

Spraying And Nets Towards malaria Elimination

Submission date 27/08/2010	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
Registration date 19/10/2010	Overall study status Completed	☐ Protocol
Last Edited 08/08/2018	Condition category Infections and Infestations	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☒ Results
		☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Prof Steve Lindsay

Contact details

Department of Disease Control
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
London
United Kingdom
WC1E 7HT
+44 (0)20 7927 2674
Steve.Lindsay@lshtm.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

SCC Number 1128, Version 1.0, 17th March 2010

Study information

Scientific Title

Can indoor residual spraying provide additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice of long-lasting insecticide impregnated nets? A cluster-randomised controlled trial in children in The Gambia

Acronym

SANTE

Study objectives

To evaluate whether there is any benefit against malaria from using indoor residual spraying and long-lasting impregnated nets (LLINs) combined compared to LLINs alone.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. Gambia Government/MRC Laboratories Joint Ethics Committee first approved on the 12th August 2008 (ref: L2009.15, L2010.19; SCC1128)
2. LSHTM Ethics Committee approved on the 16th September 2009 (ref: 5592)

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Two-armed cluster-randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Malaria morbidity and infection

Interventions

1. DDT indoor residual spraying: with rooms sprayed with DDT (2 g/m²), in May/June, at the start of the main malaria transmission season, in 2010 and 2011.
2. Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs): Olyset, permethrin, 2% w/w on polyethylene netting, Sumitomo Chemicals.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Incidence of clinical episodes of malaria presenting at health facilities defined as a child with an axillary temperature of greater than or equal to 37.5°C or a history of fever in the past 48 hours, together with the presence of *P. falciparum* parasites of any density detected by microscopy and/or RDT in the absence of other detectable cause of fever.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Mean haemoglobin concentration in children in the two study arms measured in the end of the transmission season survey
2. Parasite prevalence in children in the two study arms measured at the end of the transmission season

Completion date

30/04/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. No distinctions will be made regarding gender or ethnic group
2. Children (aged 6 months - 13 years old) whose parents/carers give written, informed consent for their child
3. Eligible children greater than 6 years old will also be explained the purpose of the study and what is required according to their capability
4. In the case of school age children, only those who live in their village during term-time

In order for the results from this study to be as generalisable as possible, no distinctions will be made in terms of medical condition or physical health.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

6 Months

Upper age limit

13 Years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Children for whom informed consent is not or cannot be provided
2. Aged under 6 months or over 13 years on 1st June for the year of survey
3. Expected to be non-residence during several months of the transmission season

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2010

Date of final enrolment

30/04/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Gambia

Study participating centre
Department of Disease Control
London
United Kingdom
WC1E 7HT

Sponsor information

Organisation
Medical Research Council Laboratories (Gambia)

ROR
<https://ror.org/025wfj672>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Research council

Funder Name
Medical Research Council (MRC) (UK) (ref: SSC 1128)

Alternative Name(s)
Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), UK Medical Research Council, Medical Research Committee and Advisory Council, MRC

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
National government

Location
United Kingdom

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?
Results article	results	10/06/2011		Yes	No
Results article	results	11/04/2015		Yes	No
Results article	results	06/08/2018		Yes	No