Surgical Trial in Lobar Intracerebral Haemorrhage Spring 2009 **Issue 6**

Surg	
Centres registered and patients recruited	
Australia	Melbourne (1)
Austria	Vienna
Canada	Alberta
China	Beijing (Tiantan)
Czech Re	
Egypt	Liberec (1)
Georgia	Mansoura (9)
Germany	Tbilisi
	Amberg (3) Berlin Dessau (4)
	Düsseldorf Erlangen (2)
	Greifswald (2) Heidelberg
	Kassel Lübeck (2)
	Munster University (4) Munster Clemens
Greece	Saarlandes (4)
	Athens (3) AHEPA, Thessaloniki Ippokratio,Thessaloniki (2)
Hungary	Pecs (2) Borsod (5)
India	Calcutta
	Hyderabad Ludhiana (1)
	New Delhi (5) Trivandrum (3)
Israel	Visakhapatnam(2)
Italy	Haifa
Latvia	Sapienza'(3)
	Gailezers (1) Riga (6)
Lithuania	Klaipeda (5)
Macedon	ia Skopje (8)
Mexico	Guadalajara
Norway	Trondheim
Pakistan	Lahore (10)
Poland	Bialystok (7) Poznan
Romania	Cluj
Russia	Novosibirsk (3)
Saudia A	rabia Riyadh
Spain	Granada
	Santander (6) Valladolid
Turkey	Bilbao
UK	Istanbul (1)
	Cambridge (1) Dundee (5)
	Edinburgh Haywards Heath
	Leeds Liverpool
	Middlesbrough (1) Morriston
	National Hospital Newcastle (20)
	Oxford Preston
	Salford Southampton (1)
USA	St. George's (1)
	Albany Bloomington IL
	Macon (1)

~T.N.C.H.

Macon (1) Mayo Jacksonville (1) Penn State PA (1) Temple PA (3)

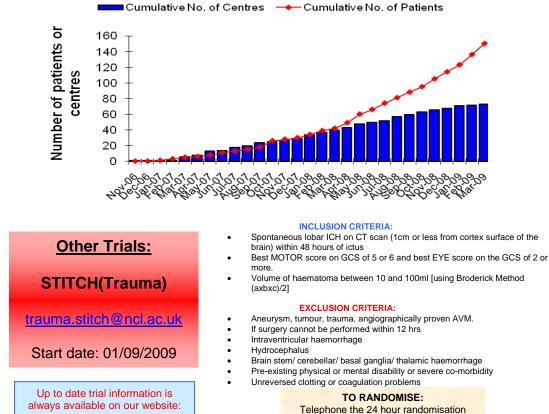


Newcastle University

The STICH II Investigators Meeting in Newcastle on 6th March was a great success and we were delighted to see so many of our collaborators (see picture above). The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the progress of the study and explain the methodology. There was a useful discussion about the need to keep early crossovers (i.e. those occurring within 12 hours of randomisation) from the conservative treatment group to the surgery group to a minimum. Some crossovers are always inevitable and ethically necessary however we may all be able to reduce crossover rates by double checking whether we are truly in equipoise. Some tips that may help you to do this are as follows:

- If you are in doubt about the cause or location of the source of bleeding and plan to do an angiogram, then do this before randomising the patient.
- If you have a suitable patient and are well within the 48 hours from ictus randomisation window but have slight doubts about whether you are in equipoise or if the patient is in a stable condition, then please reconsider randomising the patient after a little further time for reflection.

For those who were unable to attend the meeting, please feel free to contribute your knowledge to this discussion and add any tips about how you assess equipoise by e-mailing: STICH@ncl.ac.uk. We hope to be able to collect these tips and put guidance about assessing equipoise on the FAQ section of the website.



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