

Cryotherapy versus Salicylic Acid with Monochloroacetic Acid for the Treatment of Verrucae: A Randomised Controlled Trial

Submission date 30/09/2004	Recruitment status Stopped	☐ Prospectively registered
Registration date 30/09/2004	Overall study status Stopped	☐ Protocol
Last Edited 27/09/2011	Condition category Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☐ Results
		☐ Individual participant data
		☐ Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

N0530132857

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

Verrucae, or warts, are a common, infectious and sometimes painful problem, but it is uncertain which is the most effective treatment. We plan to compare two commonly used treatments for warts: salicylic acid with monochloroacetic acid or cryotherapy. We are interested to know how effective the two treatments are in cleaning up the warts and also how cost effective the two treatments are compared to one another. Patients will also be asked about acceptability with their treatment and possible side effects such as pain.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Skin and Connective Tissue Diseases: Warts

Interventions

Database analysis, Questionnaires, Randomised Controlled Trial - to compare:

1. Cryotherapy
 2. Salicylic acid with monochloroacetic acid
- For treatment of plantar warts

August 2008: Trial stopped 2006.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Salicylic Acid with Monochloroacetic Acid

Primary outcome(s)

A recent systematic review has highlighted the uncertainty with respect to the optimal treatment of verrucae and warts (Gibbs Set et al, BMJ, 2002). Freezing warts using cryotherapy is widespread but there is little evidence showing it is effective. However, it may be relatively cost effective compared with chemical treatments in that fewer visits may be required to

eradicate the condition. There is a need for a randomised controlled trial with a cost effectiveness analysis to ascertain which is the best approach. The evidence base would aid clinical decision makers and also health care managers in resource allocation

Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

31/08/2004

Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

Problems with staffing.

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Not Specified

Sex

Not Specified

Key exclusion criteria

Not provided at time of registration

Date of first enrolment

29/10/2003

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2004

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Podiatry Department
London
United Kingdom
NW1 0PE

Sponsor information

Organisation
Department of Health

Funder(s)

Funder type
Research organisation

Funder Name
North Central London Research Consortium (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration