Molecular basis of Primrose syndrome

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1. Detection of the gene causing Primrose syndrome. 2. Study of molecular and cellular mechanisms leading to the various manifestations of Primrose syndrome.3. Increase our understanding of regulation of heterotopic human calcium depositions

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders congenital
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON38472

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Molecular basis of Primrose syndrome

Condition

- Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders congenital

Synonym
Primrose syndrome

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: etiology, next generation sequencing, Primrose syndrome

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Detection of the gene causing Primrose syndrome.

Secondary outcome

- Understanding the molecular and cellular mechanisms leading to the various

manifestations of Primrose syndrome.

- better understanding of the regulation of heterotopic calcifications

Study description

Background summary

Primrose syndrome is an entity characterized by marked intellectual disability, unusual face, and abnormal calcium depositions. Affected individuals develop contractures and show autistiform behaviour. A single man had twice a testis carcinoma in adolescence. There is at present no therapy to influence the natural history of the entity.

Study objective

1. Detection of the gene causing Primrose syndrome.
2. Study of molecular and cellular mechanisms leading to the various manifestations of Primrose syndrome.
3. Increase our understanding of regulation of heterotopic human calcium depositions

Study design

Whole exome sequencing of 3 persons with the clinical diagnosis Primrose syndrome, and of one of them also the parents for trio analysis (vcomparison of variants in results of child with those in parents); if results provide insufficient information whole exome sequencing will also be performed in the parents of the two other patients.

Study burden and risks

The risk of blood sampling is limited. There is no benefit of participating in

this study to the participants themselves but there is a group benefit as the study should provide essential information needed for adequate genetic counselling and future interventions with respect to epilepsy and behaviour.

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

For patients:
Diagnosed with Primrose syndrome
Parents/caregivers able to read and understand written information
For parents:
Parent of child diagnosed with Primrose syndrome
Able to read and understand written information

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):	10-09-2013
Enrollment:	11
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	20-08-2013
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	NL45451.018.13