

Replenishment of Vitamin D in Hip fractured Patients (REVITAHIP) Trial

ACTRN12610000392066

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Phase 3, Phase 4
Sponsor	Northern Sydney Central Coast Area Health Service, Gosford Hospital
Enrollment	450 participants

Plain Language Summary

This trial — called REVITAHIP — is studying whether giving high-dose vitamin D supplements soon after a hip fracture can help older adults recover better. Hip fractures are serious injuries for older people and often lead to long-term disability. Vitamin D is important for bone health and muscle strength, and many older adults are deficient. Researchers want to see if quickly correcting low vitamin D levels helps people regain their mobility faster.

You may be eligible if:

- You are 65 years or older
- You have recently broken your hip and had surgery to repair it
- You are able to take a loading dose of vitamin D within 7 days after surgery
- You (or your authorised representative) can provide informed consent

You may NOT be eligible if:

- You were unable to walk before your fracture
- You are expected to live less than 1 month
- You have high calcium levels in your blood
- You have a history of kidney stones, thyroid overactivity (thyrotoxicosis), Paget's disease, or active cancer
- You have significant kidney or liver problems
- You are already taking a high dose of vitamin D (more than 1000 IU per day)

Talk to your doctor about whether this trial might be right for you.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (1)

- Adults (aged 65 or over) presenting with a hip fracture requiring surgical treatment 2. Able to provide informed consent, either directly or via the “person responsible” 3. Willingness to participate in and comply with the study 4. Deemed suitable by treating medical team for consent 5. Able to take loading dose by 7 days after operation

Exclusion (1)

- Unable to read, speak or write English language (and interpreter not available) 2. Bed-bound prior to fracture, or life expectancy deemed less than 1 month (by the treating clinical staff) 3. Hypercalcaemia (serum calcium, >2.65mmol/L). 4. History of renal stones 5. Thyrotoxicosis 6. Paget's disease 7. Malignancy (except skin cancer) and associated pathological fractures 8. Significant renal impairment (serum creatinine, >0.15mmol/L) 9. Liver disease (alanine aminotransferase or aspartate aminotransferase level >2 times the upper limit of the normal range); 10. Existing treatment with calcitriol or vitamin D2 > than 1000IU daily.

Locations (1 total)

Australia

<https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?ACTRN=ACTRN12610000392066>

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