

# Measuring blood vessel function using diffuse optical tomography

<b>Submission date</b> 20/07/2015	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 20/08/2015	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 20/08/2015	<b>Condition category</b> Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Atherosclerosis is a serious disease where fatty substances, called plaques, build up in the arteries. The plaques can cause hardening and narrowing of the arteries, which leads to reduced flow of blood through the blood vessels. Factors which increase the risk of a person developing atherosclerosis, such as smoking, as well as conditions such as diabetes, are also thought to increase a person's risk of developing microvascular disease (MVD). MVD is a disease where the small arteries in the heart become narrowed because of plaque. Therefore when the body's demand for oxygen is increased by stress or exercise, the vessels can't expand to increase the blood supply to the coronary arteries, which can lead to a heart attack. The usual test plaque in the arteries of the heart is coronary angiography, which uses a dye and special x-rays to show how blood is moving through the coronary arteries. The aim of this study is to find out whether using a technique called diffuse optical tomography (DOT), which painlessly shines light into the arm and measures the reflections, would be able to more accurately assess microvascular function than existing tests.

### Who can participate?

Adult suffering from diabetes, or who have had a heart attack, or who are awaiting coronary angiography

### What does the study involve?

All participants undergo DOT, which involves having near-infrared light shone through their arm in order to test how well the blood is flowing in the main artery in the upper arm (brachial artery). This will show if the blood flow is restricted in any way due to plaque build-up. For the participants who are having a coronary angiogram, the results of this are compared to the results of the DOT test, to see if there is a link.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Not provided at time of registration

### Where is the study run from?

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
August 2015 to July 2018

Who is funding the study?  
University of Sheffield (UK)

Who is the main contact?  
Dr Timothy Chico  
t.j.chico@sheffield.ac.uk

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Dr Timothy Chico

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## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number**

**IRAS number**

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**

**Secondary identifying numbers**  
STH18992

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Quantitative assessment and characterization of microvascular function using diffuse optical tomography

**Study objectives**  
We hypothesise that diffuse optical tomography can detect differences in vascular function between healthy participants and people with diabetes or previous heart attack, or between people with and without coronary artery disease on angiography.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Not provided at time of registration.

**Study design**

Observational

**Primary study design**

Observational

**Secondary study design**

Pilot feasibility trial

**Study setting(s)**

Hospital

**Study type(s)**

Diagnostic

**Participant information sheet**

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

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

Cardiovascular disease and diabetes

**Interventions**

Measurement of vascular function in the forearm by diffuse optical tomography during reactive hyperaemia response after brachial artery occlusion

**Intervention Type**

Device

**Primary outcome measure**

Vascular function parameters measured by diffuse optical tomography after 5min brachial artery occlusion

**Secondary outcome measures**

Feasibility and reproducibility of vascular function measurement by diffuse optical tomography

**Overall study start date**

01/08/2015

**Completion date**

31/07/2018

**Eligibility**

**Key inclusion criteria****Healthy volunteers**

1. Aged between 18-80 years
2. Ability to read and speak English to a level allowing understanding of the patient information and to give consent to participate

**Diabetics:**

1. Aged between 18-80 years
2. Ability to read and speak English to a level allowing understanding of the patient information and to give consent to participate
3. Diagnosed as type 1 or 2 diabetic for at least 12 months

**Prior myocardial infarction:**

1. Aged between 18-80 years
2. Ability to read and speak English to a level allowing understanding of the patient information and to give consent to participate
3. Suffered a myocardial infarction at least 1 month previously

**Patients awaiting coronary angiography:**

1. Aged between 18-80 years
2. Ability to read and speak English to a level allowing understanding of the patient information and to give consent to participate
3. Awaiting an invasive or CT coronary angiogram for clinical reasons

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 Years

**Upper age limit**

80 Years

**Sex**

Both

**Target number of participants**

150

**Key exclusion criteria****Healthy volunteers:**

1. No history of diabetes, myocardial infarction, or major cardiovascular disease
2. No painful arms or health problems preventing blood pressure cuff inflation
3. No lymphoedema of the arm

**Diabetics:**

1. No painful arms or health problems preventing blood pressure cuff inflation
2. No lymphoedema of the arm

Prior myocardial infarction:

4. No painful arms or health problems preventing blood pressure cuff inflation
5. No lymphoedema of the arm

Patients awaiting coronary angiography:

1. No painful arms or health problems preventing blood pressure cuff inflation
2. No lymphoedema of the arm
3. Not diabetic or known to have suffered a myocardial infarction in the past

**Date of first enrolment**

01/09/2015

**Date of final enrolment**

30/08/2018

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

**Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust**

Sheffield

United Kingdom

S10 2TN

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

**Sponsor details**

D Floor, Royal Hallamshire Hospital

Glossop Road

Sheffield

England

United Kingdom

S10 2TN

+44 (0)114 271 2763

nana.theodorou@sth.nhs.uk

**Sponsor type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/018hjpz25>

## **Funder(s)**

### **Funder type**

University/education

### **Funder Name**

University of Sheffield

## **Results and Publications**

### **Publication and dissemination plan**

We will present our findings at national and international conferences, and submit manuscripts to peer-reviewed journals, with preference to those which deposit publications in open access databases to increase free dissemination. Lay summaries of the research will be provided to the media office for press release. Once the findings are published in a peer-reviewed journal, a lay summary will be sent to participants by post.

### **Intention to publish date**

### **Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

### **IPD sharing plan summary**

Not expected to be made available