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The use of neuromuscular electrical stimulation as a treatment for sarcopenia in people on haemodialysis

Submission date
24/11/2024

Recruitment status
Recruiting

Registration date
29/11/2024

Overall study status
Ongoing

Last Edited
27/08/2025

Condition category
Musculoskeletal Diseases

[X] Prospectively registered
[X] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[_] Results
[_] Individual participant data
[X] Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is an illness where the kidneys gradually lose their ability to work properly. It is relatively common, affecting about 14% of the adult UK population. Sometimes, when kidney function becomes so low, people have to start kidney dialysis, which replaces the function of the kidney. Whilst this is lifesaving, it does have a big effect on people's well-being and their ability to perform everyday tasks as people say they notice their muscles get smaller and weaker (which is a condition called sarcopenia). These symptoms are not only troubling to the individual but having sarcopenia means the person has poorer health in the long term. Therefore, any intervention that is capable of building muscles back up again would have a beneficial effect on physical function, quality of life, well-being and health in the long term. Traditional type exercise holds lots of benefits for people, including people on dialysis, but a large number of people do not want to exercise or are not well enough. Therefore, it is important to find an alternative intervention capable of delivering some of the same benefits as exercise, but that is easier for people to manage. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES), is a well-tolerated rehabilitation technique that increases muscle mass and strength. It's a small device that delivers tiny electrical impulses to the muscles via electrodes placed on the skin, a bit like a 'Slendertone' device. It's so widely used that these devices are available to buy in high street shops. NMES might be a good way to help people on dialysis build up muscle mass and strength, but there is not enough research to confirm this. This study aims to find out if 3-months of neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) can improve muscle strength in people on dialysis.

Who can participate?
Adults aged >18 years, undertaking haemodialysis for >3 months (home or unit-based), with sarcopenia diagnosed by low muscle strength on patient screening (or prolonged Sit to Stand 5 score (>15 seconds for both men and women) if handgrip strength is above the sarcopenia threshold), and able to give written informed consent.

What does the study involve?
228 haemodialysis patients across three centres who have been diagnosed as having some level

of sarcopenia will be randomly assigned to either receive the NMES intervention or continue with their usual care. Before people start the study, several tests will be performed that provide information on the participant's muscle mass and strength, physical function, activity levels and quality of life. The NMES intervention will be given 3 times a week during dialysis for 3- months with each session building up to 30-minutes, if that is tolerated. Patients will be in control of the strength of the electrical pulse delivered, and they will asked to gradually increase it over time to the most that they can manage. After three months, the tests will be repeated to see if anything has improved and how well the impact is sustained over time.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
There are no direct benefits to taking part in this research. However, the results will provide valuable data about whether NMES can be used to improve muscle strength in people on dialysis. If the results are positive, they could help to implement NMES into clinical care guidelines.

There are possible risks, disadvantages and inconveniences with any research study. The individual risks of each procedure and investigation are described fully in the participant information sheet. Participating in the study involves a time commitment for additional hospital visits, for which transport can be arranged. Some procedures, like NMES and electromyography, may cause mild discomfort, soreness, or slight bruising, but these effects are typically brief or temporary. All tests and procedures are supervised by trained staff, and participants can stop any activity at any time if they feel uncomfortable.

Where is the study run from?
STIM-HD is organised by the Division of Cardiovascular Sciences at the University of Leicester. The University of Leicester is the Sponsor for this study and is the organisation responsible for ensuring that the study is carried out correctly. This study is linked to an external pilot, i.e. STIM-HD Work Package 1 (IRAS 347115), led by Loughborough University.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
September 2024 to February 2028

Who is funding the study?
Both the STIM-HD main study and the external pilot studies are funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) through the Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME) Programme

Who is the main contact?
Central Coordinating Team, STIM-HD@leicester.ac.uk
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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)
Nil known

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)
327885

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)
Nil known

Protocol serial number
CPMS 55928, Protocol number 0968, NIHR158852

Study information

Scientific Title
Neuromuscular electrical STIMulation for sarcopenia in people on HaemoDialysis (STIM-HD)

Acronym
STIM-HD

Study objectives
Experimental hypothesis: Three months of neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) will create a significant increase in muscle strength compared to the standard care group.

Ethics approval required
Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)
approved 20/11/2024, Wales REC 3 (Merthyr Road, Coryton, Cardiff, CF15 7LH, United Kingdom; +44 (0)2922 940963; Wales.REC3@wales.nhs.uk), ref: 24/WA/0339

Study design
Prospective open-label assessor-blind two-arm multi-centre randomized controlled trial with a health economic evaluation and optional mechanistic study

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Quality of life, Treatment, Efficacy

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Sarcopenia in people on haemodialysis

Interventions

Treatment method, duration and frequency:
Participants randomised to the intervention group will receive NMES at each dialysis session they attend for 3 months. It will be administered using a commercially available four-channel portable stimulator with participants either sitting or lying down (however they are usually positioned for dialysis). The skin will be cleaned and then electrodes will be placed upon the thigh muscles. The participants will have control of the NMES device so they can change the current that is administered. During the first two to three sessions participants will be encouraged to find their initial comfortable level of stimulation intensity (the current) and to get used to how it feels. After the first week the training will be progressed by two methods: (1) Increasing session duration up to a maximum of 30 minutes, if this is not initially achievable (excluding warm up and cool down); (2) Increasing stimulation intensity (current) which determines the strength of the muscle contraction that is induced and therefore how uncomfortable it can feel. Participants will be encouraged to increase the stimulation intensity beyond their initial comfort level for a portion of each session. As participants become increasingly familiar with NMES and as they adapt they will be encouraged to progressively increase the stimulation intensity further. This progression will also be guided by their individual rating of perceived exertion (RPE). RPE is a scale that guides exercise intensity. Participants will be familiarised with this in the first few NMES sessions. Participants will be encouraged to achieve a of about '4' or 'somewhat' hard. In addition, a discomfort scale will be shown to the participants to help ensure the stimulation intensity is at the correct level. Exercise intensity will also be monitored through a session using a heart rate monitor to measure heart rate and blood lactate concentrations will be measured at the end of the session. Both of these will be performed once a month to more closely monitor progress.

Randomisation:
After consent and baseline measurements have been collected, participants will be randomised by a delegated individual at each participating centre to either the intervention (3-months of NMES) or the control group (standard care) in a 1:1 manner. Participants will be allocated using minimisation factors of age and time on dialysis, this will ensure the external validity of the results. Randomisation will be performed using a validated web-based system (Sealed Envelope) to maintain allocation concealment.

Follow-up activities:
All outcome assessments made at baseline will be repeated at 3, 6 and 9 months post-randomisation except the optional outcome measures which will be performed at baseline and 3 months only. It is expected that each participant will partake in the study for 10 months in total. The 3-month timepoint is the end of the intervention period, and 6 and 9 months are follow-up.

Health economic evaluation:
Resource use and expenditure data will be collected via participant questionnaires at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months, supplemented by UK Renal Registry data. To reduce recall bias, participants will be offered an optional diary to keep records of healthcare visits and other relevant costs. Data will primarily capture NHS-related expenses (hospital stays, professional visits, medications) and patient/carer impacts (employment changes, unpaid care). Using standard tools, resource data will be combined with unit costs to estimate per-patient costs, validated against secondary care records. Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALYs) will be calculated from EQ-5D-5L responses at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months using NICE-recommended utility scores. Differences in costs, resource use, and QALYs between intervention and control groups will determine the cost-effectiveness of the intervention, with results extrapolated for long-term impact.

Optional mechanistic study:
Optional mechanistic outcomes will be performed in a sub-group (both study arms) to assess the mechanistic effects of neuromuscular electrical stimulation on skeletal muscle morphology and function in haemodialysis patients. Participants will indicate via the consent form whether or not they wish to participate in the following optional assessments. Participants can still take part in the main study without completing these assessments. These assessments will be performed in centres with appropriate capability and capacity, at baseline and 3-month follow-up only. a) Skeletal muscle biopsy using the needle biopsy procedure b) Surface electromyography c) Intramuscular Electromyography d) Femoral nerve stimulation.

Intervention Type
Device

Phase
Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) device

Primary outcome(s)
Muscle strength measured using isometric strength at screening (as a familiarisation session) at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months

Key secondary outcome(s))
1. Quality of life measured using the Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQoL) tool at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months
2. Cost-effectiveness, within an NHS costing perspective, measured using the EQ-5D-5L and a resource use questionnaire at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months
3. Muscle size and physical function are measured using the following methods at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months:
3.1. Muscle mass using ultrasound to assess thickness and cross-sectional area
3.2. Muscle quality and architecture using ultrasound e.g. echo intensity and angle of pennation
3.3. Handgrip strength using dynamometry
3.4. Lower-extremity strength, functional capacity, and balance using the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB)) and sit to stand 60 (60STS)
3.5. Cardiovascular functional capacity and endurance using the 6-minute walk test or the Incremental Shuttle Walk Test (ISWT) (if space constraints)
3.6. Body composition using bioelectrical impedance
3.7. Muscle endurance using the Sit-to-stand-60 test muscle endurance
3.8. Isometric rate of force development measured using dynamometry at baseline, 3, 6 and 9 months
3.9. Physical activity levels using the GP Physical Activity questionnaire and accelerometry
3.10. Levels of fatigue using SONG-HD Fatigue score
3.11. Indices of sarcopenia using the SARC-F questionnaire
4. Neuromuscular adaptations and changes in muscle phenotype will be measured using the following methods at baseline and 3 months:
4.1. Motor unit recruitment, discharge rate, and conduction velocity using high-density electromyography
4.2. Motor unit potential jiggle and segment jitter using intramuscular electromyography
4.3. Evoked quadriceps contractile properties measured using electrical stimulation and force

transducers at baseline and 3 months
4.4. Skeletal muscle fibre size, distribution, morphology, and mitochondrial function analysed from biopsy samples obtained using the needle biopsy technique at baseline and 3 months
5. The safety of the intervention measured using adverse events reporting relating to the intervention at 3 months

Completion date
29/02/2028

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Current inclusion criteria as of 27/08/2025:
1. Undertaking HD for >3 months (home or unit-based)
2. Age >18 years
3. Has sarcopenia diagnosed by either:
3.1. Low handgrip strength
3.2. Prolonged Sit to Stand 5 score (>15 seconds for both men and women) if handgrip strength is above the sarcopenia threshold
4. Able to give written informed consent

Previous inclusion criteria:
1. Undertaking HD for >3 months (home or unit-based)
2. Age >18 years
3. Has sarcopenia diagnosed by low muscle strength on patient screening (<27 kg for men and <16 kg for women for handgrip strength)
4. Able to give written informed consent

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
18 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Current exclusion criteria as of 27/08/2025:
1. Contra-indications to neuromuscular electrical stimulation therapy including:
1.1. Lower limb amputation
1.2. Active skin ulceration or infection
1.3. Critical lower limb ischaemia, including pain at rest or functional impairment that precludes completion of study assessments

1.4. Lower limb deep vein thrombosis <3 months
1.5. Cardiac pacemaker or implantable cardiac defibrillator
1.6. Metallic hip or knee joint
2. Conditions known to cause muscle wasting:
2.1. Known neuromuscular disease
2.2. Active malignancy
3. Scheduled for living donor kidney transplant or plan to change dialysis modality or centre in the next 6 months
4. Life expectancy of <6 months
5. Current participation in an interventional trial with conflicting therapies or outcomes
6. Unable to give written informed consent
7. Vascular access in the lower limbs that may interfere with intervention delivery

Previous exclusion criteria:
1. Contra-indications to neuromuscular electrical stimulation therapy including:
1.1. Lower limb amputation
1.2. Active skin ulceration or infection
1.3. Symptomatic lower limb claudication/ ischaemia
1.4. Lower limb deep vein thrombosis <3 months
1.5. Cardiac pacemaker or implantable cardiac defibrillator
1.6. Metallic hip or knee joint
2. Conditions known to cause muscle wasting:
2.1. Known neuromuscular disease
2.2. Active malignancy
3. Scheduled for living donor kidney transplant or plan to change dialysis modality or centre in the next 6-months
4. Life expectancy of <6 months
5. Current participation in an interventional trial with conflicting therapies or outcomes
6. Unable to give written informed consent

Date of first enrolment
30/06/2025

Date of final enrolment
31/12/2026

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust
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Sponsor information

Organisation
University of Leicester

ROR
https://ror.org/04h699437

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
National Institute for Health and Care Research

Alternative Name(s)
National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
National government

Location
United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study will be published as a supplement to the results publication.

IPD sharing plan summary
Published as a supplement to the results publication

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Protocol file	version 1.0	10/10/2024	29/11/2024	No	No
Protocol file	version 3.0	23/07/2025	27/08/2025	No	No
Protocol file	version 2.0	31/03/2025	27/08/2025	No	No
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes