

# A clinical trial to compare efficacy of intralesional triamcinolone vs intralesional verapamil in patients with keloids/ hypertrophic scars.

ACTRN12625000568415

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<b>Status</b>	RECRUITING
<b>Phase</b>	Phase 4
<b>Sponsor</b>	Noor ul Huda working as resident in khyber teaching hospital Peshawar.
<b>Enrollment</b>	174 participants

## Plain Language Summary

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Keloids and hypertrophic scars are raised, thickened areas of scar tissue that can form after skin injuries, surgery, or even minor cuts. They can be itchy, painful, and cause significant distress — especially when they appear on visible areas of the body. Currently, steroid injections (triamcinolone) are the most common treatment, but they have side effects including skin thinning.

This study is comparing triamcinolone injections with verapamil injections — a calcium channel blocker usually used for heart conditions — as an alternative treatment. Both treatments are given as a series of injections directly into the scar. The study assesses improvement using the Vancouver Scar Scale, a validated scoring tool for scar appearance, texture, and sensation.

You may be eligible if you are aged 18–60, have keloid or hypertrophic scars, and do not have congestive heart disease, pregnancy, acromegaly, or a family history of keloids. Both men and women are eligible for this study.

## Key Eligibility Criteria

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### Inclusion (3)

- both male and female
- age 18-60 years
- patients with keloids or hypertrophic scars

### Exclusion (4)

- patients with pregnancy or lactation
- patients with family history of keloids.
- patients with acromegaly
- patients with congestive cardiac disease

## Locations (1 total)

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khyber pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan