Role of oral penicillin prophylaxis in preventing serious infections in Sickle Cell Disease in children aged 3 months to 5 years: a randomised controlled trial

Submission date 18/01/2008	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	 Prospectively registered Protocol
Registration date 12/09/2008	Overall study status Completed	 Statistical analysis plan Results
Last Edited 12/09/2008	Condition category Haematological Disorders	 Individual participant data 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

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers 5/20/12/05

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym SCD

Study objectives

The null hypothesis is that in India, the rate of severe infection in children aged 3 months to 5 years of sickle cell anaemia receiving penicillin prophylaxis is not different from those who do not receive prophylaxis.

Ethics approval required Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from the Clinical Ethics Committee of Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur on the 13th November 2006 (ref: I.G.G.M.C./Pharm/272/2006).

Study design Double blind randomised controlled clinical trial

Primary study design Interventional

Secondary study design Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s) Hospital

Study type(s) Treatment

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied Sickle cell anaemia

Interventions

 Oral penicillin 125 mg twice a day for children below three years and 250 mg twice a day for older children up to 5 years
 Placebo twice a day in the same doses as above as per age groups Most children above 2 years also received polyvalent pneumococcal vaccine.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s) Penicillin

Primary outcome measure Severe infections.

Secondary outcome measures

1. Mortality 2. Sickle cell crisis 3. Blood transfusion 4. Number of hospitalisation 5. Unwell days 6. Other infections

Overall study start date 01/12/2006

Completion date 31/10/2007

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Age 3 months to 5 years, either sex 2. Homozygous sickle cell (HbSS) pattern of haemoglobin (Hb) on cellulose acetate electrophoresis 3. Subjects whose parents consent to participate

Participant type(s) Patient

Age group Child

Lower age limit 3 Months

Upper age limit 5 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants 65

Key exclusion criteria1. Chronic illness other than sickle cell disease (SCD)2. On long term medication other than vitamins and trace metals3. Any known allergy to penicillin

Date of first enrolment 01/12/2006

Date of final enrolment 31/10/2007

Locations

Countries of recruitment India

Study participating centre Professor & Head Maharashtra India 440018

Sponsor information

Organisation Indira Gandhi Government Medical College (India)

Sponsor details Dean Central Avenue Road Nagpur Maharashtra India 440018

Sponsor type University/education

Website http://www.igmcshimla.org/

ROR

https://ror.org/011r34n61

Funder(s)

Funder type University/education

Funder Name

Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur (India) - institutional funding (ref: 5/20/12/05)

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