

Diabetes Health, Residence and Metabolism in Asians: The DHRMA Study

Submission date 21/05/2010	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 21/05/2010	Overall study status Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 26/10/2018	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

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
6811

Study information

Scientific Title
Diabetes Health, Residence and Metabolism in Asians: The DHRMA Study

Acronym
DRN 335 DHRMA

Study objectives

The DHRMA study will focus on testing two distinct hypotheses using two separate studies:

1. Glycaemic index study:

1.1. The glycaemic index (GI) of DHRMA basmati rice (KETT less than 35%) is lower than UK traditional basmati rice or UK Super Basmati (KETT greater than 40%) and comparable to unrefined rice from rural Gujarat (jya and mysuri kernels); and

1.2. The GI of DHRMA stone-ground flour is lower than UK white and brown and wholemeal chapatti flour, but comparable to hand-milled flour from rural India

2. Interventional study:

We will test the hypothesis that intervention with a low GI, carbohydrate rich/low fat diet will result in favourable changes in metabolic, diabetes and CHD risk indices compared to a high GI, carbohydrate rich/low fat diet.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

MREC approved (ref: 08/H1204/130)

Study design

Single centre randomised interventional prevention trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Topic: Diabetes Research Network; Subtopic: Other; Disease: Diabetic Control, Metabolic

Interventions

The use of stone ground flour or rice with a low glycaemic index as compared to the use of flour or rice with a higher glycaemic index.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

To determine whether the rice and chappati flour test foods (DHRMA) exhibit a more favourable outcome

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. To develop foods for DHRMA that mimic those available in rural Gujarat
2. Diabetes and macrovascular risk
3. Glycaemic index (GI)

Completion date

30/09/2010

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment

31/03/2009

Date of final enrolment

30/09/2010

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Lyndon

West Bromwich

United Kingdom

B71 4HJ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/05mzf3276>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Charity

Funder Name

British Heart Foundation (BHF) (UK)

Alternative Name(s)

The British Heart Foundation, the_bhf, BHF

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

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?
Protocol article	protocol	02/12/2011		Yes	No
Abstract results	results presented at European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS) Congress	01/07/2015		No	No