

Lange termijn follow-up na levende nierdonatie.

No registrations found.

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

Summary

ID

NL-OMON24471

Source

NTR

Brief title

LOVE-trial

Health condition

live kidney donors, long-term, follow-up, renal function, quality of life

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Erasmus Medical Center

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Stichting Coolsingel

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Kidney function (GFR).

Secondary outcome

1. Survival;

2. Incidence of hypertension;
3. Incidence of diabetes;
4. Bloodpressure;
5. Incidence of cardiovascular events;
6. Measurements of remaining kidney (ultrasound);
7. Quality of life (SF-36);
8. Proteinuria and microalbuminuria.

Study description

Background summary

Live kidney donation has been proven safe on the short-term. However, longitudinal studies regarding the long-term effects have been lacking. Kidney function deteriorates with age. It might be possible that kidney donation initiates this effect at a younger age, or accelerates this effect in general. This, in turn, may lead to the manifestation of kidney related disease such as diabetes, hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases.

The effects of becoming uninephric have been studied in World War II veterans and in kidney donors as well. These studies suggested that live kidney have no additional risk of becoming patients themselves. However, as kidney function and kidney related disease correlates with age and gender, it is very important to compare this group to a representative control group. All studies performed on this subject so far, have failed to do this. The Rotterdam Study is a prospective, population-based cohort study. The aim of the Rotterdam Study is to investigate factors that determine the occurrence of cardiovascular, neurological, ophthalmological, endocrinological, and psychiatric diseases in elderly people. The study was established in 1990 and prospectively follows the inhabitants of the city Ommoord, a suburb of Rotterdam. The incidence of cardiovascular and renal disease is monitored, as well as kidney function and many other factors. For this reason, the Rotterdam Study can serve as an ideal control group for a population of live kidney donors. When donors of a certain gender and age are matched to a control of the same gender and age, the effects of donation can be objectively studied.

The aim of this study is to assess the long-term effects of live kidney donation, especially in

elderly donors or donors with minor comorbidities. Also, the effect of live kidney donation at a higher age on quality of life will be assessed.

Study objective

There is no difference in long-term follow-up between live kidney donors and the general population.

Study design

1. Baseline;
2. Follow-up.

Intervention

N/A

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

All live kidney donors of Erasmus University Medical Center Rotterdam who donated their kidney between 1994 and 2010.

Exclusion criteria

N/A

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Intervention model: Parallel

Allocation: Non controlled trial

Control: Active

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Pending

Start date (anticipated): 01-02-2013

Enrollment: 975

Type: Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 17-01-2013

Application type: First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 40045

Bron: ToetsingOnline

Titel:

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

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL3642
NTR-old	NTR3795
CCMO	NL42270.078.12
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.
OMON	NL-OMON40045

Study results

Summary results

N/A