

Pilot study to compare preterm infant nutrition with individually supplemented with standard supplemented breast milk

Submission date 29/01/2013	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 01/03/2018	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 08/03/2018	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Gastrointestinal (digestive system) complications are reduced in preterm infants if they are fed with breast milk. However, breast milk must be fortified because the nutrient content is not enough for rapidly growing preterm infants. Furthermore, the nutrient content of breast milk can vary. The aim of this study is find out whether supplementation using measurements of actual nutrient content is better than standard supplementation.

Who can participate?

Preterm infants (gestational age 24 - 32 weeks) with a birth weight of 400 - 1499 g, receiving enteral (tube) feeds for at least 2 – 4 days

What does the study involve?

Infants are randomly allocate to receive either breast milk feeds supplemented with fortifiers calculated according to measured natural nutrient content, to provide nutrients according to the ESPGHAN recommendations, or breast milk supplemented with the standard amounts of fortifiers. Weight gain, bone growth, adipose (fat) tissue and blood amino acids are all measured over 8 weeks.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

All infants receive extensive nutritional observation and evaluation. Infants on individualized supplementation may have faster weight gain because the varying nutrient contents of breast milk batches are compensated for. Breast milk fortification is standard in the care of preterm infants. Therefore, there are no additional risks from participation in this study.

Where is the study run from?

The Children's Hospital of the University of Leipzig and the City Hospital Harlaching (Germany)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2013 to June 2014

Who is funding the study?
Milupa (Germany)

Who is the main contact?
1. Prof. Dr. med. Ulrich H. Thome
ulrich.thome@medizin.uni-leipzig.de
2. Prof. Dr. Walter Mihatsch

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Prof Ulrich Thome

Contact details
Liebigstraße 20a
Leipzig
Germany
04103
-
ulrich.thome@medizin.uni-leipzig.de

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
18

Study information

Scientific Title
Pilot study to compare preterm infant nutrition with individually supplemented with standard supplemented breast milk

Acronym
PPN

Study objectives
Supplementation of breast milk based on milk analysis results in better weight gain than standard supplementation.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Ethik-Kommission an der Medizinischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig, 21/03/2013, ref: 082-13-11032013

Study design

Randomized multi-center trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Quality of life

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Feeding preterm infants

Interventions

Infants are randomized to receive either breast milk feeds supplemented with fortifiers calculated according to measured natural nutrient content, to provide nutrients according to the ESPGHAN recommendations, or breast milk supplemented with standard amounts of fortifiers.

Intervention Type

Supplement

Primary outcome(s)

Weight gain measured daily

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Linear growth: 2-weekly measurement (week 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
2. Head circumference: 2-weekly measurement (week 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
3. Leg growth: 2-weekly measurement (week 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
4. Skin fold thickness: 2-weekly measurement (week 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
5. Body composition at 36 (35 5/7 36 6/7) weeks corrected age
 - 5.1. Analysis of body composition by air displacement, using the Pea Pod (CosmedR) (Munich center)
 - 5.2. Analysis of body composition by bioimpedance analysis (Leipzig center).
6. Serum amino acid profile: measured at weeks 2, 4, 7
7. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia according to the HICHD consensus definition
8. Neurodevelopmental follow-up according to Bayley- 2 scales of infant development at 18-24 months corrected age

Completion date

30/06/2014

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Preterm infants < 1500 g birthweight receiving at least 100 ml/kg enteral feeds
2. Male and female premature infants with a gestational age of 24 - 32 weeks (24 0/7 - 31 6/7)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Neonate

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Abdominal surgery
2. Severe malformations

Date of first enrolment

21/06/2013

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Germany

Study participating centre

Children's Hospital of the University of Leipzig

Department of Neonatology

Leipzig

Germany

04103

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Leipzig

ROR

<https://ror.org/03s7gtk40>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Milupa AG

Results and Publications**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

The data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date