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Insecticide Treated bedNets (ITNs) for malaria control in Urban Accra

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
31/01/2008	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
04/04/2008	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
04/06/2019	Infections and Infestations	

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
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title
Insecticide Treated bedNets (ITNs) for malaria control in Urban Accra

Study objectives
The main objectives of the study:
1. Assess if bednets can be used as rapid, high coverage control method for malaria in urban

areas
2. Investigate the effect of ITN introduction on malaria, anaemia and anthropometric measurements
3. Assess the use of haemoglobin level as a measurement of intervention efficacy by controlling for nutritional and geohelminth confounding factors

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
1. Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK, approved on 23 September 2002 (ref: 02:50). Some amendments to the existing clearance were reviewed on the 30 April 2004 with additional approval granted on 3rd June 2004.
2. Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana, Legon, ethical clearance granted in September 2002

Study design
Non-randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Malaria and anaemia

Interventions
Insecticide treated bednets vs no intervention (Control group received bednets after six months)

It was not possible to randomly allocate children to the two arms of the study as the intervention was community based. The insecticide treated nets were distributed in the intervention community and therefore all children surveyed in that community entered the intervention arm. All households with children under 10 and/or pregnant women in the control community received an insecticide treated nets after six months.

Duration of intervention: 6 months (although the insecticide treated nets remained the property of the study subjects)

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)
The following were assessed at enrolment, 3 and 6 months:
1. Moderate anaemia, provisionally defined as a haemoglobin level <9 g/dl
2. Haemoglobin level as a continuous variable (in g/dl)
3. Density of infection defined as parasitaemia >5,000 parasites/mm3

Key secondary outcome(s))
No secondary outcome measures

Completion date
17/12/2004

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Children aged over 1 month and under 10 years

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Child

Lower age limit
1 months

Upper age limit
10 years

Sex
All

Total final enrolment
498

Key exclusion criteria
Children with haemoglobin (Hb) <8g/dl who will require iron supplementation

Date of first enrolment
20/05/2004

Date of final enrolment
17/12/2004

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Ghana

Study participating centre
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
Liverpool
United Kingdom
L35QA

Sponsor information

Organisation
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (UK)

ROR
https://ror.org/03svjbs84

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
The Department for International Development (DfID) Malaria Knowledge Programme of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (UK)

Results and Publications

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	01/07/2010	04/06/2019	Yes	No