

# To determine whether a targeted application of dimeticone has a higher efficacy to cure tungiasis (sand flea disease) than wetting the whole feet

<b>Submission date</b> 29/01/2014	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 18/02/2014	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 16/03/2017	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and summary

Tungiasis (sand flea disease) is a neglected tropical parasitic disease. It occurs in many countries in South America and sub-Saharan Africa and affects the poorest of the poor. 99% of the parasites penetrate into the skin of the feet. Parts of the body which are particularly affected are the toes, the sole, the lateral rim and the heel. In the endemic areas, prevalences are up to 70% in children and 30% in the general population. Sand fleas burrowed in the skin elicit an intense inflammatory response. Acute and chronic inflammation results in fissures, ulcers, pain and difficulty walking. Repeated infections are debilitating and eventually lead to mutilation of the toes. In a previous study it was shown that wetting the skin of the feet three times within 10 minutes with a combination of two dimeticones with a very low viscosity killed 78% of the parasite. It is assumed that a repeated targeted application of dimeticone to the site where parasites are burrowed in the skin will increase the efficacy of the treatment to  $\geq 95\%$ . Since the application of dimeticone can be performed with minimal input from the health sector, this treatment will become the core measure in national control programs against tungiasis currently being developed by the Ministries of Health in several East African countries. The study will be performed in Busoga Region, Uganda, north of Lake Victoria, an area which is notoriously affected by tungiasis.

### Who can participate?

55 school children between 6 and 15 years with tungiasis

### Who does the study involve?

Every day, 3 - 4 school children are admitted to the study and are followed up daily during 7 days. (on the basis of having at least two viable parasites on each foot). The left and the right foot of each participant are randomly allocated to one of two treatments: either the standard treatment (wetting the foot with dimeticone 3 times during 10 minutes) or the targeted treatment (application of the dimeticone directly on the abdominal cone of the parasite which protrudes through the skin with the help of a syringe). At the end of the study, the following are

compared between left and right feet:

- % of viable parasites that died after the application of dimeticone
- % of parasites that did not develop in a normal manner
- regression of the intensity of local inflammation

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

A direct benefit for the participants is that they are relieved from a parasitic skin disease for which there is currently no effective treatment. As dimeticone is wholly non-toxic, the treatment does not pose any health risk.

Where is the study run from?

The study has been set up by the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene of the Charité University Medicine, Berlin, Germany, together with the Ministry of Health, Kampala, Uganda. It will take place in Bugiri, Busoga region, Uganda.

When is study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2014 to April 2014

Who is funding the study?

German Doctors e.V., a non-governmental organization, as well as by private donations

Who is the main contact?

Prof. Hermann Feldmeier

hermann.feldmeier@charite.de

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Prof Hermann Feldmeier

### Contact details

Hindenburgdamm 27

Berlin

Germany

12203

## Additional identifiers

### Protocol serial number

Dimeticone II

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Treatment of TUNGiasis (jiggers) with a targeted Application of a two-component DIMETicone

### Acronym

TUNGADIMET

**Study objectives**

It is assumed that a repeated targeted application of dimeticone to the site where parasites are burrowed in the skin has a higher efficacy in killing embedded sand fleas than simply wetting the skin of the feet with dimeticone (the standard procedure).

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Ethics Committee, the Ministry of Health, Kampala, Uganda, 29/01/2013

**Study design**

Randomized trial using the left and the right foot of the participants as units of randomization

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Tungiasis (sand flea disease)

**Interventions**

The left and the right foot of each participant are randomized to either receive the standard treatment (wetting the foot with dimeticone 3 times during 10 minutes) or the targeted treatment: application of the dimeticone directly on the abdominal cone of the parasite (which protrudes through the skin) with the help of a syringe.

**Intervention Type**

Drug

**Phase**

Not Applicable

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

Dimeticone

**Primary outcome(s)**

1. % of viable parasites that died after the application of dimeticone. Viability is determined with a portable digital video microscope.
2. % of parasites that did not develop in a normal manner

Followed up daily during 7 days

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Regression of the intensity of local inflammation

**Completion date**

30/04/2014

## Eligibility

### Key inclusion criteria

1. School children between 6 and 15 years with at least two viable sand fleas in the skin of each foot
2. Care-takers are requested to sign an informed written consent form for the participant before admission

### Participant type(s)

Patient

### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

### Age group

Child

### Lower age limit

6 years

### Upper age limit

15 years

### Sex

All

### Key exclusion criteria

Children with severe bacterial superinfection of tungiasis lesions are not eligible and will be referred to the next primary health care center for antibiotic treatment

### Date of first enrolment

01/03/2014

### Date of final enrolment

30/04/2014

## Locations

### Countries of recruitment

Germany

Uganda

### Study participating centre

Hindenburgdamm 27

Berlin

Germany  
12203

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

German Doctors e.V. (Germany)

### ROR

<https://ror.org/001m0em47>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Charity

### Funder Name

German Doctors e.V., a non-governmental organization (Germany)

## 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?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	10/03/2017		Yes	No