



Essai Clinique

Généré le 02 mai 2024 à partir de

Titre	Utilisation de l'acide tranexamique durant l'étude pilote de l'essai de cystectomie
Protocole ID	TACT
ClinicalTrials.gov ID	NCT01869413
Type(s) de cancer	Vessie/urothélial
Phase	Phase III
Type étude	Traitement
Médicament	Tranexamic acid
Institution	CHU DE QUEBEC – UNIVERSITE LAVAL L'HOTEL-DIEU DE QUEBEC ET CRCEO 11 Côte du Palais, Québec, QC, G1R 2J6
Ville	Québec
Investigateur principal	Dr Vincent Fradet
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Statut	Fermé
But étude	<p>A cystectomy is the removal of the bladder and adjacent organs in patients with bladder cancer. This often results in significant blood loss, and about 60% of patients will require a blood transfusion during or up to 30 days after surgery. Significant blood loss may result in cardiovascular morbidity, and the use of blood products are expensive and expose patients to risk. Tranexamic acid reduces breakdown of hemostatic blood clots and it has therapeutic benefit when used in other surgical procedures to reduce blood loss and the need for transfusion. The current study will be the first to evaluate whether tranexamic acid is effective and safe to use during radical cystectomy. The results of the study will have an immediate impact on patient care.</p>
Critères d'éligibilité	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participant \geq 18 years at time of consent• Participant has bladder cancer and will undergo radical cystectomy to remove bladder• Participant is willing to receive blood products (i.e. packed red blood cells, platelets, plasma)• Have obtained Informed Consent
Critères d'exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participant declines consent• Participants incapable (incompetent) of providing Informed Consent• Participant is under 18 years• Participant is unwilling to receive blood products due to personal reasons• Participant has ever had a pulmonary embolism, deep venous thrombosis, thrombotic stroke, atrial fibrillation, coronary stents or has active angina• Participant with known personal history of subarachnoid haemorrhage.• Participant has acquired disturbances to his / her colour vision (does not apply to congenital colour blindness)• Participant is pregnant (confirmed by βHCG test)• Participant has a known allergy to tranexamic acid