



UNIVERZITNÁ NEMOCNICA MARTIN  
KOLLÁROVA 2, 036 59 MARTIN  
TRANSPLANTAČNO-NEFROLOGICKÉ ODDELENIE  
TRANSPLANT-NEPHROLOGY DEPARTMENT



**STUDY TITLE**

**Predicting Outcomes in Diabetes via microRNA**

**PRODIGY**

**NCT number:**

**In Martin, Slovakia 27th May 2025**



## 1. Research Question and Objectives:

- **Primary Research Question:** Can specific microRNA profiles at 3 months post-kidney transplant predict the development of PTDM?
- **Secondary Research Question:** How do traditional risk factors (age, immunosuppression, obesity, CMV infection) and their interaction with specific
- **Primary Objective:** To identify a panel of microRNAs at 3 months post-kidney transplant that are significantly associated with the development of PTDM within a defined follow-up period (e.g., 1 year, 2 years).
- **Secondary Objectives:**
  - To assess the association between traditional risk factors (age, immunosuppression, obesity, CMV infection) and the development of PTDM.
  - To investigate the interaction between specific microRNAs and traditional risk factors in predicting PTDM.
  - To explore the correlation between specific microRNA expression

## 2. Study Design:

- **Type:** Prospective Observational Cohort single center Study

## 3. Study Population:

- **Inclusion Criteria:**
  - Adult patients undergoing kidney transplantation.
  - Absence of pre-existing type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus.
  - Willingness to provide informed consent and comply with study procedures.
- **Exclusion Criteria:**
  - Pre-existing type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus.
  - Previous organ transplantation.
  - Severe comorbidities that could confound the assessment of PTDM (e.g., pancreatic disease).
  - Inability to provide informed consent.
- **Recruitment:**
  - Consecutive enrollment of eligible patients undergoing kidney transplantation at your center(s).
- **Total Sample Size:** 64 patients (PTDM group) + 64 patients (non-PTDM group) = 128 patients

## 4. Data Collection and Procedures – see table 1:

- **Baseline Data:**
  - Demographics (age, sex, ethnicity)
  - Medical history (including pre-transplant comorbidities)
  - Transplant-related data (donor source, cold ischemia time, etc.)
  - Immunosuppression regimen (specific drugs and dosages)
  - Weight, height (for BMI calculation)
  - CMV status (pre- and post-transplant)
- **3-Month Visit:**



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- Blood sample for microRNA profiling (collect and store appropriately for later analysis)
- Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (oGTT) - Follow standardized protocols for administration and interpretation.
- **12-month Follow-up:**
  - Regular monitoring for the development of PTDM (based on established diagnostic criteria, e.g., ADA criteria).
  - Collection of data on immunosuppression changes, CMV infections, and other relevant clinical events.
  - Define a specific follow-up period (e.g., 1 year, 2 years) to determine the incidence of PTDM.

**5. Outcome Measures:**

- **Primary Outcome:** Development of PTDM within the defined follow-up period (diagnosed according to ADA criteria or other established criteria).
- **Secondary Outcomes:**
  - Specific microRNA expression levels at 3 months.
  - Correlation between microRNA expression and oGTT results.
  - Association between traditional risk factors and PTDM.
  - Interaction between microRNAs and traditional risk factors in predicting PTDM.

**6. Data Analysis:**

- **Statistical Methods:**
  - Repeated Measures Analysis: statistical methods that can handle repeated measures data, such as repeated measures ANOVA or mixed-effects models.
  - Correlation Analysis: correlation between microRNA expression levels and the results of the standard oGTT



	base line	M3	M12
<b>Age at KT (years)</b>	X		
<b>Donor type (SCD/ECD/living)</b>	X		
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	X	X	X
<b>Waist circumference (cm)</b>	X	X	X
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	X	X	X
<b>ADPKD (yes/no)</b>	X		
<b>Duration of dialysis (months)</b>	X		
<b>Family history of DM*</b>	X		
<b>Induction (basiliximab/ATG)</b>	X		
<b>TAC level (ng/ml)</b>		X	X
<b>Corticosteroid dose (mg/day)</b>		X	X
<b>History of acute rejection</b>		X	X
<b>- If yes, treatment (CS/IA/PF/IVIg/Rtx/dara)</b>		X	X
<b>OGTT – standard**</b>	X	X	X
<b>HbA1c (%)</b>		X	X
<b>C-peptide (μg/l) fasting + 2 hours after meal</b>		X	X
<b>Immunoreactive insulin (mU/l) + 2 hours after meal</b>		X	X
<b>HOMA-IR</b>		X	X
<b>eGFR (ml/min)</b>		X	X
<b>Creatinine (μmol/l)</b>		X	X
<b>cholesterol (mmol/l)</b>		X	X
<b>LDL (mmol/l)</b>		X	X



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HDL (mmol/l)		X	X
Triglycerides (mmol/l)		X	X
Hb (g/l)		X	X
CMV PCR (cop/ml)		X	X
microRNA		X	

M – month, KT – kidney transplantation, SCD – donor with standard criteria, ECD – donor with expanded criteria, BMI – body mass index, ADPKD – autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, DM – diabetes mellitus, ATG – antithymocyte globulin, TAC – tacrolimus, KS – corticosteroids, IA – immunoabsorption, PF – plasma exchange, IVIg – intravenous immunoglobulins, RTx – rituximab, daratumumab, oGTT – oral glucose tolerance test, HbA1c – glycated hemoglobin, eGFR – estimated glomerular filtration rate (according to CKD-EPI), LDL – low-density lipoproteins, HDL – high-density lipoproteins, Hb – hemoglobin, CMV – cytomegalovirus, PCR – polymerase chain reaction

\*Parents, grandparents, siblings, children

\*\* OGTT will be performed in patients without antidiabetic treatment (insulin and/or oral antidiabetics)

Table 1