Pre-treatment of deceased organ donors with methylprednisolone versus placebo for the prevention of post-ischemic acute renal transplant failure

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered		
14/03/2006	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
12/04/2006	Completed	[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
04/11/2010	Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine			

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Study website

http://www.meduniwien.ac.at/nephrogene

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

P-18325

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Deceased organ donors exhibit a severe systemic inflammatory response caused by the brain death syndrome. This leads to an activation of inflammatory regulators in the donor kidney, associated with increased risk for subsequent development of post-ischemic acute renal transplant failure (ARTF) in the recipient. ARTF is the main risk factor for shortened allograft survival. Pre-treatment of deceased organ donors with corticosteroids before organ retrieval may modify the genome-wide gene expression in the donor kidney and thus reduce the incidence and duration of post-ischemic ARTF after engraftment.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved by the Ethics Committee of the Medical University Vienna on 14/03/2005, reference number: 067/2005

Study design

Randomised placebo-controlled study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Not specified

Study type(s)

Prevention

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Pre-treatment of deceased organ donors

Interventions

The deceased organ donor will be randomized to receive 1000 mg of methylprednisolone or placebo three to six hours before organ retrieval. Donor kidney biopsies will be obtained before engraftment and genome-wide gene expression analysis will be performed using complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) microarrays.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Methylprednisolone

Primary outcome measure

Incidence and duration of post-ischemic acute renal transplant failure in the transplant recipient

Secondary outcome measures

Genome-wide gene expression analysis of transplant kidney wedge biopsies

Overall study start date

20/03/2006

Completion date

20/09/2008

Eligibility

Kev inclusion criteria

Deceased kidney donors

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

200 deceased organ donors

Key exclusion criteria

Non-heart beating organ donors

Date of first enrolment

20/03/2006

Date of final enrolment

20/09/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Austria

Study participating centre Vienna Medical University

Vienna Austria 1090

Sponsor information

Organisation

Austrian Science Fund

Sponsor details

Weyringergasse 35 Vienna Austria 1040 +43 (0)1 505 67 40 office@fwf.ac.at

Sponsor type

Government

Website

http://www.fwf.ac.at

ROR

https://ror.org/013tf3c58

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

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	17/08/2010		Yes	No