

Screening for viral hepatitis in migrants in East London

Submission date 25/10/2013	Recruitment status Stopped	☐ Prospectively registered
		☐ Protocol
Registration date 25/10/2013	Overall study status Stopped	☐ Statistical analysis plan
		☐ Results
Last Edited 07/08/2019	Condition category Infections and Infestations	☐ Individual participant data
		☐ Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Dr Jan Kunkel

Contact details
Centre for Digestive Diseases
Blizard Institute
The Blizard Building
4 Newark Street
London
United Kingdom
E1 2AT
+44 20 7882 2483
j.kunkel@qmul.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
14808

Study information

Scientific Title

Screening for viral hepatitis in migrants in East London: a pilot study of the HEPscreen project comparing screening invitation with and without HIV testing

Acronym

HEPscreen

Study objectives

The aim of this study is to determine any difference in the number of candidates attending for testing in primary health care facilities when offered testing for viral hepatitis with or without concomitant testing for HIV.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

NRES Committee London - Brent, 08/04/2013, ref: 13/LO/0215

Study design

Randomised interventional screening trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Screening

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Screening for viral hepatitis

Interventions

Screening, Addition of invitation for HIV testing to testing for viral hepatitis.

The participants will be sent a letter inviting them to come to their GP practice for a questionnaire and a blood test. The difference between the two arms is the text in the invitation letter. The visit to the practice is a one-stop appointment and follow-up is determined by the test results and will take place in the way of usual clinical care. The primary outcome is the number of participants that attend for testing in each arm.

Follow Up Length: 12 months

Study Entry : Single Randomisation only

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Number of participants responding to invitation letter; Timepoint(s): 31/03/2013

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. To determine the prevalence of viral hepatitis in different migrant populations when approached for testing in primary health care facilities.
 2. To determine the number of persons infected with hepatitis B or C who then proceed on to secondary, tertiary health care and treatment, respectively.
- These secondary outcomes will be measured at the end of the study.

Completion date

31/03/2014

Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

Participant recruitment issue

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Migrants (i.e. person or parents born outside the UK in high or intermediate Hepatitis B and C prevalence countries)
2. Male & female, 18 years and older
3. Registered with primary care practices in East London

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Withheld consent
2. Age < 18 years
3. Previously known infection with HBV, HCV or HIV or previous test
4. Lacking capacity

Date of first enrolment

15/08/2013

Date of final enrolment

31/03/2014

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Centre for Digestive Diseases

London

United Kingdom

E1 2AT

Sponsor information

Organisation

Queen Mary University of London (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/026zzn846>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

EU Commission Framework 7; Grant Codes: 20101105

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?
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No