

Preservation of both cruciate ligaments as essential step to the forgotten knee. Do we need the anterior cruciate ligament for better functional outcomes? A randomized controlled gait analysis trial

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Primary Objective: To evaluate tibia rotation after TKA with the Vanguard total knee system with either the XP tibia implant compared to the standard CR tibia implant. Secondary Objective: Comparing operative, clinical and radiological outcome of either...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Completed
Health condition type	Joint disorders
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON48002

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Rotation stability after preservation of the ACL in TKA

Condition

- Joint disorders

Synonym

Anterior Cruciate Ligament, movement analysis

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Zuyderland Medisch Centrum

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

Intervention

Keyword: anterior cruciate ligament, Gait analysis, tibial rotation, TKA

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Rotational degrees of freedom of the tibial implant, measured with 3-D motion

analysis after operation and compared

between the XP tibia implant and CR conventional tibia implant

Secondary outcome

Comparing operative, clinical and radiological outcome of either the XP tibia

implant compared to the

standard CR tibia implant.

standard intramedullary alignment guides.

Study description

Background summary

The aim of the present prospective randomized clinical trial was to evaluate and compare the rotational laxity and stiffness after TKA with or without preservation of the ACL using 3-D motion analysis for evaluation of rotational biomechanics. We hypothesized that preservation of the ACL would result in better rotational stability than TKA without ACL

Study objective

Primary Objective:

To evaluate tibia rotation after TKA with the Vanguard total knee system with either the XP tibia implant compared to the standard CR tibia implant.

Secondary Objective:

Comparing operative, clinical and radiological outcome of either the XP tibia implant compared to the standard CR tibia implant.

Study design

A prospective, randomized, double blind controlled study.

Study burden and risks

Besides the usual visits to the clinic, we ask the patient to travel four times to Heerlen for gait analysis. All in all, this study will last about an hour. The movement analysis uses infrared cameras that only measures reflective beads (skin markers) attached on the skin. In addition, the muscle activity is measured with the aid of an EMG (Electromyogram). This is a wireless EMG that are NOT using needles and is absolutely pain free.

The risks associated with this research will be nil. Some physically demanding tests are performed during the analysis. It may be that this irritation of the knee and has muscle aches as a result. In the worst case there is a chance tearing the ACL during the movement tasks. However, the likelihood of this is very small, because the movements are carried out in a very controlled situation and which also occur in the daily life.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- Indicated for a TKA
- Patients with pre-existing contra lateral knee surgery
- Painful and disabled knee joint resulting from osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, or traumatic arthritis where one or more compartments are involved
- Correction of varus, valgus, or posttraumatic deformity
- Sufficient soft tissue surrounding the knee, including the ACL and PCL
- High need to obtain pain relief and improve function
- Body-mass-index (BMI) <35
- Ability and willingness to follow instructions, including control of weight and activity level, and to return for followup evaluations.
- Consent form read, understood and signed by patient.

Exclusion criteria

- BMI =>35
- Use of Anterior Stabilized Bearings or Posterior Stabilized Bearings
- Patients with severe pre-operative varus or valgus deformity =>15 degrees
- Correction or revision of previous joint replacement procedure on index knee
- Sepsis
- Osteomyelitis
- Active infection in knee
- General infection

- Distant foci of infections which may spread to the implant site
- Failure of previous joint replacement
- Pregnancy
- Previous major knee surgery, except for arthroscopic meniscectomy.
- Metal near knee joint (MRI-scan not possible)
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Extension deficit >15 degrees
- Flexion <100 degrees.
- Non-correctable varus axis
- Cruciate ligament insufficiency
- Rapid joint destruction, marked bone loss, or bone resorption apparent on roentgenogram
- Uncooperative patient or patient with neurological disorders who is incapable of following directions
- Osteoporosis, metabolic disorders and osteomalacia on the basis of the X-ray which is evaluated by the orthopedic surgeon

Study design

Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Double blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Treatment

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Completed
Start date (anticipated):	25-08-2020
Enrollment:	64
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 10-02-2020

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Z: Zuyderland-Zuyd (Heerlen)

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	NL72272.096.19