

Does mitogen activated protein kinase inhibition with CNI-1493 prevent post-Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis?

Submission date 20/12/2005	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
		☐ Protocol
Registration date 20/12/2005	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☐ Results
Last Edited 20/08/2021	Condition category Digestive System	☐ Individual participant data
		☐ Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr M J Bruno

Contact details

Academical Medical Centre
Department of Gastroenterology-Hepatology (MDL)
Meibergdreef 9
Amsterdam
Netherlands
1105 AZ
-
m.j.bruno@amc.uva.nl

Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Does mitogen activated protein kinase inhibition with CNI-1493 prevent post-Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis?

Acronym

CNI study

Study objectives

Acute pancreatitis can be due to many causes including biliary stone disease, alcohol abuse, and medication. It can also be caused by medical intervention through manipulation of area of the ampulla of Vater and diagnostic and/or therapeutic interventions in the biliary and pancreatic ductal system (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography [ERCP]).

The overall reported incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis is 7%, in certain subgroups with an increased risk this goes up to 20%. Local damage (temporary increased ductal pressure due to contrast injection and/or oedema due to manipulations) is followed by a local inflammatory response (Tumour Necrotising Factor [TNF], Interleukin-one [IL-1], Interleukin-six [IL-6]). In 80% of cases post-ERCP pancreatitis runs a relatively benign course with a few day of (severe) abdominal pain and an uneventful recovery. In other cases a severe pancreatitis develops with necrosis of parenchymal pancreatitis tissue (with or without infection) and a Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS).

In the latter group morbidity and mortality are high. Of these patients 25% will die. Recently, a group of synthetic guanlylhydrazone compounds have been developed and one of its representatives CNI-1493 (a p38 Mitogen Activated Protein [MAP] kinase inhibitor) proved to be a very powerful inhibitor of TNF-alpha. In addition, CNI-1493 inhibits a host of other macrophage induced pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1, IL-6, MIP-1 α and MIP-1 β).

The primary question that we want to address is whether it is possible with the prophylactic administration of CNI-1493 to lower the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis.

Hypothesis:

Prophylactic administration of p38 MAP/c-Jun N-terminal protein Kinase (JNK) inhibitor may decrease the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis through inhibition of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1, IL-6, TNF and Macrophage Inflammatory Protein (MIP). In animal studies CNI-1493 or related compounds have been shown to reduce the severity of experimental pancreatitis and pancreatitis associated lung injury.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from the local medical ethics committee

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised, placebo controlled, parallel group, double blinded trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), pancreatitis

Interventions

Single infusion of CNI-1493 (50 mg intravenous [IV] or placebo IV (randomised, double blind) one hour prior to start of ERCP.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

CNI-1493

Primary outcome(s)

Does administration of CNI-1493 decrease the incidence of post ERCP pancreatitis in high risk patients undergoing ERCP?

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Is CNI-1493 administration safe in patients undergoing ERCP?
2. Does administration of CNI-1493 decrease the severity of post ERCP pancreatitis in high risk patients undergoing ERCP?
3. Does administration of CNI-1493 decrease the incidence of post ERCP hyperamylasemia in high risk patients undergoing ERCP?
4. Does administration of CNI-1493 decrease the levels of post ERCP IL-6, Interleukin-eight (IL-8), TNF and IL-1 in high risk patients undergoing ERCP?

Completion date

31/12/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Included are all patients who do not fit the exclusion criteria and will undergo an ERCP with the intention to:
 - a. cannulate and visualise the pancreatic duct
 - b. perform therapeutic procedures (e.g. stenting, balloon dilatation, sphincter manometry, precut papillotomy, stone extraction, (intra-luminal) endosonography, Extracorporeal Shock-Wave Lithotripsy [ESWL] and dilatation) in the pancreatic duct, common bile duct or left and right hepatic ducts
2. Patients must agree to use acceptable means of birth control for at least three months after the procedure
3. Patients must sign informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

1. Diagnostic ERCP (low risk)
2. Active pancreatitis at time of ERCP (confounding)
3. Severe abdominal pain pre ERCP (confounding)
4. Age less than 18 years (contra-indication)
5. Known or suspected pregnancy or breast-feeding (contra-indication)
6. ERCP for stent exchange in malignant disease (low risk)
7. Severe chronic pancreatitis (low risk)
8. Kidney failure i.e. serum creatinine greater than 20 mg/dl (greater than 180 µM) (any state, contra-indication)
9. Other anti-TNF therapy (e.g. infliximab) within eight weeks of intended study treatment

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2002

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2005

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Netherlands

Study participating centre

Academical Medical Centre

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1105 AZ

Sponsor information**Organisation**

Cytokine PharmaSciences, Inc (USA)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02ytn5d60>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Cytokine PharmaSciences, Inc (USA)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration