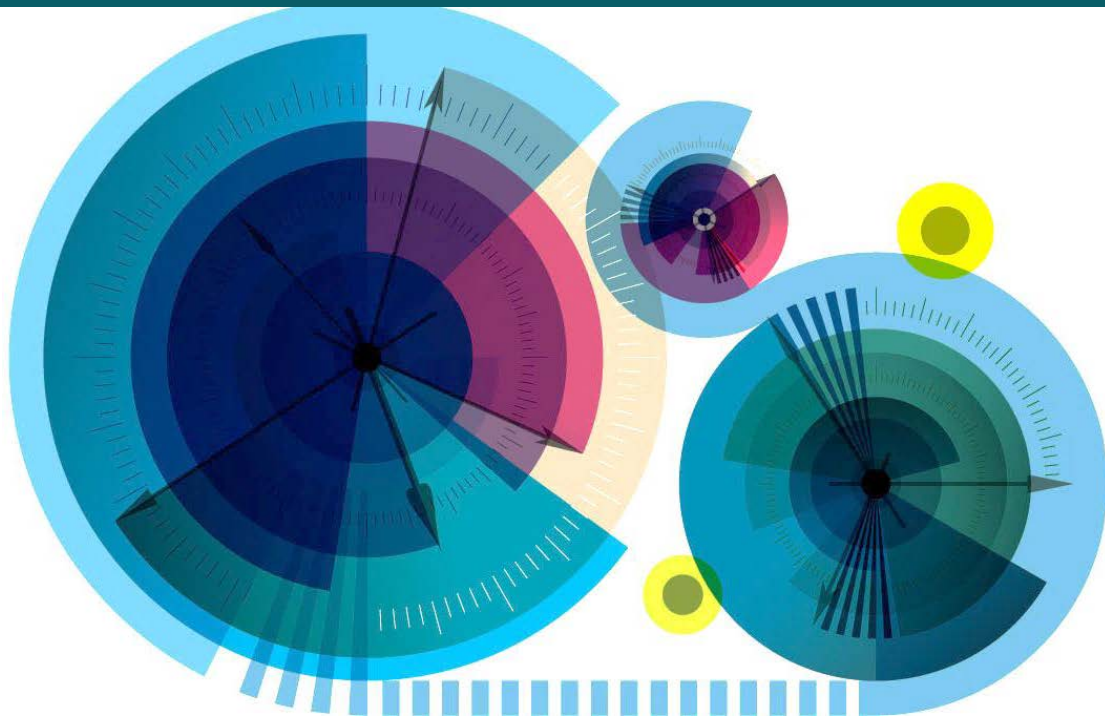
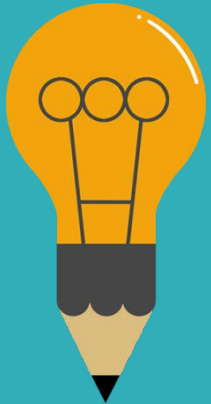


Driving Quality and Innovation: Clinical Trials Showcase



Improving Treatment Outcomes and Value for Chronic Gastrointestinal Disorders and Antibiotic Resistant Organisms using Fecal Microbiota Transplant

Hannah Roy, Christine Lee, and the **CaLM** Team



Dr. Christine Lee

Hannah's Story

Experienced symptoms age 13 – 26

- Crohn's, Irritable Bowel Syndrome:
 - ❑ ER 2x/month
 - ❑ Multiple hospitalizations, clinic visits
 - ❑ Daily intramuscular injections
 - ❑ School and work days lost
- *Recurrent Clostridium difficile* infection
 - ❑ Discussion of surgery to remove large bowel



	<i>C. difficile</i> Infection	Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (ulcerative colitis/Crohn's)	Irritable Bowel Syndrome	Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms
Disrupted gut flora	+++	+++	+++	+
Incidence	↑190% Ann Int Med. 2017	Canada, highest worldwide	15 – 25% Canadians	↑Incidence (High mortality rate)
Current Treatment				
Efficacy	40%	25%	Low	None
Cost	High	High	High	Indirectly - High
Additional Issues	Ongoing disruption of microbiota	Opportunistic infections Lymphoma	Unknown	N/A
Solution?				



Direct Cost Canada

\$9.6 Billion/Year



Hannah's Story



POST-FMT

- Restoration of QoL and Productivity
- No ER visits, no further pain/IM injections
- Gastroenterologist follow-up once per year



Fecal Microbiota Transplant

Major Benefits



Superior Response Rate



Low Cost: \$10/treatment



No Immediate or Long-term safety issues

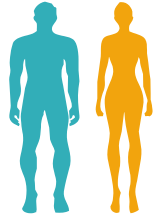
Major Challenge



Limited access – remote, rural and out of province patients
Suitable donor availability

Innovative Intervention

Lyophilized FMT (LYO-FMT)



✓ Scalable Patient-Centered Care

Availability of donors with favorable microbial profile

Capacity to mass produce

Minimal storage requirement: shelf life = 2 years @ 5°C

✓ Accessibility - Delivery to Rural and Remote Areas

Stable at room temperature for shipping

Able to train site personnel for reconstitution and administration remotely

Oral capsules – Obtained HC's permission

✓ Favourable Cost Benefit

Prevents hospital readmissions

Vancomycin (usual care) @ \$1200 to > 30,000/pt Fidaxomicin @

\$4600 for 30 days

LYO-FMT \$ 10/treatment (donor screening, equipment depreciation)

Improving Treatment Outcomes & Value Using FMT

Goal of Team :

Obtain efficacy and safety data required by Health Canada to meet its requirements for inclusion of LYO-FMT for main stream treatment

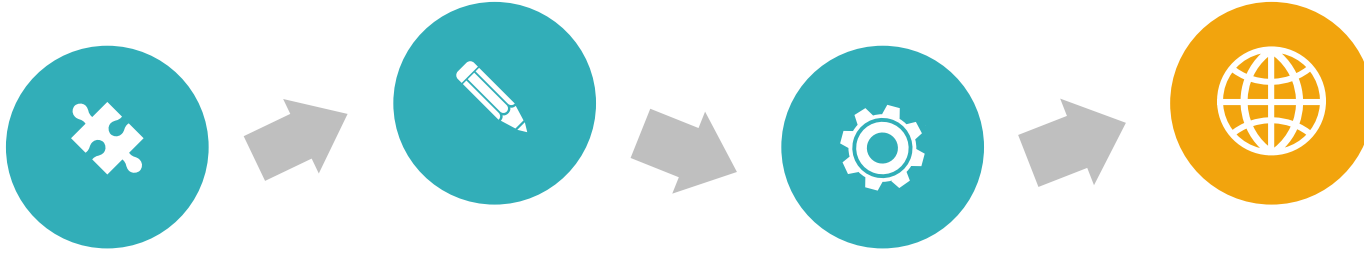
Outcomes to Achieve:

1. Routine clinical use of LYO-FMT for GID and ARO
2. Improve QoL for patients & caregivers; patient satisfaction
3. Save healthcare resources

FMT Clinical Applications

<i>Clostridium difficile</i> Infection (CDI)	Inflammatory Bowel Disease [Ulcerative Colitis & Crohn's]	Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)	Antimicrobial Resistant Organisms
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ FMT efficacy of 85 - 90 % vs 40% usual care (vancomycin)✓ Safe✓ Cost effective than current Rx	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Comparable efficacy to current Rx, but no toxicity✓ Cost effective than current Rx	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Preliminary data: Promising efficacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Decolonization of VRE and CRO

CaLM Access Program = Wide Scalability

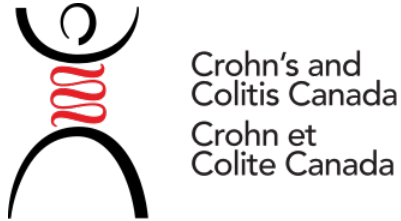


- **Physical Space**
- **Logistics**
 - **Personnel**
 - Program coordinator
 - Laboratory technician
 - Quality, Regulatory Expert
 - Legal/Insurance
 - **Inventory tracking and distribution**
 - **Evaluation of program**
- **Foster current/future donors, research & development**



Thank You
to our stool donors
& FMT technicians!

Research Partners



Thank you!



A Learning Health System in the ICU: Changing Practice through Clinical Research

Dr. Gordon Wood





The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Comparison of Sucralfate and Ranitidine for the Prevention of Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding in Patients Requiring Mechanical Ventilation

Deborah Cook, M.D., Gordon Guyatt, M.D., John Marshall, M.D., David Leasa, M.D., Hugh Fuller, M.B., Richard Hall, M.D., Sharon Peters, M.D., Frank Rutledge, M.D., Lauren Griffith, M.Sc., Allan McLellan, M.D., Gordon Wood, M.D., Ann Kirby, M.D., et al., for the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group*

The New England Journal of Medicine

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NUMBER 6

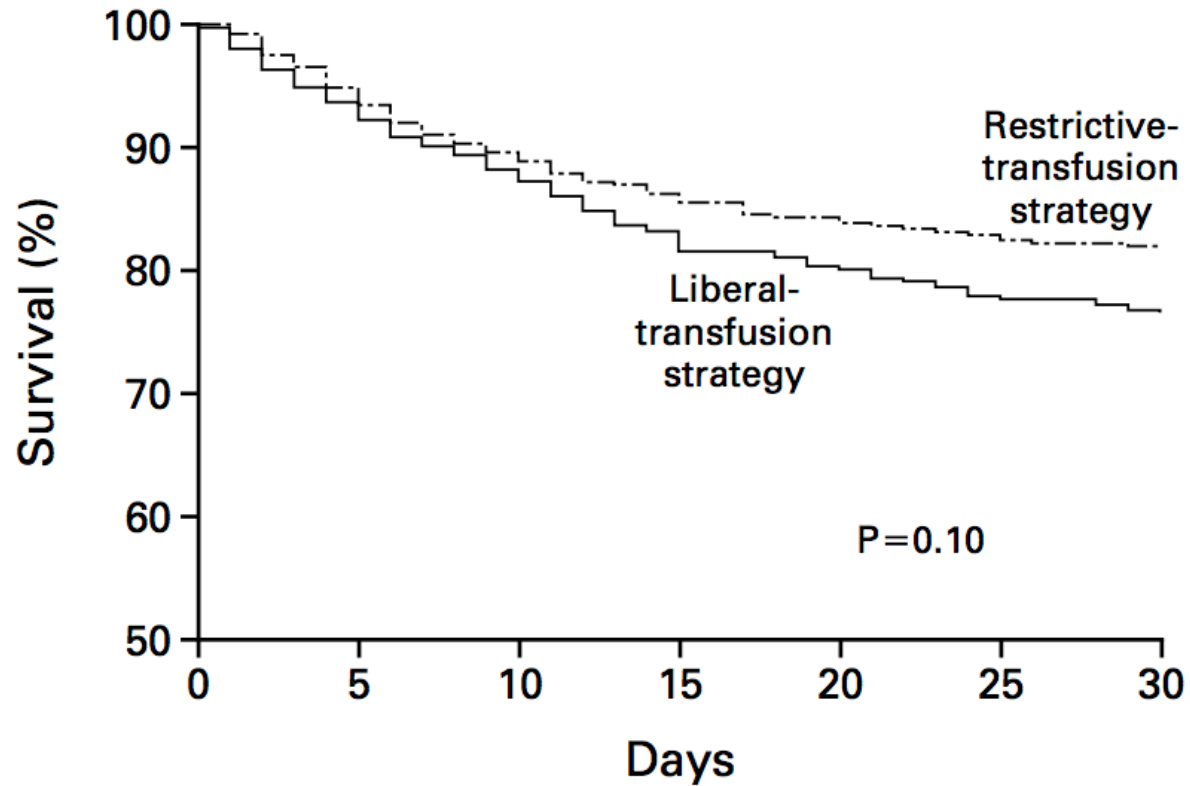


A MULTICENTER, RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL OF TRANSFUSION REQUIREMENTS IN CRITICAL CARE

PAUL C. HÉBERT, M.D., GEORGE WELLS, PH.D., MORRIS A. BLAJCHMAN, M.D., JOHN MARSHALL, M.D.,
CLAUDIO MARTIN, M.D., GIUSEPPE PAGLIARELLO, M.D., MARTIN TWEEDDALE, M.D., PH.D., IRWIN SCHWEITZER, M.Sc.,
ELIZABETH YETISIR, M.Sc., AND THE TRANSFUSION REQUIREMENTS IN CRITICAL CARE INVESTIGATORS
FOR THE CANADIAN CRITICAL CARE TRIALS GROUP*

M. Douglas, K. Mulcahy, A. Drummond; *Kingston General Hospital, Kingston* — G. Wood, D. Heyland, A. Taite; *Hôpital Maisonneuve-Rosemont,*

A All Patients





CCCTG

Canadian Critical Care
Trials Group

- ▶ The CCCTG was formed in 1989 to improve the care of critically ill patients through **investigator led research**.
- ▶ At the time **Industry run trials** dominated the landscape of multi-center clinical research. This research is undertaken with the objective of bringing a new technology to market then expanding its clinical niche and ultimately maximizing the financial return.
- ▶ The questions posed by investigator-led studies arise from curiosity or confusion and controversy. The major emphasis is on the methods used to study the problem and the rigor with which these methods are applied.



CCCTG

Canadian Critical Care
Trials Group

- Research programs are brought to the group by individual members.
- Studies usually address the comparative efficacy of two available clinical strategies.
- The investigator with help from experts in the Trials Group, develops a strategy to study the problem.



CCCTG

Canadian Critical Care
Trials Group

- ▶ Sites are usually paid based on per patient enrollment. The payment is modest (\$500 - \$1500 per patient). Most centers will also conduct Industry sponsored trials which are well paid.
- ▶ The Lead Investigator will oversee the publication of the study and sub-studies.
- ▶ There is usually a Knowledge Translation component after publication



CCCTG

Canadian Critical Care
Trials Group

- We have chosen to study questions that reflect the daily concerns of practicing Intensivists.
- There is a collaborative structure that combines scientific rigor with intense collegiality.
- Canada is a world leader in ICU Research and the CCCTG structure and function has been copied by many.




Publications

Over 350 peer reviewed publications,
including 17 in the New England
Journal of Medicine.





ICU Research in Island Health

- ▶ 10 Industry Sponsored Trials
 - ▶ Mainly looking for molecules to turn off the inflammatory mediators of sepsis
 - ▶ All have been negative trials
- ▶ 20 Academic Trials (CCCTG)
 - ▶ Every study has provided some useful information for the care of critically ill patients
 - ▶ Currently involved in 6 of these trials



Clinical Research Nurses
Gayle Carney (left)
with Fiona Auld



Kenning Wing
Research and
Capacity Building
Research Offices KW118 to KW138

The photograph shows two women standing in a hallway. The woman on the left is wearing a dark blue V-neck top and glasses. The woman on the right is wearing a white long-sleeved top. Behind them is a large poster that says 'Welcome to Research' and features a photo of a young girl and an older woman. To the left of the women is a dark sign with white text that reads 'Kenning Wing Research and Capacity Building Research Offices KW118 to KW138'. To the right, there are grey electrical cabinets on the wall.

Dr. Daniel Ovakim
Sub-Investigator



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

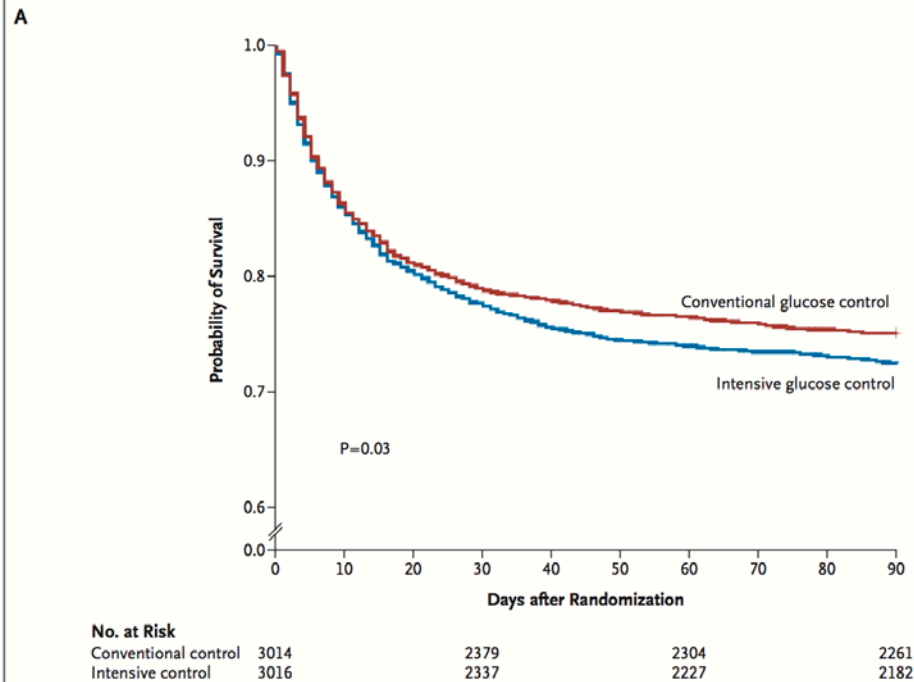
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

