WSACS 009 Study:

COMPARING ILIAC/INFERIOR VENA CAVA VENOUS PRESSURE MONITORING WITH THE STANDARD IAP MEASUREMENTS VIA THE BLADDER

Synopsis

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PART A. Summary of the study

Principal investigator(s):

1. Dr Bart L De Keulenaer

Fremantle Hospital

Intensive Care

Alma Street

6160 Fremantle

WA, Australia

2. Dr Jan J De Waele

University Hospital Ghent

Intensive Care Unit

Study centers and number of patients planned: 10-15 centers, 100- 150 patients.

Study participants (Name plus affiliation, listed alphabetically):

1. **Dr B L De Keulenaer, Dr IR Jenkins, Fremantle Hospital, Australia**
2. **Dr J J De Waele, University Hospital Ghent, Belgium**

Study period

Enrollment of first patient: 01/06/2008

Estimated date of last patient in study: 01/06/2009

Objectives

Primary objective

- To determine whether IAP assessed via the bladder corresponds well with the iliac/inferior vena cava central venous pressure (IVCP)
- **Secondary objective(s)**

  The Effects of BMI on both IAP/IVCP

  Correlation PEEP and IAP/IVCP

  Correlation Temperature and IAP/IVCP

Study design

Multicenter, observational trial

Patient population

All patients admitted to intensive care who have an urinary catheter in place as well as a left or right femoral venous central line.

Duration of the study period

IAP and IVCP will be measured three times per day simultaneously with a minimal of 2 hours between each set of measurements.

Endpoints

Primary endpoint

- Correlation between IAP and IVCP

Secondary endpoints

- Effect of BMI on measurements
- Correlation PEEP and IAP/IVCP
- Correlation Temperature and IAP/IVCP
- Increased risk of infection