

CASE STUDY

Prevalence of cam and pincer-type deformities revealed by hip MRI in asymptomatic young Swiss females: a cross-sectional study

CATEGORISING

Kind

Research project involving living people

Type

Research project involving people that does not count as a clinical trial

Subtype

BACKGROUND

Femoroacetabular impingement may cause early osteoarthritis (OA) in the non-dysplastic hip. This study determined the prevalence of both femoral and acetabular types of impingement in young females.

METHODS

We conducted a population-based cross-sectional study of asymptomatic young females. All participants completed a set of questionnaires and had their hips clinically examined. A random sample of women was subsequently invited for contrast enhanced magnetic resonance images (MRI) of the hip (contrast media injected intra-articularly). MRIs were read to detect cam-type deformities, increased acetabular depths, labral lesions, and impingement pits. We estimated the prevalence of cam-type deformities and increased acetabular depth, and the relationships between deformities and signs of joint damage.

QUESTIONS OF THE CATEGORISER

Does the research project come under the scope of application of the Human Research Act?

Yes

BECAUSE

This project was based on a study protocol that defined the exact procedures to be used. The study included a relatively large number of persons, and was not based on individual cases ("method-driven search for generalizable knowledge", defined as research by HRA). Healthy women ("persons") completed a set of questionnaires and their hips clinically examined. The goal was to determine the prevalence of cam-type deformities ("research concerning the structure and function of the human body").

Is the research project a project involving living persons?

Yes

BECAUSE

Healthy women ("persons") were included, in this research project.

Is the research project a clinical trial?

No

BECAUSE

Healthy women ("persons") completed a questionnaire and had their hips clinically examined. Investigators used magnetic resonance images (MRI) of the hip with contrast agent to determine the prevalence of cam-type deformities ("diagnostic measure") in a random sample of participants. This project involved no health-related interventions (according to ClinO). MRI was the study-related procedure ("diagnostic measure") used to examine the hip. It was not employed to investigate its effects on health or on the structure and function of the human body" of MRI.

Does the research project involve measures that involve minimal risks and stress for the participating persons?

No

BECAUSE

Healthy women completed a questionnaire and had their hips clinically examined. The investigators used magnetic resonance images (MRI) of the hip and contrast agent to determine the prevalence of cam-type deformities in a random sample of participants.

Does the research project involve measures that involve more than minimal risks and stress for the participating persons?

Yes

BECAUSE

Healthy women completed a questionnaire and had their hips clinically examined. We used magnetic resonance images (MRI) of the hip and contrast agent to determine the prevalence of cam-type deformities in a random sample of participants. Magnetic resonance image and contrast agent are invasive procedures and are more than minimally risky and burdensome for participants.