

ADVANCE: Armed services trauma rehabilitation outcome study

Submission date 13/11/2019	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 18/11/2019	Overall study status Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 08/04/2025	Condition category Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English Summary

Background and study aims

The purpose of the study is to investigate the long-term outcomes of battlefield trauma casualties and to compare these outcomes to those of a similar group of non-battlefield trauma individuals

The outcomes being investigated include medical (in particular cardiovascular disease and osteoarthritis) and psychosocial outcomes. There is some evidence to suggest that battlefield trauma casualties may have some unfavourable outcomes but this evidence is limited. Also, the types of injuries sustained in previous conflicts are different from those sustained in recent conflicts and therefore it is still unclear whether or how the type of injuries we are seeing from Afghanistan and Iraq will affect the long-term outcome of injured servicemen.

It is important to investigate these different medical and psychosocial outcomes so we can, where possible, support the injured individuals but also to learn from these outcomes and try and prevent any adverse outcomes in future injured servicemen.

Who can participate?

1,200 men will be recruited at baseline and will consist of: 600 UK male armed forces personnel who sustained physical battlefield trauma, while on deployment, requiring aeromedical evacuation and direct UK hospital admission during 2003 or after (Exposed Group); and 600 men matched for age, sex, service, rank, deployment and combat role (Non-exposed group).

What does the study involve?

At the baseline visit and at subsequent visits over 20 years the following tests and investigations will be performed on all 1,200 participants:

Questionnaires, including details on demographic details, personal and family medical history, mental health, quality of life, sleep, relationship & sexual function, employment status, social outcomes, mobility, disability, function and pain.

Imaging – DEXA scan to measure body composition and bone mineral density. X-rays of hips and knees are assessed for evidence of osteoarthritis. Brain Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is used to investigate the prevalence and impacts of traumatic brain injury (TBI).

Blood and urine sampling – some routine tests of blood fats and sugars, hormones, full blood count, kidney & liver function, and inflammation markers. Some samples are stored for later analyses.

Spirometry is used to assess respiratory function.

Other investigations include tests called pulse wave velocity and heart rate variability, which assess artery stiffness and are used to measure cardiovascular health.

Other than mild discomfort in having a blood test, all investigations are non-invasive and do not cause any discomfort.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The results of the study are primarily designed to benefit battlefield trauma casualties of the future. However, the extra medical assessments received during the study are in some cases, above and beyond what would be received as standard clinical care in the military or the NHS. Any clinically significant medical issues/abnormalities detected are reported back to the participant's GP or hospital specialist.

There is some exposure to radiation throughout the lifetime of the study for participants from the X-rays and DEXA scans, equivalent to 2.5 mSv, which is equivalent to that from approximately 13 months of exposure to natural background radiation, based on the UK average

Where is the study run from?

The study is run from the Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC), Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire, UK

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

Baseline recruitment August 2015 to March 2020 and the study is expected to continue for 20 years of follow-up

Who is funding the study?

Government funding from LIBOR funds and charitable funding from Help for Heroes, Headley Court Charity, The Nuffield Trust, Blesma, Forces in Mind Trust, and the Office for Veteran's Affairs. The UK Ministry of Defence contributes 'in kind'

Who is the main contact?

Group Captain Alex Bennett
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Study website

<https://www.advancestudydmrc.org.uk/>

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

357/PPE/12

Study information

Scientific Title

Longitudinal cohort study to investigate long-term medical and psychosocial outcomes of physical battlefield trauma casualties

Acronym

ADVANCE

Study hypothesis

The aim is to investigate the long-term cardiovascular, musculoskeletal and other health and psychosocial outcomes of UK armed services physical battlefield trauma patients

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 07/07/2008, Ministry of Defence Research Ethics Committee (MoDREC) (MODREC Secretariat, Bldg 005, G02, Dstl Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 0JQ; MODREC@dstl.gov.uk; +44 (0)1980 956351), ref: Protocol No: 357/PPE/12

Study design

Prospective cohort study

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Cohort study

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Quality of life

Participant information sheet

<https://www.advancestudydmrc.org.uk/participant-information-sheet/>

Condition

Military battlefield trauma

Interventions

Current interventions as of 08/04/2025:

UK Armed Services personnel will be recruited (equal numbers of 'exposed' and 'controls', frequency matched for age, sex, service, rank, deployment and combat role). The 'exposed' group sustained physical battlefield trauma, while on deployment in Afghanistan or Iraