

Changes in cardiovascular calcification after denosumab in dialysis patients with secondary hyperparathyroidism and low bone mass

Submission date 02/10/2018	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 01/11/2018	Overall study status Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 09/08/2022	Condition category Urological and Genital Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

In a previous study of the drug denosumab for the treatment of severe hyperparathyroidism (too much parathyroid hormone) in patients with low bone mass undergoing dialysis, patients could benefit from bone mass gain and bone pain relief. In dialysis patients, this drug is relatively safe because each dialysis session delivers calcium into the circulation. However, reportedly, calcium and active vitamin D given to prevent hypocalcemia (low blood calcium) can lead to ectopic calcification (calcium build up). Using appropriate calcium dialysate (dialysis fluid) to make total body calcium as balanced as possible, denosumab could cause bone mass gain and reduce soft tissue and vessel calcification. This study aims to recruit patients with end stage renal (kidney) disease with hyperparathyroidism and low bone mass. The goal is to find whether denosumab could slow coronary artery calcification in patients with hyperparathyroidism undergoing regular dialysis.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 18 and over with end stage renal disease with hyperparathyroidism and low bone mass

What does the study involve?

Participants are allocated to one of two groups by their wishes, to receive either denosumab or not. All participants attend for a CT scan of the heart to measure blood vessel calcification. Participants attend for a review at 6 months.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The participants could benefit from free CT scans to monitor their heart. The participants who receive denosumab are closely monitored during the dialysis process. However, there could still be a risk of hypocalcemia.

Where is the study run from?

Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital (Taiwan)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
September 2013 to August 2018

Who is funding the study?
Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital (Taiwan)

Who is the main contact?
Dr Chien-Liang Chen
cclchen@seed.net.tw

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Dr Chien-Liang Chen

ORCID ID
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9508-8396>

Contact details
386-Ta-Chung First section road
Kaohsiung City
Taiwan
81410
+886 (0)7 3422121 ext 2109
cclchen@seed.net.tw

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
KSC104-051

Study information

Scientific Title
Changes in cardiovascular calcification after denosumab in dialysis patients with secondary hyperparathyroidism and low bone mass

Study objectives
The effect of denosumab on vascular calcification in patients with chronic renal failure patients with low bone mass has been a subject of interest. The purpose of this investigation is to determine changes in vascular calcification after the administration of denosumab by using fast-gated helical computed axial tomographic imaging to measure coronary and abdomen aorta calcification.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Kaohsiung V.G.H. Institutional Review Board, 17/09/2013, ref: VGHKS-CT18-CT8-19

Study design

Non-randomised study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Patients with ESRD undergoing dialysis with severe hyperparathyroidism and low bone mass

Interventions

The effect of denosumab on vascular calcification in patients with chronic renal failure patients with low bone mass has been a subject of interest. The purpose of this investigation is to determine changes in vascular calcification after the administration of denosumab by using fast-gated helical computed axial tomographic imaging to measure coronary and abdomen aorta calcification.

Participants are allocated to one of two groups by their wishes, to receive either 60 mg denosumab (denosumab group) or conventional treatment (control group). All participants have a screening visit combined with a baseline visit, and if happy to participate and they will attend for a CT scan of the heart at baseline and at the 6-month follow-up examination to determine bone mineral density and blood vessel calcification.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase I

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Denosumab

Primary outcome(s)

Coronary and abdomen aorta calcification measured using fast-gated helical computed axial tomographic imaging at baseline and 6 months

Key secondary outcome(s)

Osteopenia measured using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) at baseline and 6 months

Completion date

08/08/2018

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

In accordance with the regulatory guidelines, the patients were enrolled in the peritoneal dialysis or hemodialysis patient groups. Key inclusion criteria were age >18 years, normal laboratory tests at screening and baseline, and clinically acceptable physical examination and electrocardiograph results at screening. The study protocol was therefore amended to include requirements for daily supplementation of calcium and calcitriol according to standard dialysis guideline in all subjects with ESRD with low bone mass and a history of iPTH>800 pg/mL. All of the patients had been receiving renal replacement therapy, had various degrees of osteopenia with bone mineral densities, which were measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA); furthermore, all patients had a forearm, femoral neck or lumbar spine T score lower than -2.5 SD, indicative of low bone mass.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

42

Key exclusion criteria

Key exclusion criteria were known sensitivity to any study treatment, unstable medical condition, history of malignancy, active infection, pregnancy, lactation, nursing, parathyroidectomy with parathyromatosis, drug abuse at screening, and aluminum levels >20 µg /L

Date of first enrolment

08/10/2013

Date of final enrolment

16/09/2016

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Taiwan

Study participating centre

Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital
386 Ta-chung first section road

Kaohsiung City
Taiwan
81410

Sponsor information

Organisation

Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital

ROR

<https://ror.org/04jedda80>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, VGHKS 104-051 and VGHKS105-080

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Dr Chien-Liang Chen (cclchen1@vghks.gov.tw).

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		01/08/2020	09/08/2022	Yes	No
Protocol file			09/08/2022	No	No