# Treatment of early stage osteonecrosis of the femoral head with implantation of autologous bone marrow-derived and cultured mesenchymal stem cells

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
29/01/2010	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
09/02/2010	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
09/02/2010	Musculoskeletal Diseases	<ul><li>Record updated in last year</li></ul>

# Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# Contact information

# Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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# Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number** CD-BMMSC-04

# Study information

Scientific Title

Treatment of early stage osteonecrosis of the femoral head with implantation of autologous bone marrow-derived and cultured mesenchymal stem cells: a single centre randomised controlled interventional trial

#### Acronym

CD-BMMSC treatment

#### **Study objectives**

Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell implantation into the femoral head is effective in treating early stage osteonecrosis of the femoral head, and the number of these mesenchymal stem cells implanted is crucial to the clinical outcome. The hypothesis of this study is to isolate bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells and grow them in vitro to obtain greater number of such cells for femoral head implantation, in order to achieve better clinical outcome.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Approved by the Public Health Bureau, the City of Dalian, and the State FDA, China in 2002 (ref: 02-88), 2005 (ref: 05-183) and 2008 (ref: 08-179)

#### Study design

Single centre randomised controlled interventional trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Study type(s)

Treatment

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Osteonecrosis of the femoral head at early stage

#### **Interventions**

Osteonecrosis of the femoral head remains a significant health concern. Currently, core decompression combined with implantation of autologous bone marrow mononuclear cells appears to be an effective treatment against this disease in the early stage. Among the bone morrow mononuclear cells, mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are crucial to the efficacy. The number of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) in the bone marrow mononuclear cells is very limited, which are crucial to the efficacy of the treatment. Therefore, the aim of our trial is to obtain greater number of bone marrow MSCs through culturing bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells in vitro, and transplant these cultured bone marrow MSCs into the affected femoral head following the procedure of core decompression. In our procedure, about two million cultured bone marrow MSCs could be implanted into the femoral head, compared with that about 20 - 25 thousand MSCs implanted into the femoral head in the procedure employed by other groups, therefore, we expect our procedure could lead to higher clinical and radiographic success rate and better clinical outcome.

#### Procedure:

1. Isolate mesenchymal stem cells from the autologous bone marrow mononuclear cells

- 2. The patients are treated with core decompression
- 3. The cultured stem cells are injected into the femoral head

The duration of our treatment is about 2 weeks. Bone marrow aspiration is performed in the same day of the surgery core decompression, then autologous bone marrow-derived and cultured mesenchymal stem cells are transplanted into the femoral head two weeks post-operatively.

The patient enrolment period was designed from 04 March 2004 to 01 September 2011. Our first manuscript will report the outcome by the 30-month follow-up. We will keep following up the patients as long as we can, at least for 8 years.

#### Intervention Type

Other

#### Phase

Not Applicable

## Primary outcome(s)

Clinical outcome, assessed by the Harris Hip Score, measured pre-operatively and at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, 30 months, and every 2 years post-operatively thereafter

## Key secondary outcome(s))

Radiographic approaches are used to determine the progress in osteonecrotic stage and to assess the volume of the necrotic lesion in the femoral head, measured pre-operatively and at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, 30 months, and every 2 years post-operatively thereafter

# Completion date

01/09/2011

# Eligibility

# Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Aged between 18 to 45 years, either sex
- 2. Patients with hips at stages IC to IIC according to Association Research Circulation Osseous (ARCO) classification
- 3. Etiological factors including trauma, alcohol abuse, corticosteroid use, Caisson disease, hyperlipidemia, and idiopathic

# Participant type(s)

Patient

## Healthy volunteers allowed

No

# Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 years

#### Sex

All

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnancy
- 2. Current and previous infection
- 3. Skeletal immaturity
- 4. Immunosuppressive drug therapy
- 5. A history of inflammatory arthritis
- 6. Evidence of cardiovascular diseases
- 7. Prior systemic corticosteroid treatment
- 8. Mental health problems preventing adequate follow-up

#### Date of first enrolment

04/03/2004

#### Date of final enrolment

01/09/2011

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

China

# Study participating centre

No. 6 Jiefang St.

Dalian

China

116001

# Sponsor information

# Organisation

Dalian University Zhongshan Hospital (China)

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/041ts2d40

# Funder(s)

# Funder type

Government

#### **Funder Name**

China National Natural Science Foundation (China) (ref: grant 30471752 and 30670542)

# **Results and Publications**

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

# IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

# **Study outputs**

Output type Details Date created Date added Peer reviewed? Patient-facing?

Participant information sheet
Participant information sheet
11/11/2025 No Yes