MARCH 26, 2009

VOL. 360 NO. 13

Intensive versus Conventional Glucose Control in Critically Ill Patients

The NICE-SUGAR Study Investigators*



Critical Care Insulin Infusion

Qualified to Use
INTENSIVISTS, INTERNAL MEDICINE

Page 1 of 1

Key: Req – Requisition MAR – Medication Administration Record K – Kardex Dis – Discontinued P – Drug Profile

KEY

Patient Population

- Do not start Insulin IV infusion if patient has a blood glucose less than or equal to 10 mmol/L
- Do not use in patients with diabetic ketoacidosis or hyperglycaemic hyperosmolar nonketotic coma

Diabetes Management

- Discontinue all previous Insulin orders and anti-diabetic medication orders
- For any inconsistent or abnormally high/low bedside blood glucose values, collect blood sample for glucose measurement by laboratory prior to changes/action
- Mix 50 units of Insulin Regular (Toronto) in 100 mL 0.9% Sodium Chloride (final concentration of 0.5 units/mL)

Start Insulin IV infusion based on current blood glucose as follows:

Blood Glucose (mmol/L)	Less than or equal to 10	10.1 – 13	13.1 – 16	16.1 – 20	Greater than 20
Rate	Do NOT start	1 unit/h	2 units/h	3 units/h	Call MD for orders

Frequency of glucose check when/after Insulin IV infusion initiated, based on current glucose value, as follows:

Blood Glucose (mmol/L)	Less than 4	4 – 5.9	6 – 10	10.1 – 15	Greater than 15
Frequency	q1h and PRN	q2h	q4h	q2h	q1h

Maintenance Insulin IV infusion adjustment based on blood glucose as follows:

INCREASE or SMALL DECREASE in glucose <i>ie Current glucose higher than previous or current glucose falling by less than 3 mmol/L</i>	Current Glucose (mmol/L)	MODERATE to LARGE DECREASE in glucose <i>ie Current glucose lower than previous by greater than or equal to 3 mmol/L</i>
Stop infusion, give D50W 25 mL IV bolus. Repeat blood glucose monitoring in 1 hour. Resume infusion at 50% of previous rate once blood glucose greater than 10 mmol/L. Reduce rate by 1 unit/h	Less than 4	Stop infusion, give D50W 25 mL IV bolus. Repeat blood glucose monitoring in 1 hour. Resume infusion at 50% of previous rate once blood glucose greater than 10 mmol/L. Reduce rate by 50%
No change in rate	4 – 5.9	Reduce rate by 50%
Increase rate by 0.5 unit/h	6 – 10 (TARGET)	Reduce rate by 50%
Increase rate by 1 unit/h	10.1 – 12	Reduce rate by 1 unit/h
Give 4 units IV bolus and increase rate by 1 unit/h	12.1 – 15	No change in rate
Give 8 units IV bolus and increase rate by 1 unit/h	15.1 – 18	No change in rate
	Greater than 18	No change in rate

- If tube feeds or TPN are held for greater than 1 hour, discontinue Insulin IV infusion. Continue bedside blood glucose monitoring q4h. When tube feeds or TPN resume at previous rate, restart Insulin at previous rate
- Discontinue orders prior to transfer to floor. Consult MD for appropriate orders

Signature, Designation _____ College License # _____ Date _____ Time _____ Page 1/1

IV insulin – Adult Inpatient Acute

These orders are for use on All Acute Adult Inpatients unless there exist VHA approved insulin management order sets that are more appropriate (eg High Intensity Care, Obstetrics)

Page 1 of 1

Key: Req – Requisition MAR – Medication Administration Record K – Kardex Dis – Discontinued P – Drug Profile

KEY

- Discontinue all previous insulin, oral hypoglycaemic and Bedside Blood Glucose Monitoring orders
- Hold Insulin if IV dextrose/glucose, TPN or tube feed stopped for greater than 1 hour. Notify MD ordering insulin for further orders

Patient population

- Patients who are NPO or unpredictable PO Intake and receiving IV dextrose/glucose, TPN or continuous tube feeds
- NOT for pregnancy or for Diabetic Ketoacidosis or hyperglycaemic emergencies

Investigations

Bedside Blood Glucose (mmol/L)	Less than 4	4 to 5.9	6 to 10	10.1 to 15	Greater than 15
Frequency	q20 minutes	q2h	q4h	q2h	q1h

insulin

Starting insulin dose:

- Mix 100 units regular human insulin in 100 mL 0.9% sodium chloride for 1 unit/mL
- If previously on Insulin: total daily insulin dose _____ units/24 hours = _____ unit/h
- If insulin-naïve: weight _____ kg x 0.02 = _____ unit/h
- Other: _____ unit/h

