

Comparison of three diagnostic methods to assess albendazole efficacy

Submission date 21/09/2009	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 01/10/2009	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 06/06/2014	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

Protocol serial number
N/A

Study information

Scientific Title
Comparison of three diagnostic methods to assess albendazole efficacy: a cross-sectional parasitological survey

Acronym

Kato-FLOTAC-McMaster

Study objectives

A single FLOTAC® test is more sensitive than a single Kato-Katz thick smear or a single McMaster test for the diagnosis of soil-transmitted helminth infections.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethikkommission beider Basel (EKBB), 14/09/2009, ref: 278/09

Study design

Observational cross-sectional parasitological survey

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Screening

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Soil-transmitted helminthiasis (ascariasis, hookworm disease, trichuriasis)

Interventions

Each day, a total of 20 children will be enrolled. They are invited to provide a single stool sample that will be subjected to three different diagnostic methods. After stool collection, each child will be treated with a single 400 mg oral dose of albendazole (regardless of the parasitological findings). The next day, another 20 children will be enrolled, following the same procedures. After 21 days (15 working days, 5 days per week), the first roster of 20 children will be re-examined and a second stool sample will be collected from the same 20 children. The baseline and the follow-up surveys will therefore take each 3 weeks.

The total duration of the trial is 6 weeks. We put down 3 months to have some safety margin. Based on the above, please note that there is only one intervention arm; each child will be administered albendazole (400 mg).

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Sensitivity of diagnostic test, measured at three weeks post-treatment follow-up

Key secondary outcome(s)

Measured at three weeks post-treatment follow-up:

1. Agreement between diagnostic tests for prevalence and infection intensity estimates
2. Negative predictive value

Completion date

31/12/2009

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Child judged healthy by study physician
2. Written informed consent provided by child's parent or guardian
3. Provision of stool sample
4. No recent history of anthelmintic treatment (drugs administered within the past 2 weeks)
5. School-aged children between 5 and 16 years (although in some cases this can go as high as 20 years), either sex

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Other

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Too sick to attend school or participate in the study (e.g. severe diarrhoea, severe anaemia, high fever, etc.)
2. No parental/guardian's permission to participate (absence of written informed consent)
3. Do not provide a stool sample
4. Recent history of anthelmintic treatment (drugs administered within the past 2 weeks)

Date of first enrolment

27/09/2009

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2009

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Italy

Tanzania

Study participating centre

Department of Biology

Torino

Italy

10122

Sponsor information

Organisation

Ivo de Carneri Foundation (Italy)

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

Ivo de Carneri Foundation (Italy)

Funder Name

University of Naples Federico II (Italy) - Department of Pathology and Animal Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

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	01/08/2013		Yes	No