Does oral terbutaline prevent asymptomatic nocturnal hypoglycaemia in children with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in a clinical setting?

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
12/09/2003	No longer recruiting	∐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
12/09/2003	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
13/04/2018	Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

Study information

Scientific Title

Does oral terbutaline prevent asymptomatic nocturnal hypoglycaemia in children with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in a clinical setting?

Study objectives

Does oral terbutaline prevent asymptomatic nocturnal hypoglycaemia in children with diabetes?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Diabetes

Interventions

Twenty-five diabetic children will be recruited from the population attending the diabetes clinic in Sheffield. They will be visited at home on three separate occasions by a diabetes research nurse. Following either placebo or one of two doses of terbutaline at bedtime, their blood sugar will be measured every half hour overnight whilst they sleep. Blood samples will be taken from a cannula sited in a vein on the back of the hand after application of an anaesthetic cream. The day before and the day after the overnight study, each child will be asked to do several finger prick glucose measurements using both their usual glucose meter and dried blood spots on to paper. The child's routine should be only minimally disrupted.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Terbutaline

Primary outcome measure

The main outcome measures are:

- 1. Differences in the number of nights when hypoglycaemia occurs between placebo and terbutaline treatment
- 2. The effect on blood sugar assessed by comparing the children's home blood glucose measurements before/after the bedtime dose

Secondary outcome measures

Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date

01/11/2002

Completion date

28/02/2004

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Twenty-five diabetic children will be recruited from the population attending the diabetes clinic in Sheffield

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Child

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

25

Key exclusion criteria

Does not match inclusion criteria

Date of first enrolment

01/11/2002

Date of final enrolment

28/02/2004

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre Sheffield Children's Hospital Sheffield United Kingdom S10 2TH

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Health (UK)

Sponsor details

Richmond House 79 Whitehall London United Kingdom SW1A 2NL

Sponsor type

Government

Website

http://www.doh.gov.uk

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Sheffield Childrens Hospital NHS Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination planNot provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summaryNot provided at time of registration