CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

N/O	TITLE OF STUDY	PHASE	DISEASE INDICATION	Investigational Products (IPs)/IP CLASS	,DATE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	STUDY CENTRE(S)	SPONSORS & APPLICANT	STATUS & DURATION OF STUDY	PURPOSE/AIM OF STUDY
1	SOY PEPTIDE STUDY	Phase II	Malnutrition in cancer patient	Soy Protein Peptide Supplements/ Food supplements	10th February 2023	Prof. Christiana Nsiah-Asamoah	Cape Coast Teaching Hospital (CCTH)	South China University of Technology	Application Approved, 12 months	Objective: The aims of this study are (1) to evaluate the efficacy of food-borne (soybean) peptides in reducing malnutrition in cancer patients and (2) the secondary objective is to assess the impact of the peptides on hemoglobin levels, kidney function, liver function, and C-reactive protein levels in cancer patients.
2	IAVI C105 STUDY	Phase II	Lassa Fever Disease	rVSVΔG-LASV-GPC Vaccine	7th August 2023	Prof. Kwadwo Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)/ Susan Adu-Amankwah	Application Approved/4 years 3months	Safety • To evaluate the safety and tolerability of the rVSVΔG-LASV-GPC vaccine at 2 different dosage levels in adults, including PLWH, and in children. Immunogenicity • To determine binding LASV-GPCspecific antibody responses induced by rVSVΔG-LASV-GPC vaccine • To determine neutralizing LASV-GPCspecific antibody responses induced by rVSVΔG-LASV-GPC vaccine in a subset of participants in each group
3	VERTEX Trial-BANK HOSPITAL	Phase II/III	Kidney Disease	VX-147/ Allopathic drug	8th May 2023	Dr. Dwomoa Adu	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH)	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated	Application Approved 4 years	Primary objectives •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to reduce proteinuria •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 on renal function as measured by eGFR slope Secondary objectives •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to decrease the risk of the composite clinical outcome •To evaluate the safety and tolerability of VX-147 •To identify the optimal dose from Phase 2 to carry forward to Phase 3 •To characterize the plasma pharmacokinetics (PK) of VX-147
4	CIELO Trial	Phase III	Encephalitis	Satralizumab/ Monoclonal antibody	20th December 2022	Prof. Fred Stephen Sarfo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	F-Hoffman LA Roche/ Chugai Pharma Co. LTD	Application Approved 5years 5months	This study will evaluate the efficacy, safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of satralizumab compared with placebo in each of the following cohorts: •NMDAR autoimmune encephalitis (AIE) cohort: adults and adolescents with definite or probable NMDAR encephalitis •LGI1 AIE cohort: adults with LGI1 encephalitisIn addition, the study will assess the long-term safety and efficacy of satralizumab during an optional extension period.For efficacy analyses, each cohort will be treated as a separate population and will have independent Type I error control at a 5% significance level.Specific primary and secondary objectives and corresponding endpoints for the study are outlined below.
5	IUMO STUDY	Phase IV	Postpartum Hemorhage	Intrauterine Misoprostol and Sublingual Misoprostol/ Allopathic medicine	27th May 2023	Dr. Chidinma Peace Ohachenu	Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra-Ghana.	Dr. Chidinma Peace Ohachenu	Application Approved, 4 months	To evaluate the effectiveness of intrauterine misoprostol compared to sublingual misoprostol in the prevention of postpartum haemorrhage among women undergoing elective caesarean section in Korle-Bu Teaching hospital
6	ROBOCOW	Phase II	Postoperative Respiratory Tract Infections in abdominal surgery	0.2% Chlorhexidine Digliconate/ Mouthwash	10th January 2023	Dr. Mohammed Sheriff	Tamale Teaching Hospital		Application Approved 5 Months	Primary Objective 1. To determine whether perioperative use of 0.2% chlorhexidine mouth wash reduces the rate of postoperative respiratory tract infections in 30 days postoperative period compared to placebo among patients undergoing midline laparotomy. Secondary Objectives 1.To assess the impact of the intervention on 30-day postoperative mortality 2.To determine the impact of the intervention on length of hospital stay 3.To determine whether the intervention impacts on the 30-day unplanned readmission rates due to a respiratory complication 4.To assess the effect of the intervention on time to return to normal activities
7	GBT440-038	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	Voxelotor/ Allopathic	10th February 2023	1. Dr. Catherine Segbefia 2. Dr. Vivian Paintsil	1. Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH) 2. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospoital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Approved, 24months	The objective of this OLE is to assess the safety of, and SCD related complications with, long term trreatment with Vovelotor in pparticipants who have completed treatment in a GBT-spnsored voxelotor clinical study based on the following parameters a) Adverse Events (AEs), Clinical Laboratory Tests, Physical Examinations (PEs) and other clinical measures. b) Frequency of SCD-related complications.

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8	INTS GMMA STUDY	Phase II	Typhoid	GVGH INTS-GMMA Vaccine/ Vaccine/Menveo/	17th May 2023	Professor Ellis Owusu-Dabo	KNUST-IVI Collaborative Centre	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA	Application Approved, 3 years 4 months	1. To identify the preferred dose of each component of the iNTS-GMMA vaccine (Dose A [low], Dose B [medium], or Dose C [high]) for infant participants 6 weeks of age 2. To evaluate the safety and reactogenicity of the iNTS-GMMA vaccine in all participants
9	VERTEX Trial-KBTH	Phase II/III	Kidney Disease	VX-147/ Allopathic drug	8th May 2023	Dr. Dwomoa Adu	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH)	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated	Application Approved 4 years	Primary objectives •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to reduce proteinuria •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 on renal function as measured by eGFR slope Secondary objectives •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to decrease the risk of the composite clinical outcome •To evaluate the safety and tolerability of VX-147 •To identify the optimal dose from Phase 2 to carry forward to Phase 3 •To characterize the plasma pharmacokinetics (PK) of VX-147
10	PROBIOTIC (MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT)	Phase I	Mild cognitive impairment	Probiotic (Lactobacillus reuteri)	14th April 2023	Michael Quansah	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH)	Western Sydney University, Australia	Application Approved, 6 Months	Aim To determine the therapeutic effects of probiotics in mild cognitively impaired individuals (MCI) at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital. Specific objectives • To determine the bioavailability of probiotics in mild cognitive individuals at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital. • To determine the clinical effects of probiotics in mild cognitively impaired individuals at Korle -Bu Teaching Hospital. • To determine the molecular effects of probiotics in mild cognitively impaired individuals at Korle -Bu Teaching Hospital. • To determine the molecular effects of probiotics in healthy controls at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital. • To determine the bioavailability of probiotics in healthy controls at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital.
11	BMLs4BU	Phase III	Buruli Ulcer	combination of rifampicin , clarithromycin and Amoxicillin/clavulanate/ Allopathic drug	1st February 2023	Prof. Richard Odame Phillips	St. Peters Catholic Hospital Jacobu Nkawie Government Hospital	University of Zaragoza (UNIZAR) Spain	Application Approved 2 year 11 months	The aim of this study is to determine the ability of amoxicillin/clavulanate combination therapy with rifampicin plus clarithromycin to improve the cure rate of Buruli ulcer (BU) disease compared to a standard regimen of rifampicin plus clarithromycin. Primary objective The primary objective of this clinical trial is to demonstrate the non-inferiority of 4-week coadministration of amoxicillin/clavulanate ((AMX/CLV)) with rifampicin-clarithromycin (RIF/CLA's) compared to the standard 8-week rifampicin-clarithromycin (RIF/CLA's) in cure rates at 12 months post initiation of treatment, thus reducing BU treatment from 8 to 4 weeks.
12	FITBIT/XIAOMI	Phase III	Monitoring of Vitals in pediatric appendectomy and trauma patients	Fitbit Inspire 2 (Fitbit), Xiaomi Mi Smart band 6/Medical device	20th March 2023	Dr. William Appeadu-Mensah	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (Paediatric Surgery Unit, Accident Centre)	1. Dr. Fizan Abdullah Ann and Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital 2. Dr. Hassan Ghomrawi Northwestern University	Application Approved, 2 Months	Aim(s) To establish the feasibility of a Fitbit/Xiaomi band-based wireless monitoring system for post-operative inpatient monitoring and monitoring of patients following trauma in the accident center. pecific objectives The specific objectives of this study are to: 1. Determine the feasibility of implementing a band-based wireless monitoring system for post-operative, in-hospital monitoring of pediatric appendectomy patients, and for emergency department monitoring of pediatric and adult trauma patients. 2. Compare the vital signs recorded manually to those collected by wearable devices
13	PMC TRIAL	Phase III	Malaria	RTS,S/AS01E Malaria Vaccine, Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine, Amodiaquine/ Allopathic and Vaccine	8th May 2023	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC)	PATH	Application Approved, 3 years 8 months	The primary objective is to determine the efficacy of the combination of RTS,S/AS01E and PMC with sulphadoxine/pyrimethamine alone (PMC SP) or RTS,S/AS01E and PMC with SP and amodiaquine (PMC-SPAQ) against clinical malaria among children up to 24 months of age compared with RTS,S/AS01E vaccine administered alone
14	PLATINUM	Phase II	Malaria	1. INE 963 2. Cipargamin (KAE609) 3. KLU156 4.Coartem/Riamet / Allopathic drugs	29th March 2023	Dr. Patrick Odum Ansah	1. Navorongo Health Research Center (NHRC) 2. Kintampo Health Research Center (KHRC)	Novartis Pharma AG	Application Approved 21 Months	Part A: To assess the parasite clearance time (PCT) of oral doses of an antimalarial agent administered as monotherapy in patients with uncomplicated P. falciparum malaria Part B: To assess the effect on adjusted 28-day cure rate of an anti-malarial agent administered orally as combination therapy versus the standard of care (SoC) in patients with uncomplicated P. falciparum malaria

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15	NOVIC TRIAL	Phase III	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	Jada System (Intrauterine Vacuum Induced Hemorrhage Control Device)/ Medical device	5th April 2022	Dr. Samuel A. Oppong	1. Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH) 2. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospoital (KATH)	Women and Infants Hospital of Rhode Island	Application approved, 48 Months	Study Objectives 1. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Jada® System, compared to standard care, in treating PPH, as measured by maternal survival without surgical intervention. 2. To assess the safety of the Jada® System, compared to standard care, in treating PPH, as measured by rate of composite adverse events potentially related to the device, including genital tract injury, uterine perforation or rupture and endometritis. 3. To estimate the cost-effectiveness of the Jada® System, compared to standard care, in treating PPH, as measured by incremental cost per quality-adjusted life year.
16	VERTEX Trial	Phase II/III	Kidney Disease	VX-147/ Allopathic drug	23rd December 2022	Professor Sampson Antwi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated	Application approved, 4 years	Primary objectives •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to reduce proteinuria •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 on renal function as measured by eGFR slope Secondary objectives •To evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to decrease the risk of the composite clinical outcome •To evaluate the safety and tolerability of VX-147 •To identify the optimal dose from Phase 2 to carry forward to Phase 3 •To characterize the plasma pharmacokinetics (PK) of VX-147
17	SWIS (STERILE WATER INJECTION)	Feasibility study	Lower Back Pain	Sterile Water Injection	6th December 2022	Prof. Sue Kruske	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH)	Dr. Jonas Awuku Afari	Application approved, 40 Months	Main Aim This study explores the feasibility, acceptability, and outcomes of implementing sterile water injections (SWI) for the management of lower back pain among birthing women in Ghana. Specific Objectives 1. Develop and deliver a training package for midwives on sterile water injections for managing lower back pain. 2. Undertake implementation study in a tertiary hospital in Ghana to assess the feasibility and acceptability of implementing SWI for lower back pain. 3. Determine birth and neonatal outcomes of women with back pain who receive SWI 4. Explore the experiences of women who have had SWI for back pain in labour 5. Explore the experiences and perception of midwives and stakeholders regarding the implementation of SWI for managing back pain in labouring women.
18	ACTIV TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	S-217622/ Allopathic drug	27th September 2022	1.Dr. Patrick Ansah 2. Dr. Seyram Kaali 3. Prof. Richard Odame Philips	1. Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research (KCCR) 2. Kintampo Health Research Centr (KHRC) 3. Navrongo Health Research Centre	SHIONOGI INC.& Co Ltd	Application Approved,16 Months	Primary Objective To determine if S-217622 will reduce the time to sustained symptom resolution through Day 29. Time to sustained symptom resolution is defined as the time from start of study intervention to the first day of 4 consecutive days with complete resolution of 13 COVID-19 symptoms on participant self-assessment AND alive and without hospitalization for any reason by Day 29. Hospitalization is defined as ≥24 hours of acute care, in a hospital or similar acute care facility, including emergency rooms, urgent care clinics, or facilities instituted to address medical needs of those with COVID-19. Secondary Objectives Key secondary objective: To determine the effect of S-217622 compared with placebo on the change from baseline in quantitative log10 SARS-CoV-2 RNA levels by PCR on NP swab at Day 4. Key secondary objective: To determine whether S-217622 reduces COVID-19 related hospitalization (adjudicated) and all deaths regardless of occurrence outside of hospital or during hospitalization (not adjudicated) through Day 29.
19	COPE TRIAL	Phase III	Fistula	(i) Healeanlo silicone lady Drain Valve menstrual Cup (ii) Foley catheter will connect the cup to a leg bag (cup+)/ Medical device	2nd September 2022	Dr. Gabriel Y.K. Ganyaglo	1. Mercy Women's Catholic Hospital in Mankessim 2. Tamale Fistula Center in Tamale	Korle Bu Teaching Hospital	Application Approved, 15 Months	The aims of the study are to examine the effectiveness, comparative effectiveness, and acceptability of two vaginal menstrual cup models (cup and cup+) as a temporizing alternative to managing urinary leakage from vesico-vaginal fistula in both a clinical setting and a community setting, and to quantify non-surgical fistula management costs.

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20	PRAISE	Phase II/III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Oral FT-4202 Pyruvate Kinase Activator 2. Placebo/Allopathic drug	2nd June 2022	1. Dr. Prince Agyapong - KHRC 2.Dr. Edeghonghon Olayemi - KBTH	1. Kintampo Health Research Center 2. Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics, KBTH	NOVO NORDISK COMPANY	Application Approved, 43 Months	Objectives of the study are: 1. To assess the efficacy of FT-4202 in adolescents and adults with SCD as compared to placebo as measured by improvement in hemoglobin (Hb) 2. To assess the efficacy of FT-4202 as compared to placebo on the annualized vaso-occlusive crisis (VOC) rate 3. To measure the effects of FT-4202 on clinical measures and sequelae of hemolysis 4. To evaluate the effects of FT-4202 on the sequelae of VOC 5. To assess changes in fatigue of sickle cell patients taking FT-4202
21	FORTIFIED BUILLON CUBES		Malnutrition	Shrimp Flavour Stock Cubes/Food supplement	13th December 2021	Prof. Seth Adu-Afarwuah	University of Ghana	Helen Keller International (Through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)	Application Approved, 9 months	This study aims to assess the impacts of household use of multiple micronutrient-fortified bouillon cubes (contaning vitamin A, folic acid, vitamin B12, iron, and zinc in addition to iodine), compared to control buillon cubes fortified with iodine only, on: a) Micronutrient status among women 15-49 years of age and children 2-5 years of age after 9 months of intervention b) Haemoglobin concentrations among women 15-49 years of age and children 2-5 years of age after 9 months of intervention. c) Breast milk micrinutrient among lactating women 4-8 months postpartum after 3 months of intervention.
22	PROBIOTIC		Malnutrition	1.Synbiotic (Nutraflora and Maltrin M100 P-95 and L. plantarum (Lp) 2.Placebo/ Food supplement	27th July, 2021	Dr Seyram Kaali	Kintampo Municipal Hospital	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Application Approved 27 months	Primary A pilot trial to evaluate the administration of probiotic supplementation among pregnant women in the third trimester and effective colonization of the gut microbiome of their infants one-month post-partum. Secondary 1. To assess compliance of administering a synbiotic product (L. plantarum with Fructooligosaccharide) among pregnant women. 2. To assess birth outcomes among participants who receive synbiotic products compared to those on placebo. 3. To assess if maternal stool microbiome profoundly changes from immediately after childbirth to one-month post-partum. 4. To characterize the diversity of vaginal microbiomes among pregnant women in the study area. 5. To determine the safety of the probiotic supplementation among pregnant women from 5 to 6 months until up to two weeks post partum.
23	ASAAP	Phase III	Malaria	1. Artemether Lumefantrine 2.Atovaquone-Proguanil 3. Placebo of Atovaquone-Proguanil/ Allopathic drug	4th October 2021	1. John Humphrey, AMUASI 2. Dr Oumou Maiga Ascofare	St. Francis Xavier Hospital	Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research (KCCR), Kumasi, Ghana	Application Approvedl 21 months	The overall aim of this phase III clinical trial(main study = study II) is to develop a readily deployable highly efficacious, safe and well tolerated antimalarial triple combination therapy for young children. This is achieved by evaluating the efficacy, safety and tolerability of artemether-lumefantrine (AL) + atovaquone-proguanil (AP) tri-therapy (AL+AP) compared to standard AL therapy (+placebo) for the treatment of uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria in African children aged 6months to 10years.
24	POLYPHENOL-RICH COCOA POWDER TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	Polyphenol-rich natural cocoa powder/ Food supplements	10th January 2022	Prof. George Obeng Adjei	Ga East Municipal Hospital, Ghana Infectious Disease Centre	Ghana Cocoa Board	Application Approved, 4 Months	General objective is to evaluate effects of polyphenol-rich cocoa as adjuvant therapy in COVID 19 patients. Specific objectives: 1. to determine the effects of natural polyphenol-rich natural cocoa powder (5 % v/w) (as adjuvant therapy) on symptom resolution and illness duration in COVID-19 patients 2. to determine the effects of natural polyphenol-rich natural cocoa powder (5 % v/w) on selected markers of coagulopathy in COVID-19 patients 3. to determine the effects of natural polyphenol-rich natural cocoa powder (5 % v/w) on virologic clearance COVID-19 patients 4. to determine the effects of natural polyphenol-rich natural cocoa powder (5% v/w) on disease prognosis COVID-19 patients
25	PIVOT STUDY	Phase II	Sickle Cell Disease	1.Hydroxyurea 2.Placebo/ Allopathic drug	18th June 2021	Dr. Yvonne A. Dei-Adomakoh	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	Application Approved 5 years	To measure the toxicities of hydroxyurea treatment on laboratory parameters. To assess the effects of hydroxyurea treatment on a variety of sickle-related clinical and laboratory parameters in a large cohort of children and adults with HbSC disease. To identify which study endpoints are suitable for a future Phase III trial of patients with HbSC disease receiving hydroxyurea therapy.

