Identification of biomarkers of the rate of ageing

Published: 11-08-2006
Last updated: 14-05-2024

Identification of biomarkers of the rate of aging

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON30039

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Identification of biomarkers of the rate of ageing

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym
not applicable

Health condition

we onderzoeken geen ziekten, maar contrasteren twee groepen mensen met een verschil in levensverwachting

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: IOP-Senter,Numico,Unilever

Intervention

Keyword: biomarkers, longevity

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

All parameters that will be used to contrast both study group will be obtained

from the measurements we employ

• food frequency questionnaire

• digital photograph of face

• skin surface replica

• blood sampling

• grip strength

• bodily measurements

• urine collection

• Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA)

300 subjects:

• Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT)

• Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA)-scan

• 24 hr food recall questionnaire

• 24 hr urine collection

the other 600 subjects:

• skin biopsy

• blood sampling for peripheral blood monocytes (PBMCs) isolation

Secondary outcome

not applicable

Study description

Background summary

Identification of biological mechanisms that regulate the rate of ageing, and therewith contribute to the onset of age-related disease, is hampered by the absence of biomarkers, i.e. parameters that mark 'biological age'. The cross sectional studies in which these parameters have usually been identified, do not allow for assessment of the causal relevance to the ageing process. Moreover, although longitudinal studies have the potential to provide evidence for causality and biological insights how to age healthily, in humans this would necessitate decades of follow-up from middle age up to (very) old age. This protocol describes a study that will use participants from an unique family based, multigenerational cohort, The Leiden Longevity Study, that circumvents the need for a long follow-up to find biomarkers for the rate of aging.

Study objective

Identification of biomarkers of the rate of aging

Study design

This is a cross-sectional study.

Study burden and risks

The follewing procedures can be considered potentially harmful

All subjects:
• blood sampling

300 subjects:
• Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) (subjects come fasted and have an extra blood sample drawn after 60 and 120 minutes)
• Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA)-scan

600 subjects:
• skin biopsy

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Participant in the first phase of the project (2002-2005).

Exclusion criteria

none

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Basic science

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	01-01-2009
Enrollment:	900
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (Leiden)

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
CCMO	NL11749.058.06