Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in admitted COVID-19 patients

Gepubliceerd: 30-04-2020 Laatst bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

COVID patients have a higher prevalence of DVT than patients with other infectious diseases

Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON25962

Bron
Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel
COVID and asymptomatic DVT

Aandoening

COVID and DVT

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: UMCG
Overige ondersteuning: None

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Prevalence of VTE

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Background: COVID-19 is associated with coagulopathy and disseminated intravascular coagulation. Furthermore, these patients are immobilized by illness and due to mandatory isolation. Frequently, this immobilization occurs already at home. The above makes patients prone to develop venous thromboembolism.
To prevent the development of venous thromboembolism during hospital admission, the majority of patients receives thromboprophylaxis. Nevertheless, the clinical impression has arisen that patients deteriorate acutely with symptoms compatible with acute lung embolism while using thromboprophylaxis. This might be explained by embolization of clots originating from asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Knowing whether patients have asymptomatic DVT is clinically relevant because treatment with a therapeutic dose of anticoagulants prevents embolization and improves survival. We don’t know whether we should perform ultrasound routinely in patients with COVID, as there is no literature on DVT prevalence yet.

Objectives: We aim to determine the prevalence of asymptomatic DVT in COVID patients admitted to the general ward.

Study design: This is a multicenter cross-sectional diagnostic study that will be performed in UMCG, UMCA location VUMC, Radboud, MUMC and possibly more collaborating centers.

Patients: aged ≥ 18 years admitted to the COVID ward without clinical suspicion of DVT, who provided informed consent.

Treatment of subjects: Ultrasound of both legs is performed once during hospital admission to determine whether patients have an asymptomatic proximal DVT (popliteal or femoral vein). If an asymptomatic DVT is diagnosed this will be treated according to the international guidelines with therapeutic dosed anticoagulants.

Patient data will be anonymously stored in a database.

Doel van het onderzoek

COVID patients have a higher prevalence of DVT than patients with other infectious diseases

Onderzoeksopzet

cross-sectional diagnostic study

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

None

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Age (≥ 18 years)
- Proven (PCR) or suspected (based on clinical signs and imaging) COVID-19 infection
- Certified sonographer present

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Clinical suspicion of DVT
- No informed consent obtained
- Absence of COVID infection

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type: Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	19-04-2020
Aantal proefpersonen:	100
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Toelichting
Undecided

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing

Soort:	Niet van toepassing

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	NL8572
Ander register	METC UMCG : METc2020/199

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
we aim to publish our data in a peer reviewed journal