

# Planned relaparotomy versus relaparotomy on demand in abdominal sepsis: a randomised, multi-center, clinical trial

<b>Submission date</b> 10/02/2004	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 30/03/2004	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 03/01/2012	<b>Condition category</b> Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Mrs Marja A. Boermeester

### Contact details

Academic Medical Center  
Department of Surgery (room G4-127)  
Gastrointestinal Surgery (GI infection)  
Meibergdreef 9  
Amsterdam  
Netherlands  
1105 AZ  
[m.a.boermeester@amc.uva.nl](mailto:m.a.boermeester@amc.uva.nl)

## Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

# Study information

## Scientific Title

### Acronym

RELAP trial

### Study objectives

Relaparotomy on demand strategy in patients with secondary peritonitis reduces the risk of 180-day poor outcome (death or readmission/surgical intervention for morbidity in survivors) compared to a strategy with planned relaparotomy.

### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

### Ethics approval(s)

Approved by the Medical Ethics Committee, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands and by the Dutch Central Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects (Dutch initials: CCMO).

### Study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Primary study design

Interventional

### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Study setting(s)

Hospital

### Study type(s)

Treatment

### Participant information sheet

### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Secondary peritonitis

### Interventions

Planned relaparotomy versus relaparotomy on demand

### Intervention Type

Other

### Phase

Not Specified

### **Primary outcome measure**

Poor outcome defined as death (all-cause mortality) or, in survivors, readmission or surgical intervention for disease-related morbidity (i.e., morbidity related to abdominal sepsis and its treatment) during a 180-day period after index laparotomy.

### **Secondary outcome measures**

1. Duration of mechanical ventilation, Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and hospital stay, days outside the hospital in one year after index surgery, long-term morbidity (one year), quality of life, and Quality-Adjusted Life-Years (QALYs).
2. Medical and indirect costs comparing absolute volumes of resource utilization.

### **Overall study start date**

01/12/2001

### **Completion date**

31/08/2006

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients with secondary peritonitis
2. Between 18 and 80 years
3. An Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score more than 10 (worst score in the first 24 hours of diagnosis)

### **Participating centres:**

1. Academic Medical Center Amsterdam
2. University Medical Center Utrecht
3. Gelre Hospital Apeldoorn
4. Onze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis (OLVG) Amsterdam
5. St Lucas Andreas Hospital Amsterdam
6. Isala Klinieken Zwolle
7. A. Schweitzer Hospital Dordrecht
8. Bosch Medisch Centrum Den Bosch
9. Reinier de Graaf Gasthuis Delft

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Age group**

Adult

### **Lower age limit**

18 Years

### **Sex**

Not Specified

**Target number of participants**

222 (+12 additional for anticipated drop-outs)

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Age less than 18 or more than 80 years
2. Abdominal infection due to perforation after endoscopy operated within 24 hours
3. Abdominal infection due to an indwelling dialysis (Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis [CAPD]) catheter
4. Acute pancreatitis
5. Index laparotomy for peritonitis in another (referring, non-participating) hospital
6. Expected survival less than six months due to disseminated malignancy
7. Brain damage due to trauma or anoxia

**Date of first enrolment**

01/12/2001

**Date of final enrolment**

31/08/2006

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

Netherlands

**Study participating centre**

Academic Medical Center

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1105 AZ

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMw) (The Netherlands)

**Sponsor details**

Laan van Nieuw Oost Indie 334

P.O. Box 93245

The Hague

Netherlands

2509 AE

+31 (0)70 349 5111

info@zonmw.nl

**Sponsor type**

Research organisation

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/01yaj9a77>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**

Research organisation

**Funder Name**

The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMw) (The Netherlands) - Health Care Efficiency Research programme

## Results and Publications

**Publication and dissemination plan**

Not provided at time of registration

**Intention to publish date**

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

**IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	1.Results	22/08/2007		Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	23/12/2011		Yes	No