

Antioxidant therapy in implementing lithotripsy in patients with renal lithiasis

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Registration date 10/03/2010	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 10/03/2010	Condition category Urological and Genital Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title
Randomised, prospective double-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the effect of antioxidant therapy in preventing kidney damage caused by lithotripsy

Study objectives

The initial treatment in most cases of urolithiasis is actually the application of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy. However, pressure waves cause damage to the renal parenchyma. The mechanism of tissue damage is not well known. The collapse of cavitation bubbles generated by the waves may be responsible of the cellular changes, facilitated by the formation of small collections after the rupture of microvessels. There are underlying hormonal vasoactive inflammatory phenomena. The final common mediator lies in oxidative imbalance, with increased lipid peroxidation and decrease of cellular antioxidant capacity.

The aim of the trial is to assess if the association of a drug with a potent antioxidant effect, alpha lipoic acid (ALA), avoids or diminishes the renal injury caused by lithotripsy.

Secondary objectives are:

1. Evaluate changes in markers of renal damage and function after application of the shockwaves.
2. Determine the status of parameters of oxidative stress markers and antioxidant defenses and any changes after treatment with lithotripsy.
3. Assess the state of vasoactive hormones involved in pathogenesis of renal injury associated with kidney stones, and the application of lithotripsy.
4. Analyze the impact of the administration of ALA in parameters of oxidative stress parameters, hormonal and renal damage.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Trial approved by Local Reina Sofia Hospital Clinical Trials Committee on February 25th, 2009 (acta: 168; ref: 1483)

Study design

Single centre interventional prospective double blind two arm randomised placebo controlled parallel group study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Kidney stone disease treated by extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy

Interventions

There are two arms, the treatment arm will receive alpha lipoic acid and the other one placebo. After being assigned by a randomisation program, obtained from the web page www.randomization.com, the patients included in the treatment arm will receive ALA (400 mg/day), those assigned to the placebo arm will receive a placebo of identical dosage and appearance. Both drug and placebo will be presented in oral pills, distributed in two jars, containing a week of pills in each. Patients will take one pill twice daily for a total of two weeks.

The total duration of the follow-up period is two weeks.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Alpha lipoic acid (ALA)

Primary outcome(s)

1. Renal vascular resistance index (ipsilateral and contralateral peripheric), measured by Doppler ultrasound of an interlobar artery branch at baseline, 24 hours and 10 days after lithotripsy.
2. Laboratory measurements, calculated from blood and urine samples taken at baseline, 2 hours before, 1 hour, 24 hours and 10 days after lithotripsy:
 - 2.1. Lipoperoxides (MDA-4HA) (nmol/g)
 - 2.2. Reduced Glutathione (GSH) (micromol/g)
 - 2.3. Catalase
 - 2.4. Superoxide dismutase
 - 2.5. Glutathione peroxidase
 - 2.6. DNA damage (8OHdG)
 - 2.7. Serum Nitric Oxide (NO) (nM/mL)
 - 2.8. Renin (pg/ml)
 - 2.8. Kallikrein
 - 2.9. Serum aldosterone (ng/dl)
 - 2.10. Endothelin-1 (pg/ml)
 - 2.11. Urine Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2)
 - 2.12. alpha Tumour Necrosis Factor (α TNF)
 - 2.13. 1beta-Interleukin (IL)
 - 2.14. 6-IL

Key secondary outcome(s)

Determination of glomerular filtration:

1. Cockcroft-Gault
2. Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD)
3. Fractional excretion of sodium (mEq/l)
4. Corrected hyperglycemia Sodium (mEq/l)
5. Plasma osmolarity (mOsm/kg)
6. Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) (mg/100 ml)
7. B2 microglobulin (microg/min)
8. Albumin (g/l) in urine
9. Adrenomedullin
10. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) (units)
11. N-acetyl-D-glucosaminidase (NAG) (IU/l)
12. Alanine aminopeptidase (AAP) (IU/l)
13. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
14. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
15. Gammaglutamiltranspeptidasa (GGT)
16. Leucine aminopeptidase (LAP)
17. B-galactosidase

Completion date

01/10/2010

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Patients > 18 yr with renal stones scheduled to be treated by extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Any contraindication for lithotripsy.
2. Patients undergoing lithotripsy at the time of initiating the study
3. Severe impairment of treated kidney
4. Complications related to lithotripsy that need of an interventional procedure during the study period
5. Inability to understand or psychosocial maladjustment
6. Refusal to sign the informed consent form

Date of first enrolment

01/04/2009

Date of final enrolment

01/10/2010

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Spain

Study participating centre

Arroyo del Moro 6

Cordoba

Spain

14011

Sponsor information

Organisation

Reina Sofia University Hospital (Spain)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02vtd2q19>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Reina Sofia University Hospital (Spain)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration