# A randomised controlled trial of vitamin C and E supplementation to prevent pre-eclampsia in women at risk

Submission date	Recruitment status	<ul><li>Prospectively registered</li></ul>
08/10/2003	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
17/11/2003	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
12/06/2015	Pregnancy and Childbirth	

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

#### Study website

http://www.medscinet.com/vip/

# Contact information

#### Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

**Prof Lucilla Poston** 

#### Contact details

Division of Reproduction, Endocrinolgy & Diabetes 10th Floor North Wing St Thomas' Hospital Lambeth Palace Road London United Kingdom SE1 7EH +44 (0)20 7188 3641 lucilla.poston@kcl.ac.uk

# Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

**IRAS** number

#### ClinicalTrials.gov number

#### Secondary identifying numbers

N/A

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

A randomised controlled trial of vitamin C and E supplementation to prevent pre-eclampsia in women at risk

#### Acronym

VIP - The Vitamins In Pre-eclampsia Trial

#### **Study objectives**

A small study undertaken by the research team at St Thomas' Hospital in London, suggested that vitamins may help prevent pre-eclampsia. We asked a group of pregnant women, known to be at high risk of developing pre-eclampsia, to take vitamin C and vitamin E, or placebos (dummy tablets) from about 16 weeks of pregnancy until they had their babies. Neither the women nor the researchers knew who had the vitamins and who had the look alike tablets. We found that the women who had the vitamins were less likely to develop pre-eclampsia. However this was a very small project, and it is important that we know for certain whether these vitamins help protect women from pre-eclampsia, without causing any harm to the baby.

#### The hypothesis of this trial is:

Does antioxidant supplementation prevent the incidence of pre-eclampsia in women with identified risk factors?

Please note that the anticipated end date of this trial was brought forward to 01/12/2005.

# Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

# Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

# Study design

Multicentre double-blind randomised placebo-controlled trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

# Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Study setting(s)

Other

# Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Participant information sheet

Patient information can be found on the website at: http://www.medscinet.com/vip/

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

Pre-eclampsia

#### **Interventions**

Vitamin C 1000mg and vitamin E 400IU or placebo daily from recruitment (14-22 weeks gestation) until delivery.

#### Intervention Type

Supplement

#### **Phase**

Not Specified

#### Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Vitamin C 1000mg and vitamin E 400IU

#### Primary outcome measure

- 1. Incidence of pre-eclampsia
- 2. Birthweight

#### Secondary outcome measures

No secondary outcome measures

#### Overall study start date

01/08/2003

# Completion date

31/12/2005

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

Women with identified additional risk factors for pre-eclampsia in ten geographical areas, and 22 hospitals through England:

- 1. Pregnant women between 14 and 22 weeks' gestation
- 2. A history of pre-eclampsia (requiring delivery less than 37 weeks) in preceding pregnancy, eclampsia or Haemolysis, Elevated Liver enzyme levels and Low Platelet count (HELLP) syndrome (at any time)
- 3. Women with essential hypertension, diabetes (requiring treatment), Systemic Lupus Erythrematosus (SLE)/Anti-Phospholipid antibody Syndrome (APS) with renal imvolvement
- 4. In the current pregnancy: abnormal uterine artery Dopplers (18 to 22 weeks), multiple pregnancy, diastolic Blood Pressure (BP) more than 90 mmHg (before 20 weeks)
- 5. Primparous women with Body Mass Index (BMI) more than 30

# Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

Adult

#### Lower age limit

18 Years

#### Sex

Female

#### Target number of participants

2400

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Inability/unwillingness to give informed consent
- 2. Women taking warfarin (due to the theoretical potentiation of warfarin by Vitamin E)

#### Date of first enrolment

01/08/2003

#### Date of final enrolment

29/04/2005

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

## Study participating centre St Thomas' Hospital

London United Kingdom SE1 7EH

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

King's College London (UK)

#### Sponsor details

The Guy's, King's and St Thomas' Hospitals' Medical and Dental School James Clerk Maxwell Building 57 Waterloo Road London England United Kingdom SE1 8WA

#### Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

#### Website

http://www.kcl.ac.uk

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/0220mzb33

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Charity

#### **Funder Name**

Wellcome Trust (UK) (grant ref: ALPOSTON 069056)

#### 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

Study outputs

Output typeDetailsDate createdDate addedPeer reviewed?Patient-facing?Results articleresults08/04/2006YesNo