PEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY

Study	Title	Description	Link to ClinicalTrials.Gov
E2023-A001-304	A Multicenter, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Parallel-Group Study With Open-Label Extension Phase of Lorcaserin as Adjunctive Treatment in Subjects With Dravet Syndrome	The primary purpose of the study is to demonstrate that lorcaserin has superior efficacy compared to placebo on percent change in frequency of convulsive seizures per 28 days in participants with Dravet syndrome.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04572243?term=E2023-A001-304&draw=2&rank=1

PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY

Study	Title	Description	Link to ClinicalTrials.gov
Ertugliflozin T2DM Pediatric Study (MK-8835/PF-04971729)	A Phase 3, Multicenter, Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled Clinical Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of Ertugliflozin (MK-8835/PF-04971729) in Pediatric Participants (Ages 10 to 17 Years, Inclusive) With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	This study will evaluate the safety and efficacy of ertugliflozin (MK-8835) in pediatric participants with T2DM on metformin with/without insulin. The primary hypothesis of the study is that the addition of ertugliflozin reduces hemoglobin A1C (HbA1C) more than the addition of placebo after 24 weeks of treatment.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04029480?term=MK-8835&draw=3&rank=1
TrialNet	TrialNet Pathway to Prevention of T1D	The accrual of data from the laboratory and from epidemiologic and prevention trials has improved the understanding of the etiology and pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM). Genetic and immunologic factors play a key role in the development of T1DM, and characterization of the early metabolic abnormalities in T1DM is steadily increasing. However, information regarding the natural history of T1DM remains incomplete. The TrialNet Natural History Study of the Development of T1DM (Pathway to Prevention Study) has been designed to clarify this picture, and in so doing, will contribute to the development and implementation of studies aimed at prevention of and early treatment in T1DM.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00097292?term=TRIALNET&draw=2&rank=1

PEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY

Study	Title	Description	Link to ClinicalTrials.gov
AMAG-FER-CKD-354	A Phase 3, Randomized, Open-Label, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Safety (Compared to Iron Sucrose), Efficacy, and Pharmacokinetics of Ferumoxytol for the Treatment of Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) in Pediatric Subjects with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	This is a Phase 3, randomized, open-label, multicenter, study of the safety (compared to iron sucrose), efficacy, and PK/PD of ferumoxytol (7.0 mg Fe/kg x 2 [max 510 mg/dose]) in pediatric subjects with iron deficiency anemia (IDA) and CKD. There will be a total of approximately 125 subjects randomized to treatment in a 2:1 ratio to either ferumoxytol or iron sucrose	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03619850?term=AMAG-FER-CKD-354&draw=2&rank=1
CLIN07423	ULTRA-Peds: A Multicenter Data Registry for Outcomes for Pediatric Volume Overload	The objectives of the ULTRA-Peds registry is to further understand the performance and utilization of Aquadex in local standard of care, and to characterize the safety and feasibility of using Aquadex in local standard of care.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04644731?term=CLIN07423&draw=2&rank=1

ADULT NEPHROLOGY

Study	Title	Description	Link to ClinicalTrials.gov
BO42353	A Phase III, Multicenter, Single-Arm Study Evaluating the Efficacy, Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of Crovalimab in Adult and Adolescent Patients With Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)	This study aims to evaluate the efficacy and safety of crovalimab in adult and adolescent participants with aHUS.	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04861259?term=BO42353&draw=2&rank=1

APOLLO	APOL1 Long-term Kidney Transplantation Outcomes Network (APOLLO)	The National Institutes of Health (NIH)-sponsored collaborative APOL1 Long-term Kidney Transplantation Outcomes Network (APOLLO) is charged with prospectively assessing the effects of renal-risk variants (RRVs) in the apolipoprotein L1 gene (APOL1) on outcomes for kidneys from donors with recent African ancestry and the recipients of their kidneys, after deceased- and living-donor renal transplantation. For the purposes of APOLLO, recent African ancestry is defined as individuals with similar genetic make-up to those currently residing in Africa. APOLLO will also study the impact of APOL1 RRVs on the health of living kidney donors with recent African ancestry	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03615235?term=APOLLO&draw=2&rank=2

PEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY

Study	Title	Description	Link to ClinicalTrials.gov
ASCENT ASD	Evaluation of the Safety and Efficacy of the reSept ASD Occluder to Treat Patients With Clinically Significant Secundum Atrial Septal Defect	Prospective, three-stage, single arm, multi-site, clinical investigation evaluating the safety and efficacy of the reSept ASD Occluder in treating clinically significant secundum ASD. Outcomes/endpoints of the clinical investigation will be compared with established performance goals for FDA approved transcatheter secundum ASD occluders	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04591392?term=atheart&draw=2&rank=1
14-PR-1101	CorMatrix Cor TRICUSPID ECM Valve Replacement Study	CorMatrix Cardiovascular, Inc. has developed a device for heart valve replacement, the CorMatrix® Cor ECM® Tricuspid Valve, which can be implanted to replace dysfunctional tricuspid heart valves. This Early Feasibility Study is proposed to obtain initial insights into the ability to successfully implant the Tricuspid Valve, the clinical safety of the device, and whether the device performs its intended use. The study is a multi-center, prospective, single-arm, Early Feasibility Study (EFS) of subjects receiving the Cor TRICUSPID ECM Valve or Cor PEDIATRIC Tricuspid ECM Valve	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02397668?term=cormatrix&draw=2&rank=2