

Comparative efficacy of albendazole and mebendazole against hookworm infection in Laos

Submission date
25/04/2008

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date
09/10/2008

Overall study status
Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited
02/05/2012

Condition category
Infections and Infestations

☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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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

Comparative efficacy of Albendazole and Mebendazole against hookworm infection:
Randomised, controlled trial in schoolchildren in Khamkeuth district, Bolikhamxay province, Laos

Acronym

AlMebLaos

Study objectives

Albendazole (400 mg single dose) is more effective than mebendazole (500 mg single dose) in clearing hookworm infection.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

National Ethics Committee for Health Research, Vientiane, Laos. Date of approval: 01/04/2008
(ref: 170 /NECHR)

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Not specified

Study type(s)

Treatment

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

Hookworm infection, and other intestinal helminth infections

Interventions

Mebendazole (500 mg, single dose, oral) vs albendazole (400 mg, single dose, oral) treatment.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Albendazole and mebendazole

Primary outcome measure

Hookworm parasite clearance (no hookworm egg in four Kato-Katz slides taken on two stool samples) at 21-23 days after treatment

Secondary outcome measures

Reduction of intensity of infection (reduction of mean number of hookworm eggs counted on four Kato-Katz slides taken on two different stool samples) at 21-23 days after treatment

Overall study start date

28/04/2008

Completion date

30/05/2008

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. School-child age between 6 and 16 years, both male and female
2. Hookworm infected (at least one of four egg-positive Kato-Katz slide, established on 2 stool samples)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

6 Years

Upper age limit

16 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

190

Key exclusion criteria

1. Pregnancy
2. Severe illness
3. Non-consent

Date of first enrolment

28/04/2008

Date of final enrolment

30/05/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Switzerland

Study participating centre

Swiss Tropical Institute

Basel

Switzerland

4002

Sponsor information

Organisation

Swiss National Science Foundation (Switzerland)

Sponsor details

Wildhainweg 3

P.O. Box 8232

Bern

Switzerland

3001

Sponsor type

Government

Website

<http://www.snf.ch>

ROR

<https://ror.org/00yjd3n13>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Swiss National Science Foundation (Switzerland)

Alternative Name(s)

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds, Swiss National Science Foundation, Fonds National Suisse de la Recherche Scientifique, Fondo Nazionale Svizzero per la Ricerca Scientifica, Fonds National Suisse, Fondo Nazionale Svizzero, Schweizerische Nationalfonds, SNF, SNSF, FNS

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

Location

Switzerland

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	01/01/2012		Yes	No