Warwick Hip Trauma Evaluation Two

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered	
09/04/2013		[X] Protocol	
Registration date	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan	
09/05/2013		[X] Results	
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data	
02/10/2018	Surgery		

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Controversy exists regarding the best treatment for independent patients with displaced intracapsular fractures of the proximal fracture. The recognised alternatives are hemiarthroplasty being used in many centres. The advantages of total hip arthroplasty (THA) are a functional benefit over hemiarthroplasty and a reduced risk of revision surgery. The principle criticism is the increased risk of dislocation. We believe that an alternative acetabular component may reduce the risk of dislocation but still provide the functional benefit of total hip arthroplasty in these patients. We therefore propose to investigate the dislocation risk of an alternative acetabular component compared with standard components in total hip arthroplasty for independent patients with displaced intracapsular fractures of the proximal femur. The aim of the study is to draw conclusions on observed differences in the dislocation risk between the study groups at one year post-injury.

Who can participate?

Any patient with an AO/OTA type B3 fracture of the proximal femur.

What does the study involve?

Eligible patients will be randomly allocated to one of two groups: standard THA or the treatment under investigation (dual mobility THA). After the procedure, all patients will be asked to complete outcome questionnaires at 1 month, 4 months and 1 year post injury. These questionnaires will be completed either by telephone or post.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Both treatments require surgery which carries some risks, but these risks are the same and equal to individuals who do not take part. The risks of surgery include the risks of bleeding, risk of deep vein thrombosis, risk of damage to nerves and blood vessels in the surgical area and the risk associated with the anaesthesia.

Where is the study run from?

The study takes place at University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire (UK).

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

The study is expected to start in May 2013 with recruitment expected to end in May 2014.

Who is funding the study? Orthodynamics (UK)

Who is the main contact? Catherine Richmond, Clinical Trial Coordinator C.A.Richmond@warwick.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Miss Catherine Richmond

Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

Version 3/16th January 2013

Study information

Scientific Title

A randomised controlled trial comparing total hip replacement with and without the dual mobility cup in the treatment of displaced intracapsular fractures of the proximal femur.

Acronym

WHITE Two

Study objectives

The aim of this trial is to investigate the dislocation risk of a dual mobility acetabular component compared with a standard component in total hip arthroplasty for independent patients with displaced intracapsular fractures of the proximal femur.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Single centre multi-surgeon parallel two arm standard of care controlled randomised pilot study embedded

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Proximal Femur Fractures

Interventions

Standard total hip arthroplasty or the alternative treatment a total hip arthroplasty with an acetabular component with dual mobility bearing surfaces.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Dislocation risk between the trial treatment groups at one year post injury.

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. EQ-5D measured at baseline, 4 weeks, 4 months and 12 months
- 2. ICEpop CAPability measure for Older people (ICE-CAP-O) measured at baseline, 4 weeks, 4 months and 12 months
- 3. Oxford Hip Score (OHS) measured at baseline, 4 weeks, 4 months and 12 months
- 4. Mortality
- 5. Re-operation and cause
- 6. Length of index hospital stay
- 7. Complications measured at baseline, 4 weeks, 4 months and 12 months

Completion date

01/05/2014

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

All patients, males and females, over 60 years of age with a AO/OTA type B3 fracture of the proximal femur

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Patients younger than 60 years of age
- 2. Patients with cognitive impairment
- 3. Patients who are being treated non-operatively
- 4. Those patients whose responsible Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon believes would not benefit from THA-S (standard of care)

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2013

Date of final enrolment

01/05/2014

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre Clinical Sciences Research Laboratories

Coventry United Kingdom CV2 2DX

Sponsor information

Organisation

University Hospitals Coventry & Warwickshire (UK)

ROR

https://ror.org/025n38288

Funder(s)

Funder type

Funder Name

Orthodynamics (UK)

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?
Results article	results	01/11/2016	Yes	No
Protocol article	protocol	02/10/2013	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025 11/11/2025	No	Yes