

Which head element is more effective for hip fracture implants to prevent implant-related failures? A helical blade or a lag screw

Submission date
13/12/2022

Recruitment status
No longer recruiting

☐ Prospectively registered

☐ Protocol

Registration date
24/12/2022

Overall study status
Completed

☐ Statistical analysis plan

☒ Results

Last Edited
04/07/2023

Condition category
Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning

☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Early fixation and rehabilitation is the gold standard treatment for intertrochanteric femur fractures. Cement augmentation through perforated head elements has been developed to avoid postoperative complications such as cut-outs or cut-through. The purpose of this study was to compare two head elements in terms of cement distribution using computed tomography (CT) and to examine their initial fixation and clinical outcomes.

Who can participate?

Adult patients with proximal femur fractures

What does the study involve?

Internal fixation with a trochanteric fixation nail advanced (TFNA) helical blade cement augmentation is compared with a TFNA lag screw.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Possible benefits of participation are frequent clinical evaluation and accurate radiographic investigation of the patient's fractures. Almost no risks are anticipated.

Where is the study run from?

Shin Kyoto Minami Hospital (Japan)

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

September 2020 to August 2022

Who is funding the study?

Shin Kyoto Minami Hospital (Japan)

Who is the main contact?

Sadaki Mitsuzawa, sadaki_mitsuzawa@kcho.jp (Japan)

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Sadaki Mitsuzawa

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

Nil known

Study information

Scientific Title

Which head element is more effective for cement augmentation of trochanteric fixation nail advanced implants? Helical blade versus lag screw

Study objectives

The cement position and volume might differ, but the stability and clinical results will be similar between the two groups of elderly patients who had intertrochanteric fractures treated with either a trochanteric fixation nail advanced (TFNA) helical blade or a TFNA lag screw

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. Approved 09/02/2021, Ethics Committee of Shin Kyoto Minami Hospital (94 Shichijo Goshonouchi Kitamachi, Shimogyo Ward, Kyoto, 600-8861, Japan; +78 322 3344; minami-

ikyoku@hello.odn.ne.jp), ref: SHIN20-019

2. Approved 17/03/2021, Ethics Committee of Rakuwakai Otowa Hospital (2 Otowa Chinjicho, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto, 607-8062, Japan; +75 593 4111; sandu-ionut@rakuwa.or.jp), ref: RAKUOTO-RIN21-016

Study design

Randomized parallel-assignment study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised parallel trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

No participant information sheet available

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Proximal femur fractures

Interventions

Elderly patients who had intertrochanteric fractures were treated with a trochanteric fixation nail advanced (TFNA) helical blade (Blade group) or a TFNA lag screw (Screw group). In both groups, 4.2 ml of cement was injected under an image intensifier. In both groups, maximum penetration depth was measured. Changes in radiographic parameters and clinical outcomes such as the Parker score and visual analog scale (VAS) were also recorded. Other tests included mechanical stability after surgery, postoperative pain and the early phase of rehabilitation.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome measure

Amount of cement distribution measured using CT scan on the day after the surgery

Secondary outcome measures

Clinical outcome measured using a visual analog scale (VAS) scoring and Parker score on postoperative day 14

Overall study start date

01/09/2020

Completion date

30/08/2022

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Proximal femur fractures

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

30

Total final enrolment

29

Key exclusion criteria

1. Occult fracture detected by magnetic resonance imaging only
2. Pathological fracture
3. Presence of pre-existing implants
4. Multiple trauma or additional fracture that would affect the patient's postoperative rehabilitation

Date of first enrolment

01/11/2020

Date of final enrolment

30/04/2021

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Japan

Study participating centre

Shin Kyoto Minami Hospital

Minami Nakanochō 8

Kyoto

Japan

600-8876

Study participating centre

Rakuwakai Otowa Hospital
Otowachinjicho 2
Kyoto
Japan
607-8062

Sponsor information

Organisation

Shin Kyoto Minami Hospital

Sponsor details

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Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

Shin Kyoto Minami Hospital

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal

Intention to publish date

31/08/2023

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Sadaki Mitsuzawa, sadakimitsuzawa@gmail.com

The type of data that will be shared: Excel file
Consent from participants is required

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		03/07/2023	04/07/2023	Yes	No