

## CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

N/O	TITLE OF STUDY	PHASE	DISEASE INDICATION	Investigational Products (IPs)	,DATE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	STUDY CENTRE(S)	SPONSORS & APPLICANT	STATUS & DURATION OF STUDY	PURPOSE/AIM OF STUDY
1	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+)	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.
2	PRAISE	Phase II/III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Oral FT-4202 Pyruvate Kinase Activator 2. Placebo	2nd June 2022	Dr Prince Agyapong	1. Kintampo Health Research Center 2. Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics, KBTH	Forma Therapeutics, Inc.	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
3	GBT-2104-132	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Inclacumab 2. Placebo	5th July, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Approved 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).
4	FORTIFIED BUILLON CUBES		Malnutrition	Shrimp Flavour Stock Cubes	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 ( containing vitamin A, folic acid, vitamin B12, iron, and zinc in addition to iodine), compared to control bouillon 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 micronutrient among lactating women 4-8 months postpartum after 3 months of intervention.
5	ANTIPSYCHOTIC STUDY	Phase IV	Antipsychotic Induced Movement Disorders	Omega-3 Fatty Acids	15th December 2021	Debrah Akosua Bema	Accra Psychiatric Hospital	Dr. Sammy Ohene. P. O. Box KB 77 Korle-Bu	Application Approved, 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

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6	PROBIOTIC		Malnutrition	1.Synbiotic (Nutraflora and Matrinn M100 P-95 and L. plantarum (Lp) 2.Placebo	27th July, 2021	Dr Seyram Kaali	Kintampo Municipal Hospital	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Application Approved 6 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.
7	GBT 2104-131	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Inclacumab 2.Placebo	5th July, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Approved 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).
8	EBSI-LSV	Phase I	Lassa Fever	1.EBSI-LSV 2. Placebo	1st September 2021	1.Dr Seyram Kaali 2.Dr.Patrick Anseh	1.Kintampo Health Research Centre 2.Navrongo Health Research Centre	Emergent BioSolutions (EBS)	Application Approved 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.
9	ASAAP	Phase III	Malaria	1. Artemether Lumefantrine 2.Atovaquone-Proguanil 3. Placebo of Atovaquone-Proguanil	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 Approved 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 6 to 59 months
10	POLYPHENOL-RICH COCOA POWDER TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	Polyphenol-rich natural cocoa powder	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
11	PIVOT STUDY	Phase II	Sickle Cell Disease	1.Hydroxyurea 2.Placebo	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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12	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 Research Governance.	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.
13	VR-AD-1005 STUDY	Phase II	Cholera	VR-AD-1005	1st July 2021	Dr. Ernest Kenu	Pentecost Hospital, Madina, Madina Polyclinic –	Vanessa Research Holdings, Inc.,	Application Approved. Study not yet commenced 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).
14	HOPE KIDS 2	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1.Voxelotor 2.Placebo	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 not yet commenced 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.
15	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	26th May, 2021	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	*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 18 months	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.
16	BURULIRIFDAC	Phase III	Buruli Ulcer	1.Rifampicin 2.Clarithromycin 3.Dialkylcarbamoyl chloride (DACC) Dressing	12th December 2020	Prof. Richard Phillips	*KCCR *Ga East municipal hospital *Pakro Health Centre *Wassa Amenfi East Hospital	London school of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	Application Approved. Study not yet commenced 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
17	EMODEPSIDE	Phase II	Onchocerciasis	Emodepside (5mg)	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. Study commenced months 67	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
18	BURULINOX	Phase III	Buruli Ulcer	1.Nitric Oxide generating dressing (EDX110TM) 2.Vaseline Gauze dressing materials	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 yet to commence 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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19	TyVEGHA	Phase IV	Typhoid fever	1.Typbar TCV (Vi polysaccharide tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine) 2.Meningococcal Group A conjugate vaccine (MCV-A 5)	3rd March 2021	Prof. Ellis Owusu-Dabo	Agogo Trial Center/KNUST-International Vaccine Institute (IVI) Collaborating Center	International Vaccine Institute	Application Approved commenced months Study 3 Years 5	<p>The purpose of the study is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>To investigate the safety outcomes associated with Vi-TT vaccination in the intervention vaccine recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients</li> <li>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</li> <li>To determine the total protection of Vi-TT vaccination against severe TF in the intervention vaccine recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients</li> <li>To determine the overall protection of Vi-TT vaccination against severe TF caused by S. Typhi in intervention clusters compared with control clusters</li> <li>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</li> <li>To investigate the overall protection of Vi-TT vaccination against clinical TF in intervention clusters compared with control clusters</li> <li>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</li> <li>To investigate the immunogenicity profile in a subset of Vi-TT recipients compared with the comparator vaccine recipients.</li> </ul>
20	SPUTNIK LIGHT	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Sputnik Light Vector Vaccine 2.Placebo	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 Enrolment closed participants are in follow up 8 months	<p>The purpose of the study is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess efficacy of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo</li> <li>Assess tolerability and safety of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo</li> <li>Assess humoral immunogenicity of the Sputnik-Light vector vaccine against the SARS-CoV-2-induced coronavirus infection compared to placebo on Subset A .</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
21	SHEA LIDO	Phase III	Rectal Examination	1.Optilube Active Sterile Lubricating Jelly 2.Shealube	10th September 2020	Dr. Kekeli Kodjo Adanu	Ho Teaching Hospital	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Application Approved commenced Study 12 months	<p>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.</p> <p>The purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To determine the ease of use of shea butter by clinicians as compared to lidocaine gel as a lubricant for rectal examination.</li> <li>To determine the complication rate related to the use of shea butter as a lubricant for rectal examination.</li> <li>To ascertain the complication rate associated with the use of lidocaine gel as a lubricant for rectal examination</li> <li>To compare the complication rate related to the use of shea butter to that of lidocaine gel.</li> </ul>
22	CECOLIN	Phase III	Human Papiloma Virus (HPV)	1.Cecolin® 2.Gardasil®	1st September 2020	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Agogo Asante Akim North District	PATH	Application Approved months 30	<p>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.</p>

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23	ASTAWOL	Phase II	Onchocerciasis/Filariasis	1.Rifampicin 2.Albendazole	25th June 2020	Prof. Alexander Yaw Debrah	•Bawku west •Buiisa South •Nabdram 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
24	MDGH-MOX	Phase I	Onchocerciasis	Moxidectin tablet (2mg)	February 2020	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	School of Public Health Research Centre, University of Health and Allied Health Sciences, Ho.	Medicines Development for Global Health	Application Approved Actively Enrolling 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
25	INOVIO	1b	Lassa Fever	1.INO-4500 2.CELLECTRA™ 2000 3.SSC-0001	30th September 2019	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research University of Ghana, Legon	Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc	Application Approved Actively Enrolling 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
26	STAND	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1.CRIZANLIZUM AB 2.PLACEBO	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,	Novartis Pharma AG	Application Approved. Enrolment closed, participants are receiving treatment 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 its 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.
27	AVAREF TV ROTA	Phase III	Gastroenteritis	1.Trivalent Rotavirus P2-VP8 Subunit Vaccine 2.Rotarix®	9th April, 2019	1.Prof. George E. Armah 2.Dr. Alberta Amu	Dodowa Health Research Centre	PATH	Approved study commenced 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®

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28	ANTICOV	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Nitazoxanide 2.Ciclesonide 3.Paracetamol 4.Ivermectin 5.Artesunate Amodiaquine (ASAQ)	15th July, 2020	John Humphrey, AMUASI	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	•Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine	Approved, study commenced 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..
29	LETICIA	Phase II	Aneamia	1.LETICIA protocol diet (provided by study) 2. 3-Fer syrup 3. Usual or Typical diet	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.
30	PLATINUM	Phase II	Malaria	1. INE 963 2. Cipargamin (KAE609) 3. KLU156 4. Coartem/Riamet	29th March 2023	Dr. Patrick Odum Ansah	1. Navorongo Health Research Center (NHRC) 2. Kintampo Health Research Center (KHRC)	Novartis Pharma AG	Pending Approval, 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
31	FITBIT/XIAOMI			Fitbit Inspire 2 (Fitbit), Xiaomi Mi Smart band 6	20th March 2023	Dr. William Appeadu-Mensah	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (Paediatric Surgery Unit, Accident Centre)		Pending Approval, 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. specific 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

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32	SOY PEPTIDE STUDY		Malnutrition	Soy Protein Peptide Supplements	10th February 2023	Prof. Christiana Nsiah-Asamoah	Cape Coast Teaching Hospital (CCTH)		Pending Approval, 9 months	Objective: The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of food-borne (soybean) peptides in reducing malnutrition in cancer patients.
33	GBT440-038	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	Voxelotor	10th February 2023	1. Dr. Catherine Segbefia 2. Dr. Vivian Paintsil	1. Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH) 2. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Pending Approval	The objective of this OLE is to assess the safety of, and SCD related complications with, long term treatment with Voxelotor in participants who have completed treatment in a GBT-sponsored 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.
34	BMLs4BU	Phase III	Buruli Ulcer	combination of rifampicin , clarithromycin and Amoxicillin/clavulanate	1st February 2023	Prof. Richard Odame Phillips	St. Peters Catholic Hospital Jacobu Nkwawie Government Hospital	University of Zaragoza (UNIZAR) Spain	Pending Approval year 11 months	2 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.
35	ROBOCOW		Postoperative Respiratory Tract Infections	0.2% Chlorhexidine Digliconate	10th January 2023	Dr. Mohammed Sheriff	Tamale Teaching Hospital		Pending Approval Months	5 Primary Objective 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
36	VERTEX Trial	Phase II/III	Kidney Disease	VX-147	23rd December 2022	Professor Sampson Antwi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated	Pending Approval years	4 Primary objectives evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to reduce proteinuria evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 on renal function as measured by eGFR slope Secondary objectives evaluate the efficacy of VX-147 to decrease the risk of the composite clinical outcome evaluate the safety and tolerability of VX-147 identify the optimal dose from Phase 2 to carry forward to Phase 3 characterize the plasma pharmacokinetics (PK) of VX-147

## CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

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37	CIELO Trial	Phase III	Encephalitis	Satraluzumab	20th December 2022	Prof. Fred Stephen Sarfo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	F-Hoffman LA Roche/ Chugai Pharma Co. LTD	Pending Approval 5months	5years	This study will evaluate the efficacy, safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of satralizumab compared with placebo in each of the following cohorts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•NMDAR autoimmune encephalitis (AIE) cohort: adults and adolescents with definite or probable NMDAR encephalitis</li> <li>•LG1 AIE cohort: adults with LG1 encephalitis</li> </ul> In 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.
38	SWIS (STERILE WATER INJECTION)		Lower Back Pain	Sterile Water Injection	6th December 2022	Prof. Sue Kruske	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH)	Dr. Jonas Awuku Afari	Pending Approval	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 the SWI for managing back pain in labouring women.
39	HU PHARMACOGENOMICS		Sickle Cell Disease	Hydroxyurea	5th October 2022	Prof. Daniel Ansong	KNUST University hospital	Muhimbilla University of Health and Allied Science Haematology and clinical Research Lab Tanzania	27 Months Application Pending Approval,		Specific Primary Objectives 1. To evaluate the pharmacogenomic response to hydroxyurea in SCD in the three SCD populations. The mechanism of action of Hydroxyurea (HU) is through increasing erythropoiesis and reducing hemolysis. However, there is variability in response with up to 20% of patients having poor or minimum response. We will evaluate genomic factors implicated in determining the response. 2. To identify early predictive markers of HU response in the three SCD populations. The ability to predict HU response early enough is important in SCD management especially in low resource settings. We will evaluate potential markers of response including hematological markers (F cells and F-reticulocytes, (erythrocytes and reticulocytes containing considerable amount of HbF, respectively), molecular marker (expression of $\gamma$ -globin mRNA) and genetic markers (pharmacogenomics). The ultimate goal is to be able to stratify patients based on the likelihood of responding to HU and hence facilitate precision medicine for HU in Tanzania.
40	ACTIV TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	S-217622	27th September 2022	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	SHIONOGI INC. & Co Ltd	Application Pending Approval,	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 $\geq 24$ hours of acute care, in a hospital or similar acute care facility,
41	INO-9112 COVID 19	Phase I	Covid-19	1. INO-4800 followed by Electroporation (EP) 2. NO-4800 + INO-9112 followed by Electroporation	30th June 2022	Dr. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana, Legon	Inovio Pharmaceuticals	Application Pending Approval,	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.



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42	NOVIC TRIAL	Phase III	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	Jada System (Intrauterine Vacuum Induced Hemorrhage Control Device)	5th April 2022	Dr. Samuel A. Opong	1. Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH) 2. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Women and Infants Hospital of Rhode Island	Application Pending Approval, 48 Months	<p>Study Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To evaluate the effectiveness of the Jada® System, compared to standard care, in treating PPH, as measured by maternal survival without surgical intervention.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
43	POST MASTECTOMY PAIN RELIEF		Anaesthesia	Erector Spinae block using bupivacaine	2nd December 2021	Dr. Nana Addo Boateng	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Self-Funding	Application Pending Approval	<p>General objective: The main objective of the study is to determine the postoperative analgesic effect of Erector Spinae Plane (ESP) Block after mastectomy.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
44	GBT-2104-133	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	Inclacumab	27 <sup>th</sup> August, 2021	Professor Alex Osei-Akoto	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)	Global Blood Therapeutics, Inc.	Application Pending Approval 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.
45	BEMPU	Phase II	Hypothermia in Infants	BempuBracelet	2nd November, 2020	Mr. Prince Owusu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Achimota General Hospital</li> <li>•Greater Accra Regional Hospital</li> <li>•Eastern Regional Hospital</li> <li>•Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital</li> <li>•Central Regional Hospital</li> <li>Princess Marie Luis Children Hospital</li> </ul>	Center for learning and childhood development	Application Pending Approval	<p>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.</p> <p>To assess the acceptability of the bracelet in Health providers and caregivers of Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants by conducting qualitative in-depth interviews.</p> <p>Determine the accuracy of the BEMPU bracelet in classifying hypothermia in the clinical setting.</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of the bracelet</p>

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46	MAL 094	Phase IIb	Malaria	1.RTS,S/AS01E 2.Rabies vaccine (Rabipur™)	21st November 2016	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Malaria Research Center, Agogo	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 72 months	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
47	CROWN CORONATION	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Measles Rubella Vaccine 2.Matching Placebo 3.AstraZeneca vaccine	7th September 2020	Prof. Kwadwo Koram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ga East Municipal Hospital</li> <li>•Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital</li> <li>•UGMC</li> <li>•Eflia-Nkwanta Hospital</li> <li>•Pentecost Treatment Center</li> </ul>	Washington University in St. Louis.	Study ended Final report yet to be submitted 8 Months .	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
48	DOLF_IDA ONCHO SAFETY GHANA	Phase II	Onchocerciasis	1.Diethylcarbamazine Citrate 1. P 100mg 2.Ivermectin (Stromectol® 3mg) 3.Albendazole (Zentel™ 400mg)	22nd February 2019	Dr. Nicholas Opoku	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Washington University School of Medicine	Study ended Final report submitted 24 Months	<p>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.</p> <p>This study aims to provide preliminary data on the safety of ivermectin + diethylcarbamazine + 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 (VIDA) has the potential to greatly accelerate elimination of LF in African countries that are coendemic for LF and onchocerciasis.</p>
49	SMAART	Phase II	Stroke	1.POLYCAP 2.USUAL CARE	9th February, 2018	Dr. Fred Stephen Sarfo	Kormfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Study ended Final report submitted 19 months	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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50	LEDoxy	Phase II	Lymphatic Filariasis	1.Doxycycline (Remycin®100mg) 2.Placebo 3.Standard MDA Treatment	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 in lymphatic 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)
51	FALCON	Phase III	Surgery	1.ChloroPrep™ stick 2.Videne® Antiseptic Solution 3.Triclosan Coated PDS and/or Vicryl sutures 4.Non-triclosan coated PDS and/or Vicryl sutures	10th April, 2019	Prof. Stephen Tabiri	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
52	KNC 19 (NIBIMA)	Phase IIb	Covid-19	1.Nibima 2.WHO standard treatment for COVID-19	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.
53	MULTIMAL	Phase II	Malaria	Pyronaridine (Pyramax) 2.Atovaquone Proguanil (Malarone) 3.Clindamycin 4.Foscidomysin	27th July 2020	PI(s) Dr. Oumou Maiga (KCCR)	St. Francis Xavier Hospital Assin Fosu, Ghana. Gabon	Tropical Medicine, Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine (BNITM)	Study ended Final report submitted 7 months	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,
54	STAR TRIAL	Phase IV	Anaesthesia	1.Paracetamol 2.Morphine	7th May 2021	Dr. Frank Enoch Gyamfi	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	Dr. Frank Enoch Gyamfi	Study ended Final report submittee 10 months	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
55	DIABETIC FOOT SELF CARE		Diabetes	1.Foot Selfcare Training and Education Plus usual care 2. Usual care.	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 reasonability 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

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56	CHEETAH	Pilot	Surgery	1.Sterile Gloves 2.Sterile Surgical Instrument	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.
57	KAE609	Phase II	Malaria	1.KAE609 2.COARTEM TABLETS	1st September 2019	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..
58	Saving Brains Navrongo	Phase I	Malnutrition	1.Small Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement for Pregnant and Lactating mothers (SQLNS P&L) 2. Enhanced Small Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement for Pregnant and Lactating mothers (eSQLNS P&L)	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 million children less than 5 years are stunted, 50 million 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 assess the acceptability and adherence to nutrient supplementation for 6 weeks among pregnant and lactating women and 6 month old infants post weaning
59	SAVING BRAINS KUMASI	Phase I	Malnutrition	1.Small Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement for Pregnant and	1st November 2017	Prof. Jacob Plange-Rhule	1. Talo Government Hospital 2.Suntreso Government Hospital	KNUST/Nutriset SAS	Study ended 6months	Malnutrition continues to be a global problem. Globally 156 million children less than 5 years are stunted, 50 million 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 assess the acceptability and adherence to nutrient
60	ALB_IVM	Phase III	Onchocerciasis	1. Ivermectin 2. Albendazole	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
61	MAL 055	Phase III	Malaria	RTS,S/AS01E	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
62	MMS	Phase III	Malnutrition	1.Multiple micronutrient supplement 2.Iron + folic acid tablets	2nd October 2012	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyaga	1. Berekum Collaborative Community Development Project 2. C/O Komfo Anokye	Kirk Humanitarian	Study Ended; yet to submit report 48 months	
63	PRENABELT		Birth Weight	1.Prenabelt™ 2. Sham prenatal™ 3.Body Position Sensor	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.

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64	CPAP	Phase III		1.DeVilbiss IntelliPAP CPAP machine (Model DV5 Series) 2. Hudson RCI nasal cannulas	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	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 mortality in children 1 month to 5 years of age with acute respiratory distress
65	AIMS	Phase III	Infant Acute Respiratory Distress	1.Miradol system for whole blood 2.Standard fresh whole blood	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 Miradol-treated fresh whole blood (WB) to prevent transfusion-transmitted malaria (TTM) by comparing the incidence of TTM between subjects receiving Miradol-treated fresh WB and subjects receiving standard (untreated) fresh WB.
66		Phase III	Meningitis	Meningococcal A Conjugate 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.
67	NON-INVASIVE HAEM DEVICE	Phase III		1. Pronto & pronto 7 pulse co-oximeter pulse co-oximeter 2. Hemocue 201+3. 3. Abx pentra 60 hematology analyzer	9th April 2013	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre, Kintampo	PATH	Study Ended Final report submitted 2 months	
68	ROTARIX	Phase III	Gastroenteritis	Rotarix™	6th February 2012	Prof. George Armah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	PATH	Study Ended 7 months Final Report submitted	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
69	ARTIMIST	Malaria III	Malaria	ArTiMist	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.
70		Phase III	Human Papilom Virus (HPV)	Gardasil	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
71	SMAC	Phase III	Malaria	1. Intravenous Artesunate 2. Intramuscular Artesunate	1st January 2013	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi	University Medical Centre Tubingen	Study Ended 15 months	
72	OXYTOCIN	III		1.Oxytocin in uniject™ 10 iu	12th May 2010	Dr. Sam Newton	Kintampo Health Research Centre	PATH	Study Ended Final report submitted 12 months	
73	AMARYL M	IV		Amaryl m oral tablets	16th October 2009	Dr. Frank Umeh	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Sanofi Aventis	Study Ended 6 months	

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74	MOXIDECTIN-IVERMECTIN	III		1. Moxidectin 2. Ivermectin	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.)	
75	MOXIDECTIN	Phase II		Moxidectin 2mg Tablets	1st February 2004	Dr. Kwabla Awadzi	Onchocerciasis Chemotherapy Research Centre Government Hospital	1. Wyeth Research Division of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals	Study Ended Ended 60 months	
76	EBA	I		(EBA-175 RII-NG) malaria vaccine	1st March 2009	Prof. Kwadwo Ansah Koram	Noguchi Memorial Institute of Medical Research	Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID) National Institute of Allergy and	Study Ended Final report submitted 18 months	
77	IPT & SP	III		Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine	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	
78	IRON FORTIFICATION III			1.Sprinkles vitamin 2.mineral food supplement	1st July 2009	Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei	Kintampo Health Research Centre	National Institutes of Health	Study Ended 12 months	
79	ROTASHIELD	III		RRV-TV Vaccine (rotashield)	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	
80	PLUS CHLOROQUINE PHOSPHATE	III		1.Azithromycin 2. Chloroquine Phosphate 3. Artemether-Lumefantrine	1st October 2007	Dr. Patrick Ansah	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Pfizer Laboratories Incorporated, Pfizer Global Research and	Study Ended Final report submitted 8 months	
81	CRASH-2	I		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	
82	PYRONARIDINE ARTESUNATE VRS COARTEM	III		1. Pyronaridine Artesunate Tablet (PYRAMAX) 2. Artemether-Lumefantrine (COARTEM)	1st March 2007	Dr. G. Bedu-Adoo	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Medicines For Malaria Venture, Switzerland	Study Ended 3 months	
83	MAL 050	III		RTSS, AS10E Vaccine		Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R&D	Study Ended 17 months	

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84	PFCSP_MVACS_MALARIA	I		PFCSP DNA VACCINE (VCL-2510)	1st August 2005	Prof. Kwadwo A Koram	Tetteh Quarshie Memorial Hospital	Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID) National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	Study Ended 18 months	
85	ROTATEQ	III	Gastroenteritis	Rotateq	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	
86	MEFLOQCHLOAZITH	III		1. Mefloquine 2. Chloroquine 3. Azythromycin	4th August 2004	Dr. Abraham Hodgson	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Pfizer Inc.	Study Ended Final report submitted 12 months	
87	MAL 047	II	Malaria	1.RTS,S/AS02D 2.RTS,S/AS01E		Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei, Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R&D	Study Ended 19 months	
88	CDA	III	Malaria	1.Chorproguanil-Dapsone-Artesunate (CDA) 2.Artemether-Lumefantrine	19th July 2006	Prof. Seth Owusu Agyei Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	Kintampo Health Research Centre	GlaxoSmithKline R & D	Study Ended 12 months	
89	CDA2	III	Malaria	1.Chorproguanil-Dapsone-Artesunate (CDA) 2.Artemether-Lumefantrine	27,June 2006	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega	Department of Physiology, School of Medical Sciences, KNUST	GlaxoSmithKline R & D	Study Ended 12 months	
90	NOVASIL	II		NovaSIL		Prof. David Ofori Agyei Dr. Nii- Ayi Ankrah	Ejura Sekyedumasi District, Ashanti Region	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Study Ended 9 months	
91	TENOFOVIR	II		Tenofovir Disoproxyl Fumarate (TDF)	1st February 2004	Dr. Edith Clarke	Ghana Health Service	Family Health International	Study Ended 20 months	
92	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	
93	MAL 063	III	Malaria	RTS,S/AS01E	15th April 2011	Prof. E. Tsiri Agbenyaga	Malaria Research Centre, Agogo.	Malaria Research Centre, Agogo	Study Ended Final report submitted 52 months	

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94	PREGACT	III		1. Eurartesim oral tablets 2. Farmanguinhos artesunate+mefloquine fixed combination oral tablets 3. Coarsucam oral tablets		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	
95	ALBIVIM K'SI	III	Onchocerciasis	1. Ivermectin 2. Albendazole	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	
96	RIFAMPIN VS ISONIAZID	III		1. Isoniazid 2. Rifampin	2nd March 2011	Dr. Joseph Baah Obeng	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Chest Clinic, Kumasi	Canadian Institute of Health Research	Study Ended 60 months	
97	NOGUCHI FILARIASIS *		Filariasis	1. Alere filariasis test strip 2. Sd bioline lymphatic filariasis IgG4 3.Sd	7th June 2017	Prof. Daniel A. Boakyie 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.
98	ZIV AFFLIBERCEPT	I	Retinal Vascular diseases	1. Ziv-aflibercept (ZALTRAP)	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.
99	HESTIA3	Phase III	Sickle Cell Disease	1. Ticagrelor 2. Placebo	1st August, 2018	1. Prof. Alex Osei-Akoto 2. Dr Patrick Ansah 3. Dr. Catherine Segbefia 4. Dr Kokou Hefoume Amegan-Aho	Teaching Hospital, Department of Child Health 2. Navrongo Health Research Centre 3. Department of Child Health, Korle Bu	AstraZeneca AB	Study Ended. Final Report submitted 29 Months	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.
100	PRCR DIPSTICK	Phase II		1. Test-It™ Protein Creatinine Dipstick 2. Urinalysis Reagent Strips 3. Quantitative Spectrophotometric Method	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.



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101	MAL 073	Phase IIIb	Malaria	1.RTS,S/AS01E 2.MR-VAC™ 3.STAMARIL4. VITAMIN A	11th December 2015	1.Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega Prof. Seth Owusu Adjei	1.Malaria Research Center, Agogo 2.Kintampo Health Research Centre Hospital	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
102	CEPHEID XPRT 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	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.
103	INNOVATE	Phase III/II	Covid-19	1. Inn0-4800 2. Placebo		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
104	LIVZON	Phase III	Covid-19	1.SARS-CoV-2 fusion protein vaccine (code: V-0) 2. Placebo	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
105	COVID 19 INTRANASAL SPRAY	Phase III	Covid-19	1.Influenza Virus Vector COVID-19 Vaccine for Intranasal Spray 2. Placebo	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.
106	STEADFAST	Phase II	Sickle Cell Disease	CRIZANLIZUMAB	15th February, 2021	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.
107	ESM UBT			Uterine balloon tamponade	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	

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108	FERROQUINE	II		1. Ferroquine 2.Amodiaquine 3. Artesunate	Apr-08	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	
109	HOPE SCD	III	Sickle Cell Disease	GBT440 300mg	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
110	ABDOV COVID-19 TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	SCTV01E (A COVID-19 Alpha/Beta/Delta/ Omicron Variants S-Trimer 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> To evaluate the protective efficacy of stage 1 immunization against different SARS-CoV-2 variants. <input type="checkbox"/> To evaluate the safety of SCTV01E in stage 1. Stage 2 immunization <input type="checkbox"/> To evaluate the protective efficacy of SCTV01E against symptomatic COVID-19 occurring from 7 days after the 3rd dose in population previously unvaccinated
111	VERO CELL COVID 19 TRIAL	Phase III	Covid-19	Inactivated (Vero Cell)	10th February 2022	1. Dr Alberta Amu Dr. Patrick Ansah	1.Dodowa Health Research Center 2.Navrongo Health Research Center	Institute of Medical Biology Chinese Academy of	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
112	MEBENDAZOLE	IV		Menbendazole	Sep-17	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

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113	EBOLA Z	II	Ebola	chimpanzee adenovirus Type 3 – vectored Ebola Zaire vaccine (ChAd3-EBO-Z)	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	
114	EBOLA Z (Paediatric)	II	Ebola	chimpanzee adenovirus Type 3 – vectored Ebola Zaire vaccine (ChAd3-EBO-Z)	21st August 2015	Dr. Kwaku Poku Asante	OCRC, Hohoe	Glaxosmithkline Biologicals, Rue De L'institut, 89 – 1330 Rixensart, Belgium	Application withdrawn N/A	
115	ZEBOV	I		expressing the glycoprotein of the ebola virus mayinga variant [Ad26.ZEBOV]	7th January 2015	Professor Fred Binka	OCRC, Hohoe	B.V, Represented by Janssen Pharmaceutica (Pty) Ltd	Approved but sponsor withdrew conduct N/A	
116	ZEBOV 2	II		expressing the glycoprotein of the ebola virus mayinga variant [Ad26.ZEBOV 2.Modified vaccinia ankara – bavarian nordic	6th April 2015	Professor Fred Binka	OCRC, Hohoe	Crucell Holland B.V, Represented by Janssen Pharmaceutica (Pty) Ltd	Application withdrawn N/A	
117	HYDRANON	I		Hydranon solution	1st March 2008	Prof. David Ofori-Adjei	Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research	General Resonance Technology 11c	Application Withdrawn N/A	
118	SALIF	IIIb		1.TDF/FTC/RPV 2.TDF/FTC/EFV	4th September 2013	1. Dr. Isaac Osei 2. Dr. Samuel Abora 3. Dr. Fred Adomako –	Navrongo Health Research Centre Upper East Regional Hospital	Janssen-Cilag International NV (Sponsor) represented by Clinical	Application Withdrawn N/A	
119	NOGUCHI SCD	Ib		NVX-508	1st May 2017	Amma Twumwaa Owusu Ansah	1. Noguchi Memorial Institute For Medical Research 2. University of Pittsburg, College of Health Sciences 3.University of Ghana	University of Pittsburg, Representative: Amma Owusu-Ansah, MD	Application Withdrawn N/A	
120	PRCR SPOT	Phase II		PRCR Spot	15th March 2021	Dr. Hannah Brown Amoakoh	Ridge Hospital, Korlebu Teaching Hospital, Koforidua Regional Hospital	Emily Stephanie Zobrist, PATH, 2201 Westlake 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 good laboratory and clinical performance and high usability within antenatal care (ANC) settings in previous studies. There is a need for further evidence on 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.
121	SAR97276A_SANOFI	II		SAR97276A	1st October, 2008	Prof. Seth Owusu-Agyei	Navrongo Health Research Centre	Sanofi Aventis Recherche & Developpement	Application Withdrawn by Sponsor before approval	
122	TENOFOVEK BE I	Bioequivalence		1. tenofovek (tenofovir) 300mg film coated tablets 2. Viread (tenofovir) 300mg	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.	

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123	ELDON CARD NYN			1. Eldon card 2. Standard laboratory method	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	
124	AX-100 HIVI			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	
125	4P	III		Polypil	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	
126	INVACT	III		Artemisinin	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	
127	INSUGENIV			Insugen	17th december 2013	N/A	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	BIOCON LTD	Incomplete CTA; Application closed by FDA. N/A	
128	AIM-LVRNA009	Phase II/III	Covid-19	1. SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccine (LVR) 2. Saline Placebo	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
129	MYCOPIROX_LA GRAY	III		Mycopirox Vaginal cream	15th june 2010	Dr. Luitgard Darko		Lagray Chemical Company, Ltd.	Not Approved N/A	

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130	COVID 19 CHO-CELL(TERMINATED)	Phase II/III	Covid-19	1.Recombinant two-component COVID-19 vaccine (CHO cell) 2. ReCOV Placebo	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.
131	MoRiOn	II	Onchocerciasis	1.Rifanpentine (Priftin®) 2.Moxifloxacin (Avelox®) 3.Doxycycline	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 Moxifloxacin using immunohistology compared to no treatment and treatment with Doxycycline.
132	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.
133	IMR SCD	Phase IIb	Sickle Cell Disease	1.IMR-687 2.IMR-687 Placebo	13th August 2020	Dr. Seyram Kaali	•Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital •Kintampo Health Research Centre	IMARA Inc.	Early termination by Sponsor 1 Year 7 Months	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 (Hb <sup>h1</sup> /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
134	HESTIA4	Phase I	Sickle Cell Disease	Ticagrelor	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.
135	TADO	III		Prasugrel	20th may 2013	Prof. Tsiri Agbenyega Dr. Catherine Idara Segbefia	Center, Agogo Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra – Korle Bu	Eli Lilly and Company Indianapolis	Prematurely terminated 24 months	



## CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRY

N/O	TITLE OF STUDY	PHASE	DISEASE INDICATION	Investigational Products (IPs)	DATE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	STUDY CENTRE(S)	SPONSORS & APPLICANT	STATUS & DURATION OF STUDY	PURPOSE/AIM OF STUDY	
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								
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		Comparision 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	ANTIPSYCHOTI C 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-TherapyVersus Artemether Lumefantrine Bi-Therapy for The Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in African Children Aged 6 To 59 Months (ASAAP PROJECT -STUDY II)								
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	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.								
16	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.								
17	AZI4YAWS		Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Efficacy of a Single Dose of Treatment of Yaws with 20mg/kg versus 30mg/kg of Azithromycin.								
18	PLUS CHLOROQUINE		Azithromycin Plus Chloroquine Phosphate versus Artemether-Lumefantrine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in Children in Africa.								
19	BEMPU		Hypothermia Prevention in low birth weight and preterm Infants								
20	BLMS4BU		SHORTENING BURULI ULCER TREATMENT: WHO RECOMMENDED VS. A NOVEL BETA-LACTAM-CONTAINING THERAPY – PHASE III EVALUATION INWEST AFRICA								
21	BURULINOX		Evaluation of nitric oxide generating dressing (EDX) to improve management of buruli ulcer disease – a prospective randomized open-blinded end point.								
22	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								

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23	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.
24	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.
25	CEREBETA									Efficacy of Beta-Glucans from Barley and Maintenance of Normal Blood LDL-Cholesterol Concentrations: A Randomized Control Study in Ghana.
26	CPAP									Clinical Trial Evaluating the Difference in Mortality Rates in Children in Ghana Receiving Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Versus Those Who Do Not.
27	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
28	CALLASCOPE									Clinical Studies and in-Depth Interviews for Portable, low-cost and Speculum-Free Cervical Cancer Screening in Ghana
29	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
30	CEPHEIDXPERT HIV-1									An Investigation to Evaluate the Performance of the Cepheid XpertR HIV-1 VL XC Test
31	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
32	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
33	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).
34	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
35	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)
36	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
37	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 (DeINS1-2019-nCoV-RBD-OPT1) in Adults Aged 18 Years and Older
38	COVID 19 MOUTHWASH									Viral Shedding Dynamics and the Effect of Antimicrobial Mouthwashes on the Detection of SARS-CoV-2 in Ghana.
39	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.
40	DOLF_IDA									Safety and Efficacy of Combination Therapy with Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine and Albendazole (IDA) for Individuals with Onchocerciasis
41	EBA									Double-Blinded, Placebo-Controlled Dosage-Escalation Study and Immunogenicity of EBA-175 RII-NG Malaria Vaccine Administered Intramuscularly in Semi Immune Adults
42	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
43	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
44	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
45	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
46	EMODEPSIDE									A phase II, Randomised, double-blind, parallel – group trial to investigate Emodepside (BAY 44-4400) in subjects with onchocerca volvulus infection.
47	ESM UBT									A Multi-Centre Prospective Trial on the Impact of the Introduction of Condom-Based Uterine Balloon Tamponade for Uncontrolled Postpartum Hemorrhage
48	FALCON									Pragmatic Multicentre Factorial Randomized Controlled Trial Testing Measures to Reduce Surgical Site Infection in Low and Middle Income Countries
49	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
50	BULLON 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
51	GARDASIL									Evaluation of Safety And Immunogenicity Of Gardasil™ In Healthy Females Between 9 And 26 Years Of Age In Subsaharan Africa



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52	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.
53	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
54	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.
55	GBT440-038									An Open-Label Extension Study of Voxelotor Administered Orally to Participants with Sickle Cell Disease Who Have Participated in Voxelotor Clinical Trials
56	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
57	HU PHARMACOGEN OMICS									Development of Precision Medicine Approaches to Improve Effectiveness of Hydroxyurea (HU) Treatment for Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) in 3 Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC)
58	HOHOE ANTIMALARIAL									A Phase III of the Assessment of the Efficacy, Tolerability and Ease of Administration of, Dihydroartemisinin Plus Piperazine and and Artesunate Plus Sulfamethoxyprazine Plus Pyrimethamine for preventing Malaria in Ghanaian Children
59	HOPE SCD									A Phase 3, Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study of GBT440 Administered Orally to Patients With Sickle Cell Disease
60	HOPE KIDS 2									A phase 3, Randomised, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study of Voxelotor (GBT440) in Pediatric Participants with Sickle Cell Disease.
61	HYDRANON									Hydranon® solution (GR-08) in healthy adult volunteers
62	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
63	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
64	IMR-SCD-301									A Phase 2b Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of IMR-687 in Subjects with Sickle Cell Disease
65	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
66	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
67	INVACT									In Vivo Efficacy of Artemisinin Combination Therapy to Explore Laboratory and Parasitological Markers of Artemisinin Resistance in Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in Ghana.
68	IPT & SP									Operational Research on Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Infants (IPTi) with Sulfadoxine/Pyrimethamine (S/P)
69	INSUGEN									Post Market Surveillance Study of Insugen 30/70
70	INOVIO – LASSA FEVER									Study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and immunogenicity of INO-4500 in Healthy volunteers
71	IRON FORTIFICATION									Seasonal Impact Of Iron Fortification On Malaria Incidence In Ghanaian Children
72	IVERMECTIN GH									Safety and Efficacy of Ivermectin in the Prevention and Management of COVID- 19 among Ghanaian Populations



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99	NOVIC TRIAL									Novel vacuum-induced Haemorrhage control for postpartum Haemorrhage: a multicentre randomised trial
100	OXYTOCIN									Determining the Effect of Prophylactic Administration Of Oxytocin In Uniject™ By A Community Health Officer On Post-Partum Haemorrhage At Home Births In The Kintampo North And South Districts Of Ghana
101	PFCSP_MVACS_MALARIA									Partial Double-Blind, Randomized Study of PFCSP DNA/MVA Prime Boost Vaccine
102	PIVOT									Prospective Identification of Variables as Outcomes for Treatment (PIVOT): A Phase II clinical trial of hydroxyurea for children and adults with HbSC disease
103	POLYPHENOL-RICH COCOA POWDER TRIAL									Polyphenol-rich Cocoa Powder as Adjuvant Therapy in Patients with Covid-19.
104	POST MASTECTOMY									ULTRASOUND-GUIDED ERECTOR SPINAE PLANE BLOCK FOR POST-MASTECTOMY PAIN RELIEFve
105	PLATINUM									: A multi-part, multi-center PLATFORM study to assess the efficacy, safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of anti-malarial agents administered as monotherapy and/or combination therapy IN patients with Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Malaria
106	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)
107	PREGACT									Evaluating the Safety And Efficacy Of Artemisinin-Based Combination Treatments For African Pregnant Women With Malaria
108	PRENABELT									A Maternal Device to Reduce the Risk of Stillbirth and Low-Birth Weight
109	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)
110	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 falciparum malaria
111	PRCR DIPSTICK									Validation of a Protein Creatinine (PrCr) Dipstick Diagnostic Test for Proteinuria Screening on Antenatal Care Clinics in Ghana
112	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
113	RECOVERY									Randomized Evaluation of Covid-19 Therapy (RECOVERY)
114	RIFAMPIN VS ISONIAZID									A Randomized Clinical Trial of 4 months Rifampin versus 9 months Isoniazid for treating Latent TB Infection
115	ROBOCOW									RANDOMIZED PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL TESTING 0.2% CHLORHEXIDINE MOUTHWASH TO REDUCE POSTOPERATIVE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN ABDOMINAL SURGERIES
116	ROTARIX									Immunogenicity of The Human Rotavirus Vaccine (Rotarix™) At Varying Schedules and Ages in Rural Ghana
117	ROTASHIELD									The Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Evaluation of The Efficacy, Immunogenicity, and Safety of 2 Single Doses of RRV-TV in Neonates/Infants
118	ROTATEQ									Efficacy, Safety and Immunogenicity of Rotateq™ Among Infants in Africa and Asia.
119	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/FPV Versus TDF/FTC/EFV in First-line Antiretroviral NNRTI-based Suppressed Patients Switching At Low HIV-1 RNA Into Fixed Dose Combinations
120	SAR97276A_SA NOFI									A Multicentre, Open Label, Efficacy And Safety Of Parenteral Sar97276a In The Treatment Of Symptomatic Uncomplicated And Severe Malaria In Adults And Children
121	SAVVY									Randomised Controlled Trials of Savvy In HIV
122	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
123	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
124	SHEA LIDO									Comparison of Shea butter and Lidocaine gel for rectal examination- A Non-Inferiority Trial
125	SMAC									A Comparative, Open Label, Dose And Regimen Optimization Follow-Up Study Of Intravenous And Intramuscular Artesunate In African Children With Severe Malaria.



