

Malaria study - bulaquine versus primaquine

Submission date 23/02/2006	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered
Registration date 03/03/2006	Overall study status Completed	☐ Protocol
Last Edited 13/09/2017	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

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Malaria study - bulaquine versus primaquine

Acronym

BQ vs PQ

Study objectives

To assess whether bulaquine has superior gametocytocidal activity versus primaquine for Plasmodium falciparum malaria

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Yes, protocol approved by the Ethics Committee of the Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital, Mumbai, India

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised, parallel group

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Uncomplicated P. falciparum malaria

Interventions

Patients are randomised to receive either one of two gametocytocidal drugs: bulaquine 75 mg or primaquine 45 mg

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Bulaquine, primaquine

Primary outcome(s)

Gametocytemia at days 8, 15, 22 and 29 of follow-up

Key secondary outcome(s)

Gametocyte viability at days 8, 15, 22 and 29

Completion date

31/12/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged more than 16 years
2. Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria
3. Gametocyte count more than 55 /ul within 72 hours of diagnosis, irrespective of asexual

parasitemia

4. Willing to give written, informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Pregnancy
2. Lactation
3. Allergy to primaquine or bulaquine
4. Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
5. Co-infection with Plasmodium vivax

Date of first enrolment

01/06/2003

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2005

Locations

Countries of recruitment

India

Study participating centre

Not provided at time of registration

Dean, Professor and Head

Mumbai

India

400012

Sponsor information

Organisation

Indian Council of Medical Research

ROR

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

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

The project was undertaken as part of the Indian Council of Medical Research centre for Advanced Research in Clinical Pharmacology at the department of clinical pharmacology, Seth GS Medical College & KEM Hospital, Mumbai, India

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	01/02/2006		Yes	No
Other publications		01/12/2006		Yes	No