

Role of Probiotics in recovery of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition

Submission date 06/01/2014	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 15/01/2014	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 01/11/2021	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

About 35% of global child deaths below five years of age are estimated to be caused by Undernutrition, and pneumonia and diarrhea are the two most common causes of death in undernourished children. Adding probiotics to the food of severely malnourished children may be a way to reduce the occurrence and severity of both diarrhea and airway infections in undernourished children. Studies suggest that probiotics are able to reduce the occurrence and duration of diarrhea and may reduce the risk of airway infections. Some of the probiotic studies have included mildly to moderately malnourished children, but most studies have been conducted in well-nourished populations. The main aim of the study is to measure the effect of two probiotic strains on diarrhea in children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) when given together with the usually recommended treatment.

Who can participate?

Children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition.

What does the study involve?

Children with severe acute malnutrition admitted to a nutritional rehabilitation unit at a national referral hospital in Uganda will be recruited. All children are treated according to the WHO protocol for treatment of children with SAM. Children were randomly allocated to either receive a daily dose of probiotics or a dummy sachet of similar appearance and taste during the entire study period. The follow-up visits as an outpatient will last between 8 to 12 weeks depending on the recovery rate of the child. Each child will have body measurements performed at admission, discharge and at the follow-up visits every two weeks. Weight will be measured daily and height will be measured weekly during hospitalization. A thymus gland ultrasound scan will be carried out and blood and stool samples will be collected at admission, discharge and after 8 weeks follow-up. Diarrhea will be monitored closely with daily registration of stool frequency, stool consistency, vomiting and fever. Pneumonia is diagnosed by medical doctors. 30 healthy children of the same age and from the same area will be included to collect reference samples of blood and feces and thymus scans.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

All children will benefit from the extra attention they may get in the study especially in relation

to diarrhea and pneumonia. Children that receive the probiotics may benefit from a reduced occurrence and severity of diarrhea and pneumonia. The risk associated with treatment of children with SAM with the two probiotic strains is minimal. However, as the study population is vulnerable, an independent Data Safety Monitoring Board has been established to follow safety during the study. All the procedures carried out in the study involve no or minimal risk or discomfort to the children.

Where is the study run from?

The study takes place at Mwanamugimu Rehabilitation Nutrition Unit, National Referral, Mulago Hospital, Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, Kampala, Uganda.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

The study will take place between March 2014 and July 2015.

Who is funding the study?

Chr. Hansen A/S and University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Who is the main contact?

Prof. Henrik Friis

hfr@life.ku.dk

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Prof Henrik Friis

ORCID ID

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2848-2940>

Contact details

University of Copenhagen

Faculty of Science, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports

Section: Paediatrics and International Nutrition

Rolighedsvej 30

Frederiksberg C

Denmark

1958

-

hfr@life.ku.dk

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

HND-IN-017

Study information

Scientific Title

Role of Probiotics in recovery of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel study

Acronym

ProbiSAM

Study objectives

1. Probiotics are able to reduce the duration, incidence and severity of diarrhea in children with severe acute malnutrition
2. Probiotics are able to reduce the risk and duration of respiratory tract infections in children with severe acute malnutrition
3. Probiotics are able to increase nutritional recovery in children with severe acute malnutrition
4. Probiotics are able to change the microbiota, immune response and markers of environmental enteropathy in a beneficial direction in children with severe acute malnutrition

On 12/05/2014 the overall trial start date was changed from 01/02/2014 to 01/03/2014.

