

# Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity study

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Primary general objectives of the NEO study<sup>1</sup>. To study the pathways that lead to common diseases in overweight and obese individuals.<sup>2</sup> To identify novel determinants of various diseases and conditions in overweight and obese individuals.<sup>3</sup> To study...

<b>Ethical review</b>	Approved WMO
<b>Status</b>	Recruiting
<b>Health condition type</b>	Glucose metabolism disorders (incl diabetes mellitus)
<b>Study type</b>	Observational invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON55863

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

NEO Study

### Condition

- Glucose metabolism disorders (incl diabetes mellitus)
- Lipid metabolism disorders
- Bronchial disorders (excl neoplasms)

### Synonym

obesity-related diseases

### Research involving

Human

### Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum

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

## Intervention

**Keyword:** epidemiology, etiology, morbidity, obesity

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

The occurrence of clinical diseases and conditions during follow-up, e.g. insulin resistance (impaired glucose tolerance and type 2 diabetes mellitus), dyslipidemia, hypertension, clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis including coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma, renal failure, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and mortality.

### Secondary outcome

not applicable

## Study description

### Background summary

The prevalence of overweight and obesity has risen dramatically over the past decades.

Obesity has been associated with a range of diseases, most notably diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease, the number one cause of death in industrialised countries. These include myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, peripheral artery disease, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. In addition, obesity may lead to disabling disorders such as osteoarthritis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma. Moreover, obesity is related to stress, anxiety and depression.

Insights into how obesity leads to disease are only just emerging. It has become clear that the adipocyte is not an inert storage unit of fat, but that this cell is highly active in controlling and signalling, both humoral and via the autonomic nervous system, thus affecting whole body metabolism. This led to the concept of toxic effects of adipose tissue.

The diseases that affect overweight and obese individuals are all common diseases that exact a heavy toll on society. Therefore, the study of the

occurrence of these diseases, the interplay between, and with, additional genetic and acquired risk factors, and the relation between the various disease outcomes, is relevant to obese and non-obese individuals alike. Performing a study among obese individuals may therefore be seen as the use of a model in which the incidence of disease is increased, and relations relevant to the aetiology and pathophysiology of the common diseases can be more readily studied.

## **Study objective**

Primary general objectives of the NEO study

1. To study the pathways that lead to common diseases in overweight and obese individuals.
2. To identify novel determinants of various diseases and conditions in overweight and obese individuals.
3. To study interrelationships between diseases, newly identified determinants with each other and with classical, established risk factors.

Secondary general objectives of the NEO Study

1. To identify novel determinants of various subclinical conditions in overweight and obese individuals.
2. To develop novel methods for determining the risk of various diseases and conditions in asymptomatic overweight and obese individuals, in addition to established prognostic markers.
3. To assess the burden of disease in a population-based cohort of overweight and obese individuals.
4. To investigate the optimal diagnostic method to define overweight and obesity in terms of predicting various diseases.

## **Study design**

The NEO study is a population-based, prospective cohort study.

## **Study burden and risks**

The participants will complete multiple validated questionnaires, collect 24-hours or 12-hours urine, and undergo a series of measurements at the NEO study site. These include anthropometric assessments and blood pressure, body composition, blood sampling both fasting, and 30 minutes and 2.5 hours after a mixed meal, resting EKG, carotid artery IMT and distensibility, and pulmonary function tests. In a random subset of participants visceral fat, liver

triglyceride content, and pulse wave velocity of the aorta will be measured by MRI, or assessment of basal metabolic rate, extensive echocardiography, or a 5-day continuous recording of physical activity and heart rate (variability) with a combined accelerometer and 2 ECG pads (ActiHeart).

Participants will receive the results of tests for which, according to national guidelines, testing is recommended (e.g. blood pressure, and levels of glucose, total and HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, and renal function). Abnormal levels will be marked and will be accompanied by an advice to consult their general practitioner. Furthermore, any abnormal pulmonary function tests will be followed by an invitation for a more extensive pulmonary function test to identify chronic pulmonary obstructive disease or asthma. Abnormal results of the MRI scan that may have consequences for their health will be disclosed to the participants and their general practitioners. Results of other measurements will not be disclosed.

Participation in the NEO study in total takes at least 2 days (including completing the questionnaires and collection of 24-hours urine) to a maximum of 5 days (when the participant is assigned to Actiheart). The NEO study will produce a wealth of information allowing the study of possible causes of disease in overweight or obese individuals. Urine, blood and DNA will be stored in a biobank allowing future analyses of many new questions without new blood sampling necessary. Eventually the result may lead to future identification and treatment of high risk individuals.

For the second measurements the participants will complete multiple validated questionnaires, collect a morning spot urine, a fecal sample, and undergo a series of measurements at the NEO study site. These include anthropometric assessments and blood pressure, body composition, fasting blood sampling, carotid artery IMT, pulmonary function tests, a fibroscan and a pinpricktest. In random subsets of participants abdominal and liver fat, heart function or knee osteoarthritis will be measured by MRI, or bone density by DXA, or a hair sample will be taken, or physical activity will be measured during a week with a wrist-worn triaxial accelerometer (Actigraph). The second measurement will take in total 1 day with or without an extra appointment to undergo MRI scanning. Those participants with Actigraph will wear the watch for a week and return it to us in a supplied envelop.

## Contacts

### Public

Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum

Albinusdreef 2  
Leiden 2333 AZ  
NL  
**Scientific**  
Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum

Albinusdreef 2  
Leiden 2333 AZ  
NL

## **Trial sites**

### **Listed location countries**

Netherlands

## **Eligibility criteria**

### **Age**

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

### **Inclusion criteria**

- Age between 45 and 65 years
- BMI of at least 27 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

### **Exclusion criteria**

- Severe psychiatric disease
- Life expectancy of less than 6 months
- Inability to read and understand Dutch language

## **Study design**

## Design

**Study type:** Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Basic science

## Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting

Start date (anticipated): 01-09-2008

Enrollment: 6000

Type: Actual

## Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 04-08-2008

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)

metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO

Date: 20-06-2013

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)

metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO

Date: 25-06-2019

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)

metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO

Date: 11-06-2020

Application type: Amendment  
Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)  
metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO  
Date: 15-04-2021  
Application type: Amendment  
Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)  
metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO  
Date: 31-01-2022  
Application type: Amendment  
Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)  
metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO  
Date: 15-07-2024  
Application type: Amendment  
Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)  
metc-ldd@lumc.nl

## 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

<b>Register</b>	<b>ID</b>
ClinicalTrials.gov	NCT03410316
CCMO	NL21981.058.08