

Lange termijn follow-up na levende nierdonatie.

Gepubliceerd: 17-01-2013 Laatste bijgewerkt: 15-05-2024

There is no difference in long-term follow-up between live kidney donors and the general population.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving nog niet gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON24471

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

LOVE-trial

Aandoening

live kidney donors, long-term, follow-up, renal function, quality of life

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Erasmus Medical Center

Overige ondersteuning: Stichting Coolsingel

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Kidney function (GFR).

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Live kidney donation has been proven safe on the short-term. However, longitudinal studies regarding the long-term effects have been lacking. Kidney function deteriorates with age. It might be possible that kidney donation initiates this effect at a younger age, or accelerates this effect in general. This, in turn, may lead to the manifestation of kidney related disease such as diabetes, hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases.

The effects of becoming uninephric have been studied in World War II veterans and in kidney donors as well. These studies suggested that live kidney have no additional risk of becoming patients themselves. However, as kidney function and kidney related disease correlates with age and gender, it is very important to compare this group to a representative control group. All studies performed on this subject so far, have failed to do this. The Rotterdam Study is a prospective, population-based cohort study. The aim of the Rotterdam Study is to investigate factors that determine the occurrence of cardiovascular, neurological, ophthalmological, endocrinological, and psychiatric diseases in elderly people. The study was established in 1990 and prospectively follows the inhabitants of the city Ommoord, a suburb of Rotterdam. The incidence of cardiovascular and renal disease is monitored, as well as kidney function and many other factors. For this reason, the Rotterdam Study can serve as an ideal control group for a population of live kidney donors. When donors of a certain gender and age are matched to a control of the same gender and age, the effects of donation can be objectively studied.

The aim of this study is to assess the long-term effects of live kidney donation, especially in elderly donors or donors with minor comorbidities. Also, the effect of live kidney donation at a higher age on quality of life will be assessed.

Doel van het onderzoek

There is no difference in long-term follow-up between live kidney donors and the general population.

Onderzoeksopzet

1. Baseline;
2. Follow-up.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

N/A

Contactpersonen

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

All live kidney donors of Erasmus University Medical Center Rotterdam who donated their kidney between 1994 and 2010.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

N/A

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-02-2013
Aantal proefpersonen:	975
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	17-01-2013
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 40045
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL3642
NTR-old	NTR3795
CCMO	NL42270.078.12
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.
OMON	NL-OMON40045

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A