Effect of Etomidate level on the seizure-quality of the seizure caused by electroconvulsive therapy

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Investigate the effect of the Etomidatelevel on the seizure-quality of a seizure caused bij electroconvulsive therapy

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Mood disorders and disturbances NEC
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON33180

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Etomidate and ECT

Condition

- Mood disorders and disturbances NEC

Synonym
Depressive disorder

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Sint Elisabeth Ziekenhuis
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: afdeling psychiatrie Sint Elisabeth ziekenhuis

Intervention

Keyword: ECT, Etomidate, Seizure-quality

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Seizure-quality measured with on the basis of the length of the motorial

seizure, the length of the seizure on EEG, Seizure Energy Index and Post-ictal

Suppression Index.

Secondary outcome

Level of wellbeing after ECT

the course of the Etomidate level during time.

Study description

Background summary

Electroconvulsive therapy is a proved treatment for various psychiatric diseases. In each treatment a seizure is caused, and takes place in the operating rooms. The treatment is accomplished by a psychiatrist and an anaesthetist, who takes care of the anaesthesia. In the Sint Elisabeth hospital Etomidate and Succinylcholine are used as anaesthetics. Etomidate also works anticonvulsive.

Study objective

Investigate the effect of the Etomidatelevel on the seizure-quality of a seizure caused bij electroconvulsive therapy

Study design

Randomised dubble blind intervention study, in witch the time between administer Ethomidate and caused seizure will be varied.

Intervention

During one ECT blood will be achieved on various moments after administration of Etomidate for measurement of the Etomidate levels. During the following treatments the time between administer Ethomidate and caused seizure will be varied. Afterwards the patients are asked to record the level of wellbeing on a visual analogue scale

Study burden and risks

There are few differences compared to the regular ECT. During one treatment blood is taken. As in regular medical care, the anaesthetist ensures that a patient is under anaesthesia before an ECT will be caused. The risks are the same as in regular ECT.

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

Indication for ECT

Exclusion criteria

Less then 10 ECT's expected

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-12-2009
Enrollment:	20
Type:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Registration:	No

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	12-10-2009
Application type:	First submission

Review commission: METC Brabant (Tilburg)

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	NL29186.008.09