





## RaDiCo COHORT STUDY INFORMATION SHEET

| RaDiCo-ECYSCO                               |                         |   |  |  |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| Full title:                                 |                         |   |  |  |
| European Cystinosis Cohort                  |                         |   |  |  |
| Study sponsor: Inserm                       | Principal Investigator: | Dr Aude Servais                                       |  |  |
|   |                         | Service de néphrologie adulte                         |  |  |
|   |                         | AP-HP - Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, FRANCE |  |  |
| Current status of regulatory authorisations |                         |   |  |  |

Current status of regulatory authorisations

Inserm's sponsorship agreement: 23/06/2015 / Ethical clearance: 08/09/2015 / CCTIRS clearance: 16/11/2015

CNIL authorisation: 30/09/2016 / Information System security conformity audit (HADS): June 2017

| Study kick off date | Inclusion period | Follow-up period           |  |  |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 12/06/2017 2 years  |                  | 2 years (min 1 visit/year) |  |  |
|                     |                  |                            |  |  |

#### Background and rationale

- Lysosomal storage disease characterized by the abnormal accumulation of the amino acid cysteine. Cystine crystal accumulation in organs causing different symptoms: infantile, juvenile or ocular clinical presentation
- Mutations in the gene CTNS, located on chromosome 17, coding for cystinosin
- Rare autosomal recessive genetic disorder: Incidence 1/180 000 live births Estimated 140 cases in France and 500-600 in Western Europe
- Significant limitations in the knowledge of natural history and long-term manifestations
- Because of the low incidence of the disease, a European-wide study will be useful to answer the disease related questions
- 2011: Setting up a European observational cohort study by the French National Rare Disease DataBank (BNDMR) using the CEMARA application (13 centres in France and 3 European centres: Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands)
- A switch from the former CEMARA database to RaDiCo is necessary as the cohort needs support to collect, monitor and analyse the data
- In adulthood, care for the cystinosis patients is fragmented with major geographical variability and long term evolution remains unknown
- Project to develop a web-based module in which patients can enter their own data on quality of life
- An active and sustained academic cohort is necessary to avoid independent "drug-oriented" registries, company driven, which would thus lead to a fragmentation of the data

# Study type

European multicentre, observational

# Objectives

## **Primary objective**

- To understand the natural history and major long-term manifestations and outcomes of cystinosis in paediatric and adult cases Secondary objectives
- To evaluate the effect of treatment on complications
- To appraise the long-term safety of treatment and compliance
- To evaluate the impact of disease and treatments on patients' quality of life

## Improvement of standard care objectives

• To develop comprehensive evidence-based guidelines for treatments, as well as for paediatrics to adulthood, follow-up of patients who will switch from paediatric to adult status

#### Inclusion and non-inclusion criteria

## **Inclusion criteria**

- Confirmed diagnosis of cystinosis (based on cystine dosage, presence of crystals at eye examination and molecular diagnosis)
- Signed informed consent

## Non-inclusion criteria

- Patients not able to give their informed consent.
- No other non-inclusion criteria (patients with associated disease should be enrolled)

## **Evaluation criteria**

## Evaluation criteria of the primary endpoint

- Description of complications and variation in the disease course in terms of symptoms:
  - kidney failure: eGFR, renal replacement therapy (RRT) or not and type of RRT
  - Eye symptoms and ophthalmological examination
  - Endocrine manifestations: Pubertal state, hypothyroidism, diabetes mellitus and impaired glucose tolerance
  - neurological abnormalities / muscular manifestations / gastrointestinal manifestations







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- Cause of death

## Secondary evaluation criteria

- Scores of Quality of Life questionnaires (SF36/SF10)
- Treatment compliance records
- Impact of treatment on frequency and age at complication
- Records of adverse events for the long-term safety

#### **Power**

- Considering the context of rare disease and the low number of patients, all available patients willing to participate will be included
- Considering the incidence of the pathology and the number of prevalent patients, the expected sample size is of 400 patients, of which more than a half will be adult patients

## Statistical analysis

- All collected data will be analysed at the end of the 2 years follow-up. The analysis will include survival analysis, description of complications and quality of life.
- The analysis will concern all patients included in the study. All the covariates collected will be described and analysed. The descriptive statistics will concern quantitative and qualitative variables.
- Descriptive analyses will be performed on a yearly basis to identify trends and specific events.

| Biocollections  |  |        |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Not applicable  |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Number of recruiting sites  | Prevalent cases retrieved / Inclusion targets vs. current status |        |  |  |  |  |
| France 34 Cormony 3 Polainm 1 The                                       | Year 1   | Year 2 |  |  |  |  |
| France 24, Germany 2, Belgium 1, The<br>Netherlands 1, Italy 1, Spain 1 | 207 / 230  | 400    |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands 1, Italy 1, Spani 1   | 207 / 0  | -      |  |  |  |  |
| Public-Private Partnerships valorising the cohort resources             |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Pending   |  |        |  |  |  |  |

## European valorisation / extension of the cohort

- Besides French patients, the cohort includes Belgian, Dutch, German, Italian and Spanish patients
- Will be a key database within ERKNet, the European Rare Kidney Disease Reference Network (ERN)