

# A double blind, randomised placebo controlled study of the safety, reactogenicity and immunogenicity of two doses of orally administered human rotavirus vaccine (RIX4414) in healthy infants in South Africa

<b>Submission date</b> 25/11/2005	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 25/11/2005	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 28/01/2008	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

### Protocol serial number

RPC103

## Study information

## **Scientific Title**

### **Acronym**

Rota013

### **Study objectives**

The aim of this study was to determine if there was a difference in immune response between the two different schedules that were tested.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Approved prior to 2002

### **Study design**

A double blind, randomised placebo controlled study

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Study type(s)**

Prevention

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

Vaccine/immunization

### **Interventions**

Two doses of GSK Biologicals oral live attenuated human rotavirus (HRV) vaccine (RIX4414) at 106.5 CCID50 viral concentration

Control: placebo

### **Intervention Type**

Drug

### **Phase**

Phase II

### **Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Human rotavirus vaccine (RIX4414)

### **Primary outcome(s)**

Proportion of subjects who seroconverted at visit 4 (2 months after dose 3) in the vaccine groups.

### **Key secondary outcome(s))**

Immunogenicity:

1. Proportion of subjects with vaccine take at visit 2 (dose 2) and visit 4 in a subset of subjects
2. Serum rotavirus IgA (immunoglobulin A) antibody concentrations in all subjects at visits 1, 2

and 4

3. Proportion of subjects with anti-poliovirus type 1, 2 and 3 antibody titre greater than or equal to 1:8, at visit 4
4. Antibody titres for anti-poliovirus types 1, 2 and 3, at visit 4
5. Viral shedding in a subset of subjects

**Safety:**

1. For each type of solicited symptom, occurrence of the symptom within the 15-day (day 0-14) solicited follow-up period after each dose
2. Occurrence of unsolicited adverse events within 43 days (day 0 - 42) after each dose, according to MedDRA (medical dictionary for adverse events) classification
3. Presence of rotavirus in diarrhoeal stool collected until visit 4
4. Occurrence of serious adverse events throughout the entire study period

**Efficacy:**

1. Occurrence of rotavirus gastroenteritis/severe rotavirus gastroenteritis during the period starting from dose 1 up to visit 5
2. Occurrence of severe rotavirus gastroenteritis during the entire study period

**Completion date**

25/10/2004

## **Eligibility**

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Parents/guardians of subjects who could comply with the protocol requirements (e.g. completion of diary cards, return for follow-up visits)
2. Male or female 6 - 10 weeks of age at the time of first vaccination
3. Written informed consent from parents/guardians
4. Born after a gestation period of 36 - 42 weeks

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Child

**Lower age limit**

6 weeks

**Upper age limit**

10 weeks

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Use of any investigational or non-registered drug or vaccine other than the study vaccines within 30 days preceding the first dose of study vaccine, or planned use during the study period
2. Previous routine vaccination except Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) and hepatitis B virus (HBV)
3. Clinically significant history of chronic gastrointestinal tract (GIT) disease including any uncorrected congenital malformation of GIT
4. History of allergic disease or reaction likely to be exacerbated by any component of the vaccine
5. Acute illness at the time of enrolment
6. Diarrhoea within 7 days preceding the study vaccination
7. Administration of immunoglobulins and/or blood products since birth or planned during study period
8. Use of any investigational or non-registered drug or vaccine other than study vaccines during the study period

**Date of first enrolment**

01/01/2002

**Date of final enrolment**

25/10/2004

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

South Africa

Switzerland

**Study participating centre**

20, Avenue Appia

Geneva-27

Switzerland

CH 1211

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**

World Health Organization (WHO)/Department of Immunisation, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB)  
(Switzerland)

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/01f80g185>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**

Research organisation

**Funder Name**

RAPID trials (USA)

**Funder Name**

World Health Organization (WHO) (Switzerland)

**Alternative Name(s)**

, , Всемирная организация здравоохранения, Organisation mondiale de la Santé, Organización Mundial de la Salud, WHO, , ВОЗ, OMS

**Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

International organizations

**Location**

Switzerland

## Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary