Hip Arthroscopy Study

No registrations found.

Ethical review Not applicable **Status** Recruiting

Health condition type -

Study type Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON27033

Source

Nationaal Trial Register

Brief title

Hip Arthroscopy Study

Health condition

Hip arthroscopy, femoroacetabular impingement, acetabulum labrum tears

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Reinier de Graaf Groep, afdeling orthopedie

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Reinier de Graaf Gasthuis, Delft

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main parameters are:

- Functional outcome; measured by the modified Harris Hip Score
- Improvement of pain; measured by the EQ-5D

- Complications rate; recorded in minor and major complications

Secondary outcome

The secondary parameters are:

- Risk factors for failure of treatment, amongst which the alpha angle on x-ray Lauenstein

Study description

Background summary

Rationale:

Arthroscopy of the hip is a well-recognized intervention, expanding indications for hip surgery. Main indications for arthroscopy are the femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) syndrome and tears or damage of the acetabular labrum. Due to improved visual diagnostic tools, indications for hip arthroscopic interventions are more accurate. Despite this, there is still a lack of large cohorts with long-term follow up and the amount of studies describing short-term follow up after interventions is sparse. The complication rate of arthroscopy is still reported as very low, though re-intervention arthroscopy can be required. Femoroacetabular impingement is a diagnosis much described in middle-aged patients. Much profit could therefore be achieved by successful surgery in terms of functional outcomes and quality of life. Also, femoroacetabular impingement is described to contribute to the develoment of osteoarthritis. Therefore, hip arthroscopy is a very promising technique, which could delay or even prevent the occurrence of osteoarthritis. To improve techniques and to describe its success rate, long term follow up with monitoring of patients is required.

Objective:

The main objective is to measure the functional outcome and recovery of patients after hip arthroscopy, using clinician and patient based outcome scores (modified Harris Hip Score, Hip Outcome Score, iHOT12-NL and visual analogue scale). In addition, we will measure the improvement in quality of life with the EuroQoL-5D. Complications will be registered.

Study design:

A prospective patient controlled multi-center study with clinician and patient based questionnaires

Study population:

Patients are selected from the orthopedic outpatients' clinics. Patients aged 15-65 years without previous arthroscopic hip surgery or metastatic malignancies who have suspected FAI or labral tears are included in this study. FAI or labral tears are either diagnosed clinically, by MRI or by marcainization.

Main study parameters/endpoints:

The main study parameters will be the long-term functional outcome and quality of life after interventional hip arthroscopy for femoroacetabular impingement or acetabular labrum tears or damage, measured with patient and clinician based score systems. Our hypothesis is that hip arthroscopy is a method to significantly improve functional outcome and quality of life in patients with femoroacetabular impingement or acetabulum tears or damage with minimal re-interventions and very low complication rate.

Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness:

all patients will receive their planned hip arthroscopy. There will be no extra control visits compared to normal patient care. All study patients are asked to fill in questionnaires during follow up moment in the outpatients' clinic, or to fill in the questionnaire at home and return it by mail.

Study objective

The standardized hip arthroscopy procedure is a safe method to significantly improve both functional outcome and quality of life in patients with femoroacetabular impingement or acetabulum labrum tears or damage.

Study design

- preoperative
- 6 weeks post-operatively
- 3 months post-operatively
- 1 year post-operatively
- 2 years post-operatively
- 5 years post-operatively

- 10 years post-operatively

Intervention

Patients undergo routine physical examination before surgery and at 3 months and 12 months after surgery. They will also complete questionnaires (consisting of Hip Outcome Survey, iHOT12-NL, VAS, EQ-5D and 4DKL preoperatively, and of Hip Outcome Survey, iHOT12-NL, VAS, EQ-5D and an achorquestion postoperatively).

Every patient receives a hip arthoscopy, as neede for the type of his or her injury. The study design does not interfere with the surgery protocol.

Contacts

Public

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Patients who:

- Are 15-65 years of age.
- Have a physical examination, which is suspect for femoroacetabular impingment, or an acetabulum labrum tear or lesion, or are suspect to loose bodies in the hip joint, chondral lesions or osteophytes impingement.

- Have no contraindications for MRI.
- Are willing to return for regular evaluation visits.

Exclusion criteria

Patients who:

- Are <15 or >65 years of age.
- Have had prior surgery for femoroacetabular impingement.
- Complaints caused by other diagnoses than the ones in inclusion criteria.
- Have pathological fractures or other metastatic pathology as a cause of the hip/groin pain.

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Intervention model: Other

Allocation: Non controlled trial

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: N/A, unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruiting
Start date (anticipated): 01-02-2015

Enrollment: 0

Type: Anticipated

Ethics review

Not applicable

Application type: Not applicable

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 NL6610 NTR-old NTR6792

Other METC Zuidwest Holland: 16-080

Study results