

Screening for scoliosis: To what degree (In what extend) of scoliosis parents recognize a deformity of the spine

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Other
Health condition type	-
Study type	-

Summary

ID

NL-OMON29411

Source

NTR

Brief title

ScoliScreen

Health condition

Scoliosis, Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, AIS, Sceening

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: OLVG

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: OLVG

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

To evaluate in which extend of scoliosis parents recognize a deformity of the back.

Secondary outcome

To evaluate the effect of a brief instruction on the external characteristics of scoliosis in recognizing a deformity of the back

Study description

Background summary

Scoliosis is a condition that causes the spine to curve sideways. And while there are several different types of scoliosis that affect children and adolescents, the most common is idiopathic scoliosis, which means the exact cause of the condition is not known. For years, routine scoliosis screening has been controversial with studies both supporting and discouraging efforts. However, the 2013, multi-center National Institutes of Health (NIH)-funded study, Bracing in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Trial (BrAIST), documented significant success in preventing spinal curve progression and surgery in children who were screened, diagnosed, and treated with a custom brace. The BrAIST study provided high quality evidence that bracing for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis can decrease the rate of progression of spinal curve to the surgical level. Early detection of scoliosis is essential to identifying patients who may benefit from the use of a spinal brace.

Study objective

Primary hypothesis: When the external characteristics of scoliosis become more visible, parents will recognize a scoliosis more quickly.

Secondary hypothesis:

A brief instruction on the external characteristics of scoliosis will help parents in recognizing scoliosis more quickly

Study design

On one moment parent will make a questionnaire. They will see forty pictures of children from behind with and without scoliosis. Different kind and degree of scoliosis will be shown. They have to answer if they recognize a spinal deformity. After forty pictures, the parents will get an instruction on the external characteristics of scoliosis. After the instruction the parents will see the same pictures again and they have to answer again if they recognize a spinal deformity.

Intervention

a brief instruction on of (to) the external characteristics of scoliosis

Contacts

Public

[default]
The Netherlands

Scientific

[default]
The Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Adults with children between 25 and 50 years.

Exclusion criteria

Adults without a working knowledge of Dutch.

Study design

Design

Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Other
Start date (anticipated):	11-01-2016
Enrollment:	300

Type:

Unknown

Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date:

15-08-2016

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	NL5777
NTR-old	NTR6060
Other	MEC OLVG : WO 15.172

Study results