Randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, placebo-controlled, four-way crossover single dose study to determine the test-retest reliability of, and the effect of oral valproic acid, levetiracetam and lorazepam on, cortical excitability measurements in healthy volunteers as measured by TMS-EEG and TMS-EMG

Gepubliceerd: 15-11-2017 Laatst bijgewerkt: 19-03-2025

The key objective of this study is to investigate if cortical excitability can be reliably measured with TMS-EEG and TMS-EEG. And if so, whether modulation of this excitability could serve as a proof-of-biology biomarker to track the effect of...

Ethische beoordeling Positief advies **Status** Werving gestart

Type aandoening -

Onderzoekstype Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON28239

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel

Cortical excitability study in healthy volunteers

Aandoening

Epilepsy, epileptic seizures

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Centre for human drug research

Overige ondersteuning: Centre for human drug research

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

TMS-EMG (MEP) and TMS-EEG (TEP) response measured by:<br

- Motor evoked potential (MEP):

- o Resting motor threshold (rMT) (% of maximal output) < br >
- o Peak-to-peak amplitude (μV)

- o Long intracortical inhibition (LICI) (percentage ratio of the mean peak-to-peak amplitude of the response to the second pulse (TR) and the first conditioning pulse (CR) at each ISI (TR/CR%)), measured at 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300 ms intervals
br>
- o Short intracortical inhibition (SICI) (percentage ratio of the mean peak-to-peak amplitude of the response to the second pulse (TR) and an unconditioned pulse (MEP) at each ISI (TR/MEP%)), measured at 2 and 5 ms intervals.

- TMS evoked potential (TEP), measured on the Cz electrode with single pulse and paired pulse TMS at 8 different ISIs: 2, 5, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300 ms.

 o Amplitude of components (μV)

 br>
- N15

- P30

- N45

- P55

- N100

- P180

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Non-invasive brain stimulation techniques like transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) offer an opportunity to study mechanisms of cortical physiology at the systems level of the human brain. The combination of brain stimulation with central nervous system (CNS) active drugs might help to explore the effects of these drugs on brain physiology. Combined with electroencephalography (EEG) or

electromyography (EMG), cortical excitability can be measured, as well as effects of CNS active drugs there upon. Excitability of the cortex is especially interesting in the setting of epilepsy, which is considered to be related to cortical hyperexcitability. Different

anticonvulsants are known to affect different TMS measures of motor cortical excitability, which would therefore be an interesting biomarker for the efficacy of current and new treatments. Similarly, benzodiazepines have been shown to affect TMS-EEG and TMS-EMG in a few studies. However, so far few studies have investigated the dose effect relationship on cortical excitability. Additionally, such a biomarker must be measured reliably in order to be able to determine drug effects. Thus far no detailed studies exploring concentration-effects relationships in relation to cortical excitability exist. Further, various

Doel van het onderzoek

The key objective of this study is to investigate if cortical excitability can be reliably measured with TMS-EEG and TMS-EEG. And if so, whether modulation of this excitability could serve as a proof-of-biology biomarker to track the effect of therapeutic interventions aimed at modifying cortical excitability in response to pharmacological treatment, for example in treatments of epilepsy and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), in which cortical hyper excitability plays an important role.

Onderzoeksopzet

Screening (up to 30 days before study start); physical examination / blood sampling / vital signs / TMS training and questionnaires.

Days 1, 8, 15 and 22; dosing, blood sampling, vital signs, TMS at different time points during the day.

Follow up visit; 7-10 after last dosing; physical examination, blood sampling, vital signs.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Keppra (levetiracetam), Lorazepam, Depakine (valproinezuur), placebo.

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- 1. Healthy male subjects, 18 to 45 years of age, inclusive. Healthy status is defined by absence of evidence of any active or chronic disease following a detailed medical and surgical history, a complete physical examination including vital signs, 12-lead ECG, hematology, blood chemistry, and urinalysis.
- 2. Body mass index (BMI) between 18 and 32 kg/m2, inclusive, and with a minimum weight of 50 kg.
- 3. Able to participate and willing to give written informed consent and to comply with the study restrictions.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- 1. Legal incapacity or inability to understand or comply with the requirements of the study.
- 2. Positive test for drugs of abuse at screening or pre-dose.
- 3. History (within 3 months of screening) of alcohol consumption exceeding 2 standard drinks per day on average (1 standard drink = 10 grams of alcohol). Alcohol consumption will be prohibited during study confinement and at least 24 hours before screening, before dosing, and before each scheduled visit.
- 4. History or symptoms of any significant disease including (but not limited to), neurological, psychiatric,
- endocrine, cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, hepatic, or renal disorder.
 - 4 Randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, placebo-controlled, four-way crossover s ... 23-05-2025

- 5. A history of epilepsy or febrile seizures.
- 6. Having metal objects in brain or skull.
- 7. Having a cochlear implant or implanted deep brain stimulator.
- 8. Abnormal sleeping pattern (e.g. working night shifts)
- 9. Resting motor threshold (rMT) of more than 83% of the maximum stimulator output, measured using TMS-EMG during screening.
- 10. History of active malignancy within the last 5 years, with the exception of localized or in situ carcinoma (e.g., skin basal or squamous cell carcinoma).
- 11. Positive Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), Hepatitis C antibody (HCV Ab), or human immunodeficiency virus antibody (HIV Ab) at screening.
- 12. Systolic blood pressure (SBP) greater than 140 or less than 90 mm Hg, and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) greater than 90 or less than 50 mm Hg.
- 13. Use of any medications (prescription or over-the-counter [OTC]), vitamin, mineral, herbal, and dietary
- supplements within 14 days of study drug administration, or less than 5 half-lives (whichever is longer). Exceptions will only be made if the rationale is discussed and clearly documented by the Investigator.
- 14. Clinically significant abnormalities, as judged by the Investigator, in laboratory test results (including hepatic and renal panels, complete blood count, chemistry panel and urinalysis). In the case of uncertain or questionable results, tests performed during screening may be repeated before randomization to confirm eligibility or judged to be clinically irrelevant for healthy subjects.
- 15. Participation in an investigational drug or device study within 3 months prior to screening.
- 16. Any blood donation or other loss of blood greater than 500 mL within 3 months of screening or plasma donation within 2 weeks of screening.
- 17. Concomitant disease or condition that could interfere with, or for which the treatment of might interfere with, the conduct of the study, or that would, in the opinion of the Investigator, pose an unacceptable risk to the subject in this study.
- 18. Use of tobacco or nicotine products within the previous month before the first dose administration;
- 19. Clinically significant abnormalities, as judged by the Investigator, in ECG.
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20. Any confirmed significant allergic reactions (urticarial or anaphylaxis) against any drug, or multiple drug

allergies (non-active hay fever is acceptable).

21. Unwillingness or inability to comply with the study protocol for any other reason.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type: Interventie onderzoek

Onderzoeksmodel: Cross-over

Toewijzing: Gerandomiseerd

Blindering: Dubbelblind

Controle: Placebo

Deelname

Nederland

Status: Werving gestart

(Verwachte) startdatum: 05-09-2017

Aantal proefpersonen: 16

Type: Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum: 15-11-2017

Soort: Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 44198

Bron: ToetsingOnline

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Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register ID

NTR-new NL6638 NTR-old NTR6824

CCMO NL62207.056.17 OMON NL-OMON44198

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

NA