

# Musculoskeletal complaints in patient with congenital disorders of the hand and arm.

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Pending
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Observational non invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON22283

### Source

NTR

### Brief title

none

### Health condition

Musculoskeletal complaints  
Musculoskeletal Pain (Pubmed MeSh  
Congenital anomalies of the upper extremity  
Upper Extremity Deformities, Congenital  
Adult  
Male  
Female  
Questionnaire  
Cross-sectional study

Overbelastingsklachten; aangeboren afwijking; arm; hand; bovenste extremiteiten; volwassenen; mannen; vrouwen.

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** University Medical Center Groningen

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Fund pending: Stichting Beatrixoord Noord

Nederland

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Patient reported musculoskeletal complaints

Pain reported on visual analog scale.

Items on pain in SF-36 questionnaire.

### Secondary outcome

Reported upper extremity function

UEWD-R questionnaire

PDI questionnaire

DASH questionnaire

## Study description

### Background summary

The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal complaints in congenital anomalies of the upper extremity compared to healthy subjects. Its design is a cross-sectional study using a postal survey. Seven rehabilitation centers in the Netherlands will hopefully contribute; UMCG, Revalidatie Friesland, De Vogellanden, Sint Maartenskliniek, Adelante Limburg, De Hoogstraat Revalidatie, Rijndam Revalidatie.

The following outcomes will be measured: self-reported function and disability of the upper extremity; self-reported prevalence of musculoskeletal complaints and related disability; general and mental health perception; questionnaires (subscales) in Dutch: DASH (Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand), Pain Disability Index, RAND-36.

### Study objective

Patients with a congenital anomaly are more likely to develop musculoskeletal complaints compared to healthy individuals.

## Study design

One timepoint: the filling out of the questionnaire.

## Intervention

None

## Contacts

### Public

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### Scientific

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## Eligibility criteria

### Inclusion criteria

- Patients and healthy subjects aged 18 years or older.
- Sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language to fill out the questionnaire
- A large congenital anomaly of the upper extremity classified by the “OMT CLASSIFICATION OF CONGENITAL HAND AND UPPER LIMB ANOMALIES” as follows:

#### I. MALFORMATIONS

##### A. Abnormal axis formation/differentiation—entire upper limb

## 1. Proximal-distal axis

i...Brachymelia with brachydactyly

ii..Symbrachydactyly

a) Poland syndrome

iv. Intersegmental deficiency

a) Proximal (humeral – rhizomelic)

b) Distal (forearm – mesomelic)

c) Total (Phocomelia)

v. Whole limb duplication/triplication

## 2. Radial-ulnar (anterior-posterior) axis

i.....Radial longitudinal deficiency - Thumb hypoplasia (with proximal limb involvement)

ii....Ulnar longitudinal deficiency

iii...Ulnar dimelia

iv...Radioulnar synostosis

v....Congenital dislocation of the radial head

vi...Humeroradial synostosis - Elbow ankyloses

vii..Madelung deformity

## 3. Dorsal-ventral axis

i.....Ventral dimelia

a) Furhmann/Al-Awadi/Raas-Rothschild syndromes

b) Nail Patella syndrome

ii....Absent/hypoplastic extensor/flexor muscles

## 4. Unspecified axis

i.....Shoulder

a) Undescended (Sprengel)

b) Abnormal shoulder muscles

c) Not otherwise specified

ii.....Arthrogryposis

B. Abnormal axis formation/differentiation— hand plate

1. Proximal-distal axis

i.....Brachydactyly (no forearm/arm involvement)

ii....Symbrachydactyly (no forearm/arm involvement)

2. Radial-ulnar (anterior-posterior) axis

i.....Radial deficiency (thumb - no forearm/arm involvement)

ii....Ulnar deficiency (no forearm/arm involvement)

v....Ulnar dimelia (mirror hand - no forearm/arm involvement)

3. Dorsal-ventral axis

i.....Dorsal dimelia (palmar nail)

ii....Ventral (palmar) dimelia (including hypoplastic/aplastic nail)

4. Unspecified axis

i.....Soft tissue

d) Distal arthrogryposis

iii. Complex

a) Complex syndactyly

b) Synpolydactyly— central

c) Cleft hand

d) Apert hand

e) Not otherwise specified

## II. DEFORMATIONS

C. Not otherwise specified

## III. DYSPLASIAS

A. Hypertrophy

1. Whole limb

i.....Hemihypertrophy

ii....Aberrant flexor/extensor/intrinsic muscle

2. Partial limb

i.....Macroductyly

ii....Aberrant intrinsic muscles of hand

## Exclusion criteria

- Comorbidity severely affecting upper extremity function
- Amputation of the upper extremity
- Transverse reduction defects of the upper extremity classified by the “OMT CLASSIFICATION OF CONGENITAL HAND AND UPPER LIMB ANOMALIES” as follows:

## I. MALFORMATIONS

A. Abnormal axis formation/differentiation—entire upper limb

1. Proximal-distal axis

b) Whole limb excluding Poland syndrome

iii. Transverse deficiency

a) Amelia

b) Clavicular/scapular

- c) Humeral (above elbow)
- d) Forearm (below elbow)
- e) Wrist (carpals absent/at level of proximal carpals/at level of distal carpals ) (with forearm/arm involvement)
- f) Metacarpal (with forearm/arm involvement)
- g) Phalangeal (proximal/middle/distal) (with forearm/arm involvement)

## B. Abnormal axis formation/differentiation— hand plate

### 1. Proximal-distal axis

#### iii...Transverse deficiency (no forearm/arm involvement)

- a) Wrist (carpals absent/at level of proximal carpals/at level of distal carpals)
- b) Metacarpal
- c) Phalangeal (proximal/middle/distal)

## II. DEFORMATIONS

### A. Constriction ring sequence

• ‘Minor’ congenital anomalies classified by the “OMT CLASSIFICATION OF CONGENITAL HAND AND UPPER LIMB ANOMALIES” as follows:

### B. Abnormal axis formation/differentiation— hand plate

#### 2. Radial-ulnar (anterior-posterior) axis

#### iii...Radial polydactyly

#### iv...Triphalangeal thumb

#### vi...Ulnar polydactyly

#### 4. Unspecified axis

#### i.....Soft tissue

#### a) Syndactyly

- b) Camptodactyly
- c) Thumb in palm deformity
- ii. Skeletal deficiency
  - a) Clinodactyly
  - b) Kirner's deformity
  - c) Synostosis/symphalangism (carpal/metacarpal/phalangeal)

## II. DEFORMATIONS

### B. Trigger digits

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Parallel
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-01-2018
Enrollment:	200
Type:	Anticipated

## Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	22-12-2017
Application type:	First submission



## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

### In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6763
NTR-old	NTR6940
Other	METc UMCG : 2017/481

## Study results

### Summary results

None yet