

# Clinical Trial Protocol

## Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials

10 Jun 2026

### Evaluation of the efficacy and side effects of intralesional methotrexate injection in comparison with intralesional triamcinolone acetonide in patients with alopecia areata in patients referred to Razi Hospital in 2021-2022

#### Protocol summary

##### Study aim

Efficacy and side effects of intralesional methotrexate injection in comparison with intralesional triamcinolone acetonide in patients with alopecia areata in patients referred to Razi Hospital in 2020-2021

##### Design

Two arm parallel group randomized double-blind clinical trial, phase 3 on 40 patients. Randomisation was centralised and computerised with concealed randomisation sequence carried out at an external site

##### Settings and conduct

Patients with alopecia areata referred to Razi Hospital who met the necessary criteria to enter the study were divided into two groups receiving intralesional methotrexate and intralesional triamcinolone acetonide. The study is double blind and the patient and clinical assessors are blinded.

##### Participants/Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria for adult patients (aged 60-16 years) with patchy alopecia areata that involve less than 20% of the skin surface and the presence of areata patches on both sides of the head with a size of at least 10 square meters (both sides are patchy and relatively It should be similar and if there is aphiasis on both sides.) and they have not received any treatment for AA in the last 1 month. Exclusion criteria include children and patients under 16 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, chronic patients including patients with liver or blood disorders, patients with immunodeficiencies, infectious diseases, patients with widespread types (alopecia totalis, alopecia universalis and involvement is more than 20%) and patients who were treated for alopecia areata during the previous 1 month.

##### Intervention groups

Patients were randomly divided into control and intervention groups. The intervention group received

intralesional methotrexate and the control group received intralesional triamcinolone acetonide.

##### Main outcome variables

Hair regrowth rate, change in SALT score before and after treatment

#### General information

##### Reason for update

##### Acronym

##### IRCT registration information

IRCT registration number: **IRCT20141209020250N6**

Registration date: **2023-05-29, 1402/03/08**

Registration timing: **retrospective**

Last update: **2023-05-29, 1402/03/08**

Update count: **0**

##### Registration date

2023-05-29, 1402/03/08

##### Registrant information

##### Name

Narges Ghandi

##### Name of organization / entity

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

##### Country

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

##### Phone

+98 21 5561 8989

##### Email address

nghandi@tums.ac.ir

##### Recruitment status

**Recruitment complete**

##### Funding source

##### Expected recruitment start date

2023-01-30, 1401/11/10  
**Expected recruitment end date**  
2023-03-20, 1401/12/29  
**Actual recruitment start date**  
empty  
**Actual recruitment end date**  
empty  
**Trial completion date**  
empty

#### **Scientific title**

Evaluation of the efficacy and side effects of intralesional methotrexate injection in comparison with intralesional triamcinolone acetonide in patients with alopecia areata in patients referred to Razi Hospital in 2021-2022

#### **Public title**

Intralesional methotrexate injection in alopecia areata

#### **Purpose**

Treatment

#### **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria**

##### **Inclusion criteria:**

Adult patients (aged 16-60 years) Patients with alopecia areata who have less than 20% involvement of the scalp have not received any treatment for AA in the past 1 month.

##### **Exclusion criteria:**

Children and patients under 16 years, pregnant and lactating women, chronic patients including patients with liver or blood disorders, patients with immunodeficiency, infectious disease patients with diffuse types (alopecia totalis, alopecia universalis and more than 20%) and positive pull tests that are candidates for systemic treatment patients who were treated for alopecia areata during the previous month

#### **Age**

From **16 years** old to **60 years** old

#### **Gender**

Both

#### **Phase**

3

#### **Groups that have been masked**

- Participant
- Outcome assessor

#### **Sample size**

Target sample size: **40**

#### **Randomization (investigator's opinion)**

Randomized

#### **Randomization description**

Random assignment to intervention and control groups  
Limited randomization (Random Allocation Law)  
Randomization unit: individual  
The law of random assignment is the simplest method of limited randomization. This method represents a large block for the entire sample volume, which means that the balance in the number of people assigned to each group will be achieved at the end of the study. For this purpose, the researchers first determined a total sample size, then randomly selected groups assign them to group A and the rest to group B. For example, in a study with a sample size of 200 people, 100 balls for intervention

group A and 100 balls for intervention group B are placed in a lottery container and then The balls are randomly removed from the container without replacement and the created sequence is recorded.

#### **Blinding (investigator's opinion)**

Double blinded

#### **Blinding description**

A double-blind study is a study in which neither the participant nor the experimenter knows who is receiving which treatment. This method is used to prevent bias in the results. Double-blind research helps to reduce the effects of people's orientation on the research. This orientation can include the unwanted influence of the researcher on the way of collecting information or dividing people into groups. Researchers sometimes unintentionally interfere in the research process due to their feelings about the research path or personal interest in obtaining a specific result. Double-blind studies are usually conducted on humans, the factors that can bias the results of the experiment remain hidden from both the participant and the experimenter (or experimenters). In most cases, double-blind tests are performed in order to achieve a higher scientific standard.

#### **Placebo**

Not used

#### **Assignment**

Parallel

#### **Other design features**

### **Secondary Ids**

empty

### **Ethics committees**

#### **1**

##### **Ethics committee**

###### **Name of ethics committee**

Ethics committee of Tehran University of medical sciences

###### **Street address**

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Office of Vice Chancellor for Research and Technology, 6th floor, Ghods Street, Keshavarz Boulevard

###### **City**

Tehran

###### **Province**

Tehran

###### **Postal code**

1417613151

##### **Approval date**

2022-02-12, 1400/11/23

##### **Ethics committee reference number**

IR.TUMS.MEDICINE.REC.1400.1311

### **Health conditions studied**

#### **1**

##### **Description of health condition studied**

Alopecia Areata  
**ICD-10 code**  
**ICD-10 code description**

## Primary outcomes

### 1

#### Description

Alopecia Areata severity index

#### Timepoint

The beginning of the study, one month, two months, three months, six months after the start of the study.

#### Method of measurement

Viewing Dermoscopy criteria

## Secondary outcomes

empty

## Intervention groups

### 1

#### Description

Intervention group: a vial of methotrexate containing 25 mg/ml is used. After septic procedures, methotrexate is injected intradermally in the lesion itself and one centimeter around it with an injection volume of 0.02 ml per site. A maximum of 0.1-0.2 ml (2.5-5 mg) is injected per session using a 0.5 inch length. A 30 mm needle connected to an insulin syringe will be used.

#### Category

Treatment - Drugs

### 2

#### Description

Control group: The amount of intralesional steroids used is 40 mg/ml. One-fifth diluted triamcinolone acetonide (8 mg/ml) is injected intradermally in the lesion itself and one centimeter around it with an injection volume of 0.05-0.1 ml per site. A maximum of 2 ml (20 mg) is injected per session using a length of 0.5 inches. A 30 mm needle connected to an insulin syringe will be used.

#### Category

Treatment - Drugs

## Recruitment centers

### 1

#### Recruitment center

##### Name of recruitment center

Diphencyprone Clinic- Razi Dermatology Hospital

##### Full name of responsible person

Doctor Narges Ghandi

##### Street address

Razi Blind Alley, Vahdate-Islami Square, Vahdate-Islami Street, Tehran

##### City

Tehran

#### Province

Tehran

#### Postal code

1199663911

#### Phone

+98 21 5560 9951

#### Email

razihospital@sina.tums.ac.ir

#### Web page address

http://razihos.tums.ac.ir/

## Sponsors / Funding sources

### 1

#### Sponsor

##### Name of organization / entity

Vice chancellor of Research and Technology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services

##### Full name of responsible person

Dr.Akbar fotuhi

##### Street address

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Office of Vice Chancellor for Research and Technology, 6th floor, Ghods Street, Keshavarz Boulevard

##### City

Tehran

##### Province

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##### Postal code

1417653761

##### Phone

+98 21 6649 9271

##### Email

tums\_edu@tums.ac.ir

#### Grant name

#### Grant code / Reference number

#### Is the source of funding the same sponsor organization/entity?

Yes

#### Title of funding source

Vice chancellor of Research and Technology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services

#### Proportion provided by this source

100

#### Public or private sector

Public

#### Domestic or foreign origin

Domestic

#### Category of foreign source of funding

empty

#### Country of origin

#### Type of organization providing the funding

Academic

## Person responsible for general inquiries

#### Contact

##### Name of organization / entity

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

##### Full name of responsible person

Narges Ghandi

**Position**

Professor

**Latest degree**

Specialist

**Other areas of specialty/work**

Dermatology

**Street address**

Razi Hospital, Vahdate- Eslami Av, Vahdate- Eslami Square

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**Person responsible for scientific inquiries****Contact****Name of organization / entity**

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

**Full name of responsible person**

Narges Ghandi

**Position**

Professor

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**Person responsible for updating data****Contact****Name of organization / entity**

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

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+98 21 5515 5050

**Email**

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**Sharing plan****Deidentified Individual Participant Data Set (IPD)**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

**Study Protocol**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

**Statistical Analysis Plan**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

**Informed Consent Form**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

**Clinical Study Report**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

**Analytic Code**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

**Data Dictionary**

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available