Maintenance Insulin IV infusion

- Adjustment based on current and previous glucose values as follows:

Current value Bedside Blood Glucose (mmol/L)	INCREASE in glucose Current value higher than previous	SMALL DECREASE in glucose Current value lower than previous by less than 3 mmol/L	MODERATE to LARGE DECREASE in glucose Current value lower than previous by greater than or equal to 3 mmol/L
Less than 4	Stop infusion, treat per VHA hypoglycaemia protocol. Repeat blood glucose monitoring in 20 minutes. Resume infusion at 50% of previous rate once blood glucose greater than 5 mmol/L.		
4 to 5.9	Reduce rate by 1 unit/h	Reduce rate by 1 unit/h	Reduce rate by 50 %
6 to 10 (TARGET)	No change in rate	No change in rate	Reduce rate by 50 %
10.1 to 12	Increase rate by 0.5 unit/h	Increase rate by 0.5 unit/h	Reduce rate by 1 unit/h
12.1 to 15	Increase rate by 1 unit/h	Increase rate by 1 unit/h	No change in rate
15.1 to 18	Increase rate by 2 unit/h	Increase rate by 2 unit/h	No change in rate
Greater than 18	Increase rate by 3 unit/h	Increase rate by 3 unit/h	No change in rate
Notify MD ordering Insulin			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If rate needs to be decreased to less than 0.5 unit/h, stop infusion. Recheck bedside blood glucose (BBG) q2h. Once BBG is 6 mmol/L or greater resume Insulin infusion at previous rate or at 1 unit/h whichever is lower 			

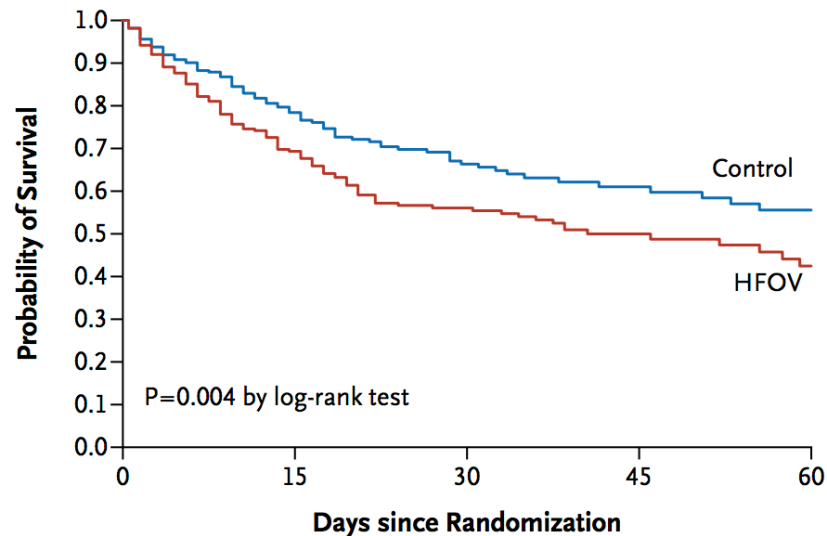
Signature, Designation _____ College License # _____ Date _____ Time _____ Page 1/1

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

High-Frequency Oscillation in Early Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Niall D. Ferguson, M.D., Deborah J. Cook, M.D., Gordon H. Guyatt, M.D., Sangeeta Mehta, M.D., Lori Hand, R.R.T., Peggy Austin, C.C.R.A., Qi Zhou, Ph.D., Andrea Matte, R.R.T., Stephen D. Walter, Ph.D., Francois Lamontagne, M.D., John T. Granton, M.D., Yaseen M. Arabi, M.D., Alejandro C. Arroliga, M.D., Thomas E. Stewart, M.D., Arthur S. Slutsky, M.D., and Maureen O. Meade, M.D., for the OSCILLATE Trial Investigators and the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group*

ABSTRACT



No. at Risk

HFOV	275	169	98	54	26
Control	273	181	92	54	39

Figure 2. Probability of Survival from the Day of Randomization to Day 60 in the HFOV and Control Groups.

Management of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Refractory Hypoxemia

A Multicenter Observational Study

Erick H. Duan^{1,2,3}, Neill K. J. Adhikan^{4,5}, Frederick D'Aragnon^{2,6,7}, Deborah J. Cook^{1,2,3}, Sangeeta Mehta^{5,8}, Waleed Alhazzani^{1,2,3}, Ewan Goligher^{5,9}, Emmanuel Charbonney¹⁰, Yaseen M. Arabi¹¹, Tim Karachi^{1,12}, Alexis F. Turgeon^{13,14}, Lori Hand^{2,15}, Qi Zhou², Peggy Austin², Jan Friedrich^{5,16}, Francois Lamontagne^{5,7}, François Lauzier¹⁴, Rakesh Patel¹⁷, John Muscedere¹⁸, Richard Hall¹⁹, Pierre Aslanian²⁰, Thomas Piraino^{3,21}, Martin Albert²², Sean M. Bagshaw²³, Mike Jacka²³, Gordon Wood²⁴, William Henderson²⁵, Delbert Dorscheid²⁶, Niall D. Ferguson^{5,9}, and Maureen O. Meade^{1,2,15}, on behalf of the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group

¹Department of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ²Department of Health Research Methods, Evidence and Impact, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ³St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ⁴Department of Critical Care Medicine, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ⁵Interdepartmental Division of Critical Care Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ⁶Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Sherbrooke, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; ⁷Department of Anesthesia, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; ⁸Sinai Health Center, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ⁹Division of Respiriology, University Health Network and Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ¹⁰Department of Critical Care, Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ¹¹King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; ¹²Juravinski Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ¹³Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec, Université Laval, Québec, Quebec, Canada; ¹⁴Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Division of Critical Care, Université Laval, Québec, Quebec, Canada; ¹⁵Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ¹⁶Critical Care and Medicine Departments, Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ¹⁷Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; ¹⁸Department of Critical Care Medicine, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; ¹⁹Departments of Critical Care Medicine and Anesthesiology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; ²⁰Division of Critical Care, Department of Medicine and Centre de Recherche, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal, Quebec, Canada; ²¹Departments of Anesthesia, Division of Critical Care, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ²²Departments of Medicine and Critical Care, Centre de recherche Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur de Montréal, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Quebec, Canada; ²³Department of Critical Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; ²⁴Island Health Authority, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada; ²⁵Critical Care Medicine, Vancouver General Hospital University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; and ²⁶Center for Heart Lung Innovation, Division of Critical Care Medicine, St. Paul's Hospital, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Conclusions: Patients with moderate-to-severe ARDS receive treatment adjuncts frequently, especially with refractory hypoxemia. Paradoxically, therapies with less evidence supporting their use (e.g., pulmonary vasodilators) were over-used, whereas those with more evidence (e.g., prone positioning, neuromuscular blockade) were under-used. Patients received higher VTs and lower PEEP than would be suggested by the evidence.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Dalteparin versus Unfractionated Heparin in Critically Ill Patients

The PROTECT Investigators for the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group and the
Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care Society Clinical Trials Group

RESULTS

There was no significant between-group difference in the rate of proximal leg deep-vein thrombosis, which occurred in 96 of 1873 patients (5.1%) receiving dalteparin versus 109 of 1873 patients (5.8%) receiving unfractionated heparin (hazard ratio in the dalteparin group, 0.92; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.68 to 1.23; $P=0.57$). The proportion of patients with pulmonary emboli was significantly lower with dalteparin (24 patients, 1.3%) than with unfractionated heparin (43 patients, 2.3%) (hazard ratio, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.30 to 0.88; $P=0.01$). There was no significant between-group difference in the rates of major bleeding (hazard ratio, 1.00; 95% CI, 0.75 to 1.34; $P=0.98$) or death in the hospital (hazard ratio, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.80 to 1.05; $P=0.21$). In prespecified per-protocol analyses, the results were similar to those of the main analyses, but fewer patients receiving dalteparin had heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (hazard ratio, 0.27; 95% CI, 0.08 to 0.98; $P=0.046$).

PROTECT STUDY PROJECT

- Literature Review of VTE Prophylaxis in ICU
- Survey of the VTE practice of Canadian Intensivists – to determine what is the standard of care
- DIRECT Study – to determine the safety of Daltoperin in renal failure
- Pilot Trial
- Full RCT
- KT studies



Journal of Critical Care

Volume 26, Issue 2, April 2011, Pages 223.e1-223.e9



Journal of Critical Care

Volume 20, Issue 4, December 2005, Pages 364-372



PROphylaxis for ThromboEmbolism in Critical Care Trial protocol and analysis plan

Deborah Cook ^{a, b, 2, 1}, Maureen Meade ^{a, b, 1}, Gordon Guyatt ^{a, b, 1}, Stephen D. Walter ^{b, 1}, Diane Heels-Ansdell ^{b, 1}, William Geerts ^{c, 1}, Theodore E. Warkentin ^{a, d, 1}, D. Jamie Cooper ^{e, f, 1}, Nicole Zytaruk ^{b, 1}, Shirley Vallance ^{e, 1}, Otavio Berwanger ^{g, 1}, Marcelo Rocha ^{h, 1}, Ismael Qushmaq ^{i, 1}, Mark Crowther ^{a, d, 1}

Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jccr.2011.02.010>

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Original Article

Prophylaxis of Thromboembolism in Critical Care (PROTECT) Trial: a pilot study

Deborah J. Cook MD ^{a, b, 2, 1}, Graeme Rocker MD ^c, Maureen Meade MD ^{a, b}, Gordon Guyatt MD ^{a, b}, William Geerts MD ^d, David Anderson MD ^e, Yoanna Skrobik MD ^e, Paul Hebert MD ^f, Martin Albert MD ^e, Jamie Cooper MD ^g, Shannon Bates MD ^a, Christopher Caco MD ^a, Simon Finfer MD ^h, Robert Fowler MD ^d, Andreas Freitag MD ^a, John Granton MD ^d, Graham Jones MD ^a, Stephan Langevin MD ⁱ ... Mark Crowther MD ^a



CONECCKT-T

- ▶ The objectives of this quality improvement program in medical-surgical critically ill patients are:
 - ▶ **Phase 1)** to generate evidence-based practice guidelines for thromboprophylaxis;
 - ▶ **Phase 2a)** to identify rates of appropriate thromboprophylaxis in Canadian ICUs;
 - ▶ **Phase 2b)** to analyze determinants of appropriate use;
 - ▶ **Phase 3a)** to understand barriers and facilitators to appropriate thromboprophylaxis;
 - ▶ **Phase 3b)** to conduct *pilot* work toward a future cluster randomized trial of customized knowledge translation for thromboprophylaxis

RESEARCH

Open Access

Thromboprophylaxis patterns and determinants in critically ill patients: a multicenter audit

