# Intermittent malaria treatment and iron supplementation for the control of malaria and anaemia in infants in the Forest Belt of rural Ghana: a double-blind randomised controlled trial

Submission date 01/02/2006		Prospectively registered
, ,		Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 01/02/2006	Overall study status Completed	<ul><li>Statistical analysis plan</li><li>Results</li></ul>
Last Edited	Condition category	☐ Individual participant data
02/10/2007	Infections and Infestations	Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

## Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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#### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

## Secondary identifying numbers

980643

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

#### **Study objectives**

To establish whether preventive treatment or iron supplementation given at EPI prevented either severe anaemia or malaria.

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received on the 17th June 1999.

#### Study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Study setting(s)

Hospital

## Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Participant information sheet

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

Malaria

#### **Interventions**

Double blind placebo controlled trial. One of the following treatments given to children at the time of DPT2, DPT3 and measles vaccination:

- 1. Iron supplementation and placebo
- 2. Placebo and sulphadoxine pyrimethamine
- 3. Iron supplementation and sulphadoxine pyrimethamine

#### Intervention Type

Supplement

#### Phase

**Not Specified** 

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

Iron supplementation, sulphadoxine pyrimethamine

#### Primary outcome measure

- 1. To assess the effectiveness of intermittent malaria treatment (1.25 mg pyrimethamine plus 25 mg sulfadoxine/kg) given at 10 weeks, 14 weeks and 9 months through the EPI programme in the control of malaria and severe anaemia in infancy
- 2. To determine the effect of intermittent malaria treatment in infancy on the risk of malaria and anaemia in childhood after completion of trial
- 3. To evaluate the effect of daily iron supplementation (2 mg/kg) given from 10 weeks to 12 months through the EPI programme on the control of malaria and severe anaemia
- 4. To assess the socio-cultural factors influencing acceptability of treatment modalities
- 5. To evaluate the cost effectiveness of interventions

#### Secondary outcome measures

No secondary outcome measures

#### Overall study start date

17/06/1999

#### Completion date

17/06/2001

# Eligibility

#### Key inclusion criteria

All infants aged at least 10 weeks attending a Mother and Child Health (MCH) Clinic or Child Welfare Clinic (CWC) in the Afigya-Sekyere District, Ashanti Region and are permanent residents in the district. Their mothers or main carers should have given informed consent to participate in the trial.

#### Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

#### Age group

**Not Specified** 

#### Sex

**Not Specified** 

#### Target number of participants

450 infants/arm - 1800 infants in total randomised

#### Kev exclusion criteria

Infants who are not permanent residents of Afigya-Sekyere District, Ashanti Region.

#### Date of first enrolment

17/06/1999

#### Date of final enrolment

17/06/2001

## Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

Ghana

Switzerland

CH 1211

**Study participating centre 20, Avenue Appia**Geneva-27
Switzerland

# Sponsor information

### Organisation

UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR)

#### Sponsor details

20, Avenue Appia Geneva-27 Switzerland CH 1211

#### Sponsor type

Research organisation

#### Website

http://www.who.int/

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/01f80g185

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Research organisation

#### Funder Name

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) /World Bank/World Health Organization (WHO) - Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR)

## **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