N/O	TITLE OF STUDY	PHASE	,DATE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	STUDY CENTRE(S)	SPONSORS & APPLICANT	STATUS & DURATION OF STUDY	PURPOSE/AIM OF STUDY
1	LETICIA	Phase II	30th August, 2019	Dr. Lawrence Osei-Tutu	Agogo Presbyterian Hospital	Dr. Lawrence Osei-Tutu	Approved, yet to start 12 Months	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.
2	ANTICOV	Phase III	15th July, 2020	John Humphrey, AMUASI	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	•Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine	Approved, yet to start 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
3	AVAREF TV ROTA	Phase III	9th April, 2019	1.Prof. George E. Armah 2.Dr. Alberta Amu	Dodowa Health Research Centre	PATH	Approved 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®

4	DOLF_IDA ONCHO SAFETY GHANA	Phase II	22nd February 2019	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Washington University School of Medicine	Approved, study commenced 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
5	FALCON	Phase III	10th April, 2019	Prof. Stephen Tabiri	Tamale Teaching Hospital	The University of Birmingham	Approved, study commenced 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
6	LEDoxy	Phase II	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)	Enrollment ended; participants are in follow-up stage 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)
7	SMAART	Phase II	9th February, 2018	Dr. Fred Stephen Sarfo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospit	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Actively Enrolling 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).

8	MoRiOn	II	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	Actively Enrolling 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.
9	MAL 094	Phase IIb	21st November 2016	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Malaria Research Center, Agog	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA	Enrollment ended; participants receiving treatment 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.
10	KNC 19 (NIBIMA)	Phase IIb	11th September 2020	Prof. Ellis Owusu-Dabo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospit	KNUST Office of Grants and Research	Application Approved	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.
11	STAND	Phase III	30th September, 2019	1.Dr. Yvonne Dei Adomakoh Dr. Vivian Paintsil	1.Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics, Korle-Bu Sickle Cell Office Directorate of Child Health, KATH	Novartis Pharma AG	Application Approved	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.
12	INOVIO	1b	30th September 2019	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research University of Ghana, Legon	Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc	Application Approved	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.

13	MULTIMAL	Phase II	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)	Application Approved	Specific drugs were carefully considered during the design of this study. The outcome of this consideration was that the specific multi-therapeutic ACT combinations, discussed below, were decided on based on the following aspects: efficacy, potential for drug interactions, modes-of-action, half-life of the individual drugs, parasitological stages the drug acts on, dosing, availability of a paediatric formulation and cost.The two drug combinations envisaged to investigate during this study address two particular aspects of treatment of uncomplicated malaria in the sub-Saharan African region. Firstly, artesunate pyronaridine-atovaquone/proguanil uses a quadruple drug treatment with combinations of different modes of action to protect each other from the parasite developing resistance to either during the treatment. Secondly, the combination of artesunate-fosmidomycin-clindamycin as a matched-short half-life combination additionally addresses the issue of bacterial co-infections which frequently occur in sub-Saharan Africa.
14	MDGH-MOX	Phase I	February 2020	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	School of Public Health Researc	Medicines Development for Global Health	Application Approved	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
15	CROWN CORONATION	Phase III	7th Sept 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 University in St. Louis.	Application Approved	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.
16	ASTAWOL	Phase II	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	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
17	CHEETAH	Pilot	Jun-20	Professor Stephen Tabiri	•Cape Coast Teaching Hospital •Effiah Nkwanta Regional Hospital •Holy Family Hospital – Berekum •Holy Family Hospital – Techiman •KATH •Korle Bu •Salaga Municipal Hospital •St Theresa’s Hospital •Sunyani Regional Hospital	Birmingham Clinical Trials Unit, University of Birmingham	Application Approved	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.
18	CECOLIN	Phase III	Sep-20	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	•Agogo Asante Akim North Distr	PATH	Application Approved	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.

19	IMR SCD	Phase IIb	23rd Sept 2020	Dr. Seyram Kaali	•Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital •Kintampo Health Research Centre	IMARA Inc.	Application Approved	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
20	SHEA LIDO	Phase III	10th Sept 2020	Dr. Kekeli Kodjo Adanu	Ho Teaching Hospital	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Application Approved	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.
21	SPUTNIK LIGHT	Phase III	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	Application Approved	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
22	TyVEGHA	Phase IV	3TH MARCH 2021	Prof. Ellis Owusu-Dabo	Agogo Trial Center/KNUST-International Vaccine Institute (IVI) Collaborating Center	International Vaccine Institute	Application Approved	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

23	BURULINOX	Phase III	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 Collabora	Application Approved	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).
24	EMODEPSIDE	Phase II	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)	Application Approved	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
25	BURULIRIFDAC	Phase III	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	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
26	VAT00008	Phase III	3rd June 2021	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	*Navrongo Health Research Centre *Kintampo Health Research Centre *Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)	SANOFI	Application Approved	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.
27	HOPE KIDS 2	Phase III	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	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	STEADFAST	Phase II	15th February, 2021	Dr. Yvonne Dei Adomako	•Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics Korlebu •Sickle cell office Directorate Child(KATH)	Novartis Pharma	Application Pending Approval	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.
29	BEMPU		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
30	IVERMECTIN GH	Phase II	5th March 2021	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Mamprobi Polyclinic LEKMA Hospital Ga East Hospital Mamobi Tema General Hospital Pantang Hospitals	Prof. Fred Binka	Application Pending Approval	To determine the impact of Ivermectin in the country to guide its possible use for prophylaxis or treatment. The studies will assess the efficacy of Ivermectin as prophylaxis and treatment among healthworkers and patients diagnosed with symptomatic COVID-19 infection respectively. Results from this study will inform policy on the treatment and prevention of COVID-19.

31	PRCR SPOT		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 Pending Approval	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.
32	STAR TRIAL	Phase IV	7th May 2021	Dr. Frank Enoch Gyamfi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	Dr. Frank Enoch Gyamfi	Application Pending Approval	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.
33	PIVOT STUDY	Phase II	18th June 2021	Dr. Yvonne A. Dei-Adomakoh	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	Application Pending Approval	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.
34	RECOVERY	Phase III	21st May, 2021	Dr. John H. Amuasi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Ghana Infectious Disease Centre	University of Oxford Clinical Trials and ResearchGovernance.	Application Pending Approval	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.
35	GBT 2104-131	Phase III	5th July, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Pending Approval	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).
36	GBT-2104-132	Phase III	5th July, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Pending Approval	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).
37	VR-AD-1005 STUDY	Phase II	1st July 2021	Dr. Ernest Kenu	Pentecost Hospital, Madina, Madina Polyclinic –	Vanessa Research Holdings, Inc.,	Application Pending Approval	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).
38	GBT-2104-133	Phase III	27th August, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Pending Approval	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.

39	COVID MOUTHWASH	Phase III	6th September 2021	Dr. George Boateng Kyei	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	Dr. George Boateng Kyei	Application Pending Approval	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.
40	LIVZON	Phase III	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	Application Pending Approval	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
41	PROBIOTIC		27th July, 2021	Dr Seyram Kaali	Kintampo Municipal Hospital	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Application Pending Approval	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.
42	EBSI-LSV	Phase I	1st September 2021	1.Dr Seyram Kaali 2.Dr.Patrick Ansah	1.Kintampo Health Research Centre 2.Navrongo Health Research Centre	Emergent BioSolutions (EBS)	Application Pending Approval	
43	KAE609	Phase II	Sep-19	Dr. Abraham Rexford Oduro	1.Navrongo Health Center 2.Kintampo Health Research Centre	Novartis Pharma AG, Switzerland	Active Phase 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..
44	Saving Brains Navrongo	I	Feb-19	Dr. Engelbert A. Nonterah	Navrongo Health Research Cen	Nutriset, SAS	Active Phase 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 milllion 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
45	SAVING BRAINS KUMASI	I	Nov-17	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 milllion 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
46	ALB_IVM	III	Apr-14	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital.	Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 10900 Euclid Ave Cleveland	Active Phase ended; Final report submitted 38 months	

47	MAL 055	III	Oct-08	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	Active Phase 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
48	MMS	III	02/10/2012	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyaga	1. Barekuma Collaborative Community Development Project 2. C/O Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	Kirk Humanitarian	Active Phase Ended; yet to submit report 48 months	
49	PRENABELT		April 2015	Dr. Jerry Coleman	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra – Korle Bu	Global Innovations for Repro	Active Phase ended; Final report submitted 7 months	
50	CPAP	Phase III	May 14, 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	General Electric (GE) Foundation's Systems Improvement at District Hospitals and Regional Training of Emergency Care (sidHARTe) out of Columbia University	Active Phase 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
51	AIMS	Phase III	July 9, 2013	Dr. Shirley Owusu-Ofori	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Terumo BCT Europe N.V.	Active Phase ended; Final report submitted 6 months	
52	MENINGOCOCCAL-A CONJUGATE VACCINE	II	JUNE 26TH, 2007	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	SIIL PATH	Active Phase ended; Final report submitted 54 months	
53	NON-INVASIVE HAEM DEVICE	III	April 9, 2013	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre, Kintampo	PATH	Active Phase Ended 2 months	
54	ROTARIX	III	February 6, 2012	Prof. George Armah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	PATH	Active Phase Ended 7 months	
55	ARTIMIST	III	October 22, 2010	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	ProtoPharma Limited	Active Phase Ended 5 months	
56	GARDASIL	III	Nov-10	Dr. Nana Akosua Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Merck, Sharp and Dohme Corporation	Active Phase Ended 20 months	
57	SMAC	III	Jan-13	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	University Medical Centre Tubingen	Active Phase Ended 15 months	
58	OXYTOCIN	III	May 12, 2010	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre	PATH	Active Phase Ended 12 months	
59	AMARYL M	IV	October 16, 2009	Dr. Frank Umeh	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Sanofi Aventis	Active Phase Ended 6 months	

60	MOXIDECTIN-IVERMECTIN	III	Feb-04	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital.	1. Wyeth Research Division of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Inc. 2. Product Development and Evaluation unit TDR	Report submitted	Report submitted 25 months + (12 months ext.)
61	MOXIDECTIN	Phase II	Feb-04	Dr. Kwabla Awadzi	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital	1. Wyeth Research Division of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Inc. 2. Product Development and Evaluation unit TDR	Active Phase Ended 60 months	
62	EBA	I	Mar-09	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)	Active Phase Ended 18 months	
63	IPT & SP	III	May-08	Dr. Abraham Hodgson	Health Facilities in the Kassena Nankana, Navrongo Health Research Centre	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Active Phase Ended 32 months	
64	IRON FORTIFICATION III		Jul-09	Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei	Kintampo Health Research Centre	National Institutes of Health	Active Phase Ended 12 months	
65	ROTASHIELD	III	Aug-09	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	Active Phase Ended 16 months	
66	AZITHROMYCIN PLUS CHLOROQUINE PHOSPHATE	III	Oct-07	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Pfizer Laboratories Incorporated, Pfizer Global Research and Development.	Active Phase Ended 8 months	
67	CRASH-2	I	Aug-07	Prof. J. C. B. Dakubo	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	Active Phase Ended, Lancet publication submitted 24 months	
68	PYRONARIDINE ARTESUNATE VRS COARTEM	III	Mar-07	Dr. G. Bedu-Adoo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Medicines For Malaria Venture, Switzerland	Active Phase Ended 3 months	
69	MAL 050	III		Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R&D	Active Phase Ended 17 months	
70	PFCSP_MVACS_MALARIA	I	Aug-05	Prof. Kwadwo A Koram	Tetteh Quarshie Memorial Hospital	Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID) National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	Active Phase Ended 18 months	
71	ROTATEQ	III	Sep-07	Prof. George E. Armah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	1. Merck & Co. 2. PATH	Active Phase Ended 18 months	
72	MEFLOQCHLOAZITH	III	04-Aug-04	Dr. Abraham Hodgson	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Pfizer Inc.	Active Phase Ended 12 months	

73	MAL 047	II		Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei, Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R&D	Active Phase Ended 19 months	
74	CDA	III	19th July 2006	Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R & D	Active Phase Ended 12 months	
75	CDA2	III	27,June 2006	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Department of Physiology, School of Medical Sciences, KNUST	GlaxoSmithKline R & D	Active Phase Ended 12 months	
76	NOVASIL	II		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	Active Phase Ended 9 months	
77	TENOFOVIR	II	Feb-04	Dr. Edith Clarke	Ghana Health Service	Family Health International	Active Phase Ended 20 onths	
78	SAVVY	II	Feb-04	Dr. William Ampofo Dr. Baafuor Kofi Opoku	1. Noguchi Memorial Institution for Medical Research. 2. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital.	Family Health International	Active Phase Ended 32 months	
79	MAL 063	III	15th April 2011	Prof. E. Tsiri Agbenyaga	Malaria Research Centre, Agogo.	Malaria Research Centre, Agogo	Active Phase Ended 52 months	
80	PREGACT	III		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	Active Phase Ended 60 months	
81	ALBIVIM K'SI	III	10th November 2015	Prof. Alexander Yaw Debrah	Kumasi Centre for Collaborative Research in Tropical Medicine	University Hospitals Case medical Center	Active Phase Ended, Yet to submit final report 4 years and 2 months	
82	RIFAMPIN VS ISONIAZID	III	2nd March 2011	Dr. Joseph Baah Obeng	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Chest Clinic, Kumasi	Canadian Institute of Health Research	Active Phase Ended 60 months	
83	NOGUCHI FILARIASIS *		7th June 2017	Prof. Daniel A. Boakye Dr. Nana – Kwadwo Biritwum	Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	World Health Organization - TDR	Active Phase Ended 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.
84	ZIV AFFLIBERCEPT	I	30th January 2017	Braimah Imoro Zeba	Retina unit, Eye Centre, Korle-Bu, Teaching Hospital, Korle-Bu, Accra	Same as PI	Active Phase Ended 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.

85	HESTIA3	Phase III	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	Active Phase 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).
86	PRCR DIPSTICK		16th February, 2018	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Center	Program For Appropriate Technology In Health (PATH)	Active Phase 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.
87	MAL 073	Phase IIIb	11th December 2015	1.Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei	1.Malaria Research Center, Agogo 2.Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals	•Enrollment ended; participants receiving treatment (MRC, Agogo) •Enrollment ended; participants are in follow-up stage (KHRC, Kintampo 38 months	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
88	ESM UBT *		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	
89	FERROQUINE	II	Apr-08	Dr. Josephine C. Ocran Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute of M	Sanofi-Aventis Recherché And Development	Study Closed by Sponsor. No recruitment was done. 13Conths	

90	HOPE SCD	III	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
91	MEBENDAZOLE	IV	Sep-17	Prof Michael David Wilson	Kintampo Health Research Cen	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
92	EBOLA Z	II	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	
93	EBOLA Z (Paediatric)	II	21st August 2015	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	OCRC, Hohoe	Glaxosmithkline Biologicals, Rue De L'institut, 89 – 1330 Rixensart, Belgium	Application withdrawn N/A	
94	ZEBOV	I	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	
95	ZEBOV 2	II	6th April 2015	Professor Fred Binka	OCRC, Hohoe	Crucell Holland B.V, Represented by Janssen Pharmaceutica (Pty) Ltd	Application withdrawn N/A	
96	HYDRANON	I	Mar-08	Prof. David Ofori-Adjei	Noguchi Memorial Institute For M	General Resonance Technology 1llc	Application Withdrawn N/A	
97	SALIF,	IIIb	4th September 2013	1. Dr. Isaac Osei 2. Dr. Samuel Abora 3. Dr. Fred Adomako – Boateng	Navrongo Health Research Cen	Janssen-Cilag International NV (Sponsor) represented by Clinical Research Africa Ltd.	Application Withdrawn N/A	
98	NOGUCHI SCD	Ib	May-17	Amma Twumwaa Owusu Ansah	1. Noguchi Memorial Institute Fo	University of Pittsburg, Representative: Amma Owusu-Ansah, MD	Application Withdrawn N/A	
99	TENOFOVEK BE I		11th September 2015	1. Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei 2. Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Cen	Danadams Pharmaceuticals Industry Limited, Accra-Ghana	Application closed by FDA since Sponsor failed to start study 3 years after approval.	
100	ELDON CARD NYN		10th November 2015	Prof. Samuel Ameny Obed	Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Acc	Center for Global Child Health, Hospital for sick Children.	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA.N/A	
101	AX-100 HIVI		9th december 2014	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Cen	Neopharmacie Limited , Germany	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA.N/A	
102	4P	III		1. Dr. Emmanuel Kwabla Srofenyoh 2. Dr. Patrick Frimpong	Ridge Hospital AccraLa Genera	Julius Centre for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Centre Utrecht, The Netherlands	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA.N/A	

103	INVACT	III	13th may 2016	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute For M	Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System of the US Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA.N/A	
104	INSUGENIV		17th december 2013	N/A	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	BIOCON LTD	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA.N/A	
105	MYCOPIROX_LAGRAY	III	15th june 2010	Dr. Luitgard Darko		Lagray Chemical Company, Ltd.	Not ApprovedN/A	
106	TADO	III	20th may 2013	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega Dr. Catherine Idara Segbefia	Malaria Research Center, Agogo	Eli Lilly and Company Indianapolis	Prematurely terminated24 months	
107	WOMAN	III	10th sept 2009	1. Dr. Anthony K. Dah 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 H	Clinical Trials Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Terminated by SponsorPrematurely ended.	
108	NEOVITA	III		Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Cen	PATH	Premature Termination36 Months	
109	SAR97276A_SANOFI	II	Oct-08	Prof. Seth Owusu-Agyei	Navrongo Health Research Cen	Sanofi Aventis Recherche & Developpement	Study Terminated in October 2009N/A	
110	HESTIA4	Phase I	16th May, 2018	1. Dr. Patrick Ansah 2. Dr. Catherine Segbefia 3. Dr. Kokou Hefoume Amegan-Aho	1. Navrongo Health Research C	AstraZeneca AB	Study termination	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.
111	CALLASCOPE*	ii	12th February 2019	Dr. Emmanuel Srofenyoh	Ridge Hospital, Korle-Bu Teach	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	
112	HOHOE ANTIMALARIAL	III		Dr. Margaret Kweku	Hohoe Health Research Centre	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	

113	YAWS	III		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	
114	GMZ 2II / III	II	19th august 2010	Dr. Frank Atuguba	Navrongo Health Research Cen	Statens Serum Institute	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data or findings 27 onths	
115	CEREBETA		13th may 2016	Mrs. Rose T. Odotei Adjei	Suntreso Government hospital	Best Environmental Technologies	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data Findings N/A	
116	AQUAMAT	III	10th october 2012	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospit	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	FDA DISSOCIATED itself from any data Findings	
117	AZI4YAWS	III	23rd April 2015	Prof. Adu Sarkodie	1. Ayensuanor District2. West A	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	

No.	SHORT TITLE	FULL TITLE
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	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

3	ALB_IVM	Comparison of Ivermectin alone with Albendazole (ALB) plus Ivermectin (IVM) in their efficacy against Onchocerciasis in the Volta Region, Ghana.
4	ALBIVM K'SI	Comparism of Ivermectin Alone with Albendazole plus Ivermectin in Their Efficacy against Onchocerciasis
5	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.
6	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
7	AQUAMAT	An Open Randomized Comparism of Artesunate versus Quinine in the Treatment of Severe Falciparum Malaria in African Children.

8	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
9	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
10	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.
11	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.
12	AZI4YAWS	Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Efficacy of a Single Dose of Treatment of Yaws with 20mg/kg versus 30mg/kg of Azithromycin.

13	AZITHROMYCIN PLUS CHLOROQUINE PHOSPHATE	Azithromycin Plus Chloroquine Phosphate versus Artemether-Lumefatrine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparium Malaria in Children in Africa.
14	BEMPU	Hypothermia Prevention in low birth weight and preterm Infants
15	BURULINOX	Evaluation of nitric oxide generating dressing (EDX) to improve management of buruli ulcer disease – a prospective randomized open-blinded end point.
16	BURULIRIFDAC	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
17	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.
18	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.

19	CEREBETA	Efficacy of Beta-Glucans from Barley and Maintenance of Normal Blood LDL-Cholesterol Concentrations: A Randomized Control Study in Ghana.
20	CPAP	Clinical Trial Evaluating the Difference in Mortality Rates in Children in Ghana Receiving Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Versus Those Who Do Not.
21	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
22	CALLASCOPE	Clinical Studies and in-Depth Interviews for Portable, low-cost and Speculum-Free Cervical Cancer Screening in Ghana
23	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

24	CEPHEID	An Investigation to Evaluate the Performance of the Cepheid XpertR HIV-1 VL XC Test
25	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
26	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)
27	DOLF_IDA	Safety and Efficacy of Combination Therapy with Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine and Albendazole (IDA) for Individuals with Onchocerciasis
28	EBA	Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Dosage-Escalation Study and Immunogenicity of EBA-175 RII-NG Malaria Vaccine Administered Intramuscularly in Semi Immune Adults

29	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
30	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
31	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
32	EMODEPSIDE	A phase II, Randomised, double-blind, parallel – group trial to investigate Emodepside (BAY 44-4400) in subjects with onchocerca volvulus infection.
33	ESM UBT	A Multi-Centre Prospective Trial on the Impact of the Introduction of Condom-Based Uterine Balloon Tamponade for Uncontrolled Postpartum Hemorrhage

34	FALCON	Pragmatic Multicentre Factorial Randomized Controlled Trial Testing Measures to Reduce Surgical Site Infection in Low and Middle Income Countries
35	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
36	GARDASIL	Evaluation of Safety And Immunogenicity Of Gardasiltm In Healthy Females Between 9 And 26 Years Of Age In Subsaharan Africa
37	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.
38	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

39	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.
40	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
41	HOHOE ANTIMA	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
42	HOPE SCD	A Phase 3, Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study of GBT440 Administered Orally to Patients With Sickle Cell Disease
43	HOPE KIDS 2	A phase 3,Randomised,Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of Voxelotor(GBT440) in Pediatric Participants with Sickle Cell Disease.
44	HYDRANON	Hydranon® solution (GR-08) in healthy adult volunteers

45	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
46	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
47	IMR-SCD-301	A Phase 2b Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of IMR-687 in Subjects with Sickle Cell Disease
48	INVACT	In Vivo Efficacy of Artemisinin Combination Therapy to Explore Laboratory and Parasitological Markers of Artemisinin Resistance in Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in Ghana.
49	IPT & SP	Intermittent Preventive Treatment with Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine (SP) Versus Intermittent Screening and Treatment of Malaria In
50	INSUGEN	Post Market Surveillance Study of Insugen 30/70
51	INOVIO – LASSA FEVER	Study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and immunogenicity of INO-4500 in Healthy volunteers

52	IRON FORTIFICA	Seasonal Impact Of Iron Fortification On Malaria Incidence In Ghanaian Children
53	IVERMECTIN GH	Safety and Efficacy of Ivermectin in the Prevention and Management of COVID- 19 among Ghanaian Populations
54	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
55	KNC 19(NIBIMA)	Repurposing the aqueous Extract of Cryptolepis for Covid-19 therapy
56	LEDoxy	Doxycycline 200mg/d vs. 100mg/d for 6 weeks to improve filarial lymphedema - a multinational, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial.
57	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

58	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.
59	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.
60	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

61	**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
62	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
63	MAL 073	Phase IIb 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

64	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.
65	**MDGH-MOX-100**	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
66	**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.
67	MEFLOQCHLOA	A Phase III, Randomized, Opened-Label, Comparative Trial Of Azithromycin Plus Chloroquine Versus Mefloquine For The Treatment Of Uncomplicated Plasmodium Falciparum Malaria In Africa.

68	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.
69	MMS	The Use Of A Multiple Micronutrient Supplement In Women Of Reproductive Age
70	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
71	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
72	MOXIDECTIN-IV	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':

73	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
74	MYCOPIROX_LA	Randomized, open labelled trial to evaluate the efficacy, safety and tolerability of mycopirox vaginal cream in the treatment of mixed infection vaginitis
75	NEOVITA	Efficacy of Neonatal Vitamin A Supplementation in Improving Child Survival In Rural Ghana
76	NOGUCHI FILAR	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
77	NOGUCHI SCD	A Phase 1B Dose – Finding Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamic Study Oof NVX – 508 In Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) Patients

78	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
79	NOVASIL	Safety and Efficacy Evaluation of Novasil: Strategy for the Protection of Humans from Aflatoxin Toxicity
80	OXYTOCIN	Determining the Effect of Prophylactic Administration Of Oxytocin In Uniject™ By A Community Health Officer On Post-Partum Haemorrage At Home Births In The Kintampo North And South Districts Of Ghana
81	PFCSP_MVACS	Partial Double-Blind, Randomized Study of PFCSP DNA/MVA Prime Boost Vaccine
82	PIVOT	Prospective Identification of Variables as Outcomes for Treatment (PIVOT): A Phase II clinical trial of hydroxyurea for children and adults with HbSC disease
83	PREGACT	Evaluating the Safety And Efficacy Of Artemisinin-Based Combination Treatments For African Pregnant Women With Malaria
84	PRENABELT	A Maternal Device to Reduce the Risk of Stillbirth and Low-Birth Weight

85	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)
86	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
87	PRCR DIPSTICK	Validation of a Protein Creatinine (PrCr) Dipstick Diagnostic Test for Proteinuria Screening on Antenatal Care Clinics in Ghana
88	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
89	RECOVERY	Randomized Evaluation of Covid-19 Therapy (RECOVERY)
90	RIFAMPIN VS IS	A Randomized Clinical Trial of 4 months Rifampin versus 9 months Isoniazid for treating Latent TB Infection

91	ROTARIX	Immunogenicity of The Human Rotavirus Vaccine (Rotarixtm) At Varying Schedules and Ages in Rural Ghana
92	ROTASHIELD	The Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Evaluation of The Efficacy, Immunogenicity, and Safety of 2 Single Doses of RRV-TV in Neonates/Infants
93	ROTATEQ	Efficacy, Safety and Immunogenicity of RotateqTM Among Infants in Africa and Asia.
94	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
95	SAR97276A_SA	A Multicentre, Open Label, Efficacy And Safety Of Parenteral Sar97276a In The Treatment Of Symptomatic Uncomplicated And Severe Malaria In Adults And Children
96	SAVVY	Randomised Controlled Trials of Savvy In HIV

97	SAVING BRAINS	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
98	SHEA LIDO	Comparison of Shea butter and Lidocaine gel for rectal examination- A Non-Inferiority Trial
99	SMAC	A Comparative, Open Label, Dose And Regimen Optimization Follow-Up Study Of Intravenous And Intramuscular Artesunate In African Children With Severe Malaria.
100	SMAART	Stroke Minimization through Additive Anti-atherosclerotic Agents in Routine Treatment
101	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

102	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)
103	STAR	POSTOPERATIVE PAIN MANAGEMENT IN EMERGENCY ABDOMINAL SURGERY: BIMODAL VERSUS UNIMODAL ANALGESIA
104	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
105	TADO	Double-Blind, Randomized, Efficacy And Safety Comparison Of Prasugrel And Placebo In Pediatric Patients With Sickle Cell Disease

106	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.
107	TENOFOVIR	A Phase II Study for Tenofovir Disoproxyl Fumarate for Prevention of HIV
108	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)":
109	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

110	VR-AD-1005 STU	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
111	WOMAN	Tranexamic Acid For The Treatment Of Postpartum Haemorrhage: An International, Randomized, Double Blind, Placebo Controlled Trial
112	YAWS	Single Dose Oral Azithromycin Versus Injection Benzathine Penicillin For The Treatment Of Yaws – A Randomized Clinical Trial In Some Endemic Communities In Ghana
113	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
114	ZIV AFFLIBERCI	Phase I, Safety of ZIV-AFLIBERCEPT in retinal diseases in Ghanaian population
115	*	Feasibility Studies
116	N/A	Study not Started/ Application Withdrawn /Not Approved / Terminated / FDA Dissociation from Trial data
117	NYN	Not yet known
118	Active Trials	

119	Applications pending approval	
120	Active phase ended	
121	Trials closed by Sponsor before commencement	
122	Application withdrawn by Sponsor before FDA approval	
123	Application closed by FDA	
124	Trials Not Approved	
125	Trials terminated by FDA/Sponsor	
126	Dissociation of Trial Data by FDA	

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