

CONvalescence of FUnCtional outcomes after ICU Stay by oral protein supplementation

The CONFUCIUS oral protein supplementation trial

Published: 17-03-2022

Last updated: 17-01-2025

The primary objective is to investigate the effect of 6 weeks porcine protein supplementation versus an isocaloric carbohydrate (maltodextrin) on the composite endpoint of physical recovery.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Completed
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON50646

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

CONFUCIUS oral protein supplementation trial

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym

intensive care, recovery post-ICU

Health condition

na IC opname

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Ziekenhuisvoorzieningen Gelderse Vallei

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Rousselot, Stichting IC Research en Rousselot

Intervention

Keyword: Post-ICU, Protein, Recovery, Supplement

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

A composite endpoint of hand grip strength, Hand-held Dynamometer m. quadriceps fem, Hand-held Dynamometer m. biceps brachii and 6 Minute walking test at t=2 (hospital discharge), t=3 (day 42 = end of intervention) and t=4 (3 months follow-up).

Secondary outcome

- Handgrip strength assessed with Jamar dynamometer at T=3.
- Muscle strength leg assessed with HHD m. quadriceps fem. at T=3.
- Muscle strength arm assessed with HHD m. biceps brachii at T=3.
- Exercise capacity assessed with 6 Minute Walking Distance at T=3.
- Lower extremity muscle function assessed with TCST at T=3.
- CPAX at T=2.
- MRCsum at T=2, T=3 and T=4.
- Barthel score at T=3.
- Rockwood Clinical Frailty Scale at T=3.
- Body composition (BIA) at T=2, T=3 and T=4.

- Plasma AA concentrations at T=3.
- ICU readmission after ICU discharge
- Hospital readmission after hospital discharge
- Overall survival status

Study description

Background summary

Patients, discharged from the Intensive Care Unit, frequently suffer from muscle weakness. During ICU stay, people lost their muscle mass, caused by immobilization and inflammation during critical illness. The two main factors involved in rehabilitation are exercise and optimal nutrition intake. Therefore, protein intake is essential for muscle recovery. Studies showed that protein requirements are often not met. Research has been done with increased protein intake during ICU stay and in other patient groups after hospital discharge. These studies showed mixed positive outcomes. However, a study on protein supplementation during the post-ICU period is limiting.

Study objective

The primary objective is to investigate the effect of 6 weeks porcine protein supplementation versus an isocaloric carbohydrate (maltodextrin) on the composite endpoint of physical recovery.

Study design

A randomized controlled double blinded trial.

Intervention

One group receives daily 2 sachets of 22 g porcine protein, so in total 44 g per day.

The other group receives daily 2 sachets of 21 g maltodextrin, so in total 42 g per day.

Study burden and risks

In total, 36 mL blood will be collected. For the first sample, blood can be

taken from the arterial line, so patients will hardly notice this. Besides, one tube of 3 mL will be taken. Later on in the study, blood samples will be taken from the patients, which can cause little discomfort.

Furthermore, patients will have 4 study days. On 2 days, they are asked to return to the hospital. On the other 2 days, patients are still in the hospital. During these appointments, patients have to perform several tests. They have to perform tests with i.e. the physiotherapist and blood samples will be collected. The last visit will be planned (if possible) at the same day as the 3-month follow-up, which is standard of care. In this case, measured will not be performed twice. And they are asked to fill in the questionnaires. At T=3 and T=4, patients can fill these in at home. The questionnaires could be confronting or exhausting.

Patients have to ingest the food supplement twice a day for a period of 6 weeks. And they have to keep a food diary on 8 days during the entire study period.

Maltodextrin is frequently used in studies, so the risk is very small. The risk for the protein group is also expected to be very small. High risk groups are excluded from the study,

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

1. Age \geq 18 years
2. Living at home before hospital admission
3. Minimum ICU stay of 72 h
4. Informed consent

Exclusion criteria

1. MRC sum score \leq 24 or 48 \geq at ICU discharge
2. Barthel Index <14 before ICU admission
3. Allergy/intolerance for study product
4. Serum creatinin > 173 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (renal dysfunction)
5. Inclusion in other intervention trial since ICU admission
6. Inflammatory Bowel Disease
7. Zwangerschap
8. Underlying disease in which in the eyes of the attending physician, the protein or carbohydrate supplement could form a risk for the patient

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Completed
Start date (anticipated):	20-04-2022
Enrollment:	72
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	17-03-2022
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL79158.091.21