

# Effect of probiotics on bowel management in SCI

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In this double-blind randomized placebo-controlled trial, we hypothesize to observe a reduced incidence of antibiotic associated diarrhoea (AAD) in inpatients with a spinal cord injury (SCI) during the intake of probiotics, in comparison to a placebo...

<b>Ethische beoordeling</b>	Positief advies
<b>Status</b>	Werving gestart
<b>Type aandoening</b>	-
<b>Onderzoekstype</b>	Interventie onderzoek

## Samenvatting

### ID

NL-OMON21378

### Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

### Aandoening

Spinal cord injury  
Dwarslaesie  
Faecal incontinence  
Diarree  
Antibiotics  
Antibiotica  
Probiotics  
Probiotica

### Ondersteuning

**Primaire sponsor:** Heliomare Rehabilitation Wijk aan Zee  
Reade Center for Rehabilitation and Rheumatology Amsterdam  
**Overige ondersteuning:** Heliomare Rehabilitation Wijk aan Zee  
Winclove Probiotics B.V.

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

## **Uitkomstmaten**

### **Primaire uitkomstmaten**

Incidence of faecal incontinence, defined by frequency, consistency, (un)wanted defecation, measured by the Bristol Stool Scale.

## **Toelichting onderzoek**

### **Achtergrond van het onderzoek**

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea is a common complication in antibiotic use in patients with a spinal cord injury. Diarrhea primarily leads to feelings of general discomfort and, as a result, patients might be delayed in their rehabilitation after spinal cord injury. The objective of this study is to investigate whether the use of probiotics can decrease faecal incontinence and positively influence the bowel management regimen in inpatients with a spinal cord injury treated with antibiotics. The use of probiotics will be double-blind controlled with a placebo. The primary outcome that will be compared between the intervention and placebo group is the incidence of faecal incontinence, defined by frequency, consistency, and (un)wanted defecation. Secondary outcome measures are quality of life and nausea.

### **Doele van het onderzoek**

In this double-blind randomized placebo-controlled trial, we hypothesize to observe a reduced incidence of antibiotic associated diarrhoea (AAD) in inpatients with a spinal cord injury (SCI) during the intake of probiotics, in comparison to a placebo, when antibiotic treatment is provided.

### **Onderzoeksopzet**

T0 = start of intervention: start use of antibiotics together with probiotics or the placebo

T1 = last day of use of antibiotics (between 5 and 10 days after T0)

T2 = last day of use of probiotics (2 weeks after T1)

T3 = end of follow-up period (2 weeks after T2)

### **Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie**

Participants will be randomly assigned to receive both an antibiotic treatment and Ecologic® AAD, or an antibiotic treatment and a placebo. Subjects will receive either probiotic or placebo for 26-31 days (depending on the length of antibiotic treatment; 5-10 days); starting

together with the antibiotic treatment and ending three weeks after cessation.

## Contactpersonen

### Publiek

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### Wetenschappelijk

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## Deelname eisen

### Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Confirmed diagnosis of SCI
- First admission to a rehabilitation center after the occurrence of SCI.
- Age between 18-75 years
- Requiring treatment with antibiotics

### Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Known gastro-intestinal diseases

- Abdominal surgery within a year prior to study
- (Previous) radiotherapy or chemotherapy
- Severe auto immune diseases such as SLE and Sjogren
- Patients suffering from severe acute pancreatitis, multiple organ failure (MOF) or sepsis
- Patients receiving enteral feeding with the exception of nasogastric feeding
- Excessive alcohol intake (> 15 consumptions per week)
- (Planned) pregnancy or lactation
- Use of pre-, probiotics in the month before and during the study
- Use of antibiotics in the two weeks before the study
- More than one antibiotic treatment in the 6 month prior to the study.
- Previous participation in this study design
- Duration of antibiotics use longer than 14 days

## Onderzoeksopzet

### Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Dubbelblind
Controle:	Placebo

### Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-12-2016
Aantal proefpersonen:	40
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

## Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum: 15-04-2016

Soort: Eerste indiening

## Registraties

### Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

### Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

### In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL5687
NTR-old	NTR5831
Ander register	: ABR57438

## Resultaten