

Effects of opioid analgesics on driving ability of pain patients.

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N/A

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON29168

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Aandoening

Chronic non-cancer pain, Opioids, Driving ability

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Federal Highway Research Institute (BAST)

Brüderstraße 53

51427 Bergisch Gladbach

Germany

Overige ondersteuning: European Commission within the 6th Framework Programme; this clinical trial is part of the DRUID project (www.druid-project.eu)

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

SDLP (Standard Deviation of Lateral Position = a measure of road tracking error while driving on a primary highway; measures the amount of weaving).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

This study is aiming at assessing the impairing effects of long term treatment of chronic pain with opioid analgesics on driving ability. A group of 30 patients suffering from chronic non-malignant pain will be enrolled into the study. To meet the inclusion criteria, patients must be already treated by their attending physician by one of the following analgesics: transdermal Fentanyl, transdermal Buprenorphine, retarded Oxycodone, retarded Oxycodon (combined with Naloxone), retarded Hdromorphone, retarded Morphine, retarded Tramadol or retarded Tilidin (combined with Naloxone). There is no study related change in substance, dosage or way of administration of opioid analgesics done. The performance of the patients will be compared to the performance of 30 matched healthy volunteers driving sober as well as under the influence of alcohol (0.5 per mille).

Performance assessments will consist of driving tests conducted on a public highway near Maastricht (Netherlands) by the Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience of Maastricht University and of computerized laboratory tests of driving related skills which are conducted at the Pain Outpatient Department of the University Hospital of Cologne.

The driving test applied is a standardized procedure frequently used within the field of research on the impairing effects of psychoactive medical and illegal drugs. It has proven to be sensitive to drugs with sedating effects. The practical outcome of the study is to determine whether pain patients under long-term treatment are impaired in actual driving.

Doel van het onderzoek

N/A

Onderzoeksopzet

The highway driving test is used to measure SDLP. The Vienna Test System is used to measure skills related to driving. Both measures are conducted once.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

1. Driving test on a public highway;
2. Computer based test of driving related skills;
3. Taking of blood sample;
4. EEG measure.

The performance of the patients will be compared to the performance of 30 matched healthy

volunteers driving sober as well as under the influence of alcohol (0.5 per mille).

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Bruderstrasse 53
Markus Schumacher
Bergisch Gladbach 51427
Germany
+49 (0)2204 43 432

Wetenschappelijk

Bruderstrasse 53
Markus Schumacher
Bergisch Gladbach 51427
Germany
+49 (0)2204 43 432

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Age: 30 to 65;
2. Body weight within 16-35 according to body mass index (BMI);
3. Vision normal or corrected to normal;
4. Valid driver's license for passenger cars;
5. Kilometres travelled per year: at least 2.000 km per year during preceding 12 month;
6. Driving on a regular basis: at least once per week;
7. Ability to drive a passenger car with manual transmission;
8. Treatment for at least four weeks with:

- A. Transdermal Fentanyl (e.g. Durogesic Smat®) = 12 µg/h, or;
 - B. Transdermal Buprenorphine (e.g. Transtec®) = 10µg/h, or;
 - C. Retarded Oxycodone (e.g. Oxygesic®) = 10 mg/day, or;
 - D. Retarded Oxycodone combined with Naloxone (z.B. Targin ®) = 10 mg/day, or;
 - E. Retarded Hydromorphone (z.B. Palladon®, Jurnista®) = 4 mg /day, or;
 - F. Retarded Morphine (z.B. MST®) = 20 mg/day, or;
 - G. Retarded Tramadol (z.B. Tramal long®) = 100 mg/day, or;
 - H. Retarded Tilidin combined with Naloxone (z.B. Valoron N ®) = 100 mg/day.
9. No dose change within the preceding 14 days;
10. Co-medication with NSAID and/or anticonvulsants and/or antidepressants on a stable dose within the preceding 14 days.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- 1. Subjects who fail to meet any of the inclusion criteria;
- 2. Persons who are imprisoned or are detained in a health mental institution by court or official order;
- 3. Malignant disease;
- 4. Severe disabilities that are expected to interfere with computerized testing or car driving;
- 5. Expected inability to drive the experimental car safely or to complete computerized testing or endangerment of being overstrained during the driving test or during computerized testing according to the estimation of the physician accomplishing the medical check up;
- 6. Psychological or psychiatric disorders or severe physical disorders (history or current evidence of severe physical or mental disorders, serious gastrointestinal, hepatic, renal, cardiovascular or neurological disorders or severe allergies) that may interfere with participation in computerized testing or driving test;
- 7. Subjects with alcohol or drug abuse or dependency;
- 8. Unwillingness or inability to abstain from consumption of alcohol, psychoactive medication

or drugs within 24 hours prior to the assessment day (urine drug screening, alcohol breath analyzer);

9. Excessive drinkers (more than 28 glasses of alcohol containing beverages per week);

10. Inability or unwillingness to abstain from smoking for the duration of the driving test or the computer based test;

11. Regular intake of Benzodiazepines (= 4 times per week);

12. Intake of Benzodiazepines within 2 days before assessment days;

13. Regular intake of barbiturates (> 3 times per week) as well as intake of barbiturates within 2 days before the assessment days;

14. Daily intake of antidepressants in higher dosage (Amitriptylin > 75mg, Doxepin > 75mg, Imipramin > 75mg, Trazodon > 100mg, Sertralin > 50mg, Fluoxetin > 20mg, Fluvoxamin > 75mg, Duloxetine > 120mg, Venlafaxin > 225mg, Citalopram > 10mg);

15. Daily intake of anticonvulsant in higher dosage (Carbamazepin > 1200mg, Oxcarbazepin > 1800mg, Gabapentin > 2400mg, Pregabalin > 600mg);

16. Intake of MAO inhibitors;

17. Regular intake of un-retarded opioids (= 7 times per week) or intake of un-retarded opioids within 2 days prior to assessment and on the assessment days;

18. Regular intake of antihistamines;

19. Inability to communicate meaningfully with the study staff (insufficient language skills);

20. Participation in another study within 30 days before enrolment to this study.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Niet-gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-11-2009
Aantal proefpersonen:	60
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	04-11-2009
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	NL1976
NTR-old	NTR2093
Ander register	EudraCT number : 2009-011774-15
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A