

Response to influenza virus vaccination in patients immunocompromised due to chemotherapy

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·To compare the serological response to influenza vaccination in mamma carcinoma patients treated with FEC-containing, triweekly regimens at day 4 (+/- 1 day) of the chemotherapy cyclus with the response to vaccination in otherwise healthy patients...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Viral infectious disorders
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON33424

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Rifluvac

Condition

- Viral infectious disorders
- Breast neoplasms malignant and unspecified (incl nipple)

Synonym

breast cancer., Mamma carcinoma

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Sint Antonius Ziekenhuis

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: chemotherapy, influenza, vaccination

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

adequate rise in antibody titre against the influenza virus

Secondary outcome

·Antibody titres against the influenza virus before and after vaccination

Study description

Background summary

Patients treated with chemotherapy or immunosuppressives are at higher risk of influenza infection and mortality and morbidity are higher compared to healthy adults. Vaccination against the influenza virus can prevent these complications. Although vaccination in oncology patients is recommended, in the Netherlands, a protocol for vaccination during chemotherapy does not exist. In this study it is investigated whether vaccination during chemotherapy is effective in reaching protective serum antibody concentrations

Study objective

- To compare the serological response to influenza vaccination in mamma carcinoma patients treated with FEC-containing, triweekly regimens at day 4 (+/- 1 day) of the chemotherapy cyclus with the response to vaccination in otherwise healthy patients with heart failure (with proven equal rise in antibody titre compared to healthy volunteers).
- To compare the serological response to influenza vaccination in mamma carcinoma patients treated with FEC-containing, triweekly regimens at day 16 (+/- 1 day) of the chemotherapy cyclus with the response to vaccination in otherwise healthy patients with heart failure (with proven equal rise in antibody titre compared to healthy volunteers).
- To compare the serological response to influenza virus vaccination in mamma carcinoma patients treated with FEC-containing, triweekly regimens on two different moments of vaccination: at day 4 (+/- 1 day) versus day 16 (+/- 1 day) of the chemotherapy cyclus.

Study design

The study comprises patients with chemotherapy for mammacarcinoma and a control group of heart failure patients. vaccination will be measured in mamma carcinoma patients, randomised for early or late vaccination. The early group will be vaccinated at day 4 +/- 1 day of the chemotherapy cycle, the late group at day 16 +/- 1 day of the chemotherapy cycle. All responses will be compared to the response in heart failure patients.

Intervention

The influenza virus vaccine is given in the period October/November 2009

Study burden and risks

Adverse effects to vaccination in oncology patients overall are mild. in general, side-effects of influenza vaccination are soreness at the injection site and, less commonly, fever, malaise, myalgia, arthralgia, or both, starting 6-12 h after vaccination and lasting less than 48 h. The risk of venapunction consists of a haematoma on the injection site. In conclusion, it is expected that the risks of the immunisation are small, whereas considerable morbidity can be prevented by vaccination.

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

1. Patients with mamma carcinoma treated with FEC-containing triweekly chemotherapy at moment of vaccination
2. Patients with heart failure and therefore having an indication for the influenza vaccination
3. Age ≥ 18 years
4. Signing of informed consent

Exclusion criteria

1. Fever at time of vaccination defined as a temperature of ≥ 38.5 °C.
2. Previous/known allergic reaction to any of the components of the vaccines given, for example hypersensitivity to egg protein
3. Thrombocytopenia (defined as $< 50 \times 10^9/L$) at moment of vaccination
4. Treatment with prednisolone on moment of vaccination.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Prevention

Recruitment

NL
Recruitment status: Recruiting
Start date (anticipated): 08-10-2009
Enrollment: 385
Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO
Date: 27-07-2009
Application type: First submission
Review commission: CCMO: Centrale Commissie Mensgebonden Onderzoek (Den Haag)

Approved WMO
Date: 24-09-2009
Application type: First submission
Review commission: CCMO: Centrale Commissie Mensgebonden Onderzoek (Den Haag)

Approved WMO
Date: 28-09-2009
Application type: Amendment
Review commission: CCMO: Centrale Commissie Mensgebonden Onderzoek (Den Haag)

Approved WMO
Date: 08-10-2009
Application type: Amendment
Review commission: CCMO: Centrale Commissie Mensgebonden Onderzoek (Den Haag)

Approved WMO
Date: 27-10-2009
Application type: Amendment
Review commission: CCMO: Centrale Commissie Mensgebonden Onderzoek (Den Haag)

Approved WMO
Date: 16-11-2009

Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	CCMO: Centrale Commissie Mensgebonden Onderzoek (Den Haag)

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
EudraCT	EUCTR2009-014340-11-NL
CCMO	NL28941.000.09