

Microcirculatory alterations in septic patients admitted to the intensive care

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Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON34976

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Microcirculatory alterations in sepsis

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

septic shock, severe sepsis

Health condition

ernstige sepsis en septische shock

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

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

Intervention

Keyword: Microcirculation, Peripheral perfusion, Sepsis

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary study parameter is the peripheral perfusion measured at the skin of the extremities and the sublingual microcirculatory perfusion.

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

In patients admitted to the intensive care unit with severe sepsis, microcirculatory alterations are frequently observed. These microcirculatory alterations are associated with a poor prognosis especially when these alterations do not improve in time. There are several ways to measure microcirculatory perfusion, peripherally on the skin of the extremities or in a more central compartment i.e. sublingually. It remains unclear which of these parameters characterizes the microcirculatory perfusion of the septic patient. Additionally it is not known which of the perfusion parameters are related to outcome.

Study objective

The aim of the study is to observe which of the microcirculatory parameters characterizes the septic patients and to investigate which of these alterations are related to mortality and organ failure. Additionally the changes over time, the relationship with systemic hemodynamic parameters and the interrelationship between the several parameters of microcirculatory perfusion will be studied.

Study design

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The study will be carried out on the Intensive Care of the Erasmus Medical Center and will be carried out as a single center observational study.

Study burden and risks

The measurements of peripheral perfusion and sublingual microcirculation will not involve risks for the subject. The methods to measure peripheral perfusion are based on light with harmless wavelengths. The measurement probes will only slightly make contact with the skin and the sublingual area of the subject. In the future patients could benefit from the results, by optimizing the treatment based on individual parameters of microcirculatory perfusion.

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 admitted to the intensive care with organ dysfunction or circulatory failure due to severe sepsis or septic shock. Age > 18 years.

Exclusion criteria

Severe vascular pathology. Circumstances making it impossible to perform sublingual measurements, like bleeding of the oral cavity

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting

Start date (anticipated): 28-05-2010

Enrollment: 40

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 29-04-2010

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam)

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	NL30450.078.10