On 01/09/2015 the overall trial end date was changed from 01/07/2015 to 01/10/2015.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. Uganda: School of Medicine Research and Ethics committee (SOMREC) at Makerere University, 7 October 2013, #REC REF 2013-132.
2. Denmark: The National Committee on Health Research Ethics, 12/02/2014

Study design

Block-randomized double-blind placebo-controlled parallel study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Quality of life

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

Severe acute malnutrition (SAM)

Interventions

Two study arms - receiving one daily dose of:

1. Probiotic sachet containing two probiotic strains (Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium)
2. Placebo sachet

The content of one probiotic/placebo sachet will be consumed daily during the study period: from hospital admission to discharge and throughout a follow-up period of 8 weeks to 3 months depending on the recovery rate of the child.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome measure

Current primary outcome measures as of 11/09/2015:

Duration of diarrhea during hospitalization

Previous primary outcome measures:

Duration of diarrhea episodes (days)

Secondary outcome measures

Current secondary outcome measures as of 11/09/2015:

1. Incidence and severity of diarrhea (during hospitalization and during the outpatient treatment period, respectively) and duration of diarrhea during the outpatient treatment period
2. Incidence, severity and duration of pneumonia (during hospitalization and during the outpatient treatment period, respectively)
3. Nutritional recovery based on weight gain (during hospitalization and during the outpatient treatment period, respectively)
4. Specific changes in gut microbiota, immune response and intestinal health markers as indicated in the study protocol (at discharge and after 8 weeks outpatient treatment)

Diarrhea, pneumonia and weight gain are measured throughout the study. Diarrhea and pneumonia will be measured daily and weight gain will be measured daily during the hospitalization and fortnightly during the follow-up period. We will include all these measurements in the statistical analyses

Previous secondary outcome measures:

1. Incidence and severity of diarrhea episodes (during hospitalization and during the outpatient treatment period, respectively)
2. Incidence, severity and duration of pneumonia episodes (during hospitalization and during the outpatient treatment period, respectively)
3. Nutritional recovery based on weight gain (during hospitalization and during the outpatient

treatment period, respectively)

4. Specific changes in gut microbiota, immune response and intestinal health markers as indicated in the study protocol (at discharge and after 8 weeks outpatient treatment)

Diarrhea, pneumonia and weight gain are measured throughout the study. Diarrhea and pneumonia will be measured daily and weight gain will be measured daily during the hospitalization and fortnightly during the follow-up period. We will include all these measurements in the statistical analyses.

Overall study start date

01/03/2014

Completion date

01/10/2015

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Age 6 - 59 months
2. Children with severe acute malnutrition
3. Care-taker willing to come back for follow-up
4. Written informed consent obtained by parent or care-taker

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

6 Months

Upper age limit

59 Months

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

400

Total final enrolment

400

Key exclusion criteria

1. Patients with severe conditions and diseases
 - 1.1. Shock at admission. Once stabilized, these children may be included.
 - 1.2. Severe respiratory difficulty at admission. Once stabilized, these children may be included.
2. Weight below 4 kg at admission
3. Obvious disability, e.g. Cerebral palsy, hydrocephalus, Downs syndrome

4. Significant congenital diseases, e.g. Congenital heart disease
5. Malignant diseases
6. Patients considered by study staff not to be able to participate in the study
7. Patients being admitted with SAM in the last 6 months
8. Patients participating in another study

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2014

Date of final enrolment

01/10/2015

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Uganda

Study participating centre

Mwanamugimu Rehabilitation Nutrition Unit

National Referral

Mulago Hospital

Department of Paediatrics and Child Health

Kampala

Uganda

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Sponsor information

Organisation

Chr. Hansen A/S (Denmark)

Sponsor details

Bøge Allé 10-12

Hørsholm

Denmark

2970

Sponsor type

Industry

Website

<http://www.chr-hansen.com/>

ROR

<https://ror.org/01mv6bt66>

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

Chr. Hansen A/S (Denmark)

Funder Name

University of Copenhagen (Denmark)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

To be confirmed at a later date

Intention to publish date

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Not provided at time of registration

IPD sharing plan summary

Not expected to be made available

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/03/2017		Yes	No
Results article	results	01/09/2019	10/06/2019	Yes	No
Other publications	analysis of weight and MUAC gain velocities	18/06/2021	21/06/2021	Yes	No
Other publications	Weight-for-Height Z-score Gain (sub study)	25/09/2021	01/11/2021	Yes	No