Resource Summary Report

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Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study

RRID:SCR_001502
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study (RRID:SCR_001502)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.bsc.gwu.edu/dpp/protocol.htmlvdoc

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Description: Observational clinical trial studying the long term effect of diet and exercise and the diabetes medication, metformin, on the delay of type 2 diabetes in participants of the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP). The Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) was a multi-center trial examining the ability of an intensive lifestyle or metformin to prevent or delay the development of diabetes in a high risk population due to the presence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT). The DPP has ended early demonstrating that lifestyle reduced diabetes onset by 58% and metformin reduced diabetes onset by 31%. The DPPOS is designed to take advantage of the scientifically and clinically valuable DPP participants. This group of participants is nearly 50% minority and represents the largest IGT population ever studied. Clinically important research questions remain that focus on 1)durability of the prior DPP intervention, 2) determination of the clinical course of precisely known new onset diabetes, in particular regarding CVD, CVD risk factors and atherosclerosis and microvascular disease, 3)close examination of these topics in men vs women and in minority populations. More than 87% of the original surviving DPP cohort has joined DPPOS as of December, 2007 and, to date, after 5 years of DPPOS and 10 years of combined DPP/DPPOS, 93% of the DPPOS cohort continue to attend annual follow-up visits. Interim analyses performed after 5 years of DPPOS have demonstrated a durable effect of diabetes prevention associated with the lifestyle and metformin interventions with 34 and 19% reductions in diabetes incidence, respectively, compared with the placebo group. Interim analyses also reveal significant reductions from baseline in CVD risk factors in the lifestyle intervention group, but with decreased utilization of glucose-lowering and lipid-lowering medications. Analyses of the participants in the placebo group who have developed diabetes during DPP/DPPOS, compared with those who have remained non-diabetic, reveal an increased frequency of retinopathy and microalbuminuria. The current, updated protocol describes the DPPOS including the revisions incorporated to complete the second five-years of the study. DPPOS

participants have blood samples stored at the time of each annual visit. Specimens are stored at the study CBL until after the primary study outcomes are reported. DNA samples were previously collected and are stored at the NIDDKsample repository for DPP participants.

Abbreviations: DPPOS

Resource Type: resource, clinical trial

Keywords: adult human, late adult human, male, female, caucasian, african-american, hispanic american, asian, pacific islander-american, american indian, metformin, microangiopathic, neuropathic, outcome, placebo, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic neuropathy, albuminuria, renal failure, macrovascular disease, cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis, risk factor, amputation, hospitalization, physical activity, nutrition, body mass, obesity, dietary behavior, exercise behavior, physical functioning, quality of life, health care cost, cognitive performance, urinary incontinence, observational, microvascular disease, blood, dna

Related Condition: Type 2 diabetes, Diabetes

Funding: NIDDK U01DK048514;
NIDDK U01DK048437;
NIDDK U01DK048413;
NIDDK U01DK048406;
NIDDK U01DK048380;
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Resource Name: Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study

Resource ID: SCR_001502

Alternate IDs: nlx_152800

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Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study .

No alerts have been found for Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study .

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We have not found any literature mentions for this resource.