

Early exercise in blunt chest wall trauma: a feasibility trial

Submission date 29/05/2019	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 29/05/2019	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 07/09/2020	Condition category Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Blunt chest wall trauma, such as bruising or broken ribs, makes up 15% of all trauma admissions to Emergency Departments (ED) worldwide, with reported mortality ranging between 4 and 60%. The most common injury mechanisms include low velocity falls (>2m), high velocity falls (>2m), road traffic accidents, assaults and sporting injuries. Over 1800 patients presented to the Emergency Department of a South Wales Hospital in 2017 with blunt chest wall trauma. Difficulties in the management of blunt chest wall trauma patients in the ED are becoming increasingly well recognised. Historically, pain relief and chest physiotherapy have been advocated as the primary methods of managing a patient with blunt chest wall trauma, with the main aim of reducing the acute risk of the development of potentially life-threatening chest complications.

Longer-term complications have also been investigated and in a small study conducted by this research team, chronic pain was reported in 35% patients with an average pain severity score of 6 out of 10. In a similar recent prospective study of 111 patients with isolated rib fractures, a prevalence of chronic pain of 64% and disability of 67% were reported. In a 2019 study, chronic pain and disability were reported in 62% and 57% of patients at 3 months after injury respectively. If over 1800 patients are presenting to one ED in Wales per year with blunt chest wall trauma, with a prevalence of 57-67% disability at two to three months after injury, this highlights a major healthcare problem which is not currently being addressed in clinical practice. Patients are simply discharged home with no follow-up care. Clinicians are traditionally taught that the pain and disability of rib fractures resolves in six to eight weeks.

What remains unknown in blunt chest trauma literature is the best management for addressing the longer-term complications, specifically chronic pain and disability. The overall aim of this phase of work is to investigate whether early thoracic and shoulder girdle exercises improve chronic pain in blunt chest wall trauma patients, when compared to normal care (where normal care traditionally involves chest physiotherapy techniques such as breathing exercises and early mobilisation/walking and no thoracic/shoulder girdle exercises). If the trial is successful and early exercise is shown to be beneficial in reducing chronic pain in this large patient cohort, then the programme can be shared throughout Wales and the UK.

The aim of this study is to test the feasibility and methods of a future trial that compares the use of early thoracic and shoulder exercises for the management of blunt chest wall trauma patients versus normal standard care. This study will have two main aims:

1. To assess the number of patients needed for the full randomised control trial and recruitment period needed to achieve this target
2. To test the feasibility and acceptability of the proposed trial methods; including the parallel randomised controlled design, the patient recruitment and consent processes, and collection of the proposed outcome measures at certain timepoints.

Who can participate?

Any adult patient who is admitted to Morriston Hospital for 24 hours or more, with isolated blunt chest wall trauma. The patient will be approached to participate in the trial if they have the capacity to follow instructions to complete the exercise programme and complete the surveys.

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to the intervention group or the control group. Patients chosen for the intervention group receive standard care, in addition to a programme of thoracic /shoulder girdle exercises (delivered by the physiotherapist who would routinely manage the patient as part of standard care). This programme is continued by the patient, three times per day, for seven days after assessment. The exercise programme consists of shoulder active range of movement exercises, trunk active side-flexion, rotation, forward flexion and extension range of movement exercises (all within limits of pain). The control group receive standard care only. At the start of the study and three months later, participants complete two surveys about quality of life and pain, in order to test the usefulness of the surveys and potential difficulties in collecting the surveys after the patient has been discharged home from hospital. Participants in the intervention group record compliance with the exercise programme.

Pre-set trial feasibility criteria are assessed using a traffic light system (in which green means the target was achieved, amber means the target was not achieved but progression is possible with some minor protocol modifications, and red means progression to a full trial is not possible). The survey responses are entered onto a paper case report form. Any survey with missing information is still included in the study and the remaining responses included in the analysis. Response rates are recorded and non-responder (participants who don't return the surveys) analysis is completed to compare the characteristics of the non-responders and the responders. Patients are identified only by their hospital numbers once completed surveys are received.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The potential benefit of the study is that the feasibility study will achieve the progression criteria and the future full trial can be developed in which the exercise programme improves blunt chest wall trauma patients' longer-term outcomes. There are no known risks involved with participation in this study. Patients are asked to complete a number of thoracic and shoulder girdle exercises, supervised by a qualified physiotherapist responsible for the patient's overall care.

Where is the study run from?

Morriston Hospital, Swansea with support from Swansea Trials Unit, Swansea University Medical School (UK)

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

August 2018 to March 2020

Who is funding the study?

The study is funded by a Pathway to Portfolio grant from Health and Care Research Wales, on behalf of the Welsh Government

Who is the study contact?
Dr Ceri Battle
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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

Version 1.1_10th March 2019

Study information

Scientific Title

Early exercise in blunt chest wall trauma: a feasibility randomised controlled trial

Acronym

ELECT

Study objectives

This feasibility trial will have two primary objectives:

1. To assess the sample size requirements and attrition rates for a full randomised control trial and recruitment period needed to achieve this target.
2. To test the feasibility and acceptability of the proposed trial methods; including the parallel randomised controlled design, the recruitment and consent processes, and collection of the proposed outcome measures at pre-specified timepoints.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 23/05/2019, Wales REC 6 (Floor 4, ILS2, Swansea University, Swansea, SA2 8PP; Tel: +44 (0)29 2023 0457; Email: Wales.REC6@wales.nhs.uk), REC ref: 19/WA/0144

Study design

Single-centre feasibility interventional randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised parallel trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Isolated blunt chest wall trauma

Interventions

Patients will be randomised using "sealed envelope" programme, on a 1:1 basis, with no stratification, due to the feasibility design:

Control group: Standard care: analgesia, respiratory physiotherapy and mobilisation

Treatment group: Standard care (as above) plus: Three times daily, simple thoracic and shoulder girdle exercises from first assessment to end of day 7 (delivered by the physiotherapist who would routinely manage the patient as part of standard care). The exercise programme will consist of shoulder active range of movement exercises, trunk active side-flexion, rotation, forward flexion and extension range of movement exercises (all within limits of pain).

At baseline and at three months post recruitment, participants will be asked to complete two surveys about quality of life and pain, in order to test the usefulness of the surveys and potential difficulties in collecting the surveys after the patient has been discharged home from the hospital. Participants in the intervention group will be asked to record compliance with the exercise programme.

Intervention Type

Behavioural

Primary outcome measure

1. Recruitment rate recorded as the number of eligible participant who consent to participate in the study by the end of three months
2. Attrition rate recorded as the number of participants who consent to participate that remain in the study until the end of follow up at three months

Secondary outcome measures

1. Pain measured using the Brief Pain Inventory at baseline and at 3 months post-injury
2. Quality of life measured using the EQ5D-5L at baseline and at 3 months post-injury

Overall study start date

01/08/2018

Completion date

31/03/2020

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Isolated BCWT patient
2. Aged 18 years or more
3. Capacity to consent to participation
4. Capacity to complete survey
5. Length of stay of 24 hours or more

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

No specific target due to feasibility design. The researchers will recruit over a three-month period, and in this time aim to recruit 20-30 patients

Total final enrolment

14

Key exclusion criteria

1. Aged less than 18 years
2. No capacity to consent to participation
3. No capacity to complete survey
4. Length of stay of less than 24 hours

Date of first enrolment

10/06/2019

Date of final enrolment

09/09/2019

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Wales

Study participating centre**Morrison Hospital**

Swansea Bay University Health Board
Morrison
Swansea
United Kingdom
SA6 6NL

Sponsor information

Organisation

Swansea Bay University Health Board

Sponsor details

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ILS2 Building
Swansea University

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anne-claire.owen@wales.nhs.uk

Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

ROR

<https://ror.org/04zet5t12>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Health and Care Research Wales

Alternative Name(s)

Health & Care Research Wales, Ymchwil Iechyd a Gofal Cymru, Health Care Research Wales, HCRW

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Local government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

The researchers intend to publish the protocol and final results in a peer-reviewed journal. They will also write a report to Health and Care Research Wales, who are funding this trial on behalf of the Welsh Government. The researchers will present the results at an appropriate trauma conference.

Intention to publish date

31/03/2021

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Ceri Battle (ceri.battle@wales.nhs.uk).

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol file	version v1.1	10/03/2019	30/05/2019	No	No
Results article	results	02/09/2020	07/09/2020	Yes	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No