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26	RECOVERY	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Dexamethasone 2.Empagliflozin	21st May, 2021	Dr. John H. Amuasi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Ghana Infectious Disease Centre	University of Oxford Clinical Trials and ResearchGovernance.	Application Approved 2 years	For each pairwise comparison with the 'no additional treatment' arm, the primary objective is to provide reliable estimates of the effect of study treatments on all-cause mortality at 28 days after randomisation (with subsidiary analyses of cause of death and of death at various timepoints following discharge). The secondary objectives are to assess the effects of study treatments on duration of hospital stay; and, among patients not on invasive mechanical ventilation at baseline, the composite endpoint of death or need for invasive mechanical ventilation or ECMO.
27	HOPE KIDS 2	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1.Voxelotor 2.Placebo/Allopathic drug	16th December 2020	Dr. Catherine Segbefia	•Korlebu Teaching Hospital Department of Child Health •Sickle cell office Directorate Child(KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, inc	Application Approved. Study ongoing 38 Months	The purpose is to evaluate the effect of voxelotor compared to placebo on the transcranial Doppler(TCD) time-averaged mean of the maximum velocity(TAMMV) arterial cerebral blood flow at 24 weeks in SCD participants >2 to < 15 years of age with conditional (170 to <200cm/sec) TCD flow velocity.
28	VAT00008	Phase III	Covid-19	1.SARS-CoV2 prefusion Spike delta TM with AS03 adjuvant, monovalent 2.SARS-CoV2 prefusion Spike delta TM with AS03 adjuvant, bivalent 3.Matching placebo / Vaccine	26th May, 2021	1. Dr. Nana Akosua Ansah 2. Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante 3. Dr. John Amuasi	*Navrongo Health Research Centre *Kintampo Health Research Centre *Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)	SANOFI	Application Approved. Actively Enrolling at KCCR and Navorongo while Kintampo closed enrolment 41months 15days	To assess, in participants who are SARS-CoV-2 naïve, the clinical efficacy of the CoV2 preS dTM-AS03 vaccines for the prevention of symptomatic COVID-19 occurring ≥ 14 days after the second injection. To assess the safety of the CoV2 preS dTM-AS03 vaccines compared to placebo throughout the study.
29	BURULIRIFDAC	Phase III	Buruli Ulcer	1.Rifampicin 2.Clarithromycin 3.Dialkylcarbamoyl chloride (DACC) Dressing/Allopathic drug	12th December 2020	Prof. Richard Phillips	•KCCR •Ga East munical hospital •Pakro Health Centre •Wassa Amenfi East Hospital	London school of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Application Approved. Study 2 Years 6 Months	Compare the time to clearance of viable Mycobacterium from wounds of patients treated with high-dose rifampicin and DACC dressings (HR-DACC) to those receiving standard dose rifampicin and DACC dressings
30	BURULINOX	Phase III	Buruli Ulcer	1.Nitric Oxide generating dressing (EDX110TM) 2.Vaseline Gauze dressing materials / Allopathic drug + medical device	24th September 2018	Prof. Richard Odame Phillips	1.Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research in Tropical Medicine 2.Agogo Presbyterian Hospital 3.Tepa Government Hospital 4.Dunkwa Government Hospital	Kumasi Center For Collaborative Research (KCCR)	Application Approved Study 36 MONTHS	Buruli ulcer is a neglected disease caused by infection with Mycobacterium ulcerans (Mu), which manifests as large, disfiguring skin ulcers mainly in children aged 5 to 15 years. Access to treatment in rural areas can be challenging and late presentation is typical, due to fear, stigma, suspicion about conventional medicine and economic consequences for poor families. The current recommended regimen of oral rifampicin together with intramuscular streptomycin or clarithromycin for 8 weeks is far from ideal, particularly given the increasing global threat of antimicrobial resistance. Although the disease can be cured in most patients who adhere to this regimen, healing rates are highly variable even in patients with seemingly similar lesions. The purpose of the study is to compare the healing measured by the percentage area reduction of EDX110 dressing with oral rifampicin and clarithromycin (EDX-RC) versus 'Usual Care' with routine Vaseline gauze dressing and oral rifampicin and clarithromycin (VG-RC).

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31	TyVEGHA	Phase IV	Typhoid fever	1.Typbar TCV (Vi polysaccharide-tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine) 2.Meningococcal Group A conjugate vaccine (MCV-A 5) / Vaccine	9th April 2021	Prof. Ellis Owusu-Dabo	Agogo Trial Center/KNUST-International Vaccine Institute (IVI) Collaborating Center	International Vaccine Institute	Application Approved Study commenced 3 Years 5 months	The purpose of the study is to •To determine the total protection conferred by single-dose vaccination with Vi-TT against blood culture-confirmed symptomatic S. Typhi infection in the intervention vaccine clusters, compared with the control vaccine clusters • To investigate the safety outcomes associated with Vi-TT vaccination in the intervention vaccine recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients • To determine the overall protection of Vi-TT vaccination against blood culture-confirmed symptomatic infection caused by S. Typhi in intervention clusters compared with control clusters • To determine the total protection of Vi-TT vaccination against severe TF in the intervention vaccine recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients • To determine the overall protection of Vi-TT vaccination against severe TF caused by S. Typhi in intervention clusters compared with control clusters • To investigate the total protection of Vi-TT vaccination against clinical TF (defined below in "Trial Outcome Measures") in the intervention vaccine recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients • To investigate the overall protection of Vi-TT vaccination against clinical TF in intervention clusters compared with control clusters • To measure the indirect protection conferred by single-dose vaccination with Vi-TT against blood culture-confirmed symptomatic S. Typhi infection in the intervention vaccine clusters, compared with the control vaccine clusters • To investigate the immunogenicity profile in a subset of Vi-TT recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients.
32	CECOLIN	Phase III	Human Papiloma Virus (HPV)	1.Cecolin® 2.Gardasil® / Vaccin	1st September 2020	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	•Agogo Asante Akim North District	PATH	Application Approved 30 months	The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the non-inferiority of Cecolin® administered on 0, 6-month; 0, 12-month; and 0, 24-month two-dose regimens, to Gardasil® using a 0, 6-month two-dose regimen, based on HPV Immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody levels measured one month after the last dose for HPV types 16 and 18.
33	ASTAWOL	Phase II	Onchocerciasis/Filariasis	1.Rifampicin 2.Albendazole/ Allopathic drug	25th June 2020	Prof. Alexander Yaw Debrah	•Bawku west •Builsa South •Nabdam Fumbisi •Garu-Tempane •Kayoro	Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research (KCCR), Kumasi, Ghana	Application Approved Actively Enrolling 24 months	The purpose of this study is to •To show efficacy (Depletion of Wolbachia) of the combination of Rifampicin plus Albendazole against lymphatic filariasis using PCR compared to treatment with albendazole and "no treatment" (other than ivermectin) - Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) trial •To show efficacy (depletion of Wolbachia and interruption of embryogenesis in female adult worms) of the combination of Rifampicin plus Albendazole, using PCR and immunohistology compared to treatment with albendazole and "no treatment" (other than ivermectin) – Onchocerciasis trial
34	TIGER	Phase I	Surgery	Polypropylene Mesh/Medical device	18th June 2024	Prof. Stephen Tabiri	1.Lawra District Hospital 2. Debiso District Hospital 3. St. Martins De Pores Hospital, Eikwe 4. Holy Family Hospital – Berekum 5. Holy Family Hospital – Techiman 6. Twifo-Praeso Government Hospita 7. Saltpond Government Hospital 8. Salaga Municipal Hospital 9.Sandema District Hospital 10. War Memorial Hospital, Navrongo 11. Bongo District Hospita 12. Begoro District Hospital 13. Sefwi-Wiawso District Hospital 14. Baabiani District Hospital 15. St. Peter's Hospital, Jacobu 16. SDA Hospital, Agona Wiamose 17. SDA Hospital, Kwadaso 18. Asaman Hospital, Asaman 19.	University of Birmigham, Dr. Birgit Whitman. Research Governance Team	Application Pending Approval,	Primary objective: To assess if medical practitioners (MPs) can effectively perform mesh inguinal hernia repair compared to fully trained surgeons in adult patients with non-complicated inguinal hernia. Secondary objectives: • To compare the impact of the intervention on: o Surgical site infection and reoperation rates at 30 and 90 days after surgery o Recurrence at 90 days and one year after surgery o Hernia-specific quality of life one year after surgery o Change in quality of life from before to after surgery o Chronic postoperative inguinal pain 90 days and one year after surgery o Postoperative inguinal pain 30 days after surgery o Mortality within 30 days after surgery o Duration of surgery • To explore the applicability of the trial's results by assessing the proportion of MPs requiring assistance from fully trained surgeons during inguinal hernia repairs • To explore the economic impact of the interventions on hospital resources use and overall surgery costs.
35	SD Biosensor MRDT	Phase III	Malaria	Standard Q hs-Malaria Ag p.f/p.v& Standard Q hs-Malaria Ag p.f /Medical device	28th May 2024	Prof Linda Eva Amoah..	1. NMIMR center 2. Obom health compound, 3. Kofi Kwei CHPS 4. Moree polyclinic, 5. Ewim Polyclinic	SD BIOSENSOR,INC	Application Pending Approval,	To assess the performance of STANDARDTM Q hs- Malaria P.f/P.v Ag Test and STANDARDTM Q hs- Malaria P.f Ag Testin intended use settings for detecting P. falciparum and P. vivax infections in capillary and venous whole blood samples collected prospectively from patients with symptoms suggestive of malaria in accordance with the Technical Specifications Series for submission to WHO Prequalification – Diagnostic Assessment: Malaria rapid diagnostic tests.

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36	GBT021601-021	Phase II/III	Sickle Cell Disease	Osivelotor (also known as PF-07940367 or GBT021601)/Allopathic drug	2nd May 2024	1. Prof. Alhassan Abdul-Mumin 2. Dr. Kokou Amegan-Aho	1. Trafalgar Campus, Ho-Denu Road, Ho, Volta Region, Ghana 2. Salaga Road, Tamale, Ghana.	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer	Application Pending Approval, 42 Months	Primary: Part A: To assess the effects of osivelotor in adult participants with SCD as measured by change in hemoglobin (Hb). Part B: To assess the effects of osivelotor (adults: 150 mg QD dose) compared to placebo in adult and adolescent participants with SCD as measured by Hb response and rate of vasoocclusive crisis (VOC) events. Part C: To assess the PK of single and MD of osivelotor in pediatric participants with SCD
37	SMAART MAP (new); Anaemia domain	Phase II	Anaemia	Whole blood transfusion Red cell concentrate transfusion/ Biologics	28th March 2024/24th May 2024	Professor Daniel Ansong	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Department of Child Health, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Imperial College London	Application Pending Approval, 2 years	in intended use settings for detecting P. falciparum and P. vivax infections in capillary and venous whole blood
38	SMAART MAP (new); Cerebral malaria domain	Phase II	Cerebral malaria	levetiracetam	28th March 2024/24th May 2024	Professor Daniel Ansong	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Department of Child Health, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Imperial College London	Application Pending Approval, 2 years	samples collected prospectively from patients with symptoms suggestive of malaria in accordance with the Technical
39	SMAART MAP (new); Renal function domain	Phase II	Renal disease	Paracetamol	28th March 2024/24th May 2024	Professor Daniel Ansong	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Department of Child Health, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Imperial College London	Application Pending Approval, 2 years	Specifications Series for submission to WHO Prequalification – Diagnostic Assessment: Malaria rapid diagnostic tests.
40	REALISE	Phase III	Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infections	Albendazole-Ivermectin	9th May 2024	Dr. Abraham Rexford Oduro Dr. Joseph Kwadwo Opare	Nzema East District, Western Region	Laboratorios Liconsa SA	Application Pending Approval, 3 years	Primary objective 1. To evaluate and compare the safety of the FDC against ALB via mass drug administration (MDA). Secondary objective 1. To evaluate the effectiveness of one round of MDA with FDC compared to ALB against Trichuris trichiura. Exploratory objectives 1. To evaluate the effectiveness of one round of MDA with FDC compared to ALB against Strongyloides stercoralis by serology. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of one round of MDA with FDC compared to ALB against hookworm. 3. To evaluate the effectiveness of one round of MDA with FDC compared to ALB against Ascaris lumbricoides. 4. Describe the frequency of scabies before and after the intervention in the two treatment arms. 5. To implement genomic surveillance as a tool to evaluate MDA effectiveness and monitor drug resistance emergence in T. trichiura. 6. To assess the role of the gut microbiome on the effectiveness of one round of MDA with ALB and FDC.
41	MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION	Phase III		Micronutrient (Effervescent powder; Orange flavored; Contains multiple vitamins and minerals)	15th April 2024	Prof. Francis Bruno Zotor	University of Health and Allied Sciences	InnoNext Sàrl	Application Pending Approval, 3 years 8 months	The primary objective of the study to determine if micronutrient supplement improves the vitamin D status of the study participants with or without additional Nutrition Training and Healthy Lifestyle Coaching (herein referred to as NuTHLiC). Vitamin D status will be assessed as serum 25(OH) D in serum. The secondary objectives of the study are to: 1. Determine if micronutrient supplementation improves the status of vitamin B12, zinc, magnesium and iron of the study participants that will receive a micronutrient supplement with or without Additional nutrition Training and Healthy Lifestyle Coaching (herein referred to as NuTHLiC). The nutrient status will be assessed as serum vitamin B12, serum zinc, serum magnesium, serum ferritin and RBC Hb. 2. Assess the effectiveness of additional NuTHLiC on the nutrient status through the assessment of the nutrient biomarkers as per point 1. 3. Assess the effectiveness of the micronutrient supplement with or without additional NuTHLiC on lifestyle habits and overall wellbeing through targeted questionnaires as assessed by theparticipants.
42	REVIVE	Phase III	Advanced HIV	Azithromycin/Allopathic drug	14th March 2024	Dr. Yasmine Oladele I. Hardy Prof. Daniel Ansong	Kumasi (Bantama, Suntreso and Atonsu)	Hamilton Health Sciences through its Population Health Research Institute (PHRI)	Application Pending Approval, 3 years 8 months	Primary Objective: The primary objective is to determine whether azithromycin is an effective and safe intervention to reduce excess mortality in adults with advanced HIV (CD4 ≤ 100 cells/mm3). Secondary Objective: Secondary objectives include exploring effects on mortality and hospitalisation at early and late timepoints, impact on incident infection, and cause of death.

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43	NANOX.ARC		Radiographic abnormalities	Nanox.ARC	11th March 2024	Dr. George Boateng KYEI	University of Ghana Medical Centre (UGMC)	NANO-X IMAGING LTD	Application Pending Approval, 2 years	Primary Objective: • To assess safety and clinical performance of Nanox.ARC DTS in providing additional information to conventional 2D radiography when evaluating adult individuals with known or suspected radiographic abnormalities. Secondary Objectives • To evaluate the ability of Nanox.ARC DTS to reduce the need for a CT/MRI or other advanced imaging modality • To evaluate the ability of Nanox.ARC DTS to increase the level of confidence of the reader in identifying/excluding an abnormality. • To evaluate physician reading time of Nanox.ARC DTS compared to CT/MRI or other advanced imaging modality • To evaluate the length and extent of the learning curve of reading the tomosynthesis images Safety Objectives The safety objective is to collect safety information, including type and number of adverse events, serious adverse events, and device issues.
44	MALHELMINTH STUDY		Helminths infection/Malaria	Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine and Amodiaquine - (SPAQ), Albendazole (ALB), Praziquantel (PZQ)/Allopathic drug	29th December 2023	1. Dr Muhammed Afolabi 2. Dr Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC)	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	Application Pending Approval, 13 months	Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of integrating mass drug administration for helminth control with seasonal malaria chemoprevention in Ghanaian children Objectives: • Evaluate the effectiveness of combining SMC and deworming drugs in reducing the prevalence of anaemia and the intensity of malaria-helminth co-infections among a population of pre-school and school age children resident in a high burden country. • Determine the cost and cost-effectiveness of delivering an integrated malaria-dewormingapproach to the children.
45	TNBC STUDY	Phase IIa	Breast Cancer	Tobemstomig/ Nab-Paclitaxel/ Pembrolizumab/ Monoclonal Antibody	28th December 2023	Dr. Hannah Naa Gogwe Ayettey Anie	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd	Application Pending Approval, 18 months	Primary Objective: □ To evaluate the efficacy of tobemstomig plus nab-paclitaxel compared with pembrolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel in the FAS Secondary Objective: □ To evaluate the efficacy of tobemstomig plus nab-paclitaxel compared with pembrolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel in the FAS □ To evaluate the efficacy of tobemstomig plus nab-paclitaxel compared with pembrolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel in SP263-positive analysis set and 22C3-positive analysis set and SP142-positive analysis set □ To evaluate the safety of tobemstomig plus nab-paclitaxel compared with pembrolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel in the SAS □ To characterize the tobemstomig PK profile □ To evaluate the immunogenicity to tobemstomig
46	MEPLAZUMAB STUDY	Phase IIa	Malaria	Ketantin/Monoclonal Antibody	5th December 2023	1. Dr. Patrick Odum Ansah 2. Dr. Oumou Maiga	1. Navrogo Health Research Centre (NHRC) 2. St. Francis Xavier Hospital/KCCR	Jiangsu Pacific Meinuoke Biopharmaceutical Co., Ltd	Application Pending Approval, 22 months	Primary Objective • To evaluate the safety of meplazumab in an adult population with uncomplicated, symptomatic P. falciparum infection SecondaryObjective: • • To evaluate the efficacy of meplazumab as defined by o Early treatment failure o Late clinical failure o Late parasitological failure o Uncorrected ACPR • To evaluate PRR • To determine the recrudescence) and re-infection • To determine the time to relief of fever • To determine the dose-response trend relationship between 3 dose levels of meplazumab by evaluation of safety, efficacy and ACPR outcomes • To evaluate the pharmacokinetics of meplazumab in serum • To evaluate immunogenicity following meplazumab administration

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47	IMBRAVE 152	Phase III	Liver Cancer	Atezolizumab/Bevacizumab/Tiragolumab/ Monoclonal antibody	15th November 2023	1. Dr. Edward Amankwah Frimpong 2. Dr. Asare Offei	1. Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH) 2. Sweeden Ghana Medical Centre	F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd	Application Pending Approval, 2 years 8 months	Primary Objectives: • To evaluate the efficacy of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus tiragolumab compared with atezolizumab plus bevacizumab • To evaluate the efficacy of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus tiragolumab compared with atezolizumab plus bevacizumab Secondary Objectives: • To evaluate the efficacy of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus tiragolumab compared with atezolizumab plus bevacizumab • To evaluate the safety of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus tiragolumab compared with atezolizumab plus bevacizumab • To characterize the PK profile of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab plus tiragolumab • To evaluate the immune response to tiragolumab and atezolizumab
48	MITAPIVAT	Phase II/III	Sickle Cell Disease	Mitapivat	24th November 2023	Dr. Eunice Agyeman Ahmed	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Agios Pharmaceuticals, Inc	Application Pending Approval, 5years 2months	Primary Objectives To determine the recommended Phase 3 dose of mitapivat by evaluating the effect of 2 dose levels of mitapivat versus placebo on: • Anemia in subjects with sickle cell disease (SCD) • Safety Secondary Objectives To evaluate the effect of 2 doses of mitapivat versus placebo on: • Anemia • Markers of hemolysis and erythropoiesis • Patient-reported fatigue • Sickle cell pain crises (SCPCs) • To evaluate the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic effects of mitapivat
49	KALUMA STUDY	Phase III	Malaria	KLU156	27th October, 2023	1. Dr. Samuel Harrison 2. Dr. Patrick Odum Ansah	1. KHRC 2.NHRC	Novartis Pharma AG	Application Pending Approval, 3years 9 months	Purpose This study aims to confirm the efficacy, safety and tolerability of KLU156, a fixed dose combination of ganaplacide (KAF156) and a solid dispersion formulation of lumefantrine (lumefantrine-SDF), when administered once daily for three days in adults and children ≥ 5 kg body weight and ≥ 2 months of age suffering from uncomplicated P. falciparum malaria (with or without other Plasmodium spp. co-infection). In the Extension phase, the safety, tolerability and efficacy of repeated treatment with KLU156 will be assessed for a maximum of two years in patients who did not experience early treatment failure (ETF), who did not experience any study treatment-related SAE (Serious Adverse Event) previously and who gave informed consent to participate in the Extension phase.
50	MOSA STUDY	Phase III	Monkey pox	Tecovirimat	9th November, 2023			Panther	Application Pending Approval	Primary The primary objective is to evaluate the clinical efficacy, as assessed by time to lesion(s) resolution, of IP + Standard of Care (SOC) compared to placebo + SOC for subjects with monkeypox. Secondary To evaluate the safety and efficacy, as assessed by mortality, hospitalization, complications, and duration of symptoms of IP + SOC compared to placebo + SOC in subjects with mpox. The safety objectives are to evaluate the safety and tolerability in terms of AEs and SAEs occurrence frequencies and treatment discontinuation of 1/ IP + SOC compared to placebo + SOC in subjects with non-severe mpox diseases 2/ IP + SOC in subjects with severe complications and/or severe immune suppression and/or pregnancy/breastfeeding.
51	BEMPU	Phase II	Hyppthermia in Infants	BempuBracelet/Medical device	2nd November, 2020	Mr. Prince Owusu	•Achimota General Hospital •Greater Accra Regional Hospital •Eastern Regional Hospital •Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital •Central Regional Hospital Princess Marie Luis Children Hospital	Center for learning and childhood development	Application Pending Approval	To determine the accuracy of the bracelet in identifying hypothermia and evaluate its effect on Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) practices and neonatal health outcomes in Ghana. To assess the acceptability of the bracelet in Health providers and caregivers of Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants by conducting qualitative in-depth interviews. Determine the accuracy of the BEMPU bracelet in classifying hypothermia in the clinical setting. Evaluate the impact of the bracelet

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52	AVAREF TV ROTA	Phase III	Gastroenteritis	1.Trivalent Rotavirus P2-VP8 Subunit Vaccine 2.Rotarix®/ Vaccine	9th April, 2019	1.Prof. George E. Armah 2.Dr. Alberta Amu	Dodowa Health Research Centre	PATH	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 48 Months	Diarrhea is the second-leading cause of death worldwide among children under the age of five, killing an estimated three quarters of a million children annually and hospitalizing millions more in developing countries. The most common cause of infantile diarrhoea is rotavirus and almost all children are infected by their third birthday regardless of geographical area or economic status. Infection is primarily via fecal oral route and improved sanitation alone will not control infection. Oral rotavirus vaccines have traditionally shown lower efficacy in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) as compared to developed countries. Several theories proposed for this observation includes interference by other intestinal viruses or bacteria, neutralization of vaccine by maternally virus by maternally derived antibodies in breastmilk, etc. Some of these challenges may be obviated by a parenteral administered rotavirus vaccine. This study is therefore to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of the parenteral trivalent rotavirus vaccine in healthy infants (≥6 and <8 weeks old) to prevent severe rotavirus gastroenteritis compared with the orally approved Rotarix®
53	EBSI-LSV	Phase I	Lassa Fever	1.EBSI-LSV 2. Placebo/ Vaccine	1st September 2021	1.Dr Seyram Kaali 2.Dr.Patrick Ansah	1.Kintampo Health Research Centre 2.Navrongo Health Research Centre	Emergent BioSolutions (EBS)	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 2 years	1. To evaluate the safety and tolerability of increasing dose levels of EBS-LASV vaccine administered as a single dose or two-dose series. 2. To evaluate the humoral immune response to EBS-LASV vaccine at various dose levels and dosing schedules for the purpose of selecting two regimens (dose and schedule) for further evaluation in a Phase 2 study.
54	SHEA LIDO	Phase III	Rectal Examination	1.Optilube Active Sterile Lubricating Jelly 2.Shealube/ Lubricating gel	10th September 2020	Dr. Kekeli Kodjo Adanu	Ho Teaching Hospital	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Study ended Final report in the ICHE3 format yet to be submitted 12 months	This study is a randomized controlled trial which compares the effectiveness, complications and ease of use of shea butter as a surgical lubricant to lidocaine gel. The purpose is to: •To determine the ease of use of shea butter by clinicians as compared to lidocaine gel as a lubricant for rectal examination. •To determine the complication rate related to the use of shea butter as a lubricant for rectal examination. •To ascertain the complication rate associated with the use of lidocaine gel as a lubricant for rectal examination •To compare the complication rate related to the use of shea butter to that of lidocaine gel.
55	INOVIO	1b	Lassa Fever	1.INO-4500 2.CELLECTRA™ 2000 3.SSC-0001/ Vaccine	30th September 2019	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research University of Ghana, Legon	Inovio Pharmaceuticals , Inc	Study ended Final report submitted 20 Months	The LASV DNA vaccine expressing the glycoprotein precursor (LASV GPC, Josiah strain matched) paired with intradermal EP is a promising vaccine platform that has been shown to elicit protective immunity and completely protect guinea pigs and non-human primates (NHP) against viremia, illness (acute and chronic), and death after Lassa virus exposure [26, 27] and protect NHPs from hearing loss [unpublished data]. This LASV DNA vaccine, INO-4500, targets GPC because it represents the most conserved region in this genetically diverse virus. In the case of Lassa virus infection, the generation of a robust T cell response appears to be the key to protection from infection. As such, the DNA-EP platform is highly amenable to this disease target. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the tolerability and safety of INO-4500 administered by ID injection followed by EP in healthy adult volunteers
56	MDGH-MOX	Phase I	Onchocerciasis	Moxidectin tablet (2mg)/ Allopathic drug	February 2020	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	School of Public Health Research Centre, University of Health and Allied Health Sciences, Ho.	Medicines Development for Global Health	Study ended Final report submitted, 12 months	To characterize the pharmacokinetics and safety of moxidectin in children (aged 4 to 11 years) and adolescents (aged 12 to 17 years) and to enable determination of an optimal dose for treatment of children 4 to 11 years
57	SPUTNIK LIGHT	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Sputnik Light Vector Vaccine 2.Placebo/ Vaccine	5th March 2021	1. Dr. Nana Akosua Ansah 2. Dr. Alberta Amu	1. Navrogo Health Research 2. Centre Dodowa Health Research Centre Ghana	Human Vaccine LLC	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 8 months	The purpose of the study is to • Assess efficacy of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo •Assess tolerability and safety of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo •Assess humoral immunogenicity of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo on Subset A . •Assess protective properties of the SputnikLight vector vaccine against the SARSCoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo for prevention of serologically confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection • Assess efficacy of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo based on severity of COVID-19 disease

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58	EMODEPSIDE	Phase II	Onchocerciasis	Emodepside (5mg)/ Allopathic drug	5th November, 2020	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	•School of Public Health Research Centre, (UHAS). •Municipal Hospital, Hohoe, Volta Region, Ghana •Kpassa, Nkwanta- North District, Oti Region, Ghana	DNDi (Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative)	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 67 months	The purpose of this study is to •Ensure the safety and tolerability of emodepside after single oral doses administered as solution (liquid service formulation, LSF) or immediate release (IR) tablets in healthy male subjects •Plasma PK of emodepside (solution and tablets), the effect of food on the bioavailability of emodepside
59	MAL 094	Phase IIb	Malaria	1.RTS,S/AS01E 2.Rabies vaccine (Rabipur™)/ Vaccine	21st November 2016	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Malaria Research Center, Agogo	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 72 months	As part of GSK and PATH's commitment to develop a malaria vaccine for reduction of malaria disease burden in children and contribution to the malaria elimination goal, characterization of an optimal dosing regimen and boosting schedules are critical. Results of previous efficacy study MAL 055, including the long term follow-up data and efficacy of a fourth dose administered 18 months after the third dose, and the preliminary results of MAL 071 study (recent controlled human malaria infection) were reviewed by the European Medicines Agency (EMA). There was evidence that demonstrated superior protection against malaria infection associated with the use of a fractional third dose in a 0, 1, 7-month schedule with a higher vaccine efficacy against malaria infection. This study intends to establish Proof of Concept for a fractional dose schedule under conditions of natural exposure. The study will be conducted in children 5-17 months old at first vaccination living in areas of mid to high malaria transmission, in line with the age group recommended by the World Health Organization. Results from study will be critical in informing future possibilities for the development of vaccine-based strategies which, in combination with other interventions, may contribute to the malaria elimination agenda.
60	CROWN CORONATION	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Measles Rubella Vaccine 2.Matching Placebo 3.AstraZeneca vaccine/ Vaccine	7th September 2020	Prof. Kwadwo Koram	••Ga East Municipal Hospital •Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital •UGMC •Effia-Nkwanta Hospital •Pentecost Treatment Center	Each country serves as its own sponsor but will receive funding from the Covid 19 Therapeutics Accelerator and Gates Foundation through Washington	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 8 Months .	The purpose of this study is to determine that MR vaccine increases the likelihood of making the specific AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine more effective in people with prior exposure to the MR vaccine. This study has two different groups: one group will receive the active MR vaccine and one will receive a placebo. Thirty and sixty days later, participants in each group will receive the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine.
61	DOLF_IDA ONCHO SAFETY GHANA	Phase II	Onchocerciasis	1.Diethylcarbamazine Citrate I. P 100mg 2.Ivermectin (Stromectol® 3mg) 3.Albendazole (Zentel™ 400mg) / Allopathic drugs	22nd February 2019	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Washington University School of Medicine	Study ended Final report submitted 24 Months	Programs for control of onchocerciasis through community directed treatment with ivermectin (IVM) as a form of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) have been in place for almost 30 years. IVM is effective for clearing Mf and it temporarily sterilizes adult female worms, but it is not a microfilaricide and does not kill adult worms. For that reason, MDA with IVM must be repeated for the reproductive life of the adult worms, which is 10-15 years. Thus, there is a widely recognized need for new, safe, short-course treatment drug(s) that can kill or permanently sterilize adult worms. This study aims to provide preliminary data on the safety of ivermectin + diethhylcarbamazine + albendazol (IDA) treatment in persons with onchocerciasis when administered after pre-treatment with IVM to clear or greatly reduce microfilariae from the skin and eyes. Widespread use of IDA following IVM pretreatment (I/IDA) has the potential to greatly accelerate elimination of LF in African countries that are coendemic for LF and onchocerciasis
62	SMAART	Phase II	Stroke	1.POLYCAP 2.USUAL CARE / Allopathic drug	9th February, 2018	Dr. Fred Stephen Sarfo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Study ended Final report submitted 19 months	There has been unprecedented rise in the prevalence of stroke in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), which when compared to stroke profiles in high-income countries (HIC) is characterized by a younger age of onset, higher case fatality rates, and more severe disability among survivors. Stroke survivors in SSA are especially at high risk for recurrent vascular events or death due to several factors including uncoordinated health systems, undiagnosed and under-controlled vascular risk factors, and lack of care affordability. Fixed-dose combination pills, known as "polypills", containing Aspirin, a statin and blood pressure (BP) lowering medication(s) may improve medication adherence and consequently reduce vascular risk as a cost-effective intervention among high risk patients including stroke survivors. This trial is to assess whether a polypill containing fixed doses of 3 antihypertensives, a statin and antiplatelet therapy taken once daily orally would result in carotid intimal thickness regression, improved adherence, and tolerability compared with 'usual care' group on separate individual secondary preventive medications among Ghanaian first time stroke survivors (male or female above the age of 18 years).

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63	LEDoxy	Phase II	Lymphatic Filariasis	1.Doxycycline (Remycin®100mg 2.Placebo 3.Standard MDA Treatment/ Allopathic drug	12th July, 2017	Prof. Alexander Yaw Debrah	1.Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research (KCCR), Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) 2.War Memorial Hospital, Navrongo	Kumasi Center For Collaborative Research (KCCR)	Study ended Final report submitted 40 months	The previously demonstrated effect of doxycycline in reversing or stopping the progression of lymphedema of patients with stage 1-3, irrespective of their filarial infections being active or not, provides an opportunity to include the drug as a new tool inlymphatic filariasis (LF) morbidity management programs. However, before recommendations can be made regarding the frequency of its usage or alternate dosing patterns more trials need to be conducted. This multi-national trial is to show efficacy of a lower dosage of doxycycline and to confirm finding in patients with stages 1-3 lymphedema irrespective of active LF infection as well as in people with higher grades of lymphedema. The purpose of the study is to establish that Doxycycline can improve filarial lymphedema in healthy adolescents or adults (14 – 65 years)
64	FALCON	Phase III	Surgery	1.ChloraPrep™ stick 2.Videne® Antiseptic Solution 3.Triclosan Coated PDS and/or Vicryl sutures 4.Non-triclosan coated PDS and/or Vicryl sutures/ Medical device	10th April, 2019	T	Tamale Teaching Hospital	The University of Birmingham	Study ended Final report submitted 24 Months	Improving surgical outcomes is a global health priority. Recent World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines made 29 recommendations for intraoperative and postoperative measures to prevent SSI, including global perspectives relevant to LMICs., none of the evidence for the recommendations used was derived from resource limited settings, leading to uncertainty about implementation of measures in these settings. A randomised trial that has the potential to evaluate multiple interventions has particular value in this setting, and can establish a high quality evidence base that will inform guidance, and influence revisions to the WHO Surgical Safety Checklist This study assesses whether either (1) 2% alcoholic chlorhexidine versus 10% povidone-iodine for skin preparation, or (2) triclosan-coated suture versus non-coated suture for fascial closure, can reduce surgical site infection at 30-days post-surgery for each of (1) clean-contaminated and (2) contaminated/dirty surgery
65	KNC 19 (NIBIMA)	Phase IIb	Covid-19	1.Nibima 2.WHO standard treatment for COVID-19/ Herbal drug	11th September 2020	Prof. Ellis Owusu-Dabo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	KNUST Office of Grants and Research	Study ended Final report submitted From 3 months to 7 months	The purpose of this trial is to evaluate the: •Efficacy of Nibima in reducing >50% Covid-19 viral load per patient within 14 days of therapy. Evaluate the efficacy of Nibima in increasing the anti-inflammatory and interferon alpha/beta profiles of >50% of the Covid-19 patients within 14 days.
66	MULTIMAL	Phase II	Malaria	1.Artesunate Pyronaridine (Pyramax 2.Atovaquone Proguanil (Malarone) 3.Clindamycin 4.Foscidomysin5 .Artesunate / Allopathic drug	27th July 2020	PI(s) Dr. Oumou Maiga (KCCR)	St. Francis Xavier Hospital Assin Fosu, Ghana. Gabon	Department of Tropical Medicine, Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine (BNITM)	Study ended Final report submitted 7 months	The main objective of the project is to investigate two combinations of drugs already used in the market or in late-stage clinical development but not yet tested in the presently proposed combination. These are Artesunate-Pyronaridin-Atovaquone/Proguanil (APAP) and Artesunate-FosmidomycinClindamycin (AFC). The two drug combinations will be investigated in a randomized controlledthree-groupp clinical phase II study. This study will aim to describe: • The pharmacokinetics of the investigated drugs when administered in combination therapy • PCR corrected antimalarial efficacy over a 42 day follow up period • Safety and tolerability.
67	STAR TRIAL	Phase IV	Anaesthesia	1.Paracetamol 2.Morphine/Allopathic drug	7th May 2021	Dr. Frank Enoch Gyamfi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	Dr. Frank Enoch Gyamfi	Study ended Final report submittee 10 months	To compare the efficacy of intramuscular (i.m) morphine as unimodal analgesic with bimodal administration of i.m. morphine and i.v. paracetamol in managing postoperative pain in emergency abdominal surgery. To assess the response of patients to i.m. morphine in pain management after emergency abdominal surgery. To assess the response of patients to a combination of i.v. paracetamol and i.m. morphine in managing pain after emergency abdominal surgery. To determine the association between the administered analgesic and length of hospital stay. To determine the association between administered analgesic and postoperative complications.
68	DIABETIC FOOT SELF CARE	Feasibility testing	Diabetes	1.Foot Selfcare Training and Education Plus usual care 2. Usual care./ Training	28th October 2021	Dr.Joseph N. Suglo	Diabetes Clinic, Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) – Ghana	King's College London (KCL)	Study ended Final report in E3 format submitted, 7 months	The primary aim of this research is to evaluate the feasibility of conducting a randomised controlled trial to investigate the effectiveness of a hands-on skills training and education on foot self-care programme for persons with diabetes and their family caregivers in Ghana. The research question is 'can the provision of a family-oriented foot self-care skills training and education intervention improve foot care behaviour, foot care self- efficacy, knowledge of diabetic foot and diabetes distress among persons with diabetes and their caregivers in Ghana?'

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69	CHEETAH	Pilot	Surgery	1.Sterile Gloves 2.Sterile Surgical Instrument/Medical device	1st June 2020	Professor Stephen Tabiri	•Cape Coast Teaching Hospital •Effiah Nkwanta Regional Hospital •Holy Family Hospital – Berekum •Holy Family Hospital – Techiman •KATH	Birmingham Clinical Trials Unit, University of Birmingham	Study ended Final report submitted. 24 Months	To purpose of this study is to assess whether the practice of using separate, sterile gloves and instruments to close wounds at the end of surgery can reduce surgical site infection at 30-days post-surgery for patients undergoing clean-contaminated, contaminated or dirty abdominal surgery, compared to current routine hospital practice.
70	KAE609	Phase II	Malaria	1.KAE609 2.COARTEM TABLETS / Allopathic drug	8th August 2017	Dr. Abraham Rexford Oduro	1.Navrongo Health Center 2.Kintampo Health Research Centre	Novartis Pharma AG, Switzerland	Study ended; Final report submitted 14months	KAE609 will be evaluated primarily for hepatic safety of single and multiple doses in sequential cohorts with increasing doses. This study aims to determine the maximum safe dose of the investigational drug KAE609 in Adult patients with acute, uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria infection..
71	Saving Brains Navrongo	Phase I	Malnutrition	Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement for Pregnant and Lactating mothers (SQLNS P&L) 2. Enhanced Small Quantity Lipid-based	7th February 2019	Dr. Engelbert A. Nonterah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Nutriset, SAS	Study ended; Final report yet to be submitted 6 months	Malnutrition continues to be a global problem. Globally 156 milion children less than 5 years are stunted, 50 millIion wasted, while simultaneously 42 million are overweight reflecting the double burden of malnutrition. Prevalence of malnutrition varies by region and country with Asia and Africa being the worst affected regions. This study is to ssess the acceptability and adherence to nutrient supplementation for 6 weeks among pregnant and lactating women and 6 monh old infants post weaning
72	SAVING BRAINS KUMASI	Phase I	Malnutrition	1.Small Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement for Pregnant and Lactating mothers (SQLNS P&L) 2.Enhanced	1st November 2017	Prof. Jacob Plange-Rhule	1.Tafo Government Hospital 2.Suntreso Government Hospital 3.Kumasi South Government Hospital	KNUST/Nutriset SAS	Study ended 6months	Malnutrition continues to be a global problem. Globally 156 milion children less than 5 years are stunted, 50 millIion wasted, while simultaneously 42 million are overweight reflecting the double burden of malnutrition. Prevalence of malnutrition varies by region and country with Asia and Africa being the worst affected regions. This study is to ssess the acceptability and adherence to nutrient supplementation for 6 weeks among pregnant and lactating women and 6 monh old infants post weaning
73	ALB_IVM	Phase III	Onchocerciasis	1. Ivermectin 2. Albendazole/ Allopathic drug	1st April 2014	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital.	Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 10900 Euclid Ave Cleveland	Study ended; Final report submitted 38 months	To address whether IVM plus ALB given twice per year will be superior over annual treatment or IVM given biannually
74	MAL 055	Phase III	Malaria	RTS,S/AS01E/ Vaccine	1st October 2008	1. Prof. E. Tsiri Agbenyaga 2. Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei 3. Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	1. Malaria Research Centre, Agogo. 2. Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals	Study ended; Final report submitted 60 months	This Phase III study of GSK Biologicals candidate malaria vaccine RTS,S/AS01E has been designed to address the key safety and efficacy information required for vaccine licensure. In addition, other disease endpoints that allow the evaluation of the full public health impact and cost effectiveness of vaccine implementation are included. Co-primary objectives will investigate the efficacy against clinical disease in children from 5-17 months of age at first dose and the efficacy in infants 6-12 weeks of age who receive the vaccine in co-administration with EPI antigens
75	MMS	Phase III	Malnutrition	1.Multiple micronutrient supplement 2.Iron + folic acid tablets/ Food supplements	2nd October 2012	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyaga	1. Barekuma Collaborative Community Development Project 2. C/O Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	Kirk Humanitarian	Study Ended; yet to submit report 48 months	
76	PRENABELT		Birth Weight	1.Prenabelt™ 2. Sham prenabelt™ 3.Body Position Sensor/ Medical device	21st April 2015	Dr. Jerry Coleman	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra – Korle Bu	Global Innovations for Reproductive Health and Life, USA	Study ended; Final report submitted 7 months	The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the PrenaBelt on birth-weight and assess the feasibility of introducing it to Ghanaian third-trimester pregnant women in their home setting via an antenatal care clinic and local health-care staff. Data from this study will be used in effect size calculations for the design of a large-scale, epidemiological study targeted at reducing LBW and SB in Ghana and globally.
77	CPAP	Phase III	Infant Acute Respiratory Distress	1.DeVilbiss IntelliPAP CPAP machine (Model DV5 Series) 2. Hudson RCI nasal cannulas/ Medical device	14th May 2013	1. Dr. Harry Tagbor 2. Dr. Frank Baiden 3. Dr. Damien Punguyire 4. Dr. Kwadwo Nyarko Jectey	1. Mampong Government Hospital, Mampong 2. Kintampo Municipal Hospital, Kintampo	(GE) Foundation's Systems Improvement at District Hospitals and Regional Training of	Study ended; yet to submit report in required format. 36 months	Evaluating the impact of using continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) on mortality among children admitted into emergencies wards. an interventional trial to determine if CPAP reduces morality in children 1 month to 5 years of age with acute respiratory distress
78	AIMS	Phase III	Transfusion-Transmitted Malaria (TTM)	1.Mirasol system for whole blood 2.Standard fresh whole blood/ Blood product	9th July 2013	Dr. Shirley Owusu-Ofori	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Terumo BCT Europe N.V.	Study ended; Final report submitted 6 months	The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Mirasol-treated fresh whole blood (WB) to prevent transfusion-transmitted malaria (TTM) by comparing the incidence of TTM between subjects receiving Mirasol-treated fresh WB and subjects receiving standard (untreated) fresh WB.

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79		Phase III	Meningitis	Meningococcal A Conjugate Vaccine/ Vaccine	26th June 2007	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	SIIL PATH	Study ended; Final report submitted 54 months	To compare the immunogenicity at 28 days after vaccination of range dosages - 10, 5, and 2.5 µg of the PsA-TT vaccine, when administered to infants in a two-dose schedule at 14 weeks (window 14 to 18 weeks of age) and 9 months of age (window 9 to 12 months of age) concomitantly with EPI vaccines (Groups 1A vs. 1B vs. 1C)
80	NON-INVASIVE HAEM DEVICE	Phase III	Hemoglobin deficiency in Pregnant women	1. Pronto & pronto-7 pulse co-oximeter pulse co-oximeter 2. Hemocue 201+3. Abx pentra 60 hematology analyzer/ Medical device	9th April 2013	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre, Kintampo	PATH	Study Ended Final report submitted 2 months	Aim The aim of the validation study was to evaluate the accuracy of the Pronto and Pronto 7devices in measuring Hb when compared to measuring Hb using the Hemocue and the ABX Pentra 60 hematology analyzer as the reference standard. Study Objectives: To compare Hb values as measured by the Pronto and Pronto 7noninvasive Hb devices and HemoCue 201+ machine with those obtained by a venous blood draw using an ABX Pentra 60 hematology analyzer among pregnant women attending ANC clinic in Ghana.
81	ROTARIX	Phase III	Gastroenteritis	Rotarix™/ Vaccine	6th February 2012	Prof. George Armah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	PATH	Study Ended 7 months Final Report submited	To show the superiority of live, oral Rotarix vaccine administered at 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age versus live, oral Rotarix vaccine administered at 6 and 10 weeks of age in terms of serum rotavirus immunoglobulin A (IgA) seroconversion as the marker of vaccine-induced immunogenicity
82	ARTIMIST	Phase III	Malaria	ArTiMist/ Allopathic drug	22nd October 2010	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	ProtoPharma Limited	Study Ended Final report submitted 5 months	The primary objective of this study was to demonstrate the superiority of ArTiMist™ over intravenous (iv) quinine in establishing parasite success (reduction of parasite counts by ≥ 90% within 24 hours) in children with severe or complicated falciparum malaria, or children with uncomplicated malaria with gastrointestinal complications.
83	GARDASIL	Phase III	Human Papilom Virus (HPV)	Gardasil/ Vaccine	1st November 2010	Dr. Nana Akosua Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Merck, Sharp and Dohme Corporation	Study Ended Final report submitted 20 months	To estimate the percentage of subjects who seroconvert to each of HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 at Month 7 (4 weeks Postdose 3). To evaluate the safety and tolerability of GARDASIL in females 9 to 26 years of age in SubSaharan Africa. Secondary: To estimate Month 7 anti-HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 geometric mean titers (GMTs) in vaccinated subjects
84	SMAC	Phase III	Malaria	1. Intravenous Artesunate 2. Intramuscular Artesunate/ Allopathic	1st January 2013	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	University Medical Centre Tubingen	Study Ended 15 months	
85	OXYTOCIN	III	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	1.Oxytocin in uniject™ 10 iu/ Hormone	12th May 2010	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre	PATH	Study Ended Final report submitted 12 months	To determine the effect of prophylactic administration of oxytocin in uniject on postpartum haemorrhage at home births in the Kintampo north and south districts of Ghana
86	AMARYL M	IV	Type 2 Diabetes	Amaryl m oral tablets/ Allopathic	16th October 2009	Dr. Frank Umeh	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Sanofi Aventis	Study Ended 6 months	To determine the clinical Efficacy and Safety of Amaryl M in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Who are Inadequately Treated by Either Glimepride or Metformin Monotherapy or Who are Already Treated with Free Combination of Glimepride and Metformin in African Countries
87	MOXIDECTIN-IVERMECTIN	III	Onchocerciasis	1. Moxidectin 2. Ivermectin/Allopathic	1st February 2004	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital.	1. Wyeth Research Division of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Inc. 2. Product Development and Evaluation unit TDR	Study Ended Report submitted 25 months + (12 months ext.)	To determine the Safety, Tolerability, and Efficacy of Orally Administered Moxidectin in Subjects with Onchocerca vovulus

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88	MOXIDECTIN	Phase II	Onchocerciasis	Moxidectin 2mg Tablets/Allopathic	1st February 2004	Dr. Kwabla Awadzi	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital	1. Wyeth Research Division of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Inc. 2. Product Development and Evaluation unit TDR	Study Ended Ended 60 months	
89	EBA	Phase I	Malaria	(EBA-175 RII-NG) malaria vaccine/ Vaccine	1st March 2009	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Momorial Institute of Medical Research	Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID) National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	Study Ended Final report submitted 18 months	To determine the Immunogenicity of EBA-175 RII-NG Malaria Vaccine Administered Intramuscularly in Semi-Immune Adults
90	IPT & SP	Phase III	Malaria in Pregnant women	Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine/Allopathic	1st May 2008	Dr. Abraham Hodgson	Health Facilities in the Kassena Nankana, Navrongo Health Research Centre	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Study Ended 32 months	to compare the intermittent preventive treatment of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine with intermittent screening and treatment of malaria in pregnancy
91	IRON FORTIFICATION III		Malaria	1.Sprinkles vitamine 2.mineral food supplement/ Food supplements	1st July 2009	Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei	Kintampo Health Research Centre	National Institutes of Health	Study Ended 12 months	To determine the seasonal impact of iron fortification on malaria incidence in Ghanaian children
92	ROTASHIELD	III	Rotavirus Gastroenteritis	RRV-TV Vaccine (rotashield)/ Vaccine	1st August 2009	1. Prof. George E. Armah 2. Prof. Fred N. Binka 3. Dr. Abraham Hodgson	1. War Memorial Hospital, Navrongo 2. Bongo Hospital	International Medica Foundation	Study Ended 16 months	To determine the efficacy, immunogenicity, and safety of two single doses of RRV TV in neonates / infants
93	AZITHROMYCIN PLUS CHLOROQUINE PHOSPHATE	III	Malaria	1.Azithromycin 2. Chloroquine Phosphate 3. Artemether-Lumefatrine/Allopathic	1st October 2007	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Pfizer Laboratories Incorporated, Pfizer Global Research and Development.	Study Ended Final report submitted 8 months	To compare azithromycin plus chloroquine phosphate with artemether-lumefantrine for the treatment of uncomplicated plasmodium falciparum malaria in children in Africa
94	CRASH-2	I	Trauma patient with or at risk of hemorrhage	1.Tranexamic acid 2. Placebo/	1st August 2007	Prof. J. C. B. Dakubo	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	Study Ended, Lancet publication submitted 24 months	To determine the effects of anti-fibrinolytic treatment on death and transfusion requirement among trauma patients with or at risk of significant haemorrhage.
95	PYRONARIDINE ARTESUNATE VRS COARTEM	III	Malaria	1.Pyronaridine Artesunate Tablet (PYRAMAX) 2.Artemether-Lumefantrine(COARTEM)/ Allopathic	1st March 2007	Dr. G. Bedu-Adoo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Medicines For Malaria Venture, Switzerland	Study Ended 3 months	To Compare the Safety and Efficacy Of Fixed Dose Formulation Of Oral Pyronaridine Artesunate Tablet with Coartem In Children And Adult Patients With Acute Uncomplicated Plasmodium Falciparium Malaria
96	MAL 050	III	Malaria	RTSS, AS10E Vaccine/Vaccine		Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R&D	Study Ended 17 months	

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97	PFCSP_MVACS _MALARIA	I	Malaria	PfCSP DNA VACCINE (VCL-2510)/Vaccine	1st August 2005	Prof. Kwadwo A Koram	Tetteh Quarshie Memorial Hospital	Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID) National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	Study Ended 18 months	
98	ROTATEQ	III	Gastroenteritis	Rotateq/Vaccine	1st September 2007	Prof. George E. Armah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	1. Merck & Co. 2. PATH	Study Ended Final report published in Lancet 18 months	
99	MEFLOQCHLOAZITH	III	Malaria	1. Mefloquine 2. Chloroquine 3. Azythromycin/Allopathic	4th August 2004	Dr. Abraham Hodgson	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Pfizer Inc.	Study Ended Final report submitted 12 months	
100	MAL 047	II	Malaria	1.RTS,S/AS02D 2.RTS,S/AS01E/Vaccine		Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei, Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R&D	Study Ended 19 months	
101	CDA	III	Malaria	1.Chorproguanil-Dapsone-Artesunate (CDA) 2.Artemether-Lumefantrine/Allopathic	19th July 2006	Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R & D	Study Ended 12 months	
102	CDA2	III	Malaria	1.Chorproguanil-Dapsone-Artesunate (CDA) 2.Artemether-Lumefantrine/allopathic	27,June 2006	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Department of Physiology, School of Medical Sciences, KNUST	GlaxoSmithKline R & D	Study Ended 12 months	
103	NOVASIL	II		NovaSIL		Prof. David Ofori Agyei Dr. Nii- Ayi Ankrah	Ejura Sekyedumasi Disrict, Ashanti Region	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Through The Peanut Collaborative Research Support Program	Study Ended 9 months	
104	TENOFOVIR	II	HIV	Tenofovir Disoproxyl Fumarate (TDF)/Vaccine	1st February 2004	Dr. Edith Clarke	Ghana Health Service	Family Health International	Study Ended 20 months	

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105	SAVVY	II		SAVVY (Microbicide)	1st February 2004	Dr. William Ampofo Dr. Baafuor Kofi Opoku	1. Noguchi Memorial Institution for Medical Research. 2. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital.	Family Health International	Study Ended 32 months	
106	MAL 063	III	Malaria	RTS,S/AS01E/ Vaccine	15th April 2011	Prof. E. Tsiri Agbenyaga	Malaria Research Centre, Agogo.	Malaria Research Centre, Agogo	Study Ended Final report submitted 52 months	
107	PREGACT	III		1. Eurartesim oral tablets 2. Farmanguinhos artesunate+mefloquine fixed combination oral tablets 3. Coarsucam oral tablets/ Allopathic		1.Dr. Harry Tagbor 2.Dr. Henry Opare Addo	1.Ejisu Government Hospital, Ejisu 2. Juaben Government Hospital, Juaben	Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine	Study Ended 60 months	
108	ALBIVIM K'SI	III	Onchocerciasis	1. Ivermectin 2. Albendazole/Allopathic	10th November 2015	Prof. Alexander Yaw Debrah	Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research in Tropical Medicine	University Hospitals Case medical Center	Study Ended, Yet to submit final report 4 years and 2 months	
109	RIFAMPIN VS ISONIAZID	III	Tuberclosis	1.Isoniazid 2. Rifampin/Allopathic/ Allopathic	2nd March 2011	Dr. Joseph Baah Obeng	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Chest Clinic, Kumasi	Canadian Institute of Health Research	Study Ended 60 months	
110	NOGUCHI FILARIASIS *		Filariasis	1.Alere filariasis test strip 2.Sd bioline lymphatic filariasis IgG4 3.Sd bioline oncho/lf IgG4 biplex 4.Diethylcarbamazine patch /Allopathic	7th June 2017	Prof. Daniel A. Boakye Dr. Nana – Kwadwo Biritwum	Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	World Health Organization - TDR	Study Ended Final report submitted 10 months	Development of a plan of action for strengthening LF elimination in Ghana, and where appropriate, a plan of action for integrating LF and onchocerciasis elimination efforts, to be proposed to the GHS decision makers.
111	ZIV AFFLIBERCEPT	I	Retinal Vascular diseases	1.Ziv-aflibercept (ZALTRAP) / Allopathic	30th January 2017	Braimah Imoro Zeba	Retina unit, Eye Centre, Korle-Bu, Teaching Hospital, Korle-Bu, Accra	Same as PI	Study Ended Final report submitted 5 months	To evaluate the safety of 1.25mg and 2mg ziv-aflibercept in Ghanaian population with retinal vascular diseases. To determine the safety of intravitreal injections of ziv-aflibercept at 4 and 12 weeks in a Ghanaian population. To measure the visual outcome of treatment with 1.25mg and 2mg ziv-aflibercept in eyes with DME, nvAMD, and ME secondary to RVO at 12 weeks. To measure the anatomic changes using SD-OCT in eyes with DME, nvAMD and ME secondary to RVO at 12 weeks.
112	HESTIA3	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1.Ticagrelor 2.Placebo/Allopathic	1st August, 2018	1. Prof. Alex Osei-Akoto 2. Dr Patrick Ansah 3. Dr. Catherine Segbefia 4.Dr Kokou Hefoume Amegan-Aho	1. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Department of Child Health 2. Navrongo Health Research Centre 3. Department of Child Health, Korle Bu University of Health and Allied Sciences	AstraZeneca AB	Study Ended. Final Report submitted 29 Months	Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a genetic, autosomal, recessive blood disorder resulting in altered (sickle- shaped) red-blood cells. A vaso-occlusive crisis (VOC) is a severe, acute painful episode that occurs when sickle-shaped red blood cells obstruct the microcirculation and restrict blood flow to an organ or tissue, resulting in ischaemia, necrosis and organ damage. There is a high unmet need for treatment options in SCD and there is a data that platelet inhibition has the potential to reduce the risk for acute vaso-occlusions. This study is to evaluate the effect (efficacy, safety and tolerability) of ticagrelor versus placebo in reducing the rate of vaso-occlusive crises (VOCs), which is the composite of painful crisis and/or acute chest syndrome (ACS), in paediatric patients (2 to 11 years and 12 to 17 years with sickle cell disease (SCD).

