

The use of magnetic resonance in non-invasive pancreatic beta-cell imaging: the relation between pancreatic triglyceride accumulation and beta-cell function in human (pre)diabetes

Submission date

08/06/2007

Recruitment status

No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date

30/08/2007

Overall study status

Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☐ Results

Last Edited

30/08/2007

Condition category

Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine

☐ 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

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Contact details

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1081 HV

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

2006/219 sub1

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Pancreatic triglyceride accumulation, measured by magnetic resonance spectroscopy, is related to beta-cell function in subjects with Impaired Glucose Tolerance and/or Impaired Fasting Glucose.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics Committee VU University Medical Center 18-12-2006 (ref: 2006/219)

Primary study design

Observational

Study design

Observational study.

Study type(s)

Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Subjects with impaired glucose tolerance and/or impaired fasting glucose

Interventions

The following will be performed in each subject:

1. A modified euglycaemic hyperglycaemic clamp with arginine stimulation (After an euglycaemic clamp [120 minutes, 5 mmol/L], there is an hour rest period followed by a hyperglycaemic clamp [110 minutes, 15 mmol/L with 5 grams arginine stimulation])
2. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the abdominal fat compartments
3. Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (1H-MRS)

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

1. Triglyceride content of the human pancreas in vivo assessed using non-invasive 1H-MRS
2. Relation between pancreatic triglyceride accumulation and beta-cell function
3. Relation between triglyceride accumulation in the pancreas and other fat compartments within the abdomen

Key secondary outcome(s)

No secondary outcome measures

Completion date

01/04/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Male and female subjects (aged 35-70 years)
2. Impaired Fasting Glucose (IFG; plasma glucose ≥ 6.1 and < 7.0 mmol/l) and/or
3. IFG (plasma glucose ≥ 5.6 and < 7.0 mmol/l) and a family history of Diabetes Mellitus type two (DM2; i.e. first and second degree [i.e. grandparents] relatives) and/or
4. Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT; 2-hour plasma glucose during 75 g Oral Glucose Tolerance Test [OGTT] 7.8-11.1 mmol/l)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Known diabetes
2. History or present liver, exocrine pancreatic or renal disease
3. Drug-/alcohol abuse
4. Acute cardiovascular disease < 3 months prior to screening
5. Malignant disease
6. Claustrophobia and metal implants or pacemakers (MRI)
7. Lack of capacity to understand the aim of the research
8. Use of the following:
 - 8.1. Glucocorticoids
 - 8.2. Cytostatic drugs
 - 8.3. Thiazolidinediones
 - 8.4. Metformin
 - 8.5. Oral contraceptives
 - 8.6. Fibrates
 - 8.7. Anti epileptic drugs
 - 8.8. Centrally acting drugs for neurologic and/or psychiatric indications

Date of first enrolment

01/04/2007

Date of final enrolment

01/04/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre
VU University Medical Center
Amsterdam
Netherlands
1081 HV

Sponsor information

Organisation
VU University Medical Center, Diabetes Center (The Netherlands)

ROR
<https://ror.org/00q6h8f30>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Industry

Funder Name
Merck Sharp & Dohme B.V. Protocol number: P 2129 V1 (International)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration