ISRCTN41341840 https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN41341840

Plasma glucagon-like peptide (GLP) (7-36) amide response to low versus high glycaemic index drinks in Type II diabetic subjects and non-diabetic controls.

Submission date
30/09/2004

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

Registration date
30/09/2004

Overall study status
Completed

Last Edited
10/03/2011

Condition category
Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine

[_] Prospectively registered
[_] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[X] Results
[_] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
N0016132030

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives
1. To investigate the effects of drinks of differing glycaemic index (GI) on plasma GLP-1 concentrations and subsequent metabolic responses to a meal.
2. To determine if a low GI drink will cause a greater increase in postprandial GLP-1 concentrations and result in improved metabolic response compared to a high GI drink or water at a subsequent meal.

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)
Not specified

Study type(s)
Not Specified

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine: Diabetes

Interventions
Not provided at time of registration

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Specified

Primary outcome measure
Diet is the first line treatment for Type 2 diabetes, however the optimal diet to promote good glycaemic control is still debated. GLP-1 is being investigated as an agent for the treatment of diabetes, however it has its shortcomings due to its short half life in humans. A specific food that could be consumed before a meal to stimulate release of GLP-1 and thus improve glycaemic control would be highly beneficial to patients, and potentially have fewer side effects and be less invasive than subcutaneous administration of the hormone.

Secondary outcome measures
Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date
10/09/2003

Completion date
09/09/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. 12 diabetics and 12 healthy volunteers
2. Ages 30-65

Participant type(s)
Healthy volunteer

Age group
Adult

Sex
Not Specified

Target number of participants
24

Key exclusion criteria
Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment
10/09/2003

Date of final enrolment
09/09/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment
England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Nutrition and Dietetics Department
London
United Kingdom
W12 0HS

Sponsor information

Organisation
Department of Health

Sponsor details
Richmond House
79 Whitehall
London
United Kingdom
SW1A 2NL

Sponsor type
Government

Website
http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Hammersmith Hospital NHS Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/12/2007		Yes	No