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113	PRCR DIPSTICK	Phase II	proteinuria	1.Test-It™ Protein Creatinine Dipstick 2.Urinalysis Reagent Strips 3.Quantitative Spectrophotometric Method/Medical device	16th February, 2018	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Center	Program For Appropriate Technology In Health (PATH)	Study Ended. Final Report Submitted 19 months	The lack of access to reliable tests for proteinuria measurement in all antenatal care settings, particularly at the periphery, remains a critical gap in the accurate identification of women at high risk for Pre-Eclampsia. In Low Resource Settings, a protein-only measurement via a urine dipstick is the most widely used proteinuria test due in part to its low complexity and low cost. However, the clinical utility of the protein-only dipstick is limited. Test results can be unreliable, as the test cannot adjust for daily fluctuation of body hydration. This leads to protein measurements that are either too low or too high due to the level of urine dilution. More accurate tests, such as the 24-hour urine test, are available only for confirmatory testing in tertiary-level clinics due to their high cost and technical complexity. The purpose of the study is to generate a body of evidence that will determine performance characteristics of the current Protein Creatinine dipstick test and the feasibility of its use in target Ante Natal Care settings.
114	MAL 073	Phase IIIb	Malaria	1.RTS,S/AS01E 2.MR-VAC™ 3.STAMARIL4. VITAMIN A /Vaccine	11th December 2015	1.Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei	1.Malaria Research Center, Agogo 2.Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals	Study Ended Final Report submitted 43 months 16 days	In sub-Saharan Africa, most of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) vaccines are given in early infancy while measles, rubella and yellow fever (YF) vaccines are given at 9 months of age. Between the first EPI vaccines and the measles, rubella and YF vaccines, children receive Vitamin A supplementation at 6 months of age. To limit the number of clinic visits for young children and to optimize vaccine implementation a schedule (0, 1.5, 3-month) is proposed . There are however no data of the anti-circumsporozoite protein of Plasmodium falciparum (anti-CS) immune response induced by RTS,S/AS01E when given in co-administration with measles, rubella and YF, in a 0, 1.5, 3-month schedule starting at an older age (5-17 months). This study intends to demonstrate that anti-CS immune response of the candidate malaria vaccine RTS,S/AS01E is not inferior when RTS,S/AS01E is administered at 6, 7.5 and 9 months of age with the third dose given alone or in co-administration with a YF vaccine and a combined measles and rubella vaccine Safety has not been evaluated in co-administration with measles, rubella and YF in a 0, 1.5, 3-month schedule starting at 6 months of age. This study will therefore provide safety information when RTS,S/AS01E is administered at 6, 7.5 and 9 months of age alone or in co-administration with YF vaccine and a combined measles and rubella vaccine
115	CEPHEID XPERT HIV-1	PILOT	HIV	Xpert HIV-1 VL XC Test Assay for detecting HIV-1 RNA in human plasma.	6th June 2019	Prof. Jacob Plange-Rhule	St. Martin De Porres Hospital Atua Government Hospital Akosombo Hospital	CEPHEID	Study Ended Final Report yet to be submitted 6 Months	The Xpert® HIV-1 Viral Load XC test is an in vitro reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay for the quantification of Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1 (HIV-1) RNA in human plasma using the automated GeneXpert® Instrument Systems. It is intended for use as an aid in the diagnosis of HIV-1 infection, as a confirmation of HIV-1 infection, and as an aid in clinical management of patients infected with HIV-1.
116	GBT-2104-133	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	Inclacumab/ Monoclonal antibody	27th August, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Study terminated by sponsor 7years 5 months	The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the long-term safety of every 12-week dosing of inclacumab in participants with sickle cell disease (SCD) who have completed a prior inclacumab clinical trial. Additional objectives are to evaluate the incidence of vaso-occlusive crises (VOCs), hospitalizations, missed work/school days, red blood cell (RBC) transfusions, and quality of life (QoL) with long-term use of inclacumab.
117	GBT-2104-132	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Inclacumab 2.Placebo/ Monoclonal antibody	5th July, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Study terminated by sponsor before commencement 2 years	The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a single dose of inclacumab compared to placebo to reduce the incidence of re admission to a healthcare facility for a vaso-occlusive crisis (VOC) after an admission for an index VOC in participants with sickle cell disease (SCD). Additional objectives of the study are to evaluate the pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) of inclacumab, the presence of anti-drug antibodies (ADAs), and changes in quality of life (QOL).
118	GBT 2104-131	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Inclacumab 2.Placebo/ Monoclonal antibody	5th July, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Study terminated by sponsor before commencement 2 years	The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of treatment every 12 weeks with inclacumab to reduce the incidence of VOCs in participants with SCD. Additional objectives of the study are to evaluate the pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) of inclacumab, the presence of anti-drug antibodies (ADAs), and changes in quality of life (QOL).
119	INNOVATE	Phase III/II	Covid-19	1. Inn0-4800 2. Placebo/Vaccine		Susan Adu-Amankwah	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	Inovio Pharmaceuticals , Inc	Study Closed/withdrawn by Sponsor 24 months	1. Evaluate the cellular and humoral immune response to INO-4800 administered by ID injection followed immediately by electroporation EP 2. Evaluate the efficacy of INO-4800 in the prevention of COVID-19 disease in subjects who are SARS-CoV-2 negative at baseline

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120	LIVZON	Phase III	Covid-19	1.SARS-CoV-2 fusion protein vaccine (code: V-0) 2. Placebo/Vaccine	2nd August 2021	1.Dr Seyram Kaali 2.Dr. Nana Akosua Ansah	1.Kintampo Health Research Centre 2.Navrongo Health Research Centre	Livzon Mabpharm Inc. Institution Pharmaceutical company	Study Closed by Sponsor before commencement. No recruitment was done. 20 months	Efficacy: To evaluate the efficacy of the recombinant SARS-CoV-2 fusion protein vaccine (V-01) for the prevention of symptomatic RT PCR positive COVID-19 (mild or above severity) starting from at least 14 days (≥15 days) after full-course immunization (completing all vaccinations) Safety: To evaluate the incidence of adverse events (AEs) of recombinant SARS-CoV-2 fusion protein vaccine (V-01) from the first vaccination to 28 days after full-course immunization
121	COVID 19 INTRANASAL SPRAY	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Influenza Virus Vector COVID-19 Vaccine for Intranasal Spray 2. Placebo/Vaccine	19th October 2021	Dr. Seyram Kaali	1. KHRC 2. NHRC 3. KCCR 4. Dodowa Health Research Center 5. Ghana Infectious Disease Center 6. KBTH	Beijing Wantai Biological Pharmacy Enterprise Co, Ltd	Study Closed by Sponsor before commencement. No recruitment was done. 20 months	1. To evaluate the protective efficacy of DelNS1-2019-nCoV-RBD-OPT1 for preventing virologically confirmed (RT-PCR positive) symptomatic COVID-19. 2. To evaluate the safety of DelNS1-2019-nCoV-RBD OPT1.
122	STEADFAST	Phase II	Sickle Cell Disease	CRIZANLIZUMAB / Monoclonal antibody	30th October, 2020	Dr. Yvonne Dei Adomako	•Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics Korlebu •Sickle cell office Directorate Child(KATH)	Novartis Pharma	Study closed by sponsor before commenced 21 Months	The purpose of this study is to explore the effect of P-selectin inhibition with crizanlizumab on renal function in SCD patients with CKD who are receiving standard of care for SCD-related CKD, have Grade A2-A3 albuminuria and Stage 1-3a CKD, and are at risk for rapid decline in their eGFR.
123	ESM UBT *		Postpartum Hemorrhage	Uterine balloon tamponade/Medical device	17th February, 2014	Dr. Ivy Frances Osei	Field Work	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USA	Study not conducted; Funds from Sponsor withdrawn before initiation 8months	
124	FERROQUINE	II	Malaria	1. Ferroquine 2.Amodiaquine 3. Artesunate/Allopathic	4th January 2008	Dr. Josephine C. Ocran Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute of Medical Research	Sanofi-Aventis Recherché And Development	Study Closed by Sponsor. No recruitment was done. 13Conths	
125	HOPE SCD	III	Sickle Cell Disease	GBT440 300mg /Allopathic	May-17	1.Dr. Yvonne Dei Adomakoh 2.Dr. Vivian Paintsil	1.Center for Clinical Genetics, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital 2.Paediatric Sickle cell clinic, Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Global Blood Therapeutics Inc. 400 East Jamie Court, Suite 101 South San Francisco, CA 94080,USA	Group 1 and 2 under current protocol completed (none recruited in Ghana); yet to start Main Population Study (Group 3) 17 months	The primary objective is to assess the efficacy of GBT440 in adolescents and adults with SCD as measured by improvement in anemia
126	PEARL STUDY	Phase III	Respiratory Syncitial Virus Infections	RSVt Vaccine	16th October 2023	1. Dr Seyram Kaali 2. Dr. Kokou Amegan-Aho 3. Dr. Alberta Amu 4. Dr. John Amuasi 5. Dr. Patrick Ansah 6. Prof. Tsiri Agbenyeg	1. KHRC 2. UHAS 3. DHRC 4. KCCR 5. NHRC 6. Malaria Research Centre Agogo.	Sanofi Pasteur Inc	Application Withdrawn, 2 years 11 months	Efficacy 1. To demonstrate the clinical efficacy of RSVt vaccine for the prevention of RT-PCR confirmed RSV LRTD after 2 doses, over RSV Season 1 2. To demonstrate the clinical efficacy of RSVt vaccine for the prevention of RT PCR confirmed RSV URTD after 2 doses over RSV Season 1 3. To demonstrate the clinical efficacy of RSVt vaccine for the prevention of RT-PCR confirmed RSV associated with the occurrence of LRTD, leading to hospitalization after 2 doses over RSV Season 1 Safety To describe the safety profile of the RSVt vaccine. Immunogenicity To describe the RSV A and B serum-neutralizing and RSV serum anti-F IgA and IgG antibody responses to the study intervention

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127	ABDOV COVID-19 TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	SCTV01E (A COVID-19 Alpha/Beta/Delta/ Omicron Variants S-Trimer Vaccine)/Vaccine	17th June 2022	1. Dr. Alberta Amu 2. Dr. Patrick Ansah 3. Dr. John Amuasi 4.Dr Kwaku Poku Asante	1. Dodowa Health Research Centre 2. Navrongo Health Research Centre 3. Kumasi Center for Collaborative Research (KCCR) 4. Kintampo Health Research Centre	Sinocelltech Ltd..	Application Withdrawn, 19 Months	Stage 1 immunization To evaluate the protective efficacy of SCTV01E against symptomatic COVID-19 occurring from 14 days after the 2nd dose in population previously unvaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine. To evaluate the protective efficacy of SCTV01E against moderate and above COVID-19, severe and above COVID-19, hospitalization due to COVID-19, and death due to COVID-19 occurring from 14 days. To evaluate the protective efficacy of stage 1 immunization against different SARS-CoV-2 variants. To evaluate the safety of SCTV01E in stage 1. Stage 2 immunization To evaluate the protective efficacy of SCTV01E against symptomatic COVID-19 occurring from 7 days after the 3rd dose in population previously unvaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine To evaluate the protective efficacy of SCTV01E against moderate and above COVID-19, severe and above COVID-19, hospitalization due to COVID-19, and death due to COVID-19 occurring from 7 days after the 3rd dose, respectively, in population previously unvaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine. To evaluate the protective efficacy of stage 2 immunization against different SARS-CoV-2 variants. To evaluate the safety of SCTV01E in stage 2
128	VERO CELL COVID 19 TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	Inactivated (Vero Cell)/Vaccine	10th February 2022	1. Dr Alberta Amu 2. Dr. Patrick Ansah	1.Dodowa Health Research Center 2.Navrongo Health Research Center	Institute of Medical Biology Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences	Application Withdrawn, 18 Months	1.To evaluate the efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine,Inactivated (Vero Cell) against symptomatic and laboratory-confirmed (RT PCR method) COVID-19 cases 2.To evaluate the solicited AEs within 7 days after each dose. 3.To evaluate the efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine, Inactivated (Vero Cell) after at least one dose of immunization. 4. To evaluate the efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine, Inactivated (Vero Cell) against symptomatic and laboratory-confirmed (RT-PCR method) severe COVID-19 cases. 5. To evaluate the efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine, Inactivated (Vero Cell) for symptomatic and laboratory confirmed (RT-PCR method) COVID-19 cases caused by different SARS CoV-2 variants.
129	MEBENDAZOLE	IV	Hookworm infection	Menbendazole/Allopathic	9th January 2017	Prof Michael David Wilson	Kintampo Health Research Centre	Program For Appropriate Technology In Health (PATH)	Application Withdrawn N/A	Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections are considered among the most pressing of global health problems, thought to parasitize some 2 billion people worldwide.[ ] The most recent estimates suggest that between 600 and 800 million people are infected with one or several of the common soil-transmitted helminths (STHs), which are Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura, and hookworm.[ ] Infection prevalence, incidence, and disease burden are particularly high in tropical and subtropical areas that are already burdened with poor living conditions, over-population, and inadequate sanitation, including some areas of sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America.[1, ,] While adults represent a significant percentage of the infected population, it is children who are the most vulnerable
130	EBOLA Z	II	Ebola	chimpanzee adenovirus Type 3 – vectored Ebola Zaire vaccine (ChAd3-EBO-Z)/Vaccine	Jan-15	1.Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante 2.Prof. Kwadwo A Koram	1.Kintampo Health Research Centre 2.OCRC, Hohoe	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals	Application withdrawn N/A	
131	EBOLA Z (Paediatric)	II	Ebola	chimpanzee adenovirus Type 3 – vectored Ebola Zaire vaccine (ChAd3-EBO-Z)/Vaccine	21st August 2015	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	OCRC, Hohoe	Glaxosmithkline Biologicals, Rue De L'institut, 89 – 1330 Rixensart, Belgium	Application withdrawn N/A	

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132	ZEBOV	I	Ebola	1.Ad26 Vector expressing the glycoprotein of the ebola virus mayinga variant [Ad26.ZEBOV 2.Modified vaccinia ankara – bavarian nordic vector expressing the glycoproteins of ebola virus, sudan virus and marburg virus and the nucleoprotein of tai forest virus [MVA-BN-Filo]/Vaccine	7th January 2015	Professor Fred Binka	OCRC, Hohoe	Crucell Holland B.V, Represented by Janssen Pharmaceutica (Pty) Ltd	Approved but sponsor withdrew conduct N/A	
133	ZEBOV 2	II	Ebola	1.Ad26 Vector expressing the glycoprotein of the ebola virus mayinga variant [Ad26.ZEBOV 2.Modified vaccinia ankara – bavarian nordic vector expressing the glycoproteins of ebola virus, sudan virus and marburg virus and the nucleoprotein of tai forest virus [MVA-BN-Filo]/Vaccine	6th April 2015	Professor Fred Binka	OCRC, Hohoe	Crucell Holland B.V, Represented by Janssen Pharmaceutica (Pty) Ltd	Application withdrawn N/A	
134	HYDRANON	I		Hydranon solution	1st March 2008	Prof. David Ofori-Adjei	Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	General Resonance Technology 1llc	Application Withdrawn N/A	
135	SALIF,	IIIb	HIV	1.TDF/FTC/RPV 2.TDF/FTC/EFV/Vaccine	4th September 2013	1. Dr. Isaac Osei 2. Dr. Samuel Abora 3. Dr. Fred Adomako – Boateng	Navrongo Health Research Centre Upper East Regional Hospital Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research	Janssen-Cilag International NV (Sponsor) represented by Clinical Research Africa Ltd.	Application Withdrawn N/A	
136	NOGUCHI SCD	Ib	Sickle Cell Disease	NVX-508/ Allopathic	1st May 2017	Amma Twumwaa Owusu Ansah	1. Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research 2. College of Health Sciences 3.University of Ghana	University of Pittsburg, Representative: Amma Owusu-Ansah, MD	Application Withdrawn N/A	
137	PRCR SPOT	Phase II	Preeclampsia	PRCR Spot/Medical device	15th March 2021	Dr. Hannah Brown Amoakoh	Ridge Hospital, Korlebu Teaching Hospital, Koforidua Regional Hospital	Emily Stephanie Zobrist, PATH, 2201 Westllake Avenue, Seattle, WA 98121, USA	Application Withdrawn by Sponsor	To address the gap in proteinuria measurement solutions, LifeAssay Diagnostics (LAD) has developed and commercialized a low-cost PrCr urine dipstick that has shown goodlaboratoryand clinical performance and high usability within antenatal care (ANC)settings in previous studies.There is a need for further evidenceon the clinical utility and operational fit of the LAD Test-it™ PrCr test to inform policy recommendation for its use in Ghana and other LMIC settings.
138	SAR97276A_SANOFI	II	Malaria	SAR97276A/Allopathic	1st October, 2008	Prof. Seth Owusu-Agyei	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Sanofi Aventis Recherche & Developpement	Application Withdrawn by Sponsor before approval	

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139	ATEA COVID 19	Phase III	Covid-19	Bemnifosbuvir	7th June 2023	1. Dr Seyram Kaali 2. Dr. Nana Akosua Ansah	1. Kintampo Health Research Centre (KHRC) 2. Navrongo Health Research Centre (NHRC) 3. Dodowa Health Research Centre (DHRC)	Atea Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Application closed by FDA due to unresponsiveness of applicant, 13 months	The primary objective is: • To evaluate the efficacy of BEM compared with placebo in reducing all cause hospitalization or all-cause death in COVID-19 outpatients receiving only supportive care. The secondary objectives are: • To evaluate the efficacy of BEM compared with placebo • To evaluate the antiviral activity of BEM compared with placebo on viral load rebound • To evaluate the safety of BEM compared with placebo
140	INO-9112 COVID 19	Phase I	Covid-19	1. INO-4800 followed by Electroporation (EP) 2. NO-4800 + INO-9112 followed by Electroporation (EP)/ Vaccine	30th June 2022	Dr. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana, Legon	Inovio Pharmaceuticals,	Application closed by FDA due to unresponsiveness of applicant, 15 Months	The overall purpose of this clinical trial is to identify a booster dose of INO-4800 or INO 4800 plus INO-9112 given 6 to 12 months following primary vaccination with an approved or authorized mRNA vaccine for future development.
141	POST MASTECTOMY PAIN RELIEF		Anaesthesia	Erector Spinae block using bupivacaine/ Local anasthetics	2nd December 2021	Dr. Nana Addo Boateng	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Self-Funding	Application closed by FDA due to unresponsiveness of applicant	General objective: The main objective of the study is to determine the postoperative analgesic effect of Erector Spinae Plane (ESP) Block after mastectomy. Specific objectives: 1. To compare the total morphine consumption within 24 postoperative hours between patients receiving ESP block with bupivacaine and ESP block with saline for mastectomy at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana. 2. To compare the numeric rating score at 2,4,6,12 and 24 hours between patients receiving ESP block with bupivacaine and ESP block with saline for mastectomy at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana. 3. To compare the time to the first request of rescue analgesia between patients receiving ESP block with bupivacaine and ESP block with saline for mastectomy at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana. 4. To compare patients satisfaction within the 24-hour postoperative analgesia between patients receiving ESP block with bupivacaine and ESP block with saline for mastectomy at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana.
142	SMAART-II	Phase III	STROKE	A polycap capsule contains Ramipril 5mg, Atenolol 50mg, Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg, Simvastatin 20mg, Aspirin 100mg.	16th August 2023	Dr. Fred Stephen Sarfo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	University of California, San Francisco	Application closed by FDA	To deploy a hybrid study design to: • firstly, demonstrate the efficacy of a polypill (Polycap ®) containing fixed doses of antihypertensives, a statin, and antiplatelet therapy taken as two capsules, once daily orally in reducing composite vascular risk over 24 months vs. usual care among 680 recent stroke patients encountered at 12 hospitals in Ghana. • Secondly, SMAART II seeks to develop an implementationstrategy for routine integration and policy adoption of Polypill for post-stroke cardiovascular risk reduction in an under-resourced system burdened by suboptimal care and outcomes.
143	LETICIA	Phase II	Aneamia	1.LETICIA protocol diet (provided by study) 2. 3-Fer syrup 3. Usual or Typical diet/ Food supplement	30th August, 2019	Dr. Lawrence Osei-Tutu	Agogo Presbyterian Hospital	Dr. Lawrence Osei-Tutu	Application closed by FDA since Sponsor/PI failed to start study after approval.	Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional deficiency worldwide and an important public health problem in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs). Causes of anemia in LMICs like Ghana are usually multifactorial including malaria, hemolytic anemias, and chronic blood loss from chronic parasitic infections including schistosomiasis and hookworm. Factors accounting for inadequate supplies of dietary iron and micronutrients include poverty, a lack of nutritional supplementation, and food taboos. Anemia may result when iron deficiency is severe, after the body's iron stores are depleted and supply to the bone marrow is limited. This proof of concept study is to determine whether hospitalized children 6-59 months old who presented with moderate-to-severe anemia and given a combination of iron-rich food and standard iron replacement therapy (the intervention group) will demonstrate a greater final hemoglobin (Hb) concentration after two weeks compared to participants of similar characteristics in the control group who will receive oral iron supplementation in addition to their usual diet.

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144	TENOFOVEK BE I	Bioequivalence		1.Tenofovek (tenofovir) 300mg film coated tablets 2.Viread (tenofovir) 300mg/Allopathic	11th September 2015	1. Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei 2. Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	Danadams Pharmaceuticals Industry Limited, Accra-Ghana	Application closed by FDA since Sponsor failed to start study 3 years after approval.	
145	ELDON CARD NYN	Feasibility study	Testing of Maternal and Newborn Blood Group	1. Eldon card 2. Standard laboratory method/Medical device	10th November 2015	Prof. Samuel Ameny Obed	Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra.	Center for Global Child Health, Hospital for sick Children.	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA. N/A	
146	AX-100 HIVI		HIV	1.AX-100Immun 2.AX-100ImmunPlus	9th december 2014	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	Neopharmacie Limited , Germany	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA. N/A	
147	4P	III	Pregnancy Induced Hypertension and Preeclampsia	Polypil/Allopathic	9th August 2013	1. Dr. Emmanuel Kwabla Srofenyoh 2. Dr. Patrick Frimpong	Ridge Hospital Accra La General Hospital	Julius Centre for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Centre Utrecht, The Netherlands	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA. N/A	
148	INVACT	III	Malaria	Artemisinin/ Allopathic	13th may 2016	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System of the US Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA. N/A	
149	INSUGENIV	Phase IV	Diabetes	Insugen/Hormone	17th december 2013	N/A	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	BIOCON LTD	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA. N/A	
150	AIM-LVRNA009	Phase II/III	Covid-19	1. SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine (LVR 2. Saline Placebo/Vaccine	21st June 2022	Dr. Patrick Odum Ansah	1. Navrongo Health Research Centre 2. Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research 3.Dodowa Health Research Centre 4. Kintampo Health Research Centre 5. Ghana Infectious Disease Centre 6. Korle Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH)	AIM Vaccine Co. Ltd,	Not Approved,17-24 months.	Primary efficacy objective: To evaluate the protective efficacy of LVRNA009 (50 µg) in the prevention of first episodes of virologically-confirmed symptomatic cases of COVID-19 of any severity occurring from 14 days after 2nd dose in the initial set of vaccination in SARS-CoV-2 naive participants
151	MYCOPIROX_LA GRAY	Phase IV	mixed Infection Vaginitis in Females	Mycopirox Vaginal cream	15th june 2010	Dr. Luitgard Darko		Lagray Chemical Company, Ltd.	Not Approved N/A	
152	VR-AD-1005 STUDY	Phase II	Cholera	VR-AD-1005/Allopathic drug	1st July 2021	Dr. Ernest Kenu	Pentecost Hospital, Madina, Madina Polyclinic –	Vanessa Research Holdings, Inc.,	Study terminated by the sponsor 1 year 2 months	To assess the efficacy and safety of VR-AD-1005 for the treatment of acute diarrhea in cholera in combination with standard rehydration treatment with or without antibiotics (as indicated by WHO or other applicable guidelines) versus standard treatment alone. Efficacy is measured as reduction in stool output and/or duration of diarrhea between the start of treatment until final diarrheal stool before recovery or end of study treatment (treatment duration 120 hours).

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153	ANTIPSYCHOTIC STUDY	Phase IV	Antipsychotic Induced Movement Disoders	Omega-3 Fatty Acids / Food supplement	15th December 2021	Debrah Akosua Bema	Accra Psychiatric Hospital	Dr. Sammy Ohene. P. O. Box KB 77 Korle-Bu	Study terminated by sponsor, 29 Weeks	The primary objective of this study is to determine the use of once daily dose of 1000mg omega 3 fish oil as a clinically effective and safe intervention for reducing the burden associated with antipsychotic induced movement disorders. Secondary: To determine the demographic and clinical characteristics of psychiatric patients with antipsychotic induced movement disorder. To determine the efficacy of omega 3 supplementation in relieving the symptoms of AIM disorders To evaluate the impact of omega 3 supplementation on the clinical outcomes of psychosis, cognitive function and quality of life/ adherence of participants. To determine the correlations between the demographic and clinical parameters and the outcomes of therapy To understand the experiences of patients who have used other complementary and alternative medicines aside omega 3 fish oil as adjunct to conventional therapy, in an attempt to be free from their symptoms
154	STAND	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1.CRIZANLIZUMAB 2.PLACEBO/ Monoclonal antibody	30th September, 2019	1.Dr. Yvonne Dei Adomakoh 2.Dr. Vivian Paintsil	1. Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics, Korle-Bu Sickle Cell Office Directorate of Child Health,	Novartis Pharma AG	Study terminated by FDA. Yet to submit the final re[port. 8 years 5 months	Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a genetic blood disorder, caused by a single missense mutation in the β-globin gene, progresses into a systemic disease. Vaso-occlusion is the hallmark of SCD and can lead to serious acute and chronic complications. Extensive preclinical data has established P-selectin as a key mediator of VOC in SCD and suggest that its blockade or genetic absence of P-selectin decreases or eliminates its interactions with its ligands, thereby reducing vaso-occlusion. Crizanlizumab is a monoclonal antibody that binds to P-selectin preventing it interactions with its ligands. The purpose of this study is to compare the efficacy and safety of 2 doses of crizanlizumab (5.0 mg/kg and 7.5 mg/kg) versus placebo in adolescent and adult SCD patients (12 years and older) with history of VOC leading to healthcare visit.
155	ANTICOV	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Nitazoxanide 2.Ciclesonide 3.Paracetamol 4.Ivermectin 5.Artesunate Amodiaquine (ASAQ)/ Allopathic drug	15th July, 2020	John Humphrey, AMUASI	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	•Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine	Study terminated by sponsor yet to submit Final report ,24 Months	The purpose of this study is to compare the efficacy of alternative treatment strategies versus control on the risk of progression to severe respiratory disease. As there is no validated animal model for COVID-19, the efficacy of any potential treatment remains speculative beyond what is known about their pharmacokinetic and in-vitro data. Several repurposed drugs are currently being tested in severe cases or as prophylaxis, and the results may become available by the time the present study is initiated. At the same time, a number of other drug candidates are being evaluated for in-vitro efficacy or in small proof-of concept studies.13 In view of the rapidly evolving landscape in Africa, it was decided to select an adaptive design for the study in order to allow for the flexibility of adding or dropping arms or adjusting the randomisation ratio based on the data as it becomes available. Additionally, given that the control arm in the study may not be acceptable in some countries, it was decided to adopt a master platform-based approach to be allow for integration of data from all sites in the interim analyses, irrespective of their ability to have randomised patients in all treatment arms..
156	COVID 19 CHO-CELL(TERMINATED)	Phase II/III	Covid-19	1.Recombinant two-component COVID-19 vaccine (CHO cell) 2. ReCOV Placebo/Vaccine	16th November 2021	Dr. Patrick Ansah	1. Dodowa Health Research Centre 2. Navorongo Health Research Centre.	Jiangsu Recbio Technology Co., Ltd.	Study terminated by sponsor 13 months	1.To evaluate the safety and reactogenicity of the recombinant two-component COVID-19 vaccine (CHO cell) (ReCOV for short) in adults aged 18 years and older. 2. To evaluate SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibody of ReCOV on Day 14 after 2 doses vaccination in adults aged 18 years and older. 3. To evaluate the efficacy of ReCOV in preventing RT-PCR confirmed symptomatic COVID-19 in adults aged 18 years and older. 4. To evaluate the safety and reactogenicity of ReCOV in adults aged 18 years and older.
157	MoRiOn	Phas II	Onchocerciasis	1.Rifanpentine (Priftin®) 2.Moxifloxacin (Avelox®) 3.Doxycycline/Vaccine	28th April, 2017	Prof. Alexander Yaw Debrah	1.Enchi Government Hospital 2.Communities of Aowin/Suaman District W/R	Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research in Tropical Medicine	Study terminated by sponsor Yet to submit Final report 15 months	Onchocerciasis is caused by the parasite Onchocerca volvulus. More than 37 million people are estimated to be infected with O. Volvulus worldwide. The current therapeutic strategy relies on annual mass drug administration (MDA) based on the drug donation program for Ivermectin. Ivermectin is mainly microfilaricidal and after a few months female worms resume MF production levels high enough for transmission. Therefore, safe microfilaricidal drugs are needed to reach the goal of elimination. The study aims to show efficacy (Wolbachia depletion) of combination Rifapentine plus Moxiflocaxin using immunohistology compared to no treatment and treatment with Doxycycline.

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158	COVID MOUTHWASH	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Corsodyl Mouthwash 2.Wokadine mouthwash 3.Hydrogen Peroxide mouthwas	6th September 2021	Dr. George Boateng Kyei	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	Dr. George Boateng Kyei	Study terminated by sponsor Yet to submit Final report 1 year 6 months	To investigate how long it takes for SARS-CoV-2 asymptomatic or presymptomatic persons to shed viable virus. It also seeks to evaluate among these patients the effect of a one-time mouth rinse on the detectable viral load of SARS-CoV-2 and to determine how long it takes for SARS-CoV-2 viral load to remain low after using the mouth rinse.
159	IMR SCD	Phase IIb	Sickle Cell Disease	1.IMR-687 2.IMR-687 Placebo/Allopathic	13th August 2020	1. Dr. Seyram Kaali 2. Dr. Olayemi Edeghongon	•Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital •Kintampo Health Research Centre	IMARA Inc.	Early termination by Sponsor 1 Year 7 Months	This is a phase 2b, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study of subjects aged 18 to 65 years with SCD (HbSS, HbSB0 thalassemia, or HbSB+ thalassemia) to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the PDE9 inhibitor, IMR-687, administered qd for 52 weeks. This study will provide data on IMR-687 doses of ≥3.0 to ≤4.5 mg/kg and >4.5 to ≤6.7 mg/kg. In a relevant model of anemia (Hbbth1/th1 mice), oral administration of IMR-687 for 30 days at 30 mg/kg/day (human equivalent dose of 2.4 mg/kg/day) or 60 mg/kg/day (human equivalent dose of 4.9 mg/kg/day) increased RBCs and Hb, and reduced reticulocytes. The degree of these changes was dose dependent, with statistically significant improvement at the higher dose of 60 mg/kg. In addition, IMR-687 at 60 mg/kg improved erythroblast differentiation, suggesting a role for this compound in the improvement of ineffective erythropoiesis, a problem in a number of hemoglobin disorders
160	HESTIA4	Phase I	Sickle Cell Disease	Ticagrelor/ Allopathic	16th May, 2018	1. Dr. Patrick Ansah 2. Dr. Catherine Segbefia 3. Dr. Kokou Hefoume Amegan-Aho	1. Navrongo Health Research Centre 2. Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital 3. Volta Regional Hospital	AstraZeneca AB	Study termination 31 Months	Complications of sickle cell disease (SCD) occur very early in life. Painful crises first appear in the fingers and toes (dactylitis) in very young children prior to their first birthday. In addition to painful crises occurring in the very young, SCD can affect organ function early in life. Loss of splenic function begins as early as 5 months of age with associated increase in infection risk. Stroke risk begins at age 2. Given the early onset of symptoms and complications of this disorder, therapies for SCD should be targeted at children, including the very young. There is a need to first establish the pharmacokinetics (PK) of ticagrelor in this age group to allow for modelling or extrapolation in this population. This goal of the study is to evaluate PK data in the 0-2 year old population in order to way for further studies and ultimately use of ticagrelor in this youngest population.
161	TADO	III	Sickle Cell Disease in Pediatrics	Prasugrel/Allopathic	20th may 2013	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega Dr. Catherine Idara Segbefia	Malaria Research Center, Agogo Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra – Korle Bu	Eli Lilly and Company Indianapolis	Prematurely terminated 24 months	
162	WOMAN	III	Postpartum Hemorrhage	Tranexamic acid(cyklokapronr injection)/ Allopathic	10th sept 2009	2. Dr.Opare Addo Henry Sakyi 3. Dr. Kwadwo Asamoah Nyarko-Jectey 4. Dr. Chris Opoku Fofie 5. Dr. Chris Bawa	1. Ashanti Mampong Municipal Hospital 2.Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Clinical Trials Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Terminated by Sponsor Prematurely ended.	
163	NEOVITA	III		Vitamin A		Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre	PATH	Premature Termination 36 Months	
164	CALLASCOPE *	ii	Cervical cancer	Pocket Colposcope (CALLASCOPE)/ Medical device	12th February 2019	Dr. Emmanuel Srofenyoh	Ridge Hospital, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Duke Global Health Institute	Study ended, FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data or findings from the study due to violation of its guidelines for conducting clinical trials. 3 months	

