

# Effect of duodenal infusion of *Eubacterium hallii* on gene expression and postprandial glucose metabolism in males with metabolic syndrome

No registrations found.

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Ethical review</b>        | Positive opinion |
| <b>Status</b>                | Recruiting       |
| <b>Health condition type</b> | -                |
| <b>Study type</b>            | Interventional   |

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON23717

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

EDIE trial

### Health condition

metabolic syndrome  
insulin resistance  
gut microbiota

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** AMC-UVA

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** AMC-UVA

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

The primary endpoint is effect on duodenal *E. hallii* levels as well as small intestinal gene expression (small intestinal biopsy) 6 hours after duodenal infusion of either *E. hallii* 10e9 cells in 10 ml glycerol 10% (active compound) OR 10ml of 10% glycerol alone (placebo).

## Secondary outcome

Secondary endpoints are effect upon intervention

- (postprandial) glucose and metabolite during standardized mixed meal test
- changes in (postprandial) glucose excursions using continue glucose meter (Freestyle libre) in the days after intervention
- changes in *E. hallii* and other microbiota in fecal samples collected at baseline, 24h and week 1 and week 4 after intervention.
- effect on dietary intake (by online dietary lists).

## Study description

### Background summary

In this study we aim to study effect of single dose treatment with butyrate producing bacterial strain *Eubacterium hallii* versus placebo on small intestinal gene expression , intestinal *E. hallii* levels, effect on (postprandial ) glucose and plasma metabolites excursions as well as changes in intestinal microbiota composition and effect on dietary intake.

### Study objective

In this randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled single centre study we propose to study the effect of duodenal infusion of single *E. hallii* treatment (administered via duodenal tube) on small intestinal gene expression, bacterial composition and (postprandial) glucose excursions in male subjects with metabolic syndrome

### Study design

see above

### Intervention

Subjects will be given duodenal infusion of 10 ml *E. hallii* suspension with a total concentration of 10e9 cells in 10% glycerol or 10ml 10 % glycerol only

## Contacts

### **Public**

Department of Vascular Medicine, AMC  
Erik Stroes  
Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
+31 (0)20 5665978

### **Scientific**

Department of Vascular Medicine, AMC  
Erik Stroes  
Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
+31 (0)20 5665978

## Eligibility criteria

### **Inclusion criteria**

In order to be eligible to participate in this study, patients must meet all of the following criteria:

- Caucasian males
- 21 to 69 years-old
- body mass index (BMI) 25 to 43 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- At least 3 out of 5 NCEP metabolic syndrome criteria: fasting plasma glucose  $\geq 5.6$  mmol/l and/or HOMA-IR  $\geq 2.5$ , triglycerides  $\geq 1.6$  mmol/l, waist-circumference  $> 102$  cm HDL-cholesterol  $\leq 1.04$  mmol/l, blood pressure  $\geq 130/85$  mmHg

### **Exclusion criteria**

A history of cardiovascular event (myocardial infarction or pacemaker implantation), smoking, cholecystectomy, use of medication including proton pump inhibitors (PPI as this influences intestinal microbiota composition see ref 3), oral anticoagulants and/or oral antibiotics in the past three months, (expected) prolonged compromised immunity (e.g. due to recent cytotoxic chemotherapy or HIV-infection with a CD4 count  $< 240$ ). Subjects are also excluded if they have experienced excessive weightloss of  $>10\%$  in the last months or have overt untreated GI disease/abnormal bowelhabits; moreover, if their levels of plasma

aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase are 2.5 times or more the upper limit of the normal range; if they have a history of heavy alcohol use (>12 to 15 g of alcohol per day, or >12 oz of beer, 5 oz of wine, or 1.5 oz of distilled spirits); or overt Dm2.

## Study design

### Design

|                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Study type:         | Interventional                |
| Intervention model: | Crossover                     |
| Allocation:         | Randomized controlled trial   |
| Masking:            | Double blinded (masking used) |
| Control:            | Placebo                       |

### Recruitment

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| NL                        |             |
| Recruitment status:       | Recruiting  |
| Start date (anticipated): | 01-12-2017  |
| Enrollment:               | 12          |
| Type:                     | Anticipated |

## Ethics review

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Positive opinion  |                  |
| Date:             | 09-11-2017       |
| 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  | NL6630         |
| NTR-old  | NTR6807        |
| Other    | : MEC 2017/158 |

## Study results