

18F-FDG uptake, as marker of inflammation/metabolic activity, in vasculature and VAT and SAT.

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We hypothesize that 18F-FDG is a valide marker for metabolic activity in adipose tissue and even more pronounced in type 2 diabetes.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Anders
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON22137

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel

RELEASE study

Aandoening

Type 2 diabetes
Obesity

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: University Medical Center Groningen

Overige ondersteuning: Boehringer Ingelheim

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

- Compared associations between CVD risk factors and abdominal adipose tissue volume

- The association between abdominal adipose tissue and arterial inflammation

- 18F-FDG adipose tissue uptake differences between VAT and SAT

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Already early in the course of their disease, patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) have considerably increased cardiovascular risk, irrespective of glycemic control. Visceral adipose tissue (VAT) is thought to play an important role, by inducing insulin resistance (IR) and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and by being metabolically active and producing adipocytokines. Its contribution to early atherosclerosis development is not fully understood. We investigated the association between VAT volume and subclinical arterial inflammation in early T2D patients by using 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET) with low dose computed tomography (CT) and performed a pilot to explore the value of FDG-uptake in VAT as a proxy for its metabolic activity.

Furthermore, to study whether VAT in diabetic subjects is inflamed, ex vivo 18F-FDG uptake will be determined using PET and compared with uptake in VAT and SAT.

Doel van het onderzoek

We hypothesize that 18F-FDG is a valide marker for metabolic activity in adipose tissue and even more pronounced in type 2 diabetes.

Onderzoeksopzet

T0= informed consent

T1= venapuncture and 18F-FDG PET/CT scan

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Not applicable

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Wetenschappelijk

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Men and woman
- Age above 17 years

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Age below 18 years
- Incompetent
- Type 1 diabetes

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Blinding:	Enkelblind
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Anders
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-01-2018
Aantal proefpersonen:	60
Type:	Onbekend

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	01-10-2018
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL7445
NTR-old	NTR7687
Ander register	Research register UMCG : 201700731

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

1: Effect of linagliptin on pulse wave velocity in early type 2 diabetes: A randomized, double-

blind, controlled 26-week trial (RELEASE). de Boer SA, Heerspink HJL, Juárez Orozco LE, van Roon AM, Kamphuisen PW, Smit AJ, Slart RHJA, Lefrandt JD, Mulder DJ. Diabetes Obes Metab. 2017 Aug;19(8):1147-1154. doi: 10.1111/dom.12925

2: Effect of Linagliptin on Arterial 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Uptake: A Randomized Controlled Trial (RELEASE). de Boer SA, Heerspink HJ, Lefrandt JD, Hovinga-de Boer MC, van Roon AM, Juárez Orozco LE, Glaudemans AW, Kamphuisen PW, Slart RH, Mulder DJ. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017 Feb 28;69(8):1097-1098. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2016.12.018