# Effects of supervised structured aerobic exercise training (SSAET) on patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus compared with routine medical management

Submission date	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>		
13/04/2015		Protocol		
Registration date 12/12/2016	Overall study status Completed Condition category	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited		Individual participant data		
24/01/2019	Nutritional Metabolic Endocrine			

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Diabetes is a condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high. Insulin is the hormone made by beta-cells in the pancreas and controls the amount of glucose in the blood. In type 2 diabetes, the body does not produce enough insulin for it to work properly or the body cells do not react properly to insulin (insulin resistance). People are more likely to develop diabetes if they are overweight, do not exercise, eat an unhealthy diet or are of an older age. People with type 2 diabetes are usually treated by oral medication, insulin therapy and lifestyle interventions, such as doing more exercise and eating healthily. Unfortunately, over time many patients will develop insulin resistance and stop responding to oral medicine or insulin therapy. There is a lot of evidence which supports the importance and effectiveness of exercise and physical activity in patients with type 2 diabetes. Exercise helps to stabilise blood glucose levels, maintain a healthy weight and reduce insulin resistance in patients. However, there is no 'gold standard' exercise plan for patients with type 2 diabetes. This is because there is not enough evidence to determine the best type, intensity, duration or frequency of exercise for patients. The aim of this study is to see what effect a structured, long-term exercise plan has on patients with type 2 diabetes.

Who can participate?
Patients aged 30-70 with type 2 diabetes

#### What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated into one of two groups. One group receives routine medication and a diet plan. The other group receives routine medication, a diet plan, and participates in 25 weeks of supervised and structured aerobic exercise (treadmill exercise). Both groups are assessed for their blood sugar and insulin levels, cholesterol, weight, breathlessness, blood pressure and complications, if any.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating? The results of this study will help patients manage their diabetes and reduce symptoms. There are no risks associated with participating in this study.

Where is the study run from? Riphah Rehabilitation Centre (Pakistan)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? January 2015 to June 2016

Who is funding the study? Riphah International University (Pakistan)

Who is the main contact? Mr S Shakil-ur-Rehman shakil.urrehman@riphah.edu.pk

# **Contact information**

#### Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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# Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

1

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

Effects of supervised structured aerobic exercise training (SSAET) on patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus compared with routine medical management: a randomised controlled trial

#### **Study objectives**

SSAET enhances treatment, affects biomarkers and improves the overall health status of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus compared to routine medical management alone.

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

Ethics Committee University of Lahore, Pakistan, 10/03/2015, ref: IRB-UOL/00314/0A35

#### Study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Study setting(s)

Hospital

#### Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet.

### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Diabetes mellitus type 2

#### **Interventions**

- 1. The control group received routine medication and dietary plan (non-exercised group)
- 2. The experimental group received the SSAET program, routine medication and dietary plan (exercise group).

Patients in the experimental group will be subjected to long-term (25 weeks) supervised and structured aerobic exercise (SSAE) training (treadmill activity). The effect of supervised, and structured aerobic exercises training (treadmill activity) will be studied on glycaemic control, insulin in blood, aerobic capacity, cholesterol, proteins and enzymes in muscles, waist, weight, body mass index, level of exertion, breathlessness during physical activity, blood pressure and complications if any in such patients.

#### Intervention Type

Behavioural

#### Primary outcome measure

- 1. Insulin resistance, measured using the HOMA Method
- 2. Glycemic control (HbA1c), measured using a kit
- 3. Plasma insulin level, measured using a kit
- 4. Fasting blood glucose level, estimated by glucometer

Measured at baseline and at the completion of 6 month (25 weeks) intervention.

#### Secondary outcome measures

- 1. LDL and HDL cholesterol, measured from blood by using kits
- 2. Aerobic capacity (VO2 peak), measured by resting heart rate based method
- 3. Body weight
- 4. Body mass index (BMI)
- 5. Level of exertion, measured using the Borge scale
- 6. Dyspnea, measured by dyspnea index
- 7. Blood pressure, measured by BP apparatus
- 8. Post diabetic complications, measured by physical examination
- 9. Inflammatory markers, measured by Human ELISA Kits

Measured at baseline and at the completion of 6 month (25 weeks) intervention.

#### Overall study start date

01/01/2015

#### Completion date

30/06/2016

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus diagnosed as per WHO criteria
- 2. Established diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus with 1 year history
- 3. Age 30-70
- 4. No other post-diabetic complications or comorbidity
- 5. No prior history of regular physical exercise

#### Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

Adult

#### Sex

Both

#### Target number of participants

100

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus or pregnancy induced diabetes
- 2. Aged less than 30/more than 70
- 3. Patients with any other post-diabetic complications or comorbidity

- 4. Musculoskeletal, cardiopulmonary or neurological problems.
- 5. Smokers
- 6. Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with a history of regular exercise

#### Date of first enrolment

01/01/2015

#### Date of final enrolment

31/12/2015

# Locations

# Countries of recruitment

Pakistan

46000

# Study participating centre Riphah Rehabilitation Centre IIMCT Pakistan Railways General Hospital Rawalpindi Pakistan

Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Riphah International University

#### Sponsor details

274 main Peshawar Road Rawalpindi Pakistan 46000 +92 (0)51 111 510 510 rare@riphah.edu.pk

#### Sponsor type

University/education

#### Website

www.riphah.edu.pk

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/02kdm5630

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

University/education

#### Funder Name

Riphah International University

# **Results and Publications**

# Publication and dissemination plan

Findings will be published in four research papers.

# Intention to publish date

30/06/2017

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

# IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

#### **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	11/01/2017	24/01/2019	Yes	No
Results article	results	18/05/2016	24/01/2019	Yes	No
Results article	results	01/11/2017	24/01/2019	Yes	No
Results article	results	01/06/2017	24/01/2019	Yes	No
Results article	results	01/10/2018	24/01/2019	Yes	No