Long-term follow up of growth and bone mineralization of former preterm infants

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Preterm infants have a reduced length and bone density in later life compared to peers born at term. In our study we want to determine if preterm infants with different intake of calcium and phosphate in the neonatal period, have a difference in...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON28045

Bron
NTR

Verkorte titel
FoBoMin

Aandoening

FoBoMin
preterm infants
bone mineralization
length

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Radboud University Medical Centre
Overige ondersteuning: Friso: unrestricted grant

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

To determine whether increased calcium and phosphate intake (2005 group) resulted in improved Bone mineral content (BMC) and Bone mineral density (BMD) compared to the group with less calcium and phosphate intake (2004 group) at the age of 8-10 years, determined by DEXA-scan.

Toelichting onderzoek

Doel van het onderzoek

Preterm infants have a reduced length and bone density in later life compared to peers born at term.
In our study we want to determine if preterm infants with different intake of calcium and phosphate in the neonatal period, have a difference in bone mineralization and length at the age of 8-10 years.

We hypothesize that the former preterm infants, with higher intake of calcium and phosphate have an improved bone mineralization and length compared to the preterm infants with less intake of calcium and phosphate.

Onderzoeksopzet

just one outpatient visit

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

- Questionnaire

- Anthropometric measurements

- Quantitative ultrasound

- DEXA-scan

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

The children who were included in a former cohort study were born during the year 2004 (68 children with the old composition of parenteral feeding) and 2005 (79 children with the new composition of parenteral feeding). They had at birth a gestational aged below 34 weeks, were admitted to our NICU of the first day of life and had an expected duration of parenteral nutrition of more than five days.

Of these former cohorts 55 respectively 60 children were seen at the follow-up at two years and these children we have invited for the current FoBoMin study.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Asphyxia

- Congenital malformation

- Renal or hepatic insufficiency at birth

- No follow up at 2 years of age

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Niet-gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	17-09-2014
Aantal proefpersonen:	110
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	07-10-2014
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL4413

Register	ID
NTR-old	NTR4842
Ander register	METC : 2013/594

Resultaten