

Prevention of late presentation of an HIV infection

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It is estimated that in the Netherlands 30-40% of people who are HIV infected are unaware of this fact. When an HIV infection is detected in time, it can be easily treated. This will prevent the HIV infection becoming AIDS. Once the patient develops...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON22242

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel

HIP

Aandoening

HIV prevalentie

HIV prevalence

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Prof.dr. A. Verbon, Dr. TEMS de Vries-Sluijs, Dhr. G.P.M. Luiken; Erasmus MC, Rotterdam

Prof.dr. J.M. Prins; AMC, Amsterdam

Dr. J.G. den Hollander; Maastad zh, Rotterdam

Overige ondersteuning: AIDS fonds

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

The primary endpoint is the prevalence of HIV infection in the population presenting at the Emergency Department

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

In the Netherlands, it is estimated that 30-40% of people with an HIV infection has not yet been diagnosed. In case of a later presentation the individual patient is at risk for an increased mortality and morbidity, and at the population level there is a higher transmission rate of HIV. In view of changing the treatment indication, which is becoming more and more less independent of the number of CD4+ lymphocytes, an early detection of HIV infection is of great importance in both the interests of the individual patient and the general population. In this pilot study we examine the HIV prevalence in active case finding in the Emergency Department, through an opt-out system. Depending on the observed HIV prevalence, a proposal will be made for opt-out testing at all Emergency Departments in the Netherlands.

Doel van het onderzoek

It is estimated that in the Netherlands 30-40% of people who are HIV infected are unaware of this fact. When an HIV infection is detected in time, it can be easily treated. This will prevent the HIV infection becoming AIDS. Once the patient develops AIDS it is more difficult to treat. The question to be answered in our research is how often an HIV infection occurs in the population. Depending on the observed HIV prevalence, a proposal will be made for opt-out testing at all SEH in Netherlands.

Onderzoeksopzet

One additional blood sample

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Additional bloodsample for HIV testing

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- All patients, ≥ 18 years of age will be included when presenting at the Emergency Department and blood sample will be taken for diagnostic purposes
- Informed consent

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- < 18 years
- No informed consent

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Cross-over
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	11-08-2014
Aantal proefpersonen:	4500
Type:	Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	15-07-2014
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 40685
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL4547

Register

NTR-old

CCMO

OMON

ID

NTR4690

NL48384.078.14

NL-OMON40685

Resultaten