Evaluation of indicators for distal radioulnar joint instability after a distal radius fracture in adults and children.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Not applicable
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON28035

Source
Nationaal Trial Register

Health condition

distal radioulnar joint instability after distal radius fractures.

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: no
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: no

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

1. Pain;

2. Function;

3. DRUJ instability.

Secondary outcome

N/A

Study description

Background summary

DRUJ instability and ulnar wrist pain is common after distal radius fractures. Radiological riskfactors are identified but influence on outcome is still a matter of debate. Furthermore best modality to evaluate DRUJ instability has to be confirmed. In our study we would like to evaluate radiological riskfactors for DRUJ instabiltiy comparing clinical outcome and evaluate three radiological modalities for predictive value of DRUJ instability.

Study objective

The null hypothesis is tested that radiological risk-factors for DRUJ instability may account for clinical DRUJ instability in patients after a consolidated distal radius fracture.

Study design

One visit 1 to 2 years after distal radius fracture.

Intervention

1. Physical examination;

2. X-rays;

3. CT-scan;

4. MRI-scan;

5. Questionnaires.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Age > 18 years;

2. (Ability to give) informed consent;

3. Between 4 and 24 months after trauma causing distal radius fracture with an associated, non-operatively treated ulnar styloid base fracture;

4. (Near) anatomical consolidated (after plastercast immobilization or operative fixation) distal radius fracture with non-union of the ulnar styloid;

5. Post-traumatic ulnar sided wrist pain;

6. Signed informed consent by the patient or a legal representative.

Exclusion criteria

1. Patient younger than 18 years;

2. Contra-indications for CT-scanning;

3. (Previous) injury to the ipsilateral or contra-lateral wrist;

4. Complex region pain syndrome (Sudecks’ dystrophia).

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Non controlled trial

Control: N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-06-2011
Enrollment:	100
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	NL2554

Register	ID
NTR-old	NTR2672
Other	:
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

Study results

Summary results
N/A