

Remifentanil use for sedation and pain management during a painful treatment at the emergency department.

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Remifentanil is a useful medication for procedural sedation and analgesia (PSA) in the emergency department and the recovery time is shorter compared to the frequently used combination propofol / fentanyl?

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON28296

Bron

NTR

Aandoening

remifentanil, target controlled infusion, procedural sedation, analgesia, recovery time, emergency department, propofol, fentanyl.
procedurele sedatie, pijnstilling, hersteltijd, spoedeisende hulp.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Albert Schweitzer hospital, Dordrecht, The Netherlands
M.A.A. van Hooft

Overige ondersteuning: Albert Schweitzer hospital, Dordrecht, the Netherlands

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

The recovery time (time between last dose PSA medication and full recovery of the patient).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

We would like to know if remifentanyl is a useful medication for PSA in the often busy emergency department (ED) and if the recovery time and time till discharge from the ED is shorter compared with the often used combination of fentanyl and propofol.

Prospective randomized not blinded clinical study design. The patient is assigned to one of the three groups:

1 Fentanyl / propofol group

2 Remifentanyl-TCI * / propofol group

3 Remifentanyl-TCI group *

* Target Controlled Infusion

Outcomes

Primary outcome: recovery time

Secondary outcome: adverse effects/ complications, successful intervention, satisfaction of the specialist about performing the intervention, adequate analgesia during procedure, satisfaction patient.

Hypothesis:

We expect that remifentanyl will be useful medication for PSA at the ED with a shorter recovery time and faster discharge of the patient from the ED compared with the frequently used combination propofol / fentanyl.

Doel van het onderzoek

Remifentanyl is a usefull medication for procedural sedation and analgesia (PSA) in the emergency department and the recovery time is shorter compared to the frequently used combination propofol / fentanyl?

Onderzoeksopzet

From 5 minutes before the procedure, the vital signs are checked every 5 minutes. Immediately after the procedure, the intervention is evaluated with the doctors involved and the patient. Also, the following information is listed on the registration form: The medication and total dosage of analgesic, sedative, concomitant medications, antidote, other medications administered, additional O2 need, deepest Ramsay sedation score, occurrence of incidents / complication and various times (time start PSA, time start surgery, surgery end time, date last given PSA medication, time patient fully recovers from PSA, patient discharge time).

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

There are three groups in which different PSA medication is administered.

One group gets fentanyl and propofol which is a often used combination of medication for PSA (this is the active control). First dose fentanyl is 1 µg/kg iv. First dose propofol is 0,25 mg/kg iv. The dose is titrated to effect.

One group gets remifentanyl with a TCI pump (Target Controlled Infusion (TCI) with an approved infusion pump, which is equipped with the Minto pharmacokinetic model with covariates for age and lean body mass) and propofol. The target plasma concentration remifentanyl starts with 1 ng/ml and can be titrated to effect till a maximum target plasma concentration of 5 ng/ml. First dose propofol is 0,25 mg/kg iv. The dose is titrated to effect. One group will get only remifentanyl, with a TCI pump (Target Controlled Infusion (TCI) with an approved infusion pump, which is equipped with the Minto pharmacokinetic model with covariates for age and lean body mass). The target plasma concentration remifentanyl starts with 1 ng/ml and can be titrated to effect till a maximum target plasma concentration of 5 ng/ml.

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

All the patients who need procedural sedation and analgesia at the emergency department or the observatorium of the Albert Schweitzer hospital location Dordwijk in Dordrecht, age 18 years and older, classified as ASA I en II.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

Age under 18 years, hemodynamic and/or respiratory instable, classified as ASA III, IV and V, suspicion of elevated intra-cranial pressure, pregnancy, use of opiates at home, opiates administered before PSA procedure started (in the ambulance, on arrival at the emergency department), intoxication, known allergy for fentanyl propofol remifentanyl soy or chicken proteins.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd

Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	29-12-2014
Aantal proefpersonen:	60
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	03-07-2015
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	NL5100
NTR-old	NTR5232
Ander register	EudraCT number: 2013-003220-36, METC file number: NL45112.101.14 : ABR Number 45112

Resultaten