A comparative study between the antifungal activity of curcumin and nystatin in denture stomatitis (randomized controlled trial)

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
07/08/2023		Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
24/08/2023	Completed Condition category Oral Health	Results		
Last Edited		Individual participant data		
02/10/2023		Record updated in last year		

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Denture stomatitis is an inflammation of the oral mucosa caused by Candida infections. This study will compare the effectiveness of curcumin suspension and nystatin suspension in patients for the treatment of denture stomatitis.

Who can participate?

Patients who have been diagnosed with denture stomatitis

What does the study involve?

The patients will be randomly assigned to one of two groups:

Group I: The patients in this group will be treated with curcumin suspension three times a day for 14 days

Group II: The patients in this group will be treated with nystatin suspension three times a day for 14 days

The effectiveness of the two treatments will be assessed by three measures:

- 1. Healing: The patients' oral mucosa will be evaluated using a scale of oral mucositis at 7 and 14 days after treatment
- 2. Taste acceptability: The patients will be asked to rate the taste of the two treatments on a hedonic scale on the 14th day after treatment
- 3. Laboratory assessment: The number of fungal colonies will be counted before and after treatment

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

This study will increase the trend towards the use of natural materials to reduce the drug interactions of traditional antifungal drugs. The curcumin plant has been chosen because of its ease of availability and its scientifically proven antifungal properties in many studies.

This study will provide valuable information on the effectiveness of curcumin suspension and nystatin suspension in the treatment of denture stomatitis. The results of this study could lead to the development of new and more effective treatments for this condition.

Where is the study run from? Damascus University (Syria)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? Match 2022 to March 2024

Who is funding the study? Damascus University (Syria)

Who is the main contact? Shahed Kuraitby, shahed.kuraitby@damascusuniversity.edu.sy (Syria)

Contact information

Type(s)

Principal investigator

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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

3211

Study information

Scientific Title

In patients with denture stomatitis, is there evidence to suggest that curcumin gives better clinical and laboratory antifungal results than nystatin?

Study objectives

- 1. Does curcumin suspension have efficacy in treating denture stomatitis?
- 2. Does curcumin suspension outperform traditional fungal drugs?
- 3. Does curcumin suspension affect the number of fungal colonies?

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

approved 24/07/2022, Scientific Research Council at the Faculty of Dentistry at Damascus University (Mazzeh Street, Damascus city, -, Syria; +963112119809; dl.srd@damascusuniversity. edu.sy), ref: 3211

Study design

Randomized controlled clinical study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment, Efficacy

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Denture stomatitis

Interventions

Patients who are informally and clinically positive for denture stomatitis will be enrolled in this study.

The patients were divided into two groups:

Group I: Curcumin suspension three times a day, 15 ml per dose, for 14 days Group II: Nystatin suspension 100,000 UN three times a day for 14 days

The patients were assigned to the two groups in a sequential manner, with the first patient receiving treatment with curcumin suspension, the second patient receiving treatment with nystatin suspension, and so on.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Curcumin suspension, nystatin suspension

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Healing measured using a scale of oral mucositis at 7 and 14 days
- 2. Taste acceptability measured using a Hedonic scale on the day 14 since treatment began

Key secondary outcome(s))

Laboratory assessment measured using the decrease in the number of fungal colonies taken before the commencement of processing and on day 14 after the completion of processing

Completion date

01/03/2024

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Adult patients
- 2. Male or female
- 3. Who use dental devices
- 4. Clinically and informally diagnosed with denture stomatitis

Participant type(s)

Patient, Learner/student

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Upper age limit

70 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnant or nursing women
- 2. Patients treated with any antifungal medication over the past two weeks
- 3. Patients with any allergic reactions to studied substances
- 4. Patients with HIV
- 5. Immunosuppressed patients

Date of first enrolment

03/10/2022

Date of final enrolment

01/12/2023

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Syria

Study participating centre

Department of Oral Medicine at the Faculty of Dentistry at Damascus University

Mazzeh Street Damascus

Syria

Sponsor information

Organisation

Damascus University

ROR

https://ror.org/03m098d13

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

Damascus University

Alternative Name(s)

University of Damascus, , DU

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

Location

Syria

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study will be available on request from Shahed kuraitby (shahed.kuraitby@damascusuniversity.edu.sy)

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes