# A Clinical Randomized Controlled RSA Trial Comparing the Cemented ATTUNE Fixed Bearing Cruciate Retaining Knee System with the Cemented PFC Sigma Fixed Bearing Cruciate Retaining Knee System

Published: 01-08-2014 Last updated: 20-04-2024

The objective of this study is to accurately assess and compare migration, clinical and radiological outcome and patient reported outcomes of two TKR prostheses: the Cemented ATTUNE Fixed Bearing Cruciate Retaining Knee System and the Cemented PFC...

Ethical review Approved WMO

**Status** Recruitment stopped

**Health condition type** Joint disorders **Study type** Interventional

# **Summary**

# ID

NL-OMON47832

### **Source**

**ToetsingOnline** 

# **Brief title**

RSA RCT: ATTUNE TKA versus Sigma TKA

# **Condition**

Joint disorders

### **Synonym**

Artificial Knee Joint, Total Knee Arthroplasty

### Research involving

# **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum

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

# Intervention

Keyword: Knee Prosthesis, RSA

## **Outcome measures**

## **Primary outcome**

Migration, measured by means of RSA.

# **Secondary outcome**

Patient Reported Outcome Measures by means of questionaires.

# **Study description**

### **Background summary**

Every year, 1.5 million knee prostheses are implanted worldwide in patients whose joints have been severely affected by osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, or trauma, causing intense pain and loss of function. By 2030 these numbers will have increased six-fold to 7.5 million cases annually, because of our aging and increasingly obese society (Kurtz et al., 2007). Successful joint replacement surgery provides pain reduction, restores joint function, and will last 10 years at least.

## Study objective

The objective of this study is to accurately assess and compare migration, clinical and radiological outcome and patient reported outcomes of two TKR prostheses: the Cemented ATTUNE Fixed Bearing Cruciate Retaining Knee System and the Cemented PFC Sigma Fixed Bearing Cruciate Retaining Knee System, both by DePuy Synthes, Warsaw, Indiana, USA. The primary objective of this study is to compare the magnitude and pattern of migration of the prostheses (Femoral and Tibial component).

# Study design

This study is designed as a single-blind, randomized trial between the ATTUNE Knee System and PFC Sigma Knee System. 32 patients with the ATTUNE Knee System and 32 patients with PFC Sigma Knee System will be included in this study.

### Intervention

Total Knee replacement Surgery

# Study burden and risks

Potential risks are risks associated with normal total knee replacements such as infection, migration, bone loss, pain, loosening of components, thromboembolic complications and risks involving anaesthesia. While the patients participating in this study may not directly derive any immediate benefits, the results of the study should improve the understanding of the fixation and functioning of the prosthesis. This information will be extremely useful in optimising knee implant designs based on better fixation and improved long-term results.

# **Contacts**

# **Public**

Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum

Albinusdreef 2 Leiden 2333ZA NI

### **Scientific**

Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum

Albinusdreef 2 Leiden 2333ZA NL

# **Trial sites**

# **Listed location countries**

**Netherlands** 

# **Eligibility criteria**

### Age

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

# Inclusion criteria

Age: 21- 90 years Indications: Patient is diagnosed with osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis and requiring primary knee arthroplasty

# **Exclusion criteria**

The patient has an a-priori risk for a posterior-stabilized total knee arthroplasty.

Insufficiency of the posterior cruciate ligament (PCL)

Status after patellectomy

In case flexion is less than 90 degrees

When it is expected that the tibia cut during surgery will compromise the attachment of the PCL (because of bony defects)

The patient is unable or unwilling to sign the Informed Consent specific to this study The patient does not understand the Dutch or English language good enough to participate Patients indicated for revision arthroplasty When there are not enough markers visible in the baseline RSA photograph and it will not improve by placing the patient in another position, the patient will be excluded from the study (secondary exclusion criteria). s="fieldla"

# Study design

# Design

Study phase: 4

Study type: Interventional

Intervention model: Parallel

Allocation: Randomized controlled trial

Masking: Single blinded (masking used)

Control: Active

Primary purpose: Treatment

# Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 01-09-2014

Enrollment: 64

Type: Actual

# **Ethics review**

Approved WMO

Date: 01-08-2014

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)

metc-ldd@lumc.nl

Approved WMO

Date: 28-08-2019

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: METC Leiden-Den Haag-Delft (Leiden)

metc-ldd@lumc.nl

# **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 NL48357.058.14