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165	HOHOE ANTIMALARIAL	III	Malaria	1.Dihydroartemisinin 2.Piperaquine oral tablets 3.Artesunate 4. Sulfamethoxypyrazine. 5. Pyrimethamine oral tablets/Allopathic		Dr. Margaret Kweku	Hohoe Health Research Centre Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre, Hohoe Municipal Hospital, Ghana, Ghana Health Service	Malaria Capacity Development Consortium (MCDC	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data or findings from the study due to violation of its guidelines for conducting clinical trials. 7 months	
166	YAWS	III	Yaws	1.Azithromycin 2.Injection Benzathine Penicillin/Allopathic		Dr. Cynthia Kwakye-Maclean	Ga West District	1. University of Ghana School of Public Health 2. World Health Organization 3. Ghana Health Service, Ga West District	Not Approved. FDA DISSOCIATES itself from any data or findings from the study due to violation of its guidelines for conducting clinical trials. N/A	
167	GMZ 2II / III	II	Malaria	GMZ2 candidate malaria vaccine/ Vaccine	19th august 2010	Dr. Frank Atuguba	Navrongo Health Research Centre, Navrongo.	Statens Serum Institute	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data or findings 27 onths	
168	CEREBETA		Cholesterol concentration	Barley beta glucan/ Food supplement	13th may 2016	Mrs. Rose T. Odotei Adjei	Suntreso Government hospital	Best Environmental Technologies	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data Findings N/A	
169	AQUAMAT	III	Malaria	1. Artesunate 2. Quinine/Allopathic	10th october 2012	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data Findings	
170	AZI4YAWS	III	Yaws	Azythromycin/ Allopathic	23rd April 2015	Prof. Adu Sarkodie	1. Ayensuanor District 2. West Akyem Municipality 3. Upper West Akyem 4. Nkwanta North District	World Health Organization, Geneva - Switzerland	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data or findings from the study due to violation of its guidelines for conducting clinical trials. 12 months	

SHORT AND DETAILED NAMES OF TRIALS

1	4P	A strategy to reduce complications of Hypertensive disorders in Pregnancy and Maternal Mortality by 50% or more. - Polypill for the Prevention of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension and Preeclampsia (4P) Trial
2	ABDOV COVID 19 TRIAL	A randomized, double-blind, positive-controlled Phase III clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of SCTV01E (A COVID-19 Alpha/Beta/Delta/Omicron Variants S Trimer Vaccine) in population previously unvaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine and aged ≥18 years
3	ACTIVE TRIALS	A Phase 3, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, 24-week study of the clinical and antiviral effect of S-217622 compared with placebo in non-hospitalized participants with COVID-19
4	AIM-LVRNA009	A Global Multi-center, Randomized, Blinded, Placebo-controlled Phase 2/3 Clinical Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety and Immunogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 mRNA Vaccine (LVRNA009) for the Prevention of COVID-19 in Participants Aged 18 Years and Older

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5	AIMS	African Investigation Of Mirasol System For Whole Blood. Clinical And Biological Efficacy Of Mirasol Treated Fresh Whole Blood For The Prevention Of Transfusion Transmitted Malaria								
6	ALB_IVM	Comparison of Ivermectin alone with Albendazole (ALB) plus Ivermectin (IVM) in their efficacy against Onchocerciasis in the Volta Region, Ghana.								
7	ALBIVM K'SI	Comparism of Ivermectin Alone with Albendazole plus Ivermectin in Their Efficacy against Onchocerciasis								
8	AMARYL M	Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Amaryl M in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes who are inadequately treated by either Glimepride or Metformin Monotherapy or who are already treated With Free Combination Of Glimepride and Metformin in African Countries.								
9	ANTICOV	An Open-Label, Multicenter, Randomized, Adaptive Platform Trial of the Safety and Efficacy of Several Therapies, including Antiviral Therapies, Versus Control in Mild Cases of COVID-19								
10	ANTIPSYCHOTIC STUDY	A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS IN THE TREATMENT OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC-INDUCED MOVEMENT DISORDERS IN GHANA								
11	AQUAMAT	An Open Randomized Comparism of Artesunate versus Quinine in the Treatment of Severe Falciparum Malaria in African Children.								
12	ARTIMIST	A Phase III, Randomized, Open Labelled, Active Controlled, Multicentre, Superiority Trial Of Artimisttm Versus Intravenous Quinine In Children With Severe Or Complicated Falciparum Malaria, Or Uncomplicated Falciparum Malaria With Gastrointestinal Complications								
13	ASAAP	A Multicentre Phase III Non-Inferiority Trial to Evaluate Safety, Tolerability and Efficacy of Artemether-Lumefantrine+Atovaquone-Proguanil Tri-Therapy Versus Artemether-Lumefantrine Bi-Therapy for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in African Children Aged 6 Months To 10 Years (ASAAP PROJECT)								
14	ASTAWOL	The efficacy of Rifampicin 35mg/Kg/d plus Albendazole 400mg/d given for 7 or 14 days against Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis- a randomized, controlled, parallel-group, open-label, phase II pilot trial								
15	ATEA COVID 19	A Phase 3 Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Bemnifosbuvir in High-Risk Outpatients with COVID-19								
16	AVAREF	A Phase 3 double-blind, randomized, active comparator-controlled, group-sequential, multinational trial to assess the safety, immunogenicity and efficacy of a trivalent rotavirus P2-VP8 subunit vaccine in prevention of severe rotavirus gastroenteritis in healthy infants.								
17	AX-100 HIV	A Double Blind Randomized Control Trial of AX-100 Immun (Liquid) and AX-100 Immun Plus Combination Among Adults Living with HIV In Ghana.								
18	AZI4YAWS	Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Efficacy of a Single Dose of Treatment of Yaws with 20mg/kg versus 30mg/kg of Azithromycin.								
19	PLUS CHLOROQUINE	Azithromycin Plus Chloroquine Phosphate versus Artemether-Lumefatrine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparium Malaria in Children in Africa.								
20	BEMPU	Hypothermia Prevention in low birth weight and preterm Infants								
21	BLMS4BU	SHORTENING BURULI ULCER TREATMENT: WHO RECOMMENDED VS. A NOVEL BETA-LACTAM-CONTAINING THERAPY – PHASE III EVALUATION INWEST AFRICA								
22	BURULINOX	Evaluation of nitric oxide generating dressing (EDX) to improve management of buruli ulcer disease – a prospective randomized open-blinded end point.								
23	BURULIRIFDACC	A randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effect of High Dose of Rifampicin and Dialkylcarbamoyl chloride (DACC)-coated dressings on outcomes in Mycobacterium ulcerans disease								

CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

24	CDA	A Multicenter, Randomized, Double Blind Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of CDA Versus Artemether-Lumefantrine in the Treatment of Acute Uncomplicated P. Falciparum Malaria in Children and Adults in Africa.
25	CDA2	A Multicenter, Randomized, Double Blind Study to Compare the Efficacy and Safety of CDA Versus Chlorproguanil-Dapsone in the Treatment of Acute Uncomplicated P. Falciparum Malaria in Children and Adults in Africa.
26	CEREBETA	Efficacy of Beta-Glucans from Barley and Maintenance of Normal Blood LDL-Cholesterol Concentrations: A Randomized Control Study in Ghana.
27	CPAP	Clinical Trial Evaluating the Difference in Mortality Rates in Children in Ghana Receiving Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Versus Those Who Do Not.
28	CRASH-2	A Large Randomized Placebo Controlled Trial, among trauma patients with or at risk of significant Haemorrhage, of the Effects of Anti- Fibrinolytic treatment on Death and Transfusion requirement
29	CALLASCOPE	Clinical Studies and in-Depth Interviews for Portable, low-cost and Speculum-Free Cervical Cancer Screening in Ghana
30	CECOLIN	Phase 3 Randomized, Active-Comparator Controlled, Open-Label Trial to Evaluate the Immunogenicity and Safety of Alternate Two-Dose Regimens of a Bivalent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (Cecolin®) Compared to a Licensed Quadrivalent HPV Vaccine (Gardasil®) in Healthy 9-14 Year-Old Girls in Low and Low-Middle Income Countries
31	CEPHEIDXPERT HIV-1	An Investigation to Evaluate the Performance of the Cepheid XpertR HIV-1 VL XC Test
32	CIELO	A Phase III, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Basket Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of Satralizumab in Patients with Anti-N-Methyl-D-Aspartic Acid Receptor (NMDAR) or Anti-Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated 1 (LGI1) Encephalitis
33	COPE TRIAL	Effectiveness and Acceptability of two models of an Insertable Vaginal Cup for Non-surgical management of obstetric fistula in Ghana: a hybrid type 1 randomized crossover trial
34	COVID ABDOV	A randomized, double-blind, positive-controlled Phase III clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of SCTV01E (A COVID-19 Alpha/Beta/Delta/Omicron Variants S Trimer Vaccine) in population previously unvaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine and aged ≥18 years" (COVID ABDOV).
35	CROWN CORONATION	An international, Bayesian platform adaptive, randomized, placebo-controlled trial assessing the effectiveness of candidate interventions in preventing COVID-19 disease in healthcare workers
36	CHEETAH	Cluster Randomized Trial of Sterile Glove and Instrument Change at the Time of Wound Closure to Reduce Site Infection: A Trial In Low- And Middle-Income Countries (LMICs)
37	COVID 19 CHO-CELL	A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase II/III trial to evaluate the efficacy, safety and immunogenicity of the recombinant two-component COVID-19 vaccine (CHO cell) in adults aged 18 years and older
38	COVID 19 INTRANASAL SPRAY	A Global, Multi-center, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Phase III Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Protective Efficacy and Safety of Influenza Virus Vector COVID-19 Vaccine for Intranasal Spray (DelNS1-2019-nCoV-RBD-OPT1) in Adults Aged 18 Years and Older
39	COVID 19 MOUTHWASH	Viral Shedding Dynamics and the Effect of Antimicrobial Mouthwashes on the Detection of SARS-CoV-2 in Ghana.
40	DIABETIC FOOT CARE	Family-oriented Diabetic Foot Self-care Programme in Ghana; A Feasibility Randomised Controlled Trial with nested qualitative interviews at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital.
41	DOLF_IDA	Safety and Efficacy of Combination Therapy with Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine and Albendazole (IDA) for Individuals with Onchocerciasis
42	EBA	Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Dosage-Escalation Study and Immunogenicity of EBA-175 RII-NG Malaria Vaccine Administered Intramuscularly in Semi Immune Adults
43	EBOLA Z	A Phase 2, Randomized, Observer-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multi-Country Study to Assess the Safety and Immunogenicity of a Single Intramuscular Dose of GSK Biologicals' Investigational Recombinant Chimpanzee Adenovirus Type 3 – Vectored Ebola Zaire Vaccine. (ChAd3-EBO-Z) (GSK3390107A), in Adults 18 years of age and older in Africa
44	EBOLA Z (PAEDIATRIC)	A Phase 2, Randomized, Observer-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multi-Country Study to Assess the Safety and Immunogenicity of a Single Intramuscular Dose of GSK Biologicals' Investigational Recombinant Chimpanzee Adenovirus Type 3 – Vectored Ebola Zaire Vaccine. (ChAd3-EBO-Z) (GSK3390107A), in children 1 to 17years of age in Africa
45	EBSI-LSV	A Phase 1 Randomized, Blinded, Placebo Controlled, Dose-Escalation and Dosing Regimen Selection Study to Evaluate the Safety and Immunogenicity of rVSV-Vectored Lassa Virus Vaccine in Healthy Adults at Multiple Sites in West Africa
46	ELDON CARD	Using Eldon Card for Testing of Maternal and Newborn Blood Group in Comparison with the Standard Laboratory Method of Blood Group Testing in Accra, Ghana
47	EMODEPSIDE	A phase II, Randomised, double-blind, parallel – group trial to investigate Emodepside (BAY 44-4400) in subjects with onchocerca volvulus infection.
48	ESM UBT	A Multi-Centre Prospective Trial on the Impact of the Introduction of Condom-Based Uterine Balloon Tamponade for Uncontrolled Postpartum Hemorrhage
49	FALCON	Pragmatic Multicentre Factorial Randomized Controlled Trial Testing Measures to Reduce Surgical Site Infection in Low and Middle Income Countries
50	FERROQUINE	Randomized Multicentre Study Evaluating the Safety and Activity of Ferroquine Associated with Artesunate versus a Positive Calibrator (Amodiaquine Associated with Artesunate) In African Adult Patients with Uncomplicated Malaria
51	FITBIT/XIAOMI	Feasibility of a wireless monitoring system as an alternative to current bedside monitors
52	FORTIFIED BUILLON CUBES STUDY	Effect of household use of multiple micronutrient-fortified bouillon on micronutrient status among women and children in two districts in the Northern region of Ghana
53	GARDASIL	Evaluation of Safety And Immunogenicity Of Gardasiltm In Healthy Females Between 9 And 26 Years Of Age In Subsaharan Africa
54	GBT021601-021	A Phase 2/3 Randomized, Multicenter Study of Osivelotor Administered Orally to Participants with Sickle Cell Disease and an Open-Label Pharmacokinetics Study in PediatricParticipants with Sickle Cell Disease
55	GBT 2104-131	A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Assess the Safety and Efficacy of Inclacumab in Participants with Sickle Cell Disease Experiencing Vasoocclusive Crises.
56	GBT-2104-132	A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study of a Single Dose of Inclacumab to Reduce Re-admission in Participants with Sickle Cell Disease and Recurrent Vaso-occlusive Crises

CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

57	GBT-2104-133	An Open-Label Extension Study to Evaluate the Long-Term Safety of Inclacumab Administered to Participants with Sickle Cell Disease Who Have Participated in an Inclacumab Clinical Trial.								
58	GBT440-038	An Open-Label Extension Study of Voxelotor Administered Orally to Participants with Sickle Cell Disease Who Have Participated in								
59	GMZ 2	Randomized, Controlled, Double-Blind, Multicentre Study To Evaluate The Efficacy, Safety And Immunogenicity Of GMZ2 Candidate Malaria Vaccine In Gabonese, Burkinabe, Ghanaian And Ugandan Children Aged 12-60 Months								
60	HOHOE ANTIMALARIAL	A Phase III of the Assessment of the Efficacy, Tolerability and Ease of Administration of, Dihydroartemisinin Plus Piperaquine and and Artesunate Plus Sulfamethoxypyrazine Plus Pyrimethamine for preventing Malaria in Ghanaian Children								
61	HOPE SCD	A Phase 3, Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study of GBT440 Administered Orally to Patients With Sickle Cell Disease								
62	HOPE KIDS 2	A phase 3,Randomised,Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of Voxelotor(GBT440) in Pediatric Participants with Sickle Cell Disease.								
63	HYDRANON	Hydranon® solution (GR-08) in healthy adult volunteers								
64	HESTIA4	A Multi-centre, Phase I, Open-label, Single-dose Study to Investigate Pharmacokinetics (PK) of Ticagrelor in Infants and Toddlers, Aged 0 to less than 24 Months, with Sickle Cell Disease								
65	HESTIA3	A Randomised, Double-Blind, Parallel-Group, Multicentre, Phase III Study to Evaluate the Effect of Ticagrelor versus Placebo in Reducing the Rate of Vaso-Occlusive Crises in Paediatric Patients with Sickle Cell Disease								
66	IAVI C105	A Phase 2 Randomized, Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, and Immunogenicity of rVSVΔG-LASV-GPC Vaccine in Adults and Children Residing in West Africa								
67	IMBRAVE 152	A phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, study evaluating Atezolizumab and Bevacizumab, with or without Tiragolumab, in patients with untreated locally advanced or Metastatic Hepatocellular Carcinoma								
68	IMR-SCD-301	A Phase 2b Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of IMR-687 in Subjects with Sickle Cell Disease								
69	INNOVATE	Phase 2/3 Randomized, Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Trial to Evaluate the Safety, Immunogenicity, and Efficacy of INO-4800, a Prophylactic Vaccine against COVID-19 Disease, Administered Intradermally Followed by Electroporation in Adults at High Risk of SARS-CoV-2 Exposure								
70	INO-9112 COVID 19	Phase 1 Open Label, Randomized Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, and Immunogenicity of an Intradermal Booster Dose of INO-4800 alone or in combination with INO-9112 followed by Electroporation in Adults who Completed a Primary Immunization Series Against SARS-CoV-2 with mRNA Vaccines								
71	INVACT	In Vivo Efficacy of Artemisinin Combination Therapy to Explore Laboratory and Parasitological Markers of Artemisinin Resistance in Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in Ghana.								
72	IPT & SP	Operational Research on Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Infants (IPTi) with Sulfadoxine/Pyrimethamine (S/P)								
73	INSUGEN	Post Market Surveillance Study of Insugen 30/70								
74	INTS GMMA	A Phase IIa observer-blind, randomized, controlled, age-de-escalation, single center interventional study to evaluate the safety, reactogenicity, and immune response of the GVGH iNTS vaccine against S. Typhimurium and S. Enteritidis, in adults, children andinfants,								
75	INOVIO – LASSA FEVER	Study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and immunogenicity of INO-4500 in Healthy volunteers								
76	IRON FORTIFICATION	Seasonal Impact Of Iron Fortification On Malaria Incidence In Ghanaian Children								
77	IUMO	RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL: INTRAUTERINE MISOPROSTOL VERSUS SUBLINGUAL MISOPROSTOL IN THE PREVENTION OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE AT ELECTIVE CAESAREAN SECTION AT KORLE BU TEACHING HOSPITAL.								
78	IVERMECTIN GH	Safety and Efficacy of Ivermectin in the Prevention and Management of COVID- 19 among Ghanaian Populations								

CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

79	KAE609	A Phase 2, Multi-Center, Randomized, Open - Label, Dose Escalation Study To Determine Safety Of single (QD) and Multiple (3QD) Doses Of KAE609, Given To Adults With Uncomplicated Plasmodium Falciparum Malaria
80	KALUMA	A randomized, open-label, multicenter study to compare efficacy, safety and tolerability of KLU156 with Coartem® in the treatment of uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria in adults and children ≥ 5 kg body weight followed by an Extension phase with repeated KLU156 treatment
81	KNC 19(NIBIMA)	Repurposing the aqueous Extract of Cryptolepis for Covid-19 therapy
82	LEDoxy	Doxycycline 200mg/d vs. 100mg/d for 6 weeks to improve filarial lymphedema - a multinational, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial.
83	LETICIA	Combination Food-Based And Supplemental Iron Replacement Therapy For Children With Moderate-To-Severe Anemia In A Rural Ghanaian Setting:A Proof-Of-Concept Study
84	LIVZON	A Global, Multi-Center, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Phase III Clinical Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, and Immunogenicity of Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Fusion Protein Vaccine (V01) in Adults Aged 18 Years and older.
85	MAL 047	Randomized, Controlled, Partially-Blind Study Of The Safety And Immunogenicity Of Glaxosmithkline Biologicals' Candidate Plasmodium Falciparum Vaccines RTS,S/AS02D And RTS,S/AS01E, When Administered IM According To A Three Dose Schedules In Children Aged 5 To 17 Months Living In Ghana.
86	MAL 050	Randomized, Open, Controlled Study Of The Safety Of The And Immunogenicity Of GSK Biologicals' Candidate Plasmodium Falciparium Malaria vaccine RTS, S/AS01E when incorporated into an expanded program on immunization (EPI) regimen that includes DTPWHEPB/HIB.OPV, Measles and yellow fever vaccination in infants living in malaria- Endemic Regions- 050
87	MAL 055	Double Blind (Observer Blind), Randomised, Controlled Multicentre Study To Evaluate In Infants And Children, The Efficacy Of RTS,S/AS10E Candidate Vaccine Against Malaria Disease Caused By P. Falciparium Infection Across Diverse Malaria Transmission Settings In Africa
88	MAL 063	Randomized, Open, Controlled Study To Evaluate The Immune Response To The Hepatitis B Antigen Of The RTS,S /AS01E Candidate Vaccine, When Administrated As Primary Vaccination Integrated Into An EPI Regimen To Infants Living In Sub-Saharan Africa
89	MAL 073	Phase IIIb randomized, open, controlled, multi-center study to evaluate the immunogenicity and safety of the RTS,S/AS01E candidate malaria vaccine, when administered as primary vaccination at 6, 7.5 and 9 months of age with or without co-administration of measles, rubella and yellow fever vaccines followed by an RTS,S/AS01E booster vaccination 18 months post Dose 3, to children living in sub-Saharan Africa
90	MAL 094	Phase IIb Randomized, Open-Label, Controlled, Multi-Centre Study of the Efficacy, Safety and Immunogenicity of GSK Biologicals' Candidate Malaria Vaccine RTS,S/AS01E Evaluating Schedules with or without Fractional Doses, early Dose 4 and yearly Doses, in Children 5-17 Months of age Living in Sub-Saharan Africa.
91	MALHEMINTHS	Evaluating the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of integrating mass drugadministration for helminth control with seasonal malaria chemoprevention inGhanaian children
92	MDGH-MOX-1006	An open-label study of the pharmacokinetics and safety of a single dose of moxidectin per oral in subjects aged 4 to 17 years with (or at risk of) onchocerciasis to identify an optimal dose for treatment of children 4 to 11 years
93	MEBENDAZOLE	Efficacy and Safety Of A Single Dose Reigimen And A Multi Dose Regimen Of Mebendazole Against Hookworm Infections In Children And Adolescents In Ghana : A Randomized Control Trail.
94	MEFLOQCHLOAZITH	A Phase III, Randomized, Opened-Label, Comparative Trial Of Azithromycin Plus Chloroquine Versus Mefloquine For The Treatment Of Uncomplicated Plasmodium Falciparum Malaria In Africa.
95	MENINGOCOCCAL-A CONJUGATE VACCINE	A Phase II, Double Blind, Randomized, Controlled, Dose Ranging Study to Evaluate the Safety, Immunogenicity Dose Response and Schedule Response of a Meningococcal A Conjugate Vaccine administered concomitantly with local EPI vaccines in Healthy Infants.
96	MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION	The effect of micronutrient supplementation in combination with healthy lifestyle coaching on nutrition status and well-being: A 6-month intervention study in Ghana. (MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION)
97	MITAPIVAT	A Phase 2/3, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Mitapivat in Subjects With Sickle Cell Disease.
98	MMS	The Use Of A Multiple Micronutrient Supplement In Women Of Reproductive Age
99	MoRiOn	The Efficacy of Rifapentine 900mg/d plus Moxifloxacin 400mg/d given for 14 or 7 days against Onchocerciasis – a Randomized, Controlled, Parallel-Group, Open Label, Phase II Pilot Trial
100	MOSA STUDY	A phase III, multi-country, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded adaptive platform trial to assess the efficacy and safety of treatments for subjects with monkeypox virus disease
101	MOXIDECTIN	Randomized, single-ascending dose, Ivermectin-controlled, double-blind, safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetic and efficacy study of orally administered Moxidectin in subjects with Onchocerca volvulus Infection
102	MOXIDECTIN-IVERMECTIN	A Phase III Randomized, Single-Ascending-Dose, Ivermectin-Controlled, Double-Blind, Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetic, and Efficacy Study of Orally Administered Moxidectin in Subjects with Onchocerca volvulus Infection':
103	MPZ-MAL 01	A Phase 2a, Multicenter, Open-label, Dose-finding, Dose Escalation Study of Meplazumab in Adult Patients Diagnosed with Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria
104	MULTIMAL	Multi-Drug Combination-Therapies to prevent the Development of Drug Resistance: Phase II Controlled Clinical Trial Assessing Candidate Regimens of Multiple-Antimalarial Combinations for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malarial in Africa
105	MYCOPIROX_LAGRAY	Randomized, open labelled trial to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of mycopirox vaginal cream in the treatment of mixed infection vaginitis
106	NANOX.ARC	Multicentric study for assessing safety and clinical performance of Nanox.ARC in providing additional information to conventional twodimensional (2D) radiography when evaluating adult individuals with known or suspected radiographic abnormalities
107	NEOVITA	Feasibility Studies
108	NOGUCHI FILARIASIS	Determination of the Prevalence of LF Infection in Districts Not Included in LF Control Activities and of the Basis for Integrated Implementation of LF - Onchocerciasis Elimination Strategies in Potentially Co-endemic Areas

CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

109	NOGUCHI SCD	A Phase 1B Dose – Finding Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamic Study Oof NVX – 508 In Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) Patients
110	NON-INVASIVE HAEM DEVICE	A Comparison of Hemoglobin Values as Measured By The Pronto And Pronto 7 Non-Invasive Hemoglobin Devices, The Hemocue Hb 201+, And A Hematology Analyzer Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care Clinic In Ghana
111	NOVASIL	Safety and Efficacy Evaluation of Novasil: Strategy for the Protection of Humans from Aflatoxin Toxicity
112	NOVIC TRIAL	Novel vacuum-induced Haemorrhage control for postpartum Haemorrhage: a multicentre randomised trial
113	OXYTOCIN	Determining the Effect of Prophylactic Administration Of Oxytocin In Unject™ By A Community Health Officer On Post-Partum Haemorrage At Home Births In The Kintampo North And South Districts Of Ghana
114	PEARL	Phase III, randomized, observer-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center, multinational study to evaluate the efficacy, immunogenicity, and safety of a Respiratory Syncytial Virus vaccine in infants and toddlers (PEARL)
115	PFCSP_MVACS _MALARIA	Partial Double-Blind, Randomized Study of PFCSP DNA/MVA Prime Boost Vaccine
116	PIVOT	Prospective Identification of Variables as Outcomes for Treatment (PIVOT): A Phase II clinical trial of hydroxyurea for children and adults with HbSC disease
117	POLYPHENOL-RICH COCOA POWDER TRIAL	Polyphenol-rich Cocoa Powder as Adjuvant Therapy in Patients with Covid-19.
118	POST MASTECTOMY PAIN RELIEF	ULTRASOUND-GUIDED ERECTOR SPINAE PLANE BLOCK FOR POST-MASTECTOMY PAIN RELIEFve
119	PLATINUM	: A multi-part, multi-center PLATform study to assess the efficacy, safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of anti-malarial agents administered asmonotherapy and/or combination therapy IN patients withUncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria
120	PMC TRIAL	The impact of a combination of the RTS,S/AS01E malaria vaccine and perennial malaria chemoprevention in Ghanaian children
121	PRAISE	An adaptive, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Double-Blind, Multi-center Study of Oral FT-4202, a Pyruvate Kinase Activator in Patients with Sickle Cell disease (PRAISE)
122	PREGACT	Evaluating the Safety And Efficacy Of Artemisinin-Based Combination Treatments For African Pregnant Women With Malaria
123	PRENABELT	A Maternal Device to Reduce the Risk of Stillbirth and Low-Birth Weight
124	PROBIOTIC	A double-blind randomized control trial of a synbiotic vs. placebo among pregnant women to evaluate colonization of the gut microbiota of their infants with Lactobacillus plantarum (Probiotics pilot in Ghana)
125	PROBIOTIC(IN MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT)	Assessing the Therapeutic Effect of Probiotics on Individuals with Mild Cognitive Impairment
126	PYRONARIDINE ARTESUNATE VRS COARTEM	andomized multicentre clinical study to assess the safety and efficacy of fixed dose formulation of oral pyronaridine artesunate tablet versus coartem in children and adult patients with acute uncomplicated plasmodium falciparium malaria
127	PRCR DIPSTICK	Validation of a Protein Creatinine (PrCr) Dipstick Diagnostic Test for Proteinuria Screening on Antenatal Care Clinics in Ghana
128	PRCR SPOT	Evaluating the clinical utility and operational fit of the lifeAssay Diagnostics Test-It TM PrCr urinary dipstick test to assess risk of pre- eclampsia in referral hospitals in Ghana: A SPOT nested study, developing and VALidating a Severe Pre-eclampsia adverse Outcome Triage (SPOT) score
129	REALISE	A Pragmatic Phase III Multi-Centre Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Safety and Effectiveness of a Single Dose of an Albendazole-Ivermectin Coformulation vs Albendazole for Preventive Chemotherapy of Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infections in School-Aged Children
130	RECOVERY	Randomized Evaluation of Covid-19 Therapy (RECOVERY)
131	REVIVE	Reducing Mortality in Adults with Advanced HIV Disease (REVIVE)
132	RIFAMPIN VS ISONIAZID	A Randomized Clinical Trial of 4 months Rifampin versus 9 months Isoniazid for treating Latent TB Infection
133	ROBOCOW	RANDOMIZED PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL TESTING 0.2% CHLORHEXIDINE MOUTHWASH TO REDUCE POSTOPERATIVE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN ABDOMINAL SURGERIES
134	ROTARIX	Immunogenicity of The Human Rotavirus Vaccine (Rotarixtm) At Varying Schedules and Ages in Rural Ghana
135	ROTASHIELD	The Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Evaluation of The Efficacy, Immunogenicity, and Safety of 2 Single Doses of RRV-TV in Neonates/Infants
136	ROTATEQ	Efficacy, Safety and Immunogenicity of RotateqTM Among Infants in Africa and Asia.
137	SALIF	A Phase 3b, Randomized, Open-label Clinical Study to Demonstrate non-inferiority in Virologic Response Rates of HIV-1 RNA Suppression <400 Copies/mL of TDF/FTC/RPV Versus TDF/FTC/EFVin First-line Antiretroviral NNRT/-based Suppressed Patients Switching At Low HIV-1 RNA Into Fixed Dose Combinations

CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

138	SAR97276A_SANOFI	A Multicentre, Open Label, Efficacy And Safety Of Parenteral Sar97276a In The Treatment Of Symptomatic Uncomplicated And Severe Malaria In Adults And Children								
139	SAVVY	Randomised Controlled Trials of Savvy In HIV								
140	SAVING BRAINS KUMASI	Saving Brains from Malnutrition: Implementation of Evidence-Based Nutritional Supplementation and Psychosocial Stimulation Program for Pregnant and Lactating Women and their Infants Post Weaning, To Improve Cognition and Behavioral Regulation to Deliver Better Social and Economic Prospects Later in Life								
141	SAVING BRAINS NAVORONGO	Saving Brains from Malnutrition: Implementation of Evidence-Based Nutritional Supplementation and Psychosocial Stimulation Program for Pregnant and Lactating Women and their Infants Post Weaning, To Improve Cognition and Behavioral Regulation to Deliver Better Social and Economic Prospects Later in Life								
142	SD BIOSENSOR MRDT	Clinical Evaluation of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits (SD BIOSENSOR MRDT)								
143	SHEA LIDO	Comparison of Shea butter and Lidocaine gel for rectal examination- A Non-Inferiority Trial								
144	SMAC	A Comparative, Open Label, Dose And Regimen Optimization Follow-Up Study Of Intravenous And Intramuscular Artesunate In African Children With Severe Malaria.								
145	SMAART	Stroke Minimization through Additive Anti-atherosclerotic Agents in Routine Treatment								
146	SMAART-II	Stroke Minimization through Additive Antiatherosclerotic agents in Routine Treatment II (SMAART-II): A Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Tria								
147	SMAART MAP	Severe Malaria A Research and Trials Consortium – Multisite Adaptive Platform trial: Severe Anemia, Cerebral Malaria and Renal Function Domains								
148	SOYPEPTIDE STUDY	Application of Bioactive Peptide for the Attenuation of Malnutrition in Cancer Patient in a treatment Health Facility in Ghana								
149	SPUTNIK LIGHT	A phase III randomzed double blind, placebo- controlled international multisite clinical trial in parallel assignment to evaluate efficacy, immunogenicity and safety of the sputnik light vector vaccine in adults in the sars-cov-2 infection prophylactic treatment								
150	STAND	A Phase III, Multi-Centre, Randomized, Double-Blind Study to Assess Efficacy and Safety of Two Doses of Crizanlizumab Versus Placebo With or Without Hydroxyurea/Hydroxycarbamide Therapy in Adolescent and Adult Sickle Cell Disease Patients with Vaso Occlusive Crises (STAND)								
151	STAR	POSTOPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT IN EMERGENCY ABDOMINAL SURGERY: BIMODAL VERSUS UNIMODAL ANALGESIA								
152	STEADFAST	A Phase II, multicenter, randomized, open label two arm study comparing the effect of crizanlizumab + standard of care to standard of care alone on renal function in sickle cell disease patients ≥ 16 years with chronic kidney disease due to sickle cell nephropathy								
153	SWIS	Feasibility, Acceptability, and Outcomes of Sterile Water Injection (SWI) in Managing Lower Back Pain among Labouring Women in a Tertiary Hospital in Ghana: A Mixed-method Study								
154	TADO	Double-Blind, Randomized, Efficacy And Safety Comparison Of Prasugrel And Placebo In Pediatric Patients With Sickle Cell Disease								
155	TENOFOVEK BE	A balanced, randomized, two treatment, two-period, two-sequence single dose crossover, open-label, analyst blind and single centre bioequivalence study test product; Tenofevek of Danadams Pharmaceuticals Industry Ltd., Ghana and reference product; Viread (Gilead Sciences, Inc., CA, USA) in healthy, Ghanaian adult, male, human participants under fasting conditions.								
156	TENOFOVIR	A Phase II Study for Tenofovir Disoproxyl Fumarate for Prevention of HIV								
157	TICER	Task sharing in InGuinal hErnia Repair between surgeons and medical practitioners								
158	TNBC	A Phase II, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-blind Study of RO7247669 Combined With NAB-Paclitaxel Compared with Pembrolizumab Combined With NAB-Paclitaxel in Participants with Previously Untreated, PD-L1 Positive, Locally-advanced Unresectable or Metastatic Triple-negative Breast Cancer.								
159	TYVEGHA	A cluster-randomized controlled Phase IV trial assessing the impact of a Vi-Polysaccharide conjugate vaccine in preventing typhoid infection in Asante Akim, Ghana (TyVEGHA)":								
160	VAT00008	A parallel-group, Phase III, multi-stage, modified double-blind, multi-armed study to assess the efficacy, safety, and immunogenicity of two SARS-CoV-2 Adjuvanted Recombinant Protein Vaccines (monovalent and bivalent) for prevention against COVID-19 in adults 18 years of age and older								
161	VERO CELL COVID 19 TRIAL	A Randomized, Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled, Phase III, Clinical Trial of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine, Inactivated (Vero Cell) in Adults Aged 18 Years and Above								
162	VR-AD-1005 STUDY	Assessment of a novel fixed dose combination (FDC) drug VR-AD-1005 for the treatment of acute watery diarrhea in cholera: A phase II, multicenter, randomized, placebo controlled, double blinded efficacy and safety trial								
163	VERTEX	A Phase 2/3 Adaptive, Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of VX-147 in Subjects Aged 18 Years and Older with APOL1-mediated Proteinuric Kidney Disease.								
164	WOMAN	Tranexamic Acid For The Treatment Of Postpartum Haemorrhage: An International, Randomized, Double Blind, Placebo Controlled Trial								
165	YAWS	Single Dose Oral Azithromycin Versus Injection Benzathine Penicillin For The Treatment Of Yaws – A Randomized Clinical Trial In Some Endemic Communities In Ghana								
166	ZEBOV	A Phase 1 Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability and Immunogenicity of Heterologous Prime-Boost Regimens Using MVA-BN®-FILO and Ad26.ZEBOV Administered in Different Sequences and Schedules in Healthy Adults								
167	ZEBOV 2	A Randomised, Observer-blind, Placebo-controlled, Phase 2 Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability and Immunogenicity of Three Prime-boost Regimens of the Candidate Prophylactic Vaccines for Ebola AD26ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo in Healthy Adults, Including Elderly Subjects, HIV-infected								
168	ZIV AFFLIBERCEPT	Phase I, Safety of ZIV-AFLIBERCEPT in retinal diseases in Ghanaian population								
160	*	Feasibility Studies								
161	N/A	Study not Started/ Application Withdrawn /Not Approved / Terminated / FDA Dissociation from Trial data								

CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

162	NYN	Not yet known								
163	Active Trials									
164	Applications pending approval									
165	Study ended									
166	Trials closed by Sponsor before commencement									
167	Application withdrawn by Sponsor before FDA approval									
168	Application closed by FDA									
169	Trials Not Approved									
170	Trials terminated by FDA/Sponsor									
171	Dissociation of Trial Data by FDA									
	LAST UPDATED: 28th June 2024									