

The efficacy of Duct tape versus placebo in the treatment of verruca vulgaris (warts) in primary school children

Submission date 27/01/2006	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 27/01/2006	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 23/10/2008	Condition category Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> 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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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

NTR466

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Duct tape has a higher efficacy in comparison with a placebo in the treatment of verruca vulgaris.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Received from the local medical ethics committee

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised single blind, placebo controlled, parallel group trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Warts (verruca vulgaris)

Interventions

1. Duct tape stuck on the wart for seven days a week and one night a week, for the period of six weeks
2. Placebo (a protection ring for clavi) stuck around the wart one night a week, for the period of six weeks

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

Disappearance of the treated wart

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Disappearance of other warts
2. Diameter reduction of the treated wart and surrounding warts

Completion date

28/10/2005

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Children between 4 - 12 years with verruca vulgaris

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

4 Years

Upper age limit

12 Years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Immune suppression
2. Plaster allergy
3. Skin diseases in the surrounding area of the wart
4. Warts in the face or anogenital region

Date of first enrolment

14/09/2005

Date of final enrolment

28/10/2005

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Netherlands

Study participating centre

University Maastricht

Maastricht

Netherlands

6200 MD

Sponsor information**Organisation**

Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI) (The Netherlands)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02jz4aj89>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI) (The Netherlands)

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	01/11/2006		Yes	No