# Spraying And Nets Towards malaria Elimination

Submission date [ ] Prospectively registered Recruitment status 27/08/2010 No longer recruiting [ ] Protocol [ ] Statistical analysis plan Registration date Overall study status 19/10/2010 Completed [X] Results [ ] Individual participant data Last Edited Condition category 08/08/2018 Infections and Infestations

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# Contact information

## Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

**Prof Steve Lindsay** 

#### Contact details

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# Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

**IRAS** number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

# Secondary identifying numbers

SCC Number 1128, Version 1.0, 17th March 2010

# Study information

Scientific Title

Can indoor residual spraying provide additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice of long-lasting insecticide impregnated nets? A cluster-randomised controlled trial in children in The Gambia

#### Acronym

**SANTE** 

#### **Study objectives**

To evaluate whether there is any benefit against malaria from using indoor residual spraying and long-lasting impregnated nets (LLINs) combined compared to LLINs alone.

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

- 1. Gambia Government/MRC Laboratories Joint Ethics Committee first approved on the 12th August 2008 (ref: L2009.15, L2010.19; SCC1128)
- 2. LSHTM Ethics Committee approved on the 16th September 2009 (ref: 5592)

#### Study design

Two-armed cluster-randomised controlled trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Study setting(s)

Other

#### Study type(s)

Prevention

#### Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Malaria morbidity and infection

#### **Interventions**

- 1. DDT indoor residual spraying: with rooms sprayed with DDT (2 g/m2), in May/June, at the start of the main malaria transmission season, in 2010 and 2011.
- 2. Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs): Olyset, permethrin, 2% w/w on polyethylene netting, Sumitomo Chemicals.

#### Intervention Type

Other

#### Phase

Not Applicable

#### Primary outcome measure

Incidence of clinical episodes of malaria presenting at health facilities defined as a child with an axillary temperature of greater than or equal to 37.5°C or a history of fever in the past 48 hours, together with the presence of P. falciparum parasites of any density detected by microscopy and /or RDT in the absence of other detectable cause of fever.

#### Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Mean haemoglobin concentration in children in the two study arms measured in the end of the transmission season survey
- 2. Parasite prevalence in children in the two study arms measured at the end of the transmission season

#### Overall study start date

01/03/2010

#### Completion date

30/04/2012

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

- 1. No distinctions will be made regarding gender or ethnic group
- 2. Children (aged 6 months 13 years old) whose parents/carers give written, informed consent for their child
- 3. Eligible children greater than 6 years old will also be explained the purpose of the study and what is required according to their capability
- 4. In the case of school age children, only those who live in their village during term-time

In order for the results from this study to be as generalisable as possible, no distinctions will be made in terms of medical condition or physical health.

#### Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

Child

#### Lower age limit

6 Months

#### Upper age limit

13 Years

#### Sex

Both

#### Target number of participants

#### Approximately 7,700 children

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Children for whom informed consent is not or cannot be provided
- 2. Aged under 6 months or over 13 years on 1st June for the year of survey
- 3. Expected to be non-residence during several months of the transmission season

#### Date of first enrolment

01/03/2010

#### Date of final enrolment

30/04/2012

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

England

Gambia

**United Kingdom** 

# Study participating centre Department of Disease Control

London United Kingdom WC1E 7HT

# **Sponsor information**

#### Organisation

Medical Research Council Laboratories (Gambia)

#### Sponsor details

Atlantic Road PO Box 273 Banju Fajara Gambia

(+220) 449 5442/6 ext. 2308 scc@mrc.gm

#### Sponsor type

Research council

#### Website

http://www.mrc.gm/

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/025wfj672

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Research council

#### **Funder Name**

Medical Research Council (MRC) (UK) (ref: SSC 1128)

#### Alternative Name(s)

Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), UK Medical Research Council, MRC

#### **Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

## **Funding Body Subtype**

National government

#### Location

**United Kingdom** 

# **Results and Publications**

## Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

# IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

### **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	10/06/2011		Yes	No
Results article	results	11/04/2015		Yes	No
	results				

Results article 06/08/2018 Yes No