

# NB-UVB phototherapy versus Excimer laser after mini-grafting in vitiligo patients

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		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 16/01/2007	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 15/01/2021	<b>Condition category</b> Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

**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**  
NL778, NTR789

# Study information

## Scientific Title

NB-UVB phototherapy versus Excimer laser after mini-grafting in vitiligo patients

## Acronym

NB-UVB vs Excimer

## Study objectives

308-nm Excimer laser therapy will obtain faster repigmentation after mini-grafting than Narrow Band UltraViolet B (NB-UVB) therapy in vitiligo patients.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Approval received from the Medical ETHics Committee of the Academic Medical Centre in Amsterdam (Medisch Ethische Commissie) on the 23rd August 2006.

## Study design

Randomised, controlled, crossover, single blinded trial

## Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

## Study setting(s)

Not specified

## Study type(s)

Treatment

## Participant information sheet

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

Vitiligo

## Interventions

Mini-grafting in two symmetrical vitiligo patches on the trunk or extremities.

## Intervention Type

Other

## Phase

Not Specified

## Primary outcome measure

Percentage, start and grade of repigmentation.

### **Secondary outcome measures**

Patient satisfaction.

### **Overall study start date**

01/09/2006

### **Completion date**

01/09/2007

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Consecutive patients, diagnosed with stable vitiligo vulgaris (a few to many widespread depigmented macules over the entire body, with often a symmetrical distribution pattern) with symmetrical vitiligo patches. Definition of stable: no expansion of existing lesions or appearance of new lesions during the previous six months, absence of Koebner's phenomenon and a positive mini-grafting test
2. Patients, eligible for mini-grafting and NB-UVB/excimer therapy
3. Adult patients: older than 18 years

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Age group**

Not Specified

### **Sex**

Not Specified

### **Target number of participants**

24

### **Total final enrolment**

14

### **Key exclusion criteria**

Patients:

1. With a history of hypertrophic scarring and/or keloid
2. With a history of allergic/phototoxic reaction (Lidocaine, Tegaderm, Suture strips, sunlight)
3. With a negative mini-grafting test
4. With a personal or a family history of skin cancer (non-melanoma skin cancer: first degree family members, melanoma: any family member)
5. With a personal history of photosensitivity and/or phototoxicity disorders
6. With skin type I (according to Fitzpatrick classification I-VI)
7. Who are pregnant
8. Who are taking medications known to cause photosensitivity and/or phototoxicity and chronic or very frequent use of any medication that can influence the UVB response (e.g. tetracycline, retinoids, sulfonamids, psoralens, Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs [NSAIDs])

9. With other skin diseases that would impair evaluation of repigmentation, such as psoriasis and eczema
10. Who are not able to have two times weekly NB-UVB/Excimer therapy
11. With local immunosuppressive treatment six weeks prior to enrolment. For these patients a washout period of six weeks will be required

**Date of first enrolment**

01/09/2006

**Date of final enrolment**

01/09/2007

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

Netherlands

**Study participating centre**

Academic Medical Center (AMC)

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1105 AZ

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

Academic Medical Center (AMC) (The Netherlands)

**Sponsor details**

Department of Dermatology

Netherlands Institute of Pigmentary Disorders

Meibergdreef 35

Amsterdam

Netherlands

1105 AZ

**Sponsor type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Website**

<http://www.amc.uva.nl/>

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/03t4gr691>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

## Funder Name

Academic Medical Center (AMC) (The Netherlands)

## Alternative Name(s)

Academic Medical Center, AMC

## Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

## Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

## Location

Netherlands

# 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

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/06/2012	15/01/2021	Yes	No