

Research comparing acute ACL reconstruction and delayed ACL reconstruction.

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Hypothese is dat early ACL reconstruction results in less loss of function and muscle strength of the knee and in a faster return to the pre-injury level of activity.

Ethische beoordeling	Niet van toepassing
Status	Werving nog niet gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON23490

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel

RADAR

Aandoening

timing of surgery
ACL rupture
ACL reconstruction
functional outcome

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Prof. dr. R.L. Diercks

Dr. K. W. Wendt

Overige ondersteuning: Zon-MW

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Early ACL reconstruction results in less loss of function and muscle strength of the knee and in an faster return to the pre-injury level of activity, which will be objectively measured with a sequence of hoptests.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

An anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) rupture is a common injury of the knee in sports with many pivoting movements such as football, handball, volleyball and basketball. In case of instability of the knee and the desire of the patient to return to his / her pre-injury level of sports, a surgical reconstruction of the ACL is recommended. Current guidelines recommend first 3 months of physiotherapy before an ACL reconstruction is performed. However, because of improvements in arthroscopy and physiotherapy, it is possible to perform an ACL reconstruction within the first weeks following the injury. Potential added value of early ACL reconstruction may be that a patient has less loss of function of the knee and may also return earlier to his / her pre-injury level of activity. Secondary, it is expected that early ACL reconstruction will result in a significant cost reduction because physical therapy prior to ACL reconstruction is shortened and it is expected that the postoperative treatment process also will be shorter. The little scientific research that has been done on this subject, confirm that an earlier timing of ACL reconstruction results in comparable or better outcome, compared to the usual timing. However, the evidence is scarce and no RCT has been conducted on this subject.

Doel van het onderzoek

Hypothesis is that early ACL reconstruction results in less loss of function and muscle strength of the knee and in an faster return to the pre-injury level of activity.

Onderzoeksopzet

Measurements will be performed preoperatively, and after 6 weeks, 3 and 6 months postoperatively.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Patients will be randomised in:

1. Early ACL reconstruction (<6 weeks after injury);

2. Delayed surgery, which is the usual timing of ACL reconstruction (> 3 months after injury).

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Active, pivoting sport player;
2. Age between 18 and 40;
3. Desire to return to pre-injury level;
4. Fresh ACL rupture (< 4 weeks);
5. Diagnosis with positive Lachmann/pivotshift and/or MRI.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Re-injury ACL;

2. Concomitant lesion same/other site (for example a fracture);
3. Multiple ligamentous injury;
4. Chondropathy grade IV;
5. A persisting loss of extension of 10 degrees and flexion deficit of 20 degrees, not of cyclops or bucket-handle origin.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Enkelblind
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-01-2013
Aantal proefpersonen:	150
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Niet van toepassing	
Soort:	Niet van toepassing

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL3553
NTR-old	NTR3703
Ander register	CCMO : 42380
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A