Burden of burn injuries: quantifying the societal impact of burns with a state-of-art burden of disease methodology

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To obtain a comprehensive overview of long-term (*5 years after burn injury) consequences after burn injuries, both in all patients admitted to burn centre admissions and in a subgroup of patients who suffered from more extensive burns.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Injuries NEC
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON43284

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Burden of burn injuries

Condition

- Injuries NEC
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders NEC

Synonym
burn injuries, thermal injuries

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Maasstadziekenhuis
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Vereniging Samenwerkende Brandwonden

Centra Nederland

Intervention

Keyword: Burden of disease, Burn, Long-term consequences

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

To assess long-term generic health-related quality of life of burn survivors.

Secondary outcome

- To assess long-term burn specific health-related quality of life of burn

survivors.

- To assess long-term functions, activities and participation of burn survivors.

- To determine predictors of long-term generic health-related quality of life .

- To analyse recovery patterns of burn patients of a former cohort study in the

Rotterdam burn centre in August 2011-July 2012.

Study description

Background summary

Burden of disease calculations are an important resource in public health. The burden of disease aggregates all health consequences of a disease in one metric and is increasingly used for priority setting in health care, surveillance and interventions. For the calculation of the burden of disease, information on long-term consequences of the specific disease is needed. Currently, little is known about the long-term consequences and secondary conditions after burns. Therefore, calculation of the burden of burns is challenging.

Study objective

To obtain a comprehensive overview of long-term (*5 years after burn injury) consequences after burn injuries, both in all patients admitted to burn centre admissions and in a subgroup of patients who suffered from more extensive

burns.

Study design

A multicentre cross-sectional study.

Study burden and risks

A short survey (10 minutes in total) will be administered via a postal survey or during a telephone interview. Furthermore, people without extensive burns will complete three additional questionnaires (25 * 35 minutes) which will be send either by email or by post.
People with extensive burns will be invited for an outpatient visit after completing the short survey. This outpatient visit is an extra visit especially for study purposes. During the outpatient visit, patients will fill in the three above mentioned questionnaires. Besides, muscular strength, body composition and aerobic capacity will be measured and two additional questionnaires (7 * 8 minutes) will be completed. In case patients who suffered from extensive burns are willing to participate but are unable to travel, members of the research team will visit patients at their home.
The main disadvantage for the patient is the investment of time. The inclusion of the paediatric population is needed as burns have very specific, multidimensional consequences and children*s physiological and psychological response differs from adults*. The group benefit is mainly the further improvement of tailoring aftercare of specialized burn centres to the individual patient.

Contacts

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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

- Patients of all ages with a hospital stay of *1 night or with surgical treatment for their burns in the period August 2011 * July 2012
- Informed consent
For the extended cohort on severe burns:
- Patients (*10 - *50 years old) with major burns (over 20% TBSA)
- Patients (<10 and >50 years old) with major burns (over 10% TBSA)
- Patients with TBSA third degree > 5%

Exclusion criteria

Insufficient knowledge of the Dutch language
Deceased

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):	13-03-2017
Enrollment:	448
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	16-01-2017
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	MEC-U: Medical Research Ethics Committees United (Nieuwegein)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

ID: 25544
Source: Nationaal Trial Register
Title:

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL59981.101.16
OMON	NL-OMON25544