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Comparative efficacy of albendazole and mebendazole against hookworm infection in Laos

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
25/04/2008	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
09/10/2008	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
02/05/2012	Infections and Infestations	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title
Comparative efficacy of Albendazole and Mebendazole against hookworm infection: Randomised, controlled trial in schoolchildren in Khamkeuth district, Bolikhamxay province, Laos

Acronym
AlMebLaos

Study objectives
Albendazole (400 mg single dose) is more effective than mebendazole (500 mg single dose) in clearing hookworm infection.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
National Ethics Committee for Health Research, Vientiane, Laos. Date of approval: 01/04/2008 (ref: 170 /NECHR)

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Hookworm infection, and other intestinal helminth infections

Interventions
Mebendazole (500 mg, single dose, oral) vs albendzole (400 mg, single dose, oral) treatment.

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Albendazole and mebendazole

Primary outcome(s)
Hookworm parasite clearance (no hookworm egg in four Kato-Katz slides taken on two stool samples) at 21-23 days after treatment

Key secondary outcome(s))
Reduction of intensity of infection (reduction of mean number of hookworm eggs counted on four Kato-Katz slides taken on two different stool samples) at 21-23 days after treatment

Completion date
30/05/2008

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. School-child age between 6 and 16 years, both male and female
2. Hookworm infected (at least one of four egg-positive Kato-Katz slide, established on 2 stool samples)

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Child

Lower age limit
6 years

Upper age limit
16 years

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
1. Pregnancy
2. Severe illness
3. Non-consent

Date of first enrolment
28/04/2008

Date of final enrolment
30/05/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Lao People's Democratic Republic

Switzerland

Study participating centre
Swiss Tropical Institute
Basel
Switzerland
4002

Sponsor information

Organisation
Swiss National Science Foundation (Switzerland)

ROR
https://ror.org/00yjd3n13

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Swiss National Science Foundation (Switzerland)

Alternative Name(s)
Schweizerischer Nationalfonds, Swiss National Science Foundation, Fonds National Suisse de la Recherche Scientifique, Fondo Nazionale Svizzero per la Ricerca Scientifica, Fonds National Suisse, Fondo Nazionale Svizzero, Schweizerische Nationalfonds, The Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), SNF, SNSF, FNS

Funding Body Type
Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype
Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

Location
Switzerland

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	results	01/01/2012		Yes	No