

Preventing antimicrobial resistance by promoting appropriate prescription of antibiotics, for acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea among adolescents and adults, at rural health centers in Punjab, Pakistan

Submission date 03/09/2024	Recruitment status Recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 09/09/2024	Overall study status Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 12/03/2026	Condition category Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Backgrounds and study aim

The aim of this trial is to assess the effectiveness of a contextualized intervention, including training and a training manual and desk guide for healthcare staff, to reduce the number of irrational antibiotic prescriptions for upper respiratory tract infections and diarrheal conditions at rural health centers in Punjab, Pakistan.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 12 years and over diagnosed with upper respiratory tract infection or diarrhoea

What does the study involve?

Rural health centers are randomly allocated to the control group or the intervention group. In the control group the treatment of acute upper respiratory tract infection and diarrhoea will be continued as per routine.

However, to ensure comparability, both in the intervention and control groups, the doctors and allied healthcare staff will be trained to diagnose the patients coming with URTI or diarrhoea according to the case definitions used in the trial. The staff will also be trained in routine patient record-keeping. Patients with symptoms of URTI or diarrhoea will get a WhatsApp number to report the occurrence of significant medical conditions with the help of simplified coding. The intervention group will be strengthened with a contextualized care package for URTI and diarrhoea which will include a desk guide for the doctors, training modules for doctors and allied staff and a digital application to support patient engagement.

Data will be collected at two distinct time points: firstly, at baseline (February 2025), and subsequently at the end line (March 2026).

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Though there are no immediate benefits for those people participating in the project, it is

expected that this work will reduce the practices of inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions amongst healthcare providers and promote responsible consumption within the community. There are no potential risks or disadvantages to participating in the study.

Where is the study run from?

Association for Social Development (Pakistan)

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

September 2024 to December 2026

Who is funding the study?

International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (Denmark)

Who is the main contact?

Muhammad Amir Khan, ccp@asd.com.pk

Contact information

Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal investigator

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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

100023

Study information

Scientific Title

A cluster randomized controlled trial to promote appropriate antibiotic prescriptions at rural health centers in Punjab, Pakistan

Study objectives

The contextual intervention at the Rural Health Centers of Punjab will be effective in reducing inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions by 15%.

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

1. approved 03/09/2024, Association For Social Development (House 12, street 48, F-7/4, Islamabad, 04409, Pakistan; +92 (0)3005191866; irb@asd.com.pk), ref: ASD-EAG-24-002

2. approved 29/01/2025, Research Ethics Committee for School of Medicine (Governance and Compliance, 11-14 Blenheim Terrace, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9HZ, United Kingdom; +44 (0)113 2431751; FMHUniEthics@leeds.ac.uk), ref: 2247

Study design

Cluster randomized controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Other

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Diarrhea and upper respiratory tract infections

Interventions

In the control arm the treatment of acute upper respiratory tract infection and diarrhoea will be continued as per routine.

However, to ensure comparability, both in intervention and control arms, the doctors and allied healthcare staff will be trained to diagnose the patients coming with URTI or diarrhoea according to the case definitions used in the trial. The staff will also be trained in routine patient record-keeping.

The patient with symptoms of URTI or diarrhoea will get a WhatsApp number to report the occurrence of significant medical conditions with the help of simplified coding.

The intervention arm will be strengthened with a contextualized care package for URTI and diarrhoea which will include a desk guide for the doctors, training modules for doctors and allied staff and a digital application (i.e., Engage ALL-AMR) to support patient engagement.

Randomization:

The study will recruit and randomize the required sample size of 30 rural health centers (RHCs) in three districts of rural Punjab, i.e., Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Sargodha. All ten RHCs in each district will be allocated into intervention and control at a 1:1 ratio using the randomizeR package in R software.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

The effectiveness of the intervention measured by calculating the proportion of upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)/diarrhea patients getting inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions

in the intervention and control arms. This will be a binary outcome variable stating whether the antibiotic prescription is appropriate or inappropriate. This outcome measure will actually be presented as a proportion and percentage change in the appropriate antibiotic prescription among intervention and control arms. The outcome will be assessed exactly 1 year after the intervention, which is known as endline assessment.

Key secondary outcome(s)

The subgroups of diarrhea and URTI patients getting inappropriate antibiotic prescription in the intervention and control arms. Upon collecting all the data, the researchers will stratify the dataset into two subgroups: patients diagnosed with upper respiratory tract infections and/or those diagnosed with diarrhea. The effectiveness of the intervention will be evaluated within both subgroups. The assessment is planned for the first quarter of 2026 (January to March).

Completion date

31/12/2026

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Cluster level:

1. The top 10 rural health centers per district with the best annual OPD attendance will be included in this study

Patient level:

1. 12 or more years of age
2. Upper respiratory tract infections and/or acute diarrhea based on clinical case definitions
3. Voluntarily accepts the study's informed consent and age-appropriate parental consent form

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Mixed

Lower age limit

12 years

Upper age limit

100 years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

0

Key exclusion criteria

1. Chronic diarrheal disease
2. Diagnosed as any other lung condition except URTI
3. Severe conditions requiring (inpatient) hospital attention
4. Failure to provide consent

Date of first enrolment

01/07/2025

Date of final enrolment

30/06/2026

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Pakistan

Study participating centre**Rural health centers of Punjab**

House 12, street 48, F-7/4

Islamabad

Pakistan

04409

Sponsor information

Organisation

International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study will be stored in a non-publicly available repository; Research Data Leeds Repository (<https://archive.researchdata.leeds.ac.uk/>)

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in non-publicly available repository