

# Assessment of a novel strategy to attenuate muscle mass loss during 2 weeks of bed rest

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON22281

### Source

Nationaal Trial Register

### Brief title

Bed Rest & Muscle Mass

### Health condition

Disuse, Immobilization, Injury

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Maastricht University

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Maastricht University

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

To assess the amount of muscle mass that is lost following 2 weeks of bed rest and whether BFR can be applied to effectively preserve muscle mass and strength during bed rest.

## Secondary outcome

To assess differences in muscle fiber cross-sectional area (CSA), satellite cell content/activation, muscle fiber vascularization, muscle protein synthesis rates between both legs (BFR vs control), muscle strength, whole-body fat mass, adipose tissue gene expression and oral glucose tolerance before and after 2 weeks of bed rest.

## Study description

### Background summary

Several situations, such as spaceflight, injury and illness, necessitate prolonged periods of muscle disuse or unloading in otherwise healthy humans. Under such conditions, there is a progressive loss of skeletal muscle mass and strength, a reduction in insulin sensitivity, a decline in basal metabolic rate, and a concomitant increase in body fat mass. As a consequence, performance and metabolic health detriments ensue rapidly, providing an immediate need for effective countermeasures in order to minimize the subsequent rehabilitation efforts that are required.

It has previously been observed that applying blood flow restriction (BFR) during 2-weeks of immobilization of the lower extremity attenuated the decrease in muscle strength and effectively diminished the disuse atrophy of thigh muscles. These findings suggest that applying BFR may be an effective strategy to attenuate skeletal muscle mass loss during a period of bed rest.

### Study objective

We hypothesize that applying BFR will decrease the loss in leg muscle mass during 2 weeks of bed rest.

### Study design

Pre and post 2-wk bed rest.

### Intervention

The main intervention: the amount of muscle mass that is lost following 2 weeks of bed rest will be assessed and whether BFR can be applied to effectively preserve muscle mass and strength during bed rest. In addition, we would like to assess the effects of 2 weeks of bed rest on changes in body composition and adipose tissue function and gain insights into the (potential) cellular mechanisms that occur during a period of bed rest.

## Contacts

### **Public**

Maastricht University, Dep. Human Biology

Cas Fuchs  
Maastricht  
The Netherlands  
0433881381

### **Scientific**

Maastricht University, Dep. Human Biology

Cas Fuchs  
Maastricht  
The Netherlands  
0433881381

## Eligibility criteria

### **Inclusion criteria**

- Healthy males
- Age between 18 and 35 y
- BMI between 18.5 and 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

### **Exclusion criteria**

- Smoking
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
- Any back/leg/knee/neck/postural complaints
- Any history and/or family history of thrombosis
- All co-morbidities interacting with mobility and muscle metabolism of the lower limbs (e.g. arthritis, spasticity/rigidity, all neurological disorders and paralysis)

- Myocardial infarction within the last 3 years
- Use of certain anti-coagulants (use of thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors such as Ascal, acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin and carbasalaatcalcium is permitted. Use of other thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors will be discussed with the responsible physician)
- Performing regular resistance training (3+ times per week, carrying out progressive training) in the previous 6 months
- Hypertension (according to WHO criteria) and/or cardiovascular disease
- A history of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in the leg
- Having donated blood in the 3 months prior to the study

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-07-2017
Enrollment:	12
Type:	Actual

### IPD sharing statement

**Plan to share IPD:** Undecided

## Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 14-04-2017

Application type: First submission

## 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
NTR-new	NL6222
NTR-old	NTR6378
Other	METC azM/UM : METC173014

## Study results

### Summary results

n/a