

Genetic sequencing study in Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia.

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Objectives: The aim of this study is to: I Identify pathogenic mutations in novel genes, causing PCD II Develop a diagnostic PCD test, based on MPS III Validate MPS technique for PCD.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Respiratory disorders congenital
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON37743

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Genetic sequencing study in Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia.

Condition

- Respiratory disorders congenital
- Respiratory tract infections

Synonym

immotile cilia syndrome, Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W, Fonds NutsOhra

Intervention

Keyword: DNA, PCD, Sequence analysis

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Main study endpoints:

I Pathogenic mutations found in novel genes: gene, type, number

II Pathogenic mutations found in selected known genes: gene, type, number.

III Diagnostic test, based on a set of PCD genes

IV Accuracy of the MPS technique after validation. Sensitivity and specificity for identifying known mutations.

Secondary outcome

None

Study description

Background summary

Rationale:

Early diagnosis of Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (PCD) is important for the preservation of lung function and quality of life. The diagnosis of PCD is difficult, as a single gold standard is lacking. At present there is no genetic test available for PCD due to the many genes that are involved, of which 60-70% are still unknown. Recent advances in genetic sequencing technologies enable DNA sequencing for many patients and hundreds of genes simultaneously. Massive Parallel Sequencing (MPS) is a fast and reliable technique to find mutations in DNA. This offers the possibility to develop a diagnostic test for PCD and find mutations in novel genes associated with the disease.

Study objective

Objectives:

The aim of this study is to:

I Identify pathogenic mutations in novel genes, causing PCD

II Develop a diagnostic PCD test, based on MPS

III Validate MPS technique for PCD.

Study design

This is an observational study, performed by the department of clinical genetics in collaboration with the department of pediatric pulmonology and pulmonary diseases of the VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. This study is intended to run from February 2012 till February 2015.

Study burden and risks

Children are important to include in this study because it is likely that every family has its own unique mutation(s). To design a proper diagnostic test for PCD, as many as possible associated mutations should be included. Due to the recessive heredity of the disease we would not be able to find most mutations that cause PCD in the Netherlands if only adult patients would be included in this study. Participation of patients requires a DNA sample which will be obtained from saliva. By using this non-invasive procedure to obtain DNA we ensure that there are no risks and the burden for children and adults is minimized.

Contacts

Public

Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum

Van Boechorstraat 7
Amsterdam 1081 BT
NL

Scientific

Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum

Van Boechorstraat 7
Amsterdam 1081 BT
NL

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adolescents (12-15 years)

Adolescents (16-17 years)

Adults (18-64 years)

Children (2-11 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia

Exclusion criteria

Other recessive hereditary diseases, known Volendam PCD mutation

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 15-01-2013

Enrollment: 83

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 05-04-2012

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

Approved WMO

Date: 12-12-2012

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL38804.029.12