

Lipid mediators of ultraviolet radiation (UVR) induced skin inflammation

Submission date 20/10/2011	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 20/10/2011	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 18/01/2017	Condition category Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

When human skin is exposed to sunlight it develops an inflammatory response known as sunburn. This is a major factor for skin damage, premature skin ageing and the development of cancer. We have discovered that very potent fat (lipid) molecules called eicosanoids are produced by the body during the early stages of sunburn. However, there is a lack of studies on how these molecules contribute to resolving skin inflammation. In this study we want to investigate the network of lipids that are responsible for resolving skin inflammation. We wish to study (a) the timing for the production of specific lipids and how this may differ in people who tend to sunburn compared to those who tend to tan, (b) the effect of nutrients contained in fish oils that have been shown to possess sun-protective effects, and to understand (c) how sunlight and nutrients in the diet may affect the manufacture of these lipids and (d) the contribution to this made by different types of skin cells. Understanding how sunburn is resolved will reveal biological markers (biomarkers) related to skin inflammation and can help with the discovery of new treatments.

Who can participate?

Healthy white Caucasian male and female individuals aged between 18 and 60 years.

What does the study involve?

Exposure of the skin on the upper buttock to ultraviolet light (UV), measurements of skin redness, and skin sampling (skin biopsies or skin blisters) from unexposed and UV-exposed areas of the upper buttock. Participants will also take oral omega-3 fatty acid supplements for 3 months.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Understanding how sunburn is resolved will reveal biomarkers related to skin inflammation and can help with the discovery of new treatments. We do not expect there to be any disadvantage or adverse effect from taking part. You may experience some redness of the skin after the UV exposures. Some discomfort will be felt at the time of skin sampling and in the days following the procedures, which may include redness, irritation and pain at the site. There is also a small risk of infection and bleeding with biopsies. A small permanent scar will be left on your skin at each biopsy site.

Where is the study run from?

The Photobiology Unit at Salford Royal NHS Hospital (Salford, UK).

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

October 2011 to October 2014.

Who is funding the study?

The Wellcome Trust (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Suzanne Pilkington

Suzanne.pilkington@manchester.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Miss Suzanne Pilkington

Contact details

Photobiology Unit, Dermatological Sciences

Hope Hospital

Stott Lane

Salford

United Kingdom

M6 8HD

+44 161 275 5368

Suzanne.Pilkington@manchester.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

10920

Study information

Scientific Title

Identifying the network of lipid mediators responsible for maintenance and resolution of ultraviolet radiation-induced skin inflammation

Study objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate the network of lipids that are responsible for resolving skin inflammation. A study in healthy adult volunteers and patients with abnormal responses to sunlight i.e. photosensitivity, will assess

1. The timing for the production of specific lipids and how this may differ in people who tend to sunburn compared to those who tend to tan
2. How this may differ between healthy people and those showing abnormal clinical responses to sunlight
3. The effect of nutrients contained in fish oils that have been shown to possess sun-protective effects.

Understanding how sunburn is resolved, will increase our understanding of skin inflammation and can facilitate the discovery of new therapeutic agents.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

NRES Committee North West-GM North, 22/08/2011, ref: 11/NW/0567

Study design

Non-randomised, interventional and observational, clinical laboratory study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Non randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

GP practice

Study type(s)

Screening

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

Topic: Skin; Subtopic: Skin (all Subtopics); Disease: Dermatology

Interventions

Omega-3 PUFA (Incromega EPA500TG - fish oil supplements rich in omega-3 PUFAs) administered at 4g daily for 3 months

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure

Concentration of bioactive lipids in skin samples following UVR exposure measured at 3 months

Secondary outcome measures

1. Number of infiltrating inflammatory/immune cells during and until resolution of UVR induced inflammation measured at 3 months
2. The expression of key bioactive lipid metabolising enzymes and receptors in human skin measured at 3 months

Overall study start date

01/10/2011

Completion date

01/10/2014

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Healthy, human volunteers and patients with defined photosensitivity conditions.
2. Aged 18 - 60 years
3. Sun reactive skin type I - IV (white Caucasian)
4. Both male & female participants

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

Planned Sample Size: 125; UK Sample Size: 125

Key exclusion criteria

1. History of skin cancer
2. Taking photoactive or anti-inflammatory medication
3. Sunbathing, sunbed use or phototherapy in the past 3 months
4. Taking nutritional supplements containing polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA)
5. Consuming more than 2 portions of oily fish per week
6. Pregnancy
7. Unable to eat fish or gelatine

Date of first enrolment

01/10/2011

Date of final enrolment

01/10/2014

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Photobiology Unit, Dermatological Sciences

Salford

United Kingdom

M6 8HD

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Manchester

Sponsor details

Faculty of Medical and Human Sciences Research Office

3.53 Simon Building

Manchester

England

United Kingdom

M13 9PT

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

<http://www.manchester.ac.uk/>

ROR

<https://ror.org/027m9bs27>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Charity

Funder Name

Wellcome Trust (UK) ref: 094028/B/10/Z

Alternative Name(s)**Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

International organizations

Location

United Kingdom

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