

Osteoarthritis project

Submission date 07/05/2015	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 27/05/2015	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 06/10/2022	Condition category Musculoskeletal Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Osteoarthritis (OA), the most common type of arthritis, is an incurable, long term condition that causes joints such as the knee to become painful and stiff. Maintaining a healthy weight and regularly exercising can help people manage their symptoms, but OA of the knee can often result in disability and make it hard for people to carry out their normal daily activities. Current medical practice (CMP) in treating OA of the knee is inconsistent and often involves GPs prescribing pain medication for patients waiting for total joint replacement. This treatment method is not very cost effective and can lead to the patient visiting their GP numerous times. Recently, a number of scientists and stakeholders within the Canadian healthcare system partnered with a company called Emovi Inc to develop a care programme for people with OA of the knee. The programme, MyKneeOsteoarthritis.ca, is a personalised treatment plan which includes the creation of a detailed structure and function (biomechanical) report of a patient's knee using a knee kinematic graphic test (KneeKG). The programme also recommends various treatment interventions for each patient to help reduce the risk of their OA knee becoming worse. The aim of this study is to see whether the MyKneeOsteoarthritis.ca programme is effective in improving patient quality of life and joint mobility compared to CMP or CMP and KneeKG alone. Also, an analysis will be conducted to see which care approach is the most cost effective.

Who can participate?

Adults diagnosed with OA of the knee.

What does the study involve?

Participating GP clinics are randomly allocated to deliver one of three care management plans to their patients. Group 1 (control group) GP clinics give their patients CMP. Group 2 (intervention group) GP clinics give their patients CMP and a KneeKG exam. Group 3 (intervention group) GP clinics give their patients CMP, a KneeKG exam and the Mon Arthrose care programme (a light version including 3 visits: one hour training session to the patient and two follow-up sessions to monitor exercises). Participants complete questionnaires and attend clinical assessments before treatment, and then again at 6, 12 and 24 months for follow up.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There is virtually no risk associated with the equipment and movements to be performed during the KneeKG analysis and the test is noninvasive and painless. Some discomfort may be felt when

wearing the harness and in some rare cases, redness may appear. These usually disappear within hours after the examination. The risk of falling during treadmill walking is minimal. For safety reasons during the examination, a switchblade connected to a rope attached to the treadmill is attached to participant's clothing with a clip. If the clip comes off, the treadmill will stop automatically. There is a risk associated with having X-rays. Even if this exposure is low participants will be made aware of it. During the experiment, X-rays will be limited to one for each knee, so a total of two X-rays. Furthermore, the procedure is limited to the observation of the knee joint and therefore only the lower body region will be X-rayed in order to minimise exposure.

Where is the study run from?

1. University of Montreal Hospital Research Centre (Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CRCHUM)) (Canada)
2. 75 participating GP clinics in Montreal and surrounding suburbs (Canada)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

October 2014 to March 2020

Who is funding the study?

1. Ministry of Finance - Partnership Fund for an Innovative and Healthy Quebec (Fonds de Partenariat pour un Québec Innovant et en Santé) (Canada)
2. Emovi Inc. (Canada)
3. Sanofi (Canada)

Who is the main contact?

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Additional identifiers**Protocol serial number**

NA

Study information**Scientific Title**

Better diagnosis and treatment of knee osteoarthritis: a clinical and economic imperative for our health system

Study objectives

The main objectives of this project are to evaluate the effectiveness of Knee Kinematics graphics (KneeKG) and Mon Arthrose program in the treatment of osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee and get socio-economic data to compare the socio-economic impact of the technology and Mon Arthrose program compared to current medical practice (CMP).

Underlying assumptions:

1. We expect that the effectiveness of KneeKG technology with or without Mon Arthrose program will be superior to that of the CMP in 1st line care for the treatment of OA of the knee.
2. We also expect a reduction in direct and indirect costs of 20%, an improvement in the condition of more than 10% of the patient and a difference of knee kinematic parameters between the three health care approaches.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Ethics Research Committee, University of Montreal Hospital Research Centre (Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CRCHUM)), 30/04/2015.

