

A Phase III study of efficacy, safety and tolerability of Chronocort® compared with standard glucocorticoid replacement therapy in the treatment of congenital adrenal hyperplasia.

Published: 17-11-2015

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The purpose of this research study is to compare the safety and effectiveness of Chronocort® with current glucocorticoid treatment regimens in the treatment of CAH over a 6 month period.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Adrenal gland disorders
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON46149

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Diur005

Condition

- Adrenal gland disorders

Synonym

Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: MediServ

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Diurnal Ltd

Intervention

Keyword: CAH, endocrinology, glucocorticoide

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

To demonstrate the superior efficacy of Chronocort® compared with standard glucocorticoid replacement therapy in the treatment of CAH based on 17-OHP.

Secondary outcome

In adult subjects with CAH:

* To assess the safety and tolerability of Chronocort® treatment in adult subjects with CAH over a 6-month period.

* To assess the efficacy of Chronocort® with regard to the effect on A4 over the 6-month treatment period.

* To assess the impact of Chronocort® on body composition (using dual energy X-ray absorptimetry [DEXA]) * fat mass, lean mass and total bone density * at selected sites.

Study description

Background summary

The glucocorticoid medications currently used to treat CAH are like cortisol, but they cannot simulate natural cortisol in terms of how it is produced in the body. This is because cortisol is normally released in different amounts

throughout the day with a pulse, or burst, during the early morning hours and very low amounts in the body in the evening.

Chronocort® has been designed so that the amounts of cortisol in the body more closely mimic the human body's normal release pattern of cortisol.

It is expected that the better metabolic control results in less adverse effects, such as obesity, and consequently to a better quality of life.

Study objective

The purpose of this research study is to compare the safety and effectiveness of Chronocort® with current glucocorticoid treatment regimens in the treatment of CAH over a 6 month period.

Study design

randomized, open-label study with parallel groups

Intervention

Chronocort treatment versus standard regimen

Study burden and risks

Chronocort is a new formulation of a medicine, hydrocortisone, that has been used as a treatment for CAH and similar conditions for several years. There is a lot of published information regarding the safety of this hydrocortisone. The dose of hydrocortisone being administered as Chronocort® in this study is within the expected dose level to replace cortisol in the body for patients with CAH. Common side effects from Hydrocortisone can include (occurring in around 30% of patients):

- *Increased appetite
- *Irritability
- *Difficulty sleeping (insomnia)
- *Swelling in ankles and feet (fluid retention)
- *Nausea (take with food)
- *Heartburn
- *Muscle weakness
- *Impaired wound healing
- *Increased blood sugar levels

Further to this, adverse effects may occur if too much or too little medication is used. In these cases patients may experience symptoms of too little cortisol replacement (e.g., fatigue) or too much cortisol replacement (e.g., weight gain). Patients will undergo four 24 hour endocrine profiles to assess if they are being treated with the correct amount of glucocorticoid to treat their CAH.

adequately

The study involves a DEXA scan which will expose patient to radiation. The study involves the inconvenience of needing to attend four overnight stays at the hospital in order to have a 24 hour endocrine profile performed. Patients will be advised in advance of the schedule for these visits* which will also form part of the informed consent process

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

1. Known CAH due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency (classic CAH) diagnosed in childhood with documented (at any time) elevated 17-hydroxyprogesterone (17-OHP) and/or androstenedione (A4) and currently treated with hydrocortisone, prednisone, prednisolone or dexamethasone (or a combination of the aforementioned glucocorticoids) on a stable

glucocorticoid therapy for a minimum of 6 months.

2. Male or female subjects aged 18 and above.
3. Provision of signed written informed consent.
4. Non-pregnant, non-lactating females who are post menopausal, naturally or surgically sterile, or of childbearing potential with a negative urinary pregnancy test and using a medically acceptable method of contraception. (Note: female subjects with oligomenorrhoea or amenorrhoea aged 55 or under should be considered potentially fertile and therefore it is expected that they, besides undergoing pregnancy testing, should use an acceptable method of contraception.
5. Plasma renin activity (PRA) less than 1.5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN) at screening or within 3 months prior to screening, except in subjects who have been diagnosed with hypertension where the renin is not being used to monitor fludrocortisone replacement.

Exclusion criteria

1. Co-morbid condition requiring daily administration of a medication (or consumption of any material) that interferes with the metabolism of glucocorticoids.
2. Clinical or biochemical evidence of hepatic or renal disease. Creatinine over twice the ULN or elevated liver function tests (ALT or AST >2 times the ULN).
3. Subjects on regular daily inhaled, topical, nasal or oral steroids for any indication other than CAH.
4. Subjects with any other significant medical or psychiatric conditions that in the opinion of the investigator would preclude participation in the trial.
5. History of malignancy (other than basal cell carcinoma successfully treated >6 months prior to entry into the study).
6. Participation in another clinical trial of an investigational or licensed drug or device within the 3 months prior to inclusion in this study.
7. Subjects with a history of bilateral adrenalectomy.
8. Subjects having previously been exposed to Chronocort®.
9. Subjects working routinely in night shifts and therefore do not sleep during the usual night time.
10. Subjects unable to comply with the requirements of the protocol.

Study design

Design

Study phase:	3
Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	05-07-2016
Enrollment:	18
Type:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Product type:	Medicine
Brand name:	Chronocort
Generic name:	hydrocortisone

Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	17-11-2015
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	28-04-2016
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	04-08-2017
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	19-09-2017
Application type:	Amendment
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
EudraCT	EUCTR2015-000711-40-NL
CCMO	NL54707.091.15