

Study	Purpose of study	
	A2B	<p>To evaluate three different types of sedative medication that are commonly used for sedated and ventilated patients. Which is more effective at keeping patients calm and comfortable, reducing the amount of time on a ventilator and reducing incidence of complications like delirium.</p> <p>Standard care (Propofol and Alfentanil) Vs Dexmedetomidine Vs Clonidine</p>
	AID-ICU	<p>To assess the benefits and harms of Haloperidol in patients with ICU acquired delirium.</p>
	A-STOP	<p>To compare and assess the performance of three rapid tests for fungal infection. The emphasis will be on their ability to rule out infection. The results will be used to develop a protocol to guide antifungal drug prescribing.</p>
	BLING III	<p>To evaluate if beta-lactam antibiotics (Tazocin and Meropenem) which are commonly used to treat sepsis, are more effective if they are given by 24 hour continuous infusion or by intermittent infusion 3-4 times a day.</p>
	GenOMICC	<p>To identify genetic predisposition to specific syndromes of critical illness. To identify why some people are more susceptible to death following the onset of organ failure. To identify why some people diagnosed with Covid-19 required critical care and others did not.</p>
	HEMOTION	<p>To evaluate if keeping haemoglobin levels above 100g/L or 70g/L is associated with better neurological outcomes for patients who have had a traumatic brain injury.</p>
	ILTIS	<p>To examine WBC's and cytokines and see if they can be used to predict what type of infection is present in patients with sepsis or Covid-19. Medications will be added to the blood cells to see if the cells response to medication can be improved. This may lead to new targeted tests and treatments for sepsis.</p>
	PHIND	<p>To rapidly identify phenotypes in patients with ARDS using a POC device and assess the patient's clinical outcomes based on identification of the phenotype.</p>
	SCIL	<p>To evaluate the effectiveness of a drug called Kineret (recognised treatment for a number of anti-inflammatory conditions) in reducing the amount of inflammation and long term neurological symptoms experienced in patients who have had a SAH caused by an aneurysm.</p>
	SOS	<p>To compare the effectiveness of hypertonic saline versus mannitol in patients with raised ICP following a TBI.</p>
	TAME	<p>To compare and evaluate if targeted normocapnia or mild hypercapnia improves neurological outcome at 6 months in OOHCA patients.</p>
	ALMITRINE	<p>To determine if administration of the drug almitrine bismesylate can improve hypoxaemia in patients with Covid-19 and enhance the effectiveness of supplementary oxygen therapy and respiratory support.</p>
	ENLIST	<p>To assess if a panel of already routinely used core clinical biomarkers in conjunction with new biomarkers, can support clinical decision making and prognosis for patients with Covid-19.</p>
	REMAP-CAP	<p>To evaluate the effectiveness of and identify a range of interventions to improve the outcome of patients with Covid-19.</p>