François Lauzier¹, John Muscedere², Éric Deland³, Demetrios Jim Kutsogiannis⁴, Michael Jacka⁴, Diane Heels-Ansdell⁵, Mark Crowther⁶, Rodrigo Cartin-Ceba⁷, Michael J Cox⁸, Nicole Zytaruk⁵, Denise Foster⁹, Tasnim Sinuff^{10,11}, France Clarke⁵, Patrica Thompson⁴, Steven Hanna⁵, Deborah Cook^{5,6*} and for the Co-operative Network of Critical Care Knowledge Translation for Thromboprophylaxis (CONECCKT-T) Investigators and the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group



Thromboprophylaxis patterns and determinants in critically ill patients: a multicenter audit

François Lauzier¹, John Muscedere², Éric Deland³, Demetrios Jim Kutsogiannis⁴, Michael Jacka⁴, Diane Heels-Ansdell⁵, Mark Crowther⁶, Rodrigo Cartin-Ceba⁷, Michael J Cox⁸, Nicole Zytaruk⁵, Denise Foster⁹, Tasnim Sinuff^{10,11}, France Clarke⁵, Patrica Thompson⁴, Steven Hanna⁵, Deborah Cook^{5,6*} and for the Co-operative Network of Critical Care Knowledge Translation for Thromboprophylaxis (CONECCKT-T) Investigators and the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group



Electronic Article

Barriers and facilitators of thromboprophylaxis for medical-surgical intensive care unit patients: A multicenter survey

Deborah Cook MD ^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Mark Duffett MSc ^{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Francois Lauzier MD ^{d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Chenglin Ye PhD ^{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Peter Dodek MD ^{e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Bojan Paunovic MD ^{f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Rob Fowler MD ^{g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Michelle E. Kho PhD ^{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Denise Foster RN ^{i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Tom Stelfox MD ^{j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Taz Sinuff MD ^{g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Nicole Zytaruk RN ^{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, France Clarke RRT ^{b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Gordon Wood MD ^{k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Michael Cox MD ^{m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Jim Kutsogiannis MD ^{n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Michael Jacka MD ^{o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}, Marios Roussos MD ^{o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z} ... Gordon Guyatt MD ^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}



RESEARCH

Open Access

Thromboprophylaxis patterns and determinants in critically ill patients: a multicenter audit

François Lauzier¹, John Muscedere², Éric Deland³, Demetrios Jim Kutsogiannis⁴, Michael Jacka⁴, Diane Heels-Ansdell⁵, Mark Crowther⁶, Rodrigo Cartin-Ceba⁷, Michael J Cox⁸, Nicole Zytaruk⁵, Denise Foster⁹, Tasnim Sinuff^{10,11}, France Clarke⁵, Patrica Thompson⁴, Steven Hanna⁵, Deborah Cook^{5,6*} and for the Co-operative Network of Critical Care Knowledge Translation for Thromboprophylaxis (CONECCKT-T) Investigators and the Canadian Critical Care Trials Group

Intensive Care Med (2013) 39:2115–2125
DOI 10.1007/s00134-013-3074-x

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Physicians declining patient enrollment in a critical care trial: a case study in thromboprophylaxis

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The PROTECT Research Coordinators
PROTECT Investigators
Canadian Critical Care Trials Group and the
Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care Society Clinical Trials Group

Electronic Article

Barriers and facilitators of thromboprophylaxis for medical-surgical intensive care unit patients: A multicenter survey

Deborah Cook MD^{a, b, c, d, e}, Mark Duffett MSc^{b, c}, Francois Lauzier MD^d, Chenglin Ye PhD^b, Peter Dodek MD^e, Bojan Paunovic MD^f, Rob Fowler MD^g, Michelle E. Kho PhD^{b, h}, Denise Foster RNⁱ, Tom Stelfox MD^j, Taz Sinuff MD^g, Nicole Zytaruk RN^b, France Clarke RRT^b, Gordon Wood MD^{k, l}, Michael Cox MD^m, Jim Kutsogiannis MDⁿ, Michael Jacka MD^o, Marios Roussos MD^{o, p} ... Gordon Guyatt MD^{a, b}



RESEARCH

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JAMA. 2014 Nov 26;312(20):2135-45. doi: 10.1001/jama.2014.15101.

Cost-effectiveness of dalteparin vs unfractionated heparin for the prevention of venous thromboembolism in critically ill patients.

Fowler RA¹, Mittmann N², Geerts W³, Heels-Ansdell D⁴, Gould MK⁵, Guyatt G⁴, Krahn M³, Finfer S⁶, Pinto R¹, Chan B⁷, Ormanidhi O⁸, Arabi Y⁹, Qushmaq I¹⁰, Rocha MG¹¹, Dodek P¹², McIntyre L¹³, Hall R¹⁴, Ferguson ND¹⁵, Mehta S¹⁶, Marshall JC¹⁷, Doig CJ¹⁸, Muscedere J¹⁹, Jacka MJ²⁰, Klinger JR²¹, Vlahakis N²², Orford N²³, Seppelt I²⁴, Skrobik YK²⁵, Sud S²⁶, Cade JF²⁷, Cooper J²⁸, Cook D²⁹, Canadian Critical Care Trials Group; Australia and New Zealand Intensive Care Society Clinical Trials Group.


PROSPECT

PRObiotics to prevent Severe Pneumonia
and Endotracheal Colonization Trial

STUDIES



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PRObiotics to prevent Severe Pneumonia
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Canada-DONATE
National Observational Study of the ICU
Management of Deceased Organ Donors

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Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage - Red Blood Cell Transfusion and Outcome (SAHaRA):
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HEMOglobin transfusion threshold in **Traumatic brain Injury Optimization:** **The HEMOTION TRIAL PROTOCOL**



Lessening **Organ** Dysfunction with **VITamin C**





Lessening Organ Dysfunction with VITamin C

**Heparin AnticoaguLation to improve Outcomes
in septic shock:
The HALO International Phase II RCT**



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**Bacteremia Antibiotic Length Actually Needed for Clinical
Effectiveness: Randomized Controlled Trial**

B A L A N C E

STandard versus Accelerated initiation of Renal Replacement Therapy in Acute Kidney Injury (STARRT-AKI): A Multi-Centre, Randomized, Controlled Trial



START-DAKI

START-DAKI ENROLLMENT REPORT: April 22, 2019

Site Name	Site Activation Date	Length of Site Activation (months)	Number of Patients Enrolled	Percentage of Patients Enrolled/Count	Number of Patients enrolled last week
North Shore, Medway	17-Oct-15	42.87	53	1.03	0
Proton, Alameda Hospital	11-Mar-16	37.10	30	0.60	0
The Strife	14-Sep-16	36.47	59	1.17	1
St. Joseph's Health	12-Sep-16	36.43	43	0.87	0
Burnaby Coast Community Hospital (Formerly Burnaby)	14-Sep-16	36.43	39	0.78	0
David Young Altria Hospital	7-Jun-16	36.39	49	1.00	0
Westcoast Hospital	14-Sep-16	36.37	37	0.75	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	19	0.42	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	20	0.42	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	21	0.42	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	22	0.45	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	23	0.47	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	24	0.49	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	25	0.51	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	26	0.53	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	27	0.55	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	28	0.57	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	29	0.59	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	30	0.61	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	31	0.63	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	32	0.65	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	33	0.67	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	34	0.69	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	35	0.71	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	36	0.73	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	37	0.75	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	38	0.77	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	39	0.79	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	40	0.81	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	41	0.83	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	42	0.85	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	43	0.87	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	44	0.89	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	45	0.91	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	46	0.93	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	47	0.95	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	48	0.97	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	49	0.99	0
General Hospital	10-Sep-17	24.53	50	1.00	0

ILGP - Hospital European Georges Pompidou	13-Jun-17	22.60	32	1.42	0
Hospital Pitié Salpêtrière - reanimation médicale (P+ Combes)	18-Aug-17	20.40	7	0.34	0
GERMANY					
University Hospital Münster	16-Mar-17	25.60	19	0.74	0
Klinikum Coburg	30-Jan-18	14.90	5	0.34	0
HOLLAND					
St. Vincent's University Hospital	7-Nov-16	29.87	3	0.10	0
ITALY					
San Raffaele Hospital	2-Jul-18	9.77	2	0.20	0
ospedale San Carlo	23-Nov-18	5.00	1	0.20	0
NEW ZEALAND					
Wellington Hospital	21-Apr-16	35.53	68	1.96	1
Auckland City Hospital	29-May-16	35.27	42	1.19	0
Christchurch Hospital	29-Jun-17	22.07	17	0.77	0
Queens Bay Hospital	04-Oct-17	18.17	3	0.17	1
Rotorua Hospital	17-Jan-18	15.33	2	0.13	0
Auckland Hospital DCCM	2-Apr-18	12.83	10	0.78	0
Taranaki Hospital	28-Sep-18	6.87	0	0.00	0
Whangarei Hospital	17-Dec-18	4.20	3	0.71	0
Tauranga Hospital	23-Jan-19	2.97	2	0.67	0
SWITZERLAND					
Center Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV)	9-Jul-18	9.57	25	2.61	0
Geneva University Hospital	27-Feb-19	1.80	1	0.56	0
UK					
Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	18-Jul-17	21.43	60	2.80	0
Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust	5-Apr-18	19.73	3	0.24	0
Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust, Wycombe Hospital	10-Aug-18	12.57	1	0.08	0
Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust, Stoke Mandeville Hospital	10-Apr-18	12.57	7	0.56	1

Toronto Western Hospital - UHN (on hold)	28-Sep-16	31.20	2
Toronto General Hospital - UHN (on hold)	28-Sep-16	31.20	5
Fraser Health - Surrey Memorial Hospital	28-Oct-16	30.20	0
Victoria General Hospital	2-Nov-16	30.03	2
Royal Jubilee Hospital	2-Nov-16	30.03	9
Peter Lougheed Centre	18-Nov-16	29.50	19
Foothills Hospital	18-Nov-16	29.50	21
McGill University Health Centre	12-Dec-16	28.70	10
IUCPQ	30-Dec-16	28.10	7
CHU de Québec (CHUQ) - Université Laval	12-Jan-17	27.67	21
CIUSSS MCQ	13-Mar-17	25.67	16
Red Deer Regional Hospital	15-Mar-17	25.60	34
London Health Sciences Centre - Victoria Hospital	24-Mar-17	25.30	7
Mazankowski Alberta Heart Institute	5-Apr-17	24.90	2

European University Hospital	18-Aug-17	24.47	7	0.29	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	19	0.68	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	20	0.76	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	21	0.81	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	22	0.86	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	23	0.91	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	24	0.96	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	25	1.00	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	26	1.03	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	27	1.06	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	28	1.09	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	29	1.13	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	30	1.16	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	31	1.19	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	32	1.23	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	33	1.26	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	34	1.29	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	35	1.32	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	36	1.35	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	37	1.38	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	38	1.42	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	39	1.45	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	40	1.48	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	41	1.51	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	42	1.54	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	43	1.57	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	44	1.60	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	45	1.63	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	46	1.66	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	47	1.69	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	48	1.72	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	49	1.75	0
UHN - St. Michael's Hospital	28-Sep-17	26.17	50	1.78	0