

# Trial of treatment of vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (VAIN)

<b>Submission date</b> 16/12/2015	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 18/01/2016	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 01/11/2017	<b>Condition category</b> Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Human papilloma virus (HPV) is the name used to refer to a group of viruses that can affect the skin and the moist membranes lining the body, for example the cervix, mouth and throat. Genital HPV can cause abnormal tissue growth (lesions) and other changes to cells within the cervix, vagina and vulva. This can sometimes lead to cervical cancer. These abnormalities can usually be detected with a Pap (cervical) smear. The majority of lesions caused by HPV do not need to be treated, but a prolonged infection over a number of years can lead to precancerous changes and eventually cancer. Lesions in the vagina (vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia, VAIN) are usually treated with laser ablation (removal of the lesion using a laser) or surgical removal of the affected part of the vagina. The disease can be chronic (long lasting) requiring repeated treatment. The treatment can also be difficult due to multifocal lesions (lesions in more than one region of the vagina). A cream containing imiquimod is used to treat genital warts locally. Genital warts are lesions caused by certain HPV types and are benign. Imiquimod is an immunomodulator, which means it stimulates the body's own immune response to the infection. Imiquimod has already been studied in the treatment of other genital lesions caused by HPV. The results have been promising and vaginally administered imiquimod has been relatively well tolerated. This study is looking at different treatment options for vaginal intraepithelial neoplasias (VAIN). The aim of the study is to see how well tolerated and how successful these treatments are.

### Who can participate?

Women over 18 that have been diagnosed with VAIN.

### What does the study involve?

Participants have an HPV sample taken (with a brush) in addition to routine samples during an outpatient colposcopy visit. They are then randomized into one of two groups. Those in group 1 are treated laser ablation. Those in group 2 are treated with vaginally administered imiquimod. The imiquimod is given as suppositories which are used at home 1-2 times a week for two months (the single dose of imiquimod is 12.5 mg which can be halved if severe side effects occur). The follow-up in the study includes visits at the colposcopy clinic at 2, 4 and 6 months after the initial visit. If persistence or progression of the lesion is detected at the 4-month-visit, the patient is offered either laser ablation or surgery for treatment.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The frequent follow-ups for the duration of this study can benefit the patients participating. Participation in the study is not likely to cause any harm to the patient even if the treatment method would have to be changed during the course of the study. Due to the short duration of the study no significant delay in treatment will occur. Side effects of imiquimod can be local irritation, lower abdominal pain and flu-like symptoms or fever. These side effects can be treated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Where is the study run from?

Helsinki University Hospital, Women's Hospital.

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

September 2015 to December 2020.

Who is funding the study?

Research Council for Health (Finland)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Annika Riska

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## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**

N/A

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

Randomized trial of treatment of vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (VAIN): laser vaporization and imiquimod

**Study objectives**

This randomized trial aims to assess the efficacy of treatment of VAIN with traditional laser vaporization or vaginally administered imiquimod. Efficacy will be assessed by histological regression and HPV clearance. We have conducted a pilot trial on this subject (ISRCTN45751386) which found laser and imiquimod treatment to be equally effective in regard to histological regression, but imiquimod was significantly more effective in achieving HPV clearance. This study has power estimations based on the pilot trial.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

Helsinki University Hospital Ethical Committee, 26/11/2015, ref: 339/13/03/03/2015

### **Study design**

Single center randomized interventional trial

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

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

Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (VAIN)

### **Interventions**

Patients enrolled in the study will have an HPV sample taken (with a brush) in addition to the routine samples during an outpatient colposcopy visit. Enrolled patients will be randomized into two groups:

Group 1: treated by laser ablation

Group 2: treated with vaginally administered imiquimod

The imiquimod is given as suppositories which are used at home 1-2 times a week for two months (the single dose of imiquimod is 12.5 mg which can be halved if severe side effects occur). The follow-up in the study includes visits at the colposcopy clinic at 2, 4 and 6 months after the initial visit. If persistence or progression of the lesion is detected at the 4-month-visit, the patient is offered either laser ablation or surgery for treatment.

### **Intervention Type**

Mixed

### **Primary outcome(s)**

1. Histological regression (defined as VAIN 1 or less), assessed from punch biopsies
2. HPV clearance, assessed via HPV genotyping from cervical or vaginal brush samples

Measured at 2, 4 and 6 months

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Complete histological regression, assessed from punch biopsies
2. Tolerability of treatment, assessed based on adverse effect reporting on a standardized form from the patients

Measured at 2, 4 and 6 months

**Completion date**

31/12/2020

## Eligibility

**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Over 18 years of age
2. Histological diagnosis of VAIN 2-3
3. Histological diagnosis of VAIN 1, which has been expectantly managed for two years

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Lower age limit**

18 years

**Sex**

Female

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Pregnancy or lactation
2. Lack of reliable contraception in premenopausal patients
3. Known HIV infection
4. Vaginal cancer

**Date of first enrolment**

01/01/2016

**Date of final enrolment**

31/12/2020

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

Finland

**Study participating centre**  
Helsinki University Hospital, Women's Hospital  
Helsinki  
Finland  
00610

## Sponsor information

**Organisation**  
Helsinki University Hospital, Women's Hospital

**ROR**  
<https://ror.org/02e8hzh44>

## Funder(s)

**Funder type**  
Research council

**Funder Name**  
Terveyden Tutkimuksen Toimikunta

**Alternative Name(s)**  
Research Council for Health, Forskningsrådet för Hälsa

**Funding Body Type**  
Private sector organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**  
Universities (academic only)

**Location**  
Finland

## Results and Publications

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

**IPD sharing plan summary**  
Available on request