

Occurrence of signs and symptoms of pectus excavatum (PE) in seniors

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Pectus excavatum may not be as harmless as generally assumed and may lead to symptoms like dyspnea or fatigue after exercise

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

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON29308

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

The SPES project

Aandoening

Patients with pectus excavatum found in physical examination or in (chest) X-rays; patients will be separated in subgroups based on (the degree of) their signs and symptoms

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht the Netherlands
Atrium Medical Centre, Heerlen, the Netherlands

Overige ondersteuning: No additional funding

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

- Occurrence and level of symptoms

- Level of detection of SPES

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Pectus Excavatum (PE) is frequently seen during physical examination or noticed on chest X-rays. It is not considered to be clinically significant. It is, however, envisioned that PE can cause symptoms like dyspnoea, palpitations or fatigue in elderly patients. PE may therefore be not as harmless as it seems.

Prevalence of PE is at least 1 in 1000 patients, but the prevalence of symptomatic PE in seniors (SPES) is unknown. This observational study tries to assess how often symptoms occur in patients in whom a PE was identified and to what extent the PE may be held responsible for these symptoms, in the presence or absence of another explanation or cause. In this observational study, we included all patients over 55 years in whom a PE was diagnosed in a chest X-ray in the three years before the start of the study. Except for an age under 55 there were no exclusion criteria. Of all included patients, medical records from the participating hospitals and from the general practitioners in the study regions were checked for evidence concerning symptoms related to SPES and the existence of (co)morbidity.

Doel van het onderzoek

Pectus excavatum may not be as harmless as generally assumed and may lead to symptoms like dyspnea or fatigue after exercise

Onderzoeksopzet

Chest X-ray results from the period 2005 until 2008 and relevant signs/symptoms in the same period

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Observational study, therefore no intervention

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Age above 55
2. Chest X-ray within the last three years with PE visible

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Age under 55

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd

Controle: N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland
Status: Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum: 01-01-2007
Aantal proefpersonen: 100
Type: Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies
Datum: 27-10-2008
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	NL1446
NTR-old	NTR1507
Ander register	METC : 07-4-035
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A