

Does treatment with rosiglitazone result in improved pancreatic beta-cell function as compared to glimepiride in metformin treated diabetes type 2 patients?

Submission date

08/03/2006

Recruitment status

No longer recruiting

Registration date

08/03/2006

Overall study status

Completed

Last Edited

04/11/2008

Condition category

Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☐ Results

☐ 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 S G H A Swinnen

Contact details

Academic Medical Centre

Department of Internal Medicine F4-257

P.O. Box 22660

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1100 DD

+31 (0)20 566 7836

S.G.Swinnen@amc.uva.nl

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

NTR605

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

By inducing a shift of fat out of the visceral compartment - among which the pancreas - into the subcutaneous compartment, rosiglitazone results in improved pancreatic beta-cell function in type 2 diabetes patients, as compared to a sulfonylurea derivative, while both groups continue metformin treatment.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Received from local medical ethics committee

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised active controlled, parallel group trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Diabetes mellitus type II (DM type II)

Interventions

Patients will be randomised to 26 weeks of treatment with metformin with glimepiride 4 mg a day or metformin with rosiglitazone 8 mg a day. Before the start of the treatment patients will undergo a 200 minute hyperglycaemic (aiming at 15 mmol/l) clamp with administration of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) starting at 120 minutes and an arginine bolus at 180 minutes to elicit a further beta-cell response. Twenty-six weeks later, the assessments will be repeated, again on metformin, other study medication taken until the morning before this assessment.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Rosiglitazone, glimepiride, metformin, glucagon-like peptide-1, arginine

Primary outcome(s)

The peak insulin concentrations during the hyperglycaemic clamp protocol.

Key secondary outcome(s)

No secondary outcome measures

Completion date

01/04/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Informed consent form signed
2. Type 2 diabetes patients, according to World Health Organization (WHO) criteria
3. Age 18 - 70 years
4. Use of metformin, at least 500 mg a day
5. HbA1c greater than 7.0% inclusive when on metformin alone, or greater than 6.5% when on combination therapy of metformin and a sulfonylurea derivative. Use of a sulfonylurea derivative is allowed, with a wash-out period of four weeks before the first assessments.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Established coronary heart disease
2. Previous use of a thiazolidinedione

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2004

Date of final enrolment

01/04/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre

Academic Medical Centre
Amsterdam
Netherlands
1100 DD

Sponsor information

Organisation

Academic Medical Centre (AMC) (The Netherlands)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03t4gr691>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

GlaxoSmithKline (The Netherlands)

Alternative Name(s)

GlaxoSmithKline plc., GSK plc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, GSK

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

For-profit companies (industry)

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary