

Oral glucose tolerance test in first trimester of pregnancy

Submission date 20/01/2016	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 23/01/2016	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 24/03/2016	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Gestational diabetes is a type of diabetes that some women develop during pregnancy. It happens when there is too much sugar (glucose) in the blood. Normally, the amount of glucose in the blood is controlled by a hormone called insulin. However during pregnancy, some women have high levels of glucose in their blood that insulin cannot control. This can happen in as many as 1 in 20 pregnancies and can be linked with complications at birth and long term problems for mother and baby. The main way to treat gestational diabetes is by controlling blood sugar with a strict diet and exercise regime however some women need medication to keep their blood glucose under control. It usually develops in the third trimester (final part of pregnancy), however it is possible that it actually develops earlier. The main way of testing for gestational diabetes is by using the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT). This test is usually carried out when a woman is between 24 and 28 weeks pregnant, however by this time in pregnancy, it can lead to serious complications. The aim of this study is to find out whether it would be possible to complete an OGTT on pregnant women who are between 11 and 14 weeks pregnant.

Who can participate?

Women over 18 years old, who are 11-14 weeks pregnant.

What does the study involve?

All women are asked not to eat or drink anything other than water for 12 hours before the test (overnight fasting). When the participants arrive for the test, a blood sample is taken in order to get a baseline (starting) measurement to compare the results of the OGTT to. The participants are then asked to drink a sweet liquid containing a specific amount of glucose and a further blood sample is taken at 1 and 2 hours. The number of participants who successfully complete the testing are then recorded.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants may benefit from an earlier diagnosis of gestational diabetes and so they would be able to be treated sooner than they would otherwise. There are no risks of taking part in this study, although participants may experience pain or bruising when having blood taken.

Where is the study run from?
Southend University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
January 2016 to September 2016

Who is funding the study?
Southend University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Mr Mandeep Singh

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Mr Mandeep Singh

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title
Single center study to assess the feasibility of undertaking an oral glucose tolerance test in first trimester of pregnancy

Study objectives
Oral glucose tolerance test can be performed in first trimester (11- 14 weeks) of pregnancy.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Wales Research Ethics Committee 6 Proportionate Review Sub-Committee, 02/02/2016, ref: 16 /WA/0056

Primary study design

Observational

Study design

Single-centre cross sectional feasibility study

Study type(s)

Other

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Gestational diabetes

Interventions

After fasting for 8-12 hours pre-test before a fasting blood glucose measurement is taken. Participants then consume a drink containing 75g glucose and blood glucose measurements are repeated at 1 and 2 hours.

No further follow up is needed. The blood results will be reviewed and if found abnormal then treatment will be planned as usual.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Rate of successful completion of OGTT, as defined as the percentage of participants who complete the intervention, is determined at the end of the study period.

Key secondary outcome(s)

N/A

Completion date

01/06/2016

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Female participants
2. Pregnancy between 11-14 weeks gestation confirmed by ultrasound scan
3. Able to give informed consent
4. Aged 18 years or over

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

1. Pre-existing diabetes
2. Unable to provide informed consent
3. Under 18 years of age
4. Hyperemesis gravidum

Date of first enrolment

10/02/2016

Date of final enrolment

01/06/2016

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Southend University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Prittlewell Chase

Westcliff on Sea

United Kingdom

SS0 0RY

Sponsor information**Organisation**

Southend Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

ROR

<https://ror.org/05fa42p74>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Southend Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
HRA research summary			26/07/2023	No	No