

Decidual vasculopathy in preeclampsia

3A: Prediction and early detection (pilot study)

Published: 03-02-2012

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a. To study whether a specific set of biomarkers is associated with PE with DVb. To study whether a specific set of biomarkers is predictive of PE with DV.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Maternal complications of pregnancy
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON35575

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

DEVAP 3A

Condition

- Maternal complications of pregnancy
- Vascular hypertensive disorders

Synonym

HELLP syndrome, preeclampsia

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Universitair Medisch Centrum Sint Radboud

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: acute atherosclerosis, decidual vasculopathy, prediction, preeclampsia

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Levels of biomarkers and bilateral uterine artery flow in multiples of the median (for details see page 12 of research protocol).

Secondary outcome

Levels of biomarkers in multiples of the median (for details see page 12 of research protocol)

Study description

Background summary

Preeclampsia (PE) is a hypertensive disease of pregnancy of unknown etiology, defined by (the onset of) high blood pressure and proteinuria after 20 weeks of gestation, which can cause serious maternal and fetal morbidity. Decidual vasculopathy (DV) is a pathological finding of spiral arteries seen in PE. We previously showed an association of DV with disease severity and fetal outcome in PE.

PE has been associated with altered levels of various biomarkers, before and after onset of clinical disease. The association of DV with biomarkers is unknown. We hypothesize that PE with DV will be associated with a specific set of biomarkers, both before and after onset of PE.

Study objective

- a. To study whether a specific set of biomarkers is associated with PE with DV
- b. To study whether a specific set of biomarkers is predictive of PE with DV.

Study design

Prospective and retrospective case controlled pilot study. Cases with PE will be tested for blood biomarkers associated with and predictive of PE. Also, bilateral uterine artery blood flow of cases will be measured ultrasonically. Placenta material will be analysed histologically. Lastly, blood biomarkers

will be retrospectively determined in samples from the first trimester of pregnancy. Cases with DV will be compared to those without the lesions.

Study burden and risks

At time of admission and before delivery (for a maximum total of 5 times) patients will undergo blood sampling and ultrasonic examination of the bilateral uterine artery flow. 30-40 ml of blood will be drawn per sampling. After delivery, placental material will be sampled for histological analysis.

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

Patients who are admitted at Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre with the diagnosis of preeclampsia.

Exclusion criteria

Multiple pregnancies, signs of intra-uterine infection, chromosomal abnormalities of the fetus.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Prevention

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	03-05-2012
Enrollment:	70
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	03-02-2012
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

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	NL38403.091.11