# Film forming devices in the treatment of children with acute gastroenteritis receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS): the Tasectan Plus in Children Study

| Submission date 24/06/2015          | <b>Recruitment status</b><br>No longer recruiting | <ul> <li>Prospectively registered</li> <li>Protocol</li> </ul>        |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Registration date</b> 28/08/2015 | <b>Overall study status</b><br>Completed          | <ul> <li>[] Statistical analysis plan</li> <li>[X] Results</li> </ul> |
| Last Edited<br>24/05/2016           | <b>Condition category</b><br>Digestive System     | [] Individual participant data  |

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

The aim of this study is to investigate whether Tasectan Plus is better than treating acute diarrhoea in children with acute gastroenteritis receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS) than when they are treated with ORS alone.

Who can participate? Children between 3 months to 12 years with acute diarrhoea.

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly assigned into one of two groups. Those in group 1 are given Tasectan Plus with oral rehydration salts for 5 days. Those in group 2 are given only the oral rehydration salts. The treatment used in the study was according to products's leaflet. The parents/tutors are asked to present at doctor's office 2 days later (or earlier if necessary as a result of the worsening of symptoms). During this visit the physician reviews the diary regarding the symptoms and any reported side effects. Further follow-up visits occur 5 days after the start of treatment and then again after 10 days.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Treatment offered in this study has the potential to treat a childs acute diarrhoea. Information obtained from this study may also help the researchers to better treat children aged 3 months - 12 years with acute diarrhoea. The treatments are given to the children according to the approved leaflet of each product. If the child required medical treatment for physical injury or disease directly caused by the use of the medical device in this study they will be reimbursed the necessary expenses for medical treatment.

Where is the study run from? A total of seven private GPs in Romania. When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? July 2014 to February 2015

Who is funding the study? Novintethical Pharma SA (Switzerland)

Who is the main contact? Mr Manolache Mihal mihai.manolache@cebis-int.com

# **Contact information**

**Type(s)** Public

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# Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number** 2014-001814-24

**IRAS number** 

ClinicalTrials.gov number

**Secondary identifying numbers** CNTPK0414

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

A multicentre, randomized, open label, two parallel groups (ORS versus ORS + Tasectan Plus) of children aged 3 months to 12 years with acute gastroenteritis (acute infectious diarrhoea).

#### Study objectives

Is Tasectan Plus better in reducing the duration of acute infectious diarrhoea in children aged 3 months to 12 years with acute gastroenteritis receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS)?

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)** Ethical Committee of Scientific Research, Targu Mures, Romania, 08/07/2014

**Study design** Multicentre randomized open-label parallel controlled trial

**Primary study design** Interventional

**Secondary study design** Randomised controlled trial

**Study setting(s)** GP practice

#### Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Participant information sheet

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

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

Acute gastroenteritis (acute infectious diarrhoea)

#### Interventions

The intervention used in the study were: Tasectan Plus - a Gelatine Xyloglucan CE mark Medical Device Plus ORS (Oral Rehidration Solution) versus ORS alone. Administration of the treatments was done according to products approved leaflets in each arm. The treatment duration was 5 days.

#### Intervention Type

Device

## Primary outcome measure

Occurence of AE

#### Secondary outcome measures

**Reduction of stools** 

During the study we had 3 visits: Baseline visit, Visit 1 (2 days after baseline), Visit 2 (5 days after baseline). A telephone follow-up visit was performed at 10 days after Visit 2. The method used to measure the outcomes were by using a daily diary which has captured all the necessary information to measure the outcomes.

### Overall study start date

15/07/2014

Completion date

15/02/2015

# Eligibility

#### Key inclusion criteria

1. Children aged 3 months to 12 years with diagnosis of acute gastroenteritis (acute infectious diarrhoea); acute diarrhoea is defined as 'three or more liquid stools (rated 6 or 7 on Bristol Stool Scale) a day for less than 72 hours'

2. Patient with absent or mild-moderate dehydration which can be addressed through oral rehydration therapy (ORS)

3. Patient for whom oral rehydration therapy (ORS) and diet is considered the appropriate treatment by the treating physician

4. Patients for whom hospitalisation is not needed and can be treated in an out-patient setting

5. Patients for whom antibiotic therapy is considered not necessary by the treating physician 6. Informed consent signed by the legal representative of the child to participate in the clinical trial

#### Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

Child

#### Lower age limit

3 Months

#### Upper age limit

12 Years

Sex

Both

**Target number of participants** 36

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Infantile colic
- 2. Diarrhoea consequently to milk/protein intolerance
- 3. Severe dehydration needing intravenous rehydration
- 4. Need for hospitalisation

5. Use of antibiotics before the screening visit or need of antibiotics based on the clinical judgement of treating physician

6. Use of antidiarrheal treatment (antimotility, antisecretory, or adsorbent agents) before the screening visit or need of antidiarrheal agents based on the clinical judgement of treating physician

7. Chronic or toxic diarrhoea
 8. Impossibility to follow the patient for more than 12 hours

Date of first enrolment 15/08/2014

Date of final enrolment 15/01/2015

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment** Romania

**Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Pleasea Catalin** Romania 805200

**Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Nedelcu Steluta** Romania 810289

**Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Opritescu Mirela** Romania 920055

**Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Plesea Alina** Romania 800537

**Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Ioan Muresan** Romania 400529 **Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Celia Tincau** Romania 447020

**Study participating centre Private Practice Dr. Livia Botic** Romania 245600

## Sponsor information

**Organisation** Novintethical Pharma SA

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Sponsor type Industry

Website http://www.novintethical.com

ROR https://ror.org/05ypvb778

# Funder(s)

Funder type Industry

Funder Name Novintethical Pharma SA

# **Results and Publications**

#### Publication and dissemination plan

At least one article will be prepared and published in a scientific journal in 2015.

## Intention to publish date

01/12/2015

#### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

#### 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 | 01/01/2016   |            | Yes            | Νο              |