# Effectiveness of coconut oil in the control of pediculosis capitis in preschoolers in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico

Submission date	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
04/11/2016		☐ Protocol		
<b>Registration date</b> 08/11/2016	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
25/05/2017	Infections and Infestations			

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Pediculosis capitis, more commonly referred to as head lice, is a common problem among children in Acapulco, Mexico. Although not a life-threatening condition, a head lice infection can cause great distress through discomfort and the negative associations people have with head lice. Insecticides (chemicals which kill insects) are the most common treatment for head lice. The overuse of these chemicals has led to the development of lice which are resistant, and can survive even after the application of chemicals. In recent years, there have been many attempts to develop alternative treatments at a low cost. Acapulco has a nearby coastal strip where coconut palms are grown and from which oil can be extracted for different uses, such as for skin moisturisation and sunscreen. The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of coconut oil as a treatment for head lice in children attending kindergartens in Acapulco.

#### Who can participate?

Children attending a participating kindergarten aged between four and six years old.

#### What does the study involve?

Participating kindergartens are randomly allocated to one of two groups. In kindergartens in the first group, children have 30ml coconut oil applied onto their scalp, which is repeated 10 days later. In kindergartens in the second group, children continue as normal and have no additional treatment applied. At the start of the study and then seven days after those in the first group have had their final application of coconut oil, in both groups, children's scalps are inspected for head lice.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants who receive the treatment benefit from receiving treatment free of charge that they would otherwise not have received. There are no risks associated with participating.

Where is the study run from? Eight schools in Acapulco (Mexico)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? July 2012 to August 2016

Who is funding the study? Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero (Mexico)

Who is the main contact?

1. Dr Sergio Paredes-Solís (scientific) srgprds@gmail.com

2. Mrs Janet Saldaña-Almazán (public) janetsaldana22@hotmail.com

## **Contact information**

#### Type(s)

Scientific

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### Additional identifiers

#### Protocol serial number

**ECOPC-CIET-PT** 

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

Effectiveness of coconut oil in the control of pediculosis capitis in preschoolers in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico: A pilot randomized controlled cluster trial

#### Acronym

**ECOPC-CIET-PT** 

#### Study objectives

Coconut oil is effective as a topical treatment for pediculosis capitis in preschoolers.

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

Ethics Committee Research Center for Tropical Diseases at the Autonomous University of Guerrero, ref: 2015-005

#### Study design

Cluster randomized controlled trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Study type(s)

Treatment

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

Pediculosis capitis

#### **Interventions**

Eight kindergarten's from zone 20 of the Ministry of Education of Guerrero, Acapulco city, are randomised to one of two groups using a computerised random number generator (www. random.org). At baseline, an initial measurement will be undertaken to estimate the prevalence of pediculosis capitis in each of the kindergartens. This involves a short questionnaire answered by the children's parents, the provision information about the study and provision of informed consent.

Intervention group: Following collection of the baseline measurement, students have 30 ml of coconut oil applied onto their scalp, which is repeated 10 days later.

Control group: Participants do not receive any treatment and continue as normal.

Follow up for all participants involves measuring the rate of pediculosis capitis infestation throughout direct inspection of the scalp at each kindergarten one week later of the last visit to the intervention schools (day 17)

#### Intervention Type

Other

#### Primary outcome(s)

Pediculosis capitis infestation rate in school children is measured by direct observation in eight areas of 2x2cm on the scalp of each student, at baseline and 17 days.

#### Key secondary outcome(s))

Pediculosis capitis infestation level in school children is measured by direct observation in eight areas of 2x2cm on the scalp of each student, at baseline and 17 days.

#### Completion date

27/05/2016

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Children attending school the day of the survey
- 2. Age between four and six years

#### Participant type(s)

Other

#### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

#### Age group

Child

#### Lower age limit

4 years

#### Upper age limit

6 years

#### Sex

All

#### Key exclusion criteria

Preschoolers with serious illnesses such as cancer, immune disease or disability.

#### Date of first enrolment

25/01/2015

## Date of final enrolment

15/03/2015

#### Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

Mexico

# Study participating centre Jose Antonio Adame School

Paseo de la Cañada s/n Colonia Alta Progreso Acapulco Mexico 39610

#### Study participating centre Educadora Guerrerense School

Paseo de la comunidad s/n Colonia Módulo Social Fovisste Acapulco Mexico 39500

#### Study participating centre Teresa Gaminde School

Campeche s/n Colonia Progreso Acapulco Mexico 39350

# Study participating centre 2 de Febrero School

Calle Libertad de Expresión s/n Colonia Los Periodistas Acapulco Mexico 39613

#### Aaron M. Flores School

Calle Paseo de la Cañada s/n Colonia Alta Progreso Acapulco Mexico 39610

#### Study participating centre Rubén Darío School

Calle 2 s/n Colonia Ampliación Palma Sola Acapulco Mexico 39510

# Study participating centre Vicente Guerrero School

Avenida División del Norte s/n Colonia Francisco Villa Acapulco Mexico 39610

#### Study participating centre Independencia de México School

Avenida 16 de Septiembre s/n Colonia 13 de Junio Acapulco Mexico 39350

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/054tbkd46

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

University/education

#### Funder Name

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

## **Results and Publications**

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

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Lic. Janet Saldaña-Almazán (janetsaldana22@hotmail.com) or Dr. Sergio Paredes-Solís (srgprds@gmail.com)

#### IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

#### **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Basic results		10/05/2017	25/05/2017	No	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes