

Wound Healing After Craniotomy

ACTRN12606000445572

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Phase 3
Sponsor	Clinical Associate Professor R. Andrew Danks
Enrollment	120 participants

Plain Language Summary

This study is looking at whether the method used to stop scalp bleeding during brain surgery (craniotomy) affects how well and how quickly the surgical wound heals afterward. Craniotomy involves cutting and temporarily removing a section of the skull to access the brain. Controlling bleeding along the scalp edges can be done in several ways, and each may leave the tissue in a different condition at the end of surgery. The study will compare different techniques to see which leads to the best wound healing results.

You may be eligible if:

- You are 18 years of age or older
- You are having your first craniotomy (brain surgery) in the upper part of the skull that is expected to last at least 2 hours

You may NOT be eligible if:

- You are a child
- You are having surgery at the back of the skull (posterior fossa)
- You are having a repeat craniotomy on the same area
- You have previously had radiation therapy to your scalp or skull

Talk to your doctor about whether this trial might be right for you.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (1)

- All patients undergoing de novo supra-tentorial craniotomy which is expected to last at least 2 hours.

Exclusion (1)

- Children, posterior fossa craniotomies, re-do craniotomies, and past irradiation.

Locations (1 total)

Australia

<https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?ACTRN=ACTRN12606000445572>

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