

Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome: clinical and biochemical studies

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON22068

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title

Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome

Health condition

Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome (SLS)

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Radboudumc

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: N/A

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

- To find out more about biochemical abnormalities in SLS patients using targeted and untargeted metabolomics
- To study neuro-retinal changes over time to learn more about involved neurons and pathomechanism of ophthalmologic abnormalities in SLS patients

Secondary outcome

N/A

Study description

Background summary

Rationale: Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome (SLS) is an autosomal recessive inherited disorder, with a clinical triad of intellectual disability, spastic di- or tetraplegia and ichthyosis. This syndrome is caused by a deficient microsomal fatty aldehyde dehydrogenase (FALDH). FALDH is part of the fatty alcohol nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) oxidoreductase complex (FAO) and catalyzes oxidation of many different medium- and long-chain fatty aldehydes into fatty acids.

Deficiency results in the accumulation of fatty aldehydes and fatty alcohols in body fluids and tissues, which is considered the principal causative mechanism leading to the overall clinical phenotype of SLS. The FALDH gene, named ALDH3A2, is located on gene 17p11.2, and mutations in this gene have been identified in SLS patients. Our research group already did several studies in this patient group. With new techniques we would like to find out more about the biochemical abnormalities. Further elucidation of the underlying (biochemical) mechanisms of disease, especially the identification of affected pathways and involved lipid species, potentially leads to the development of novel therapeutic strategies. With new ophthalmologic diagnostic techniques, we aim to get a completer image of ophthalmologic abnormalities in this group.

Objectives:

1. To further unravel biochemical abnormalities in SLS patients
2. To study neuro-retinal changes over time to learn more about involved neurons and pathomechanism of ophthalmologic abnormalities in SLS patients

Study design: Monocenter, interdisciplinary, prospectivecross-sectional, observational cohort study

Study population: Patients with genetically proven Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome in the Netherlands

Main study parameters/endpoints:

1. With targeted and untargeted metabolomics, we aim to determine which lipids accumulate in SLS patients.
2. With application of novel non-invasive imaging techniques, combined with normal ophthalmologic outpatient visits, we aim to learn more about the structure of the retina and the abnormalities in the retina.

Study design

One-off measuring moment where patients come to the ophtalmology policlinic in the Radboud UMC for eye examination. On the same day blood and urine will be collected for metabolic research.

Intervention

Observational cohort study, ophthalmologic and metabolic studies

Contacts

Public

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Scientific

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

genetically confirmed SLS patient

Exclusion criteria

not genetically confirmed SLS patient

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	15-02-2017
Enrollment:	25
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	08-02-2017
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 45720

Bron: ToetsingOnline

Titel:

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

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6138
NTR-old	NTR6277
CCMO	NL58544.091.16
OMON	NL-OMON45720

Study results