# Predicting platelet age in an intelligent way

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Primary Objective:Part 1: to characterize platelets of patients with Lowe syndrome using superresolution microscopy.Part 2: to characterize platelet age in patients receiving chemotherapy for AML using artificial intelligence techniques.Secondary…

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| **Ethical review** | Approved WMO |
| **Status** | Completed |
| **Health condition type** | Platelet disorders |
| **Study type** | Observational non invasive |

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON53631

**Source**
ToetsingOnline

**Brief title**
Predicting platelet age in an intelligent way

### Condition

- Platelet disorders

**Synonym**
low platelet count, thrombocytopenia

**Research involving**
Human

### Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam
**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van OC&W

## Intervention

**Keyword:** ageing, artificial intelligence, platelets

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

For Part 1 as well as Part 2: platelet characteristics using staining of alpha

tubulin and VWF and SPARC.

### Secondary outcome

NA

# Study description

### Background summary

Platelets are small, anucleated cells with their primary physiological role to repair vascular damage (hemostasis) and initiate thrombus formation in response to vascular injury. During ageing platelets lose platelet surface glycoproteins and proteins involving platelet granulation, secretion and regulated exocytosis time as we have previously shown.

Diminished function due to storage, e.g. the platelet storage lesion (PSL), has major impact on transfusion medicine. Also deficiency in platelet function or count will lead to bleeding complications, like in patients with immune thrombocytopenia (ITP). Predicting apparent platelet age will determine whether platelets are relatively young and thus rapidly cleared, or older assuming due to decreased production. Patients with rapid clearance may benefit more from treatment with clearance inhibitors (glucocorticoids and Rituximab), where patients with older platelets may benefit from treatment to enhance production such as TPO-RA. In our preliminary in vitro studies we could separate young and old platelets using novel platelet imaging techniques and artificial intelligence techniques.

In this research proposal we will first characterize platelets in vivo in patients with a platelet disorder (Lowe syndrome). Additionally we will characterize young and old platelets in vivo in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) receiving chemotherapy. Results of this project will lead to better understanding of platelets of patients with a platelet disorder (part 1), and will also generate new insights into treatment options for patients

with thrombocytopenia (part 2).

### Study objective

Primary Objective:
Part 1: to characterize platelets of patients with Lowe syndrome using superresolution microscopy.
Part 2: to characterize platelet age in patients receiving chemotherapy for AML using artificial intelligence techniques.

Secondary Objectives:
Part 1: to evaluate platelet function using flowcytometry and aggregometry.
Part 2: Not applicable

### Study design

Single center observational study

### Study burden and risks

The burden for Lowe patients in Part 1 is one blood draw during routine clinical test. The amount of blood is based on the weight, with a maximum of 16mL. This is lower than the maximum amount of blood recommended (appendix 1). The burden for clinical AML patients in Part 2 is 4,5mL blood draw during routine clinical test at day 0, 3, 5 and 7 after chemotherapy. And also 1 blood draw during repopulation, defined as first timepoint of increase of platelet count and >10 days after platelet transfusion. Finally during steady state one blood draw, defined as the time when platelet count >150x10E9/L.

## Contacts

**Public**
Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

Dr. Molewaterplein 40
Rotterdam 3015 GD
NL
**Scientific**
Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam

Dr. Molewaterplein 40
Rotterdam 3015 GD
NL

# Trial sites

## Listed location countries

Netherlands

# Eligibility criteria

**Age**
Adolescents (12-15 years)
Adolescents (16-17 years)
Adults (18-64 years)
Children (2-11 years)

## Inclusion criteria

Part 1:
Patients diagnosed with Lowe syndrome
All ages

Part 2:
Patients diagnosed with AML
After first remission induction (RI) cycle
In complete remission after first RI cycle

## Exclusion criteria

Part 1:
patients with a known bleeding disorder
Unwilling to give informed consent
Patients using anticoagulants

Part 2:
patients receiving platelet transfusion in the study period
unwilling to give informed consent
Patients using anticoagulants

# Study design

## Design

**Study type:** Observational non invasive

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

## Recruitment

NL

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|---|---|
| Recruitment status: | Completed |
| Start date (anticipated): | 01-05-2023 |
| Enrollment: | 8 |
| Type: | Actual |

# Ethics review

Approved WMO

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|---|---|
| Date: | 01-05-2023 |
| Application type: | First submission |
| Review commission: | METC Erasmus MC, Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam (Rotterdam) |

# 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 | NL82620.078.22 |