

The efficacy and safety of a short course of miltefosine and liposomal amphotericin B for visceral leishmaniasis in India

Submission date	Recruitment status	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
01/10/2007	No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
01/10/2007	Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited	Condition category	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
05/08/2021	Infections and Infestations	

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

NCT00371995

Protocol serial number

LEI PDE 0603

Study information

Scientific Title

The efficacy and safety of a short course of miltefosine and liposomal amphotericin B for visceral leishmaniasis in India

Study objectives

Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) is a parasitological infection caused by Leishmania parasites that infect the reticulo-endothelial system and cause hepato-splenomegaly with pancytopenia. If untreated, there is a mortality rate of almost 100%. Most patients die from intercurrent infections.

Hypothesis:

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of a short course of liposomal amphotericin B in combination with miltefosine for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis in India.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics approval received from:

1. World Health Organization research Ethics Review Committee (WHO ERC) on the 13th July 2007 (ref: RPC 209)
2. Ethics Committee of Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences (RMRI-ICMR) on the 14th August 2007
3. Ethics Committee of Kala Azar Medical Research centre-Muzzaffarpur on the 18th August 2007

Study design

Open multicentre clinical trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Visceral leishmaniasis

Interventions

Liposomal amphotericin B (one injection of 5 mg/kg) then miltefosine for 14 days.

Contact information for Principal Investigators:

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Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Miltefosine, liposomal amphotericin B

Primary outcome(s)

1. Final cure rate (initial parasitological cure rate based on splenic or bone marrow aspirate and clinical assessment at 6 months after end of treatment)

2. Initial cure rate (initial parasitological cure rate based on splenic or bone marrow aspirate, and clinical response at end of treatment)

3. Adverse events

Key secondary outcome(s))

No secondary outcome measures

Completion date

30/06/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Male and female of age between 2 and 65 years (inclusive)
2. Clinical signs and symptoms compatible with Kala Azar (e.g., fever, splenomegaly, anaemia, leucopenia)
3. Confirmed diagnosis of VL by visualisation of parasites on splenic/bone marrow aspirate
4. Written informed consent from the patient/or from parent or guardian if under 18 years old

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

135

Key exclusion criteria

1. Haemoglobin less than 6 g/dl
2. White blood cell count less than 1000/mm³
3. Platelets less than 50,000
4. Prothrombin time greater than 5 seconds above control
5. Aspartate Aminotransferase (ASAT) greater than three times the upper limit of normal
6. Serum creatinine or Blood-Urea Nitrogen (BUN) greater than 1.5 times the upper limit of normal
7. Malaria
8. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) positive serology
9. Tuberculosis
10. Lactation, pregnancy
11. Refusing contraception method during treatment period plus 3 months
12. Any concomitant drug that is nephrotoxic
13. Previous treatment with amphotericin B or miltefosine. Previous treatment with antimony or paramomycin, if the treatment ended at least 2 months prior and the patient is clinically worsening, is permitted
14. Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL)
15. Concomitant treatment with other anti-leishmanial drugs
16. Any condition which compromises ability to comply with the study procedures

Date of first enrolment

12/09/2007

Date of final enrolment

30/06/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

India

Switzerland

Study participating centre

World Health Organization

Geneva-27

Switzerland

CH-1211

Sponsor information

Organisation

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (India)

ROR

<https://ror.org/0492wrx28>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (India)

Alternative Name(s)

Indian Council of Medical Research, Government of India, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, ICMROrganisation, , Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, . . . , ICMR, ICMRDELHI, ...

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

India

Funder Name

Zentaris GmbH (Germany)

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) (ref: LEI PDE 0603)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		03/12/2010	05/08/2021	Yes	No