Study design

Randomised controlled cluster trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee

Interventions

Current interventions as of 14/09/2018:

Three types of care management will be compared:

1. CMP from General Practitioner (GP)
2. CMP alongside a KneeKG exam with treatment recommendations based on knee biomechanics
3. CMP alongside a KneeKG exam and 3 visits at an Mon Arthrose center, patient training of their condition and follow-up of home based exercises by a kinesiologist

Previous interventions:

Three types of care management will be compared:

1. CMP from General Practitioner (GP)
2. CMP alongside a KneeKG exam with treatment recommendations based on knee biomechanics
3. CMP alongside a KneeKG exam and a structured care program called Mon Arthrose (3 visits at an Mon Arthrose center, patient training of their condition and follow-up of home based exercises by a kinesiologist)

Intervention Type

Mixed

Primary outcome(s)

Phase 1: difference between the three groups at 6 months (0 to 6 months) of the variation of the overall score Knee Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS5) including 5 dimensions

Phase 2: difference in direct and indirect costs for the three therapeutic models at 6, 12 and 24 months

Key secondary outcome(s)

Current secondary outcome measures as of 18/09/2018:

1. Difference in joint biomechanics, as measured by KneeKG at 6 months, as defined by the normal to abnormal passage of at least one biomechanical risk factor from the following:
 - 1.1. Absolute difference in biomechanical factors
 - 1.2. Difference in objective functional tests (30-second sit-stand test and quadriceps strength measured with a dynamometer)
2. Overall Knee Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS5) at 12 months

Previous secondary outcome measures as of 14/09/2018:

Phase 1: difference in joint biomechanics, as measured by KneeKG, between the three groups at 6 months, as defined by the normal to abnormal passage of at least one biomechanical risk factors from the following.

Improved absolute different biomechanical factors. Difference in objective functional tests (30 second chair test and quadriceps strength)

Comparison of overall score of Knee Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS5), to 12 months between the three therapeutic models (1- GP group, 2- GP group and KneeKG, 3- GP group with KneeKG and My Osteoarthritis program)

Previous secondary outcome measures:

Phase 1: difference in joint biomechanics, as measured by KneeKG, between the three groups at

6 months, as defined by the normal to abnormal passage of at least one biomechanical risk factors from the following.

Improved absolute different biomechanical factors.

Comparison of overall score of Knee Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS5), to 12 months between the three therapeutic models (1- GP group, 2- GP group and KneeKG, 3- GP group with KneeKG and My Osteoarthritis program)

Phase 2: difference at 6, 12 and 24 months in quality of life, knee function, pain and global impression of change

Completion date

30/03/2020

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged 18 or over
2. Suffering of OA of the knee as physician-diagnosed according to the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology: The patient has a radiographic knee X-ray confirming the presence of osteoarthritis II, III or IV according to the scale of Kellgren-Lawrence for at least one knee; and at least 1 of the 3 following signs: Age ≥ 40 ; Morning stiffness < 30 minutes; Crepitus
3. OA is the leading cause of pain
4. Being able to walk on a treadmill (exclude problem of balance patient who limps, which uses cane or walker).
5. Having experienced as pain worse in the last 7 days for at least one knee, a $\geq 4/10$ pain intensity on a scale of 0-10, where 0 = 'no pain' and 10 being 'worst possible pain'
6. Being able to read, understand and respond to questionnaires in French
7. Agreeing to participate in the study and sign the consent form

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

515

Key exclusion criteria

1. Suffer from secondary OA or inflammatory arthritis (according to Arden 'Best Practice & Research') or ochronosis, acromegaly, hemochromatosis, calcium pyrophosphate arthropathy (MPPC), Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, epiphyseal dysplasia, osteonecrosis/bone

infarction, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis (Reiter's), gouty arthritis, SAPHO syndrome, Paget disease

2. Have seen a specialist (orthopedist, a rheumatologist or specialist in musculoskeletal disorders) in the past for problems with the affected knee
3. Suffer from active cancer (with or without pain)
4. Fracture history or septic arthritis in the knee
5. Pregnant or suspected to be

Date of first enrolment

01/07/2015

Date of final enrolment

30/10/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Canada

Study participating centre

University of Montreal Hospital Research Centre (Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CRCHUM))

900 St Denis

Montreal

Canada

-

Study participating centre

75 General Practice Clinics

Montreal and surrounding suburbs

Montreal

Canada

-

Sponsor information

Organisation

École de Technologie Supérieure

Organisation

Funder(s)

Funder type

Other

Funder Name

Ministry of Finance - Partnership Fund for an Innovative and Healthy Quebec (Fonds de Partenariat pour un Québec Innovant et en Santé) (Canada)

Funder Name

Emovi Inc. (Canada)

Funder Name

Sanofi Canada

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Prof N Hagemester (Nicola.hagemester@etsmtl.ca). When people want to access some of the data, they have to fill out a request form and the modalities of transfer are decided for every query, depending on the use of the data.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/01/2020	03/04/2020	Yes	No
Results article	Secondary analysis	05/08/2022	06/10/2022	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes