# Multiple micronutrient supplementation improves growth and hemoglobin of infants in Gaza Strip, Palestine

Recruitment status	Prospectively registered	
No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol	
Overall study status	[] Statistical analysis plan	
Completed	[X] Results	
<b>Condition category</b> Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	Individual participant data	
	No longer recruiting Overall study status Completed Condition category	

## Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Growth faltering (slower than expected rate of growth) is a common form of undernutrition in developing countries. A lack of micronutrients including vitamin A, vitamin D, iron, and zinc has been associated with undernutrition in young children, particularly growth retardation. The aim of this study is to determine the impact of micronutrient powder supplementation on the nutritional status of infants in Gaza Strip, Palestine.

Who can participate? Infants aged 6 months

What does the study involve?

The infants are randomly allocated into two groups to receive either the National Micronutrient Supplement or both a micronutrient powder and the National Micronutrient Supplement. Weight, length, circumference of head, waist and mid-upper arm, triceps and subscapular skinfolds (for body fat determination), and blood haemoglobin are measured. Information on the infants' nutrient intakes is also obtained from their mothers.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating? The infants' nutritional status is expected to improve. No risks are expected from the blood samples or the supplements.

Where is the study run from?

Two healthcare clinics of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the middle area governorate of Gaza Strip, Palestine

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? September 2015 to January 2017

Who is funding the study? Universiti Putra Malaysia Who is the main contact? Ali Albelbeisi Alialbelbeisi@gmail.com

# **Contact information**

**Type(s)** Scientific

**Contact name** Mr Ali Albelbeisi

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# Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers N/A

# Study information

## Scientific Title

Multiple micronutrient supplementation improves growth and hemoglobin of infants in Gaza Strip, Palestine: a randomized community trial

Study objectives

Micronutrient supplements in powder form improves the nutritional status of Palestinian infants.

**Ethics approval required** Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)** Helsinki Committee for Ethical Approval, 15/09/2014, ref: PHRC/HC/27/14

**Study design** Randomized community trial

# Primary study design

Interventional

### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

**Study setting(s)** Community

**Study type(s)** Prevention

### Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet

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

Nutritional status including growth parameters, biomedical measures, and dietary intakes

### Interventions

Upon screening, 200 children were randomly selected (50% male and 50% female) using a table of random numbers. The random allocation procedures were employed to assign children to experimental and control groups. To avoid selection bias and reduce the chances of imbalance between groups, sealed opaque envelope method was used to assign children to groups. The infants were randomly assigned into two groups:

1. Control (National Micronutrient Supplement)

2. Experimental (micronutrient powder with National Micronutrient Supplement)

The micronutrient powder contains 15 vitamins and minerals. The National Micronutrient Supplement consists of vitamin A, vitamin D and iron. Micronutrient powder (Mix meTM) was produced by DSM Nutritional Products Europe, Switzerland. The study protocol scheduled administration of micronutrient powder for 12 months as 3 sachets per week (every other day).

Weight, length, circumferences of head, waist and mid-upper arm, triceps and subscapular skinfolds, and blood hemoglobin were measured. Information on children's nutrient intakes was also obtained from the mothers.

### Intervention Type

Supplement

### Primary outcome measure

1. Anthropometric measures, including body weight, length, circumferences of the head, waist, and mid-upper arm, and triceps and subscapular skinfold thickness, measured at baseline and throughout the study period (every 3 to 6 months). Z scores of these measures calculated by the WHO Anthro software, version 3.2.2, waist circumference z scores calculated based on the reference data obtained from Turkish under-six years children

2. Hemoglobin concentration: finger or heel prick blood obtained by the lab technician of the UNRWA clinic and analyzed for hemoglobin level using spectrophotometer (colorimeter) at baseline, end of the intervention, and 3 months after the end of intervention period

### Secondary outcome measures

Calorie and nutrient intakes, including energy, carbohydrate, fat, protein, iron, vitamin A, and vitamin D, assessed using one day of 24-hour diet recall at baseline, 6 months of intervention, and at the end of the intervention period

Overall study start date

04/09/2015

**Completion date** 

30/01/2017

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Male or female infants
- 2. Aged 5 months + 2 weeks
- 3. Have normal z scores (>-2 to <+2 SD) of Wt/age, Lt/age and Hc/age
- 4. Have birth weight  $\geq$  2.5 to  $\leq$  4 kg
- 5. Have appropriate for gestational age (between the 10th and 90th percentile)
- 6. Have blood level of hemoglobin  $\geq$  11 gram per deciliter
- 7. Breastfed for at least 4 months
- 8. Visited the UNRWA clinics for vaccination and/or routine child's growth follow up

# Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Age group

Child

# **Lower age limit** 5 Months

Sex

Both

**Target number of participants** 200 (100 for each group)

# Total final enrolment

200

## Key exclusion criteria

 Preterm infants (37 weeks)
Infants who have a history of chronic diseases (e.g. failure to thrive and metabolic or endocrine disorders)
Infants of diabetic mothers
Have a history of complications during delivery (aspiration, trauma)
Have a history of congenital and/or acquired neurological diagnosis (e.g., Down syndrome or cerebral palsy)

# Date of first enrolment

01/10/2015

Date of final enrolment 01/01/2017

# Locations

**Countries of recruitment** Palestine, State of

**Study participating centre Two health care clinics of the UNRWA** Middle Area Governorate, Gaza Strip Palestine, State of 00972

# Sponsor information

**Organisation** University Putra Malaysia

## Sponsor details

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor Daruh Ehsan Kuala Lumpur Malaysia 0060 +60 (0)389472606 chinys@upm.edu.my

**Sponsor type** University/education

Website http://www.medic.upm.edu.my/research-431

ROR https://ror.org/02e91jd64

# Funder(s)

**Funder type** University/education **Funder Name** Universiti Putra Malaysia

Alternative Name(s) University Putra Malaysia, UPM

**Funding Body Type** Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype** Universities (academic only)

**Location** Malaysia

# **Results and Publications**

## Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high impact peer reviewed journal.

Intention to publish date

23/06/2018

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Ali H.A. Albelbeisi (Alialbelbeisi@gmail.com).

## IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<u>Results article</u>	results	05/12/2020	07/12/2020	Yes	No