila psittaci that can lead to pneumonia in humans. So far, medical microbiology assays that have been used to diagnose patients with psittacosis have been poorly validated. The predictive value of a positive test is estimated to be 20%.

Study objective

The aim of our study is to validate serology as well a PCR assay using culture as the gold standard.

Study design

Patient materials will be tested in three specialised public health laboratories. A case-control study using a detailed questionnaire aimed at

quantification of bird contact will be performed by municipal health services in the provinces of
Noord-Holland and Flevoland in order to identify risk factor for infection. As is routinely the case in The
Netherlands, based on information from the municipal health services, the Food and Consumer Product
Safety Authority will sample birds that are suspected sources of infection with C. psittaci and send
specimen to the CDIC-Lelystad laboratory. CIDC will perform PCR on bird specimens, results of which
guide preventive measures.

Study burden and risks

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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

Pneumonia, sputum production, bird contact

Exclusion criteria

No sputum production, no bird contact, age under 18 years

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	22-12-2008
Enrollment:	920
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	09-09-2008
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Noord-Holland (Alkmaar)

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	NL22180.094.08