# A randomised controlled pilot study of weightbearing standing programmes on bone mineral density in non-ambulant cerebral palsy children.

Prospectively registered Submission date Recruitment status 23/01/2004 No longer recruiting [ ] Protocol [ ] Statistical analysis plan Registration date Overall study status 23/01/2004 Completed [X] Results [ ] Individual participant data Last Edited Condition category Nervous System Diseases 08/12/2009

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

## Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

Dr Zulficar Mughal

#### Contact details

Department of Paediactrics St Mary's Hospital for Women and Children Hathersage Road Manchester United Kingdom M13 0JH +44 (0)161 276 6501

## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS** number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

**Secondary identifying numbers** PCD2/A1/306

## Study information

#### Scientific Title

### **Study objectives**

The overall objective of this randomised pilot intervention study is to determine whether participation in a weight-bearing standing programme (approximately 50% increase in vertical or prone standing for one year) will lead to an improvement in volumetric bone mineral density of non-ambulant children with cerebral palsy.

Please note that as of 26/11/09 this record has been updated. All updates can be found in the relevant field with the above update date. Updated information was taken from 2004 publication (link below).

### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

### Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

### Study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Primary study design

Interventional

## Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

### Study setting(s)

Other

### Study type(s)

Treatment

### Participant information sheet

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

Cerebral palsy

#### Interventions

Added 26/11/09

A heterogeneous group of 26 pre-pubertal children with CP (14 boys, 12 girls; age 4.3-10.8 years) participated in this randomised controlled trial. Subjects were matched into pairs using baseline vertebral vTBMD standard deviation scores. Children within the pairs were randomly allocated to either intervention (50% increase in the regular standing duration) or control (no increase in the regular standing duration) groups. Pre- and post-trial vertebral and proximal tibial vTBMD was measured by quantitative computed tomography (QCT)

### Intervention Type

Other

#### Phase

Not Applicable

### Primary outcome measure

Change in volumetric bone mineral density

### Secondary outcome measures

Not provided at time of registration

## Overall study start date

01/11/1997

## Completion date

31/10/2001

## **Eligibility**

## Key inclusion criteria

Non-ambulant cerebral palsy children who are able to weight-bear in a standing frame.

## Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

#### Age group

Child

#### Sex

Both

## Target number of participants

26

## Key exclusion criteria

Does not meet inclusion criteria

## Date of first enrolment

01/11/1997

#### Date of final enrolment

31/10/2001

## Locations

## Countries of recruitment

England

### United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Department of Paediactrics
Manchester
United Kingdom
M13 0JH

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

Record Provided by the NHS R&D 'Time-Limited' National Programme Register - Department of Health (UK)

### Sponsor details

The Department of Health Richmond House 79 Whitehall London United Kingdom SW1A 2NL

### Sponsor type

Government

#### Website

http://www.doh.gov.uk

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

#### **Funder Name**

NHS National Physical and Complex Disabilities Programme (UK)

## **Results and Publications**

### Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

## Intention to publish date

## 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?
Results article	results	01/02/2004		Yes	No