Improving tuberculosis treatment by highenergy biscuits in Mwanza, Tanzania

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
31/08/2010		Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
22/09/2010		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
15/05/2014	Infections and Infestations			

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Nyagosya Range

Contact details

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Improving Efficacy and Safety of TB and HIV Treatment by Nutritional Supplementation in Mwanza, Tanzania: A prospective, randomised, open labelled study

Acronym

TB-PK study

Study objectives

A defined, high energy, vitamin and mineral containing nutritional supplement to undernourished tuberculosis (TB) patients during the first two months of intensive treatment will improve drug absorption, ameliorate adverse effects and fasten recovery of lean body mass.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

The local medical ethics committee approved on the 1st of June 2010 (ref: NIMR/HQ/R.8a/Vol.IX /953)

Study design

Prospective open labelled randomised controlled study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Is prepared in English and in local language. Will in addition be orally presented to participants by study nurses.

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Tuberculosis with and without HIV co-infection

Interventions

Patients will be randomised to either:

1. Intervention group:

Five high energy biscuits containing 1000 kcal plus vitamins, minerals zinc and selenium every day during the intensive phase of the anti TB treatment as part of the Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) regimen.

2. Control group: Standard care

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome measure

Increase in TB drug exposure (AUC) during the first two months in the group receiving intervention compared to the group receiving standard care.

Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Improved immune recovery (CD4 increase) and decline in HIV RNA load in the intervention group
- 2. Improved and faster increase in lean body mass and physical strength
- 3. Less reporting of adverse effects

Overall study start date

01/09/2010

Completion date

31/08/2011

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Sputum smear positive TB patients
- 2. > 15 years old

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

100

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnant women
- 2. Age < 15 years
- 3. Non-residency of study area
- 4. Terminal illness (unlikely to survive > 48 hours)
- 5. Receiving antiretroviral therapy
- 6. Not willing to participate

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2010

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2011

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Tanzania

Study participating centre NIMR Muhimbili

Dar es Salaam Tanzania N/A

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Copenhagen (Denmark)

Sponsor details

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Faculty of health Sciences
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Sponsor type

University/education

ROR

https://ror.org/035b05819

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Denmark) - Danish International Development Agency (Danida) grant (ref: 09-026RH)

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	01/06/2014		Yes	No