

Effect of nutritional supplements on lean body mass, general health and disease progression of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive lactating mothers and the ensuing effects on their infants including the impact of feeding mode on disease progression in the infected infants

Submission date 19/01/2011	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 07/02/2011	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 06/06/2012	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

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Effect of nutritional supplements on lean body mass, general health and disease progression of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive lactating mothers and the ensuing effects on their infants including the impact of feeding mode on disease progression in the infected infants: a prospective observational study with a nested randomised controlled trial

Study objectives

1. Breastfeeding will not negatively impact on mothers' lean body mass; nutritional status; disease progression and psychological indices
2. Exclusive breastfeeding versus formula feeding will reduce diarrhoeal morbidity; improve growth and developmental indices in the HIV exposed negative infants and would improve outcome in HIV infected infants
3. Nutritional supplementation provided to HIV infected lactating women will improve their lean body mass; nutritional status and health
4. Nutritional supplementation provided to HIV infected lactating women will improve the quality of breastmilk

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, Ethics Committee approved on the 6th May 2006 (ref: H081/05)

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Prospective observational study with a nested randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

Interventions

The intervention used was a ready to use micronutrient enriched peanut/soy milk food paste available locally and being used by our national department of health as a supplement in HIV wasting and malnutrition. It was donated to us by the "Gift of the givers" foundation (website: <http://www.giftofthegivers.org/>). The supplement is called Sibusiso ready food supplement.

Daily dose of the supplement was 50g orally. The total duration the supplement was given was 6 months and the follow-up of all patients was 9 months.

The control arm received non-nutritive supplements like tea, soap, shampoo.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

1. Clinical assessments including WHO disease staging and anthropometric measurements (weight, length/height, mid-upper arm circumference, triceps skinfold thickness and head circumference [infants]) were done at baseline and monthly till six months and last visit at nine months in both mother and child
2. CD4 counts and laboratory assessments at baseline and six months in the mother
3. Body composition measurements in mothers every at baseline and every three months till nine months using: saliva samples and deuterium enrichment method (FTIR - Fourier transform infra red spectroscopy) and BIA (Bioelectrical Impedance analysis)
4. The WHO Self reporting questionnaire (SRQ 20) and 24 hour dietary recall every three months in the mother
5. Infant feeding history at baseline and monthly till six months, then at nine months
6. HIV DNA PCR was done on the child at six weeks and nine months. If positive at six weeks, it was repeated at ten weeks. CD4 counts and safety bloods were done on all positive infants to assess for antiretroviral eligibility and to start treatment.

Key secondary outcome(s)

No secondary outcome measures

Completion date

15/04/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. HIV positive pregnant women
2. Not yet eligible for antiretroviral therapy, i.e., World Health Organization (WHO) Stage 1 or 2; or CD4 greater than 200
3. Resident in Cato Manor area in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

1. Women who had advanced disease (CD4 less than 200 or WHO stage 3 and 4 disease) were not eligible for participation and were referred to the anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment

programme on site

2. Women who did not intend to stay within a 30 km radius of the clinic and would not be able to attend follow up visits
3. Any mother who gave birth to a baby with any congenital abnormality or with any complication during birth requiring specialized management
4. Gestation less than 36 weeks

Date of first enrolment

20/11/2006

Date of final enrolment

15/04/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

South Africa

Study participating centre

Room 257, 2nd floor

Durban

South Africa

4013

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)

ROR

<https://ror.org/04qzfn040>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Hasso Plattner Ventures (Germany) - fund administered through the University of KwaZulu-Natal, for consumables

Funder Name

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (USA) - funded all equipment used in the study

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	22/12/2011		Yes	No