Study on genetic factors in the pathogenesis of Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Gathering a matched control population

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The objective of the study is to gather as many DNA samples of partners of IBD patients and parents of adult IBD patients as possible. By assessing allele and genotype frequencies in IBD patients and the control cohort, novel genetic risk factors...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Pending
Health condition type	Gastrointestinal inflammatory conditions
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON30241

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
AENEAS

Condition

- Gastrointestinal inflammatory conditions
- Autoimmune disorders

Synonym
Crohn□s disease, Ulcerative Colitis

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Winstreserve AMR

Intervention

Keyword: controls, genes, IBD, polymorphisms

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Allele frequencies of candidate genes.

Secondary outcome

Genotype frequencies

Study description

Background summary

The pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) remains unclarified. However, it has become clear that luminal antigens trigger a chronic inflammatory reaction in a genetically susceptible host. For one of the two currently distinguished clinical phenotypes of IBD, Crohn*s disease (CD), genetic risk factor have been identified. These polymorphisms are only found is a minority of the patients. Therefore our group has collected a IBD-DNA bank over the last years. To compare allele and genotype frequencies that our found in this DNA-bank we are in need of a well-matched control-DNA cohort. Partners of IBD patient could form such a controle group since they are exposed to the same environmental factors, most often share the same social-economic background and most often are members of the same etnic group. An alternative test for disease association can be done by transmission disequilibruim testing (TDT) for which DNA of parents of IBD patient is needed.

Study objective

The objective of the study is to gather as many DNA samples of partners of IBD patients and parents of adult IBD patients as possible. By assessing allele and genotype frequencies in IBD patients and the control cohort, novel genetic risk factors may be identified. These association can be confirmed by transmission disequilibruim testing. Identification of genetic risk factors provide new

insights in the pathogenesis of IBD.

Study design

Parents and partners of adult IBD patients will be asked to donate blood for DNA isolation following informed consent. Blood donation will consist of 14 ml EDTA blood. DNA extraction out of white blood cells will be performed by standard DNA extraction techniques. DNA samples will be stored anonimiously at 4 degrees celsius

Study burden and risks

Negligible

Contacts

Public
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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

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

Inclusion criteria

Subject should be partner of an adult IBD patient, or a parent of an adult IBD patient

Exclusion criteria

Not fullfilling inclusion criteria

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

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

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	12-10-2006
Enrollment:	3000
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

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	NL14649.018.06