Validation of semiquantative method of Genant on lateral chest X-ray

Published: 11-07-2011
Last updated: 29-04-2024

Is the lateral chest X-ray useful to look for vertebral fractures using the semiquantative method of genant in the geriatric population? Our hypothesis is that the lateral chest X-ray is a good alternative, with high sensitivity and specificity...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Bone disorders (excl congenital and fractures)
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON35788

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Validation of SQM on Chest X-ray

Condition

- Bone disorders (excl congenital and fractures)

Synonym
osteoporosis, vertebral fracture

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Slotervaartziekenhuis
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: via de skwosh (Stichting klinische wetenschappelijk onderzoek Slotervaartziekenhuis

Intervention

Keyword: Chest X-ray, Semi-quantitative method, Vertebral fracture

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Sensitivity and specificity of the semiquantitative method on lateral chest

X-ray, compared to the gold standard of the same method on the lateral thoracal

spine X-ray.

Inter-investigators variation (quotient Kappa) will be measured.

Secondary outcome

no secundary parameters

Study description

Background summary

Vertebral Fractures are very common, and are due to severe osteoporosis. Diagnosis of vertebral fractures is usually made on conventional X-ray's of the spine. The semi-quantatitive method of Genant is widely used and validated on the X-ray of the thoracal and lumbar spine.
Patients presented on the geriatric dayclinic have a routinebased performed X-ray of the chest in two directions. On the lateral chest X-ray is the spine visible.

Study objective

Is the lateral chest X-ray useful to look for vertebral fractures using the semiquantative method of genant in the geriatric population? Our hypothesis is that the lateral chest X-ray is a good alternative, with high sensitivity and specificity according to the gold standard of Genants method on lateral thoracal spine X-ray.

Study design

Prospective cohortdesign with 125 patients who are presented on the geriatric

dayclinic for the first time in the slotervaart hospital.

Study burden and risks

Minimal extra radiation (0,06mSv) due to an extra X-ray, without any risk for health.

Contacts

Public
Slotervaartziekenhuis

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

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

Inclusion criteria

geriatric patients presenting on the dayclinic in the Slotervaarthospital for the first time

Exclusion criteria

no informed consent for, or not able to perform an extra thoracal spine X-ray

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	15-07-2011
Enrollment:	125
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	11-07-2011
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Slotervaartziekenhuis en Reade (Amsterdam)

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	NL36584.048.11