

Investigation on the impact of continuous colonization of Bifidobacteria during early life on child's health

Submission date 08/03/2016	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 11/03/2016	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 19/08/2019	Condition category Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

The human gut plays host to tens of trillions of different bacteria, which are known as the “gut flora”. The bacteria present in the gut flora are often referred to as “good” or “friendly” bacteria, because they assist in digestion and help to produce important vitamins for the body. One of the most common groups of bacteria that live in the gut is bifidobacteria, also known as lactic acid bacteria. Having the right levels and a good variety of gut bacteria is important for healthy development in children and good general health. It is thought that the colonization of the gut with different types of bacteria begins early in life, and can be affected by their inherited characteristics (genetic profile), how they are born (natural delivery or caesarian section) and whether they are breast fed. An initial study looked at the development of bacterial colonization in the gut by assesing faecal samples (excrement), and the components of breast milk to see if it plays a role. This follow up study is conducted when the child is aged between 4 and 7 years old aims to look at the colonization of the gut (particularly the bifidobacteria) in childhood, and whether it has an effect on the child's health.

Who can participate?

Children aged between 4 and 7 who took part in the initial study as a baby.

What does the study involve?

The parent/guardian of the child completes a number of questionnaires about their child's health and disease history and the child is observed by a researcher in order to assess their personality. The child also provides two faeces samples 7-9 days apart so that the levels of bacteria present in their gut, particularly bifidobacteria, can be measured.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no anticipated benefits or risks for participants involves in this study.

Where is the study run from?

Research Unit Stuivenberg (Belgium)

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

Who is funding the study?
Yakult Honsha European Research (Belgium)

Who is the main contact?
1. Dr Steven Ramael (scientific)
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Contact information

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Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
YAK.2.C.A.

Study information

Scientific Title

The Follow-up Study of YAK.1.C.A: Investigation on the impact of continuous colonization of Bifidobacteria during early life on child's health

Study objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate if the presence of bifidobacteria during early life, analyzed in Study Yak.1.C.A., and its persistence impact on child's health and personality.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Commissie voor Medische Ethiek-Ziekenhuis Nerwek Antwerpen, 07/04/2016

Study design

Single-centre observational trial

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Other

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Intestinal microbiota

Interventions

Legally acceptable representative will fill out questionnaires regarding the subject's disease history and demographic as well as the Children's Behaviour Questionnaire in order to examine their personality. Two faecal samples for each subject will be collected with an interval of 7 to 9 days for microbiological analysis.

Intervention Type

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

The study consists of "Screening day (S)", "First faecal delivery day (F1: within 28 days after Screening day)" and "Second faecal delivery day (F2: within 7 to 9 days after F1)". Subjects will not be allowed to drink fermented milk between F1 and F2

1. Subject's disease history will be collected by questionnaire on F1, and additionally on F2 in order to follow the disease occurrence in the interval
2. Subject's demographics will be collected by questionnaire on S, and additionally on F1 and F2 in order to follow the status of fermented milk and intestinal drugs (e.g. antibiotics) ingestion in the intervals
3. Children's personality will be assessed based on Children's Behavior Questionnaire collected on F1
4. Faecal microbial composition, diversity and the absolute number of specific bacteria will be analyzed by 16S rRNA metagenomics or quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) targeting bacterial DNA extracted from the faeces collected on F1 and F2. Preserved bacterial DNA from Study YAK.1.C.A. will also be analyzed.

5. Persistence of bifidobacteria from early life will be evaluated by comparing the homogeneity of bifidobacterial strains isolated from faeces collected on F2 to those isolated in Study YAK.1.C.A. by using multilocus sequence typing (MLST)

Key secondary outcome(s)

No secondary outcome measures

Completion date

15/09/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Male or female subjects aged between 4 and 7, who participated as a neonate in Study Yak.1.C.A.

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

4 years

Upper age limit

7 years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

49

Key exclusion criteria

1. Participation in another clinical study during the study or within 30 days prior to entry in this study
2. A condition that, in the opinion of the Investigator, could compromise the well-being of the subject or course of the study, or prevent the subject from meeting or performing any study requirements

Date of first enrolment

21/03/2016

Date of final enrolment

31/07/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Belgium

Study participating centre

SGS LSS. Clinical pharmacology Unit Antwerpen

Lange Beeldekensstraat 267

Antwerpen

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Sponsor information

Organisation

Yakult Honsha European Research Center

ROR

<https://ror.org/03wmnrc91>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd.

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in repository

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	12/12/2018	19/08/2019	Yes	No