# Treatment of osteochondral defects of the talus by arthroscopic debridement and microfracturing: Long term follow-up

Published: 01-07-2008 Last updated: 07-05-2024

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the long term outcome of arthroscopic debridement and microfracturing for OCD of the talus.

Ethical review Approved WMO

**Status** Pending

**Health condition type** Tendon, ligament and cartilage disorders

**Study type** Observational invasive

## **Summary**

#### ID

NL-OMON32419

#### Source

ToetsingOnline

#### **Brief title**

Long term osteochondral defects

## **Condition**

- Tendon, ligament and cartilage disorders
- Bone and joint therapeutic procedures

#### **Synonym**

osteochondral defect; defect of bone and cartilage

## Research involving

Human

## **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Academisch Medisch Centrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

## Intervention

**Keyword:** arthroscopic, debridement and microfracturing, osteochondral defect, talus

## **Outcome measures**

## **Primary outcome**

The primary outcome measure is the subjective outcome of the patients, measured

by the Berndt & Harty Outcome score and the Ogilvie-Harris score.

## **Secondary outcome**

Secondary outcome measures are the AOFAS-AHS score, the SF-36 score,

classification of OCDs of the talus and osteoarthritis.

## **Study description**

## **Background summary**

An osteochondral defect (OCD) of the talus is described as the (partial) separation of a fragment of articular cartilage with or without subchondral bone.

During the best currently available treatment, arthroscopic debridement and microfracturing, any loose fragments are removed, the defect is debrided, and in the underlying subchondral bone small holes are drilled (microfracturing) to promote revascularization and the formation of new fibrous cartilage. Little is known about the long term outcome of this treatment. A new study on the long term outcome with a sufficiently long follow-up period could provide more insight in patient satisfaction and possible osteoarthritic changes of this apparently successful treatment.

## Study objective

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the long term outcome of arthroscopic debridement and microfracturing for OCD of the talus.

#### Study design

In this retrospective study, all arthroscopies of the talus that involved debridement and microfracturing that have been performed in the AMC between 1988 and 2000 will be looked up. This will concern an estimated number of 40

2 - Treatment of osteochondral defects of the talus by arthroscopic debridement and ... 4-05-2025

patients. Of this group, patients that match the inclusion criteria will be contacted. After written permission has been obtained, patients will be seen at the outpatient clinic for a follow up assessment. Patients\* ankles will be evaluated by means of regular physical examination, Berndt & Harty Outcome score, Ogilvie-Harris score, AOFAS-AHS score and SF-36 score. Furthermore, anteroposterior and lateral X-rays of the operated ankle will be obtained.

## Study burden and risks

Patients will receive one outpatient assessment including a radiograph of their operated ankle.

## **Contacts**

#### **Public**

Academisch Medisch Centrum

Meibergdreef 9
1105 AZ Amsterdam
Nederland
Scientific
Academisch Medisch Centrum

Meibergdreef 9 1105 AZ Amsterdam Nederland

## **Trial sites**

## **Listed location countries**

**Netherlands** 

# **Eligibility criteria**

#### Age

Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

## Inclusion criteria

Patients with an osteochondral defect of the talus, who have been treated by means of arthroscopic debridement and microfracturing between 1988 and 2000.

## **Exclusion criteria**

Other surgical treatment of osteochondral defect of the talus (fixation, osteochondral autologous transplantation, autologous chondrocyte implantation), systemic disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythemadosus), inability to understand the patient information and the questionnaires (e.g. mental retardation, language barrier), ankle trauma 6 months or less before follow-up.

# Study design

## **Design**

**Study type:** Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Treatment

## Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Pending

Start date (anticipated): 01-04-2008

Enrollment: 40

Type: Anticipated

## **Ethics review**

Approved WMO

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

# **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

CCMO NL22512.018.08