A retrospective observational chart review study to evaluate the clinical effectiveness of treatment with zanamivir 10 mg/ml solution for infusion in a cohort of intensive care unit-treated (ICU) patients with complicated influenza infection (208165)

First published: 16/10/2020

Last updated: 08/04/2026

Study Ongoing

Administrative details

EU PAS number

EUPAS37605

Study ID

48211

DARWIN EU® study

No

Study countries

- [ ] Netherlands
- [ ] United Kingdom

Study description

The study aims to gain an understanding of the clinical management of complicated influenza in ICUs in Europe and to investigate the clinical effectiveness of IV Zanamivir in the treatment of patients with complicated influenza in this setting.

Study status

Ongoing

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

OXON Epidemiology

- [ ] Spain
- [ ] United Kingdom

First published: 06/12/2010

Last updated: 15/03/2024

Institution | **Laboratory/Research/Testing facility** | **Non-Pharmaceutical company** | **ENCePP partner**

Contact details

Study institution contact

GSK Clinical Disclosure Advisor Pharma.CDR@gsk.com

Study contact

Pharma.CDR@gsk.com

Primary lead investigator

GSK Clinical Disclosure Advisor

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed

Planned: 25/07/2019

Actual: 25/07/2020

Study start date

Planned: 03/11/2020

Actual: 03/11/2020

Date of final study report

Planned: 01/10/2026

Sources of funding

- Pharmaceutical company and other private sector

More details on funding

GlaxoSmithKline

Study protocol

gsk-208165-protocol-redact.pdf (1.81 MB)

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body?

Yes

Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?

Not applicable

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type list

Study topic:

Disease /health condition

Human medicinal product

Study type:

Non-interventional study

Scope of the study:

Disease epidemiology

Effectiveness study (incl. comparative)

Data collection methods:

Secondary use of data

Main study objective:

Among ICU-admitted patients with complicated influenza, all-cause in-hospital mortality will be compared between patients who received IVZ treatment with a propensity score matched group of patients who did not receive this therapy during the same influenza season and/or pandemic(s).

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cohort

Study drug and medical condition

Medicinal product name

DECTOVA

Study drug International non-proprietary name (INN) or common name

ZANAMIVIR

Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code

(J05AH01) zanamivir

zanamivir

Medical condition to be studied

Influenza

Death

Population studied

Short description of the study population

Adults, adolescents, children and infants of all ages who were admitted to ICU with influenza illness.

Age groups

- Infants and toddlers (28 days – 23 months)
- Children (2 to < 12 years)
- Adolescents (12 to < 18 years)
- **Adult and elderly population (≥18 years)**
  - Adults (18 to < 65 years)
    - Adults (18 to < 46 years)
    - Adults (46 to < 65 years)
  - Elderly (≥ 65 years)
    - Adults (65 to < 75 years)
    - Adults (75 to < 85 years)
    - Adults (85 years and over)

Estimated number of subjects

1100

Study design details

Setting

Hospitals are eligible to participate in this study if they fulfil all of the following criteria:

- Tertiary centre with ICU
- Ability to provide the variables of interest as described in Section 7.3.
- Ability for in-house testing for influenza type and sub-type by approved diagnostics.

Comparators

ICU patients who did not receive this therapy during the same influenza seasons and/or pandemic(s).

Outcomes

The primary efficacy variable is defined as the length of time between the index date and all-cause in-hospital mortality. Patients who do not experience all-cause in-hospital mortality will be censored at 28 days post treatment/matching or at loss to follow up.

- All-cause in-hospital mortality up to end of follow-up (defined as 28 days post index date or at loss to follow-up)
- All-cause in-hospital mortality at Day 7, 10 and 14 after treatment initiation/matching
- Ordinal scale for clinical course of influenza disease at Day 7, 10 and 14 after treatment initiation/matching

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Data analysis plan

The primary analysis will consist of a matched cox regression model to estimate all-cause in-hospital mortality, presented as a hazard ratio for IV Zanamivir treatment vs matched control.

A similar regression analysis will be performed to estimate in-hospital survival on day 7, 10 and 14 after treatment initiation/matching, and a proportional

odds regression model will be fitted to analyse the ordinal scale date on the same days.

Data management

ENCePP Seal

The use of the ENCePP Seal has been discontinued since February 2025. The ENCePP Seal fields are retained in the display mode for transparency but are no longer maintained.

Data sources

Data source(s)

Other data source

Data source(s), other

Retrospective Medical Chart Review

Data sources (types)

Electronic healthcare records (EHR)

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Unknown

Check completeness

Unknown

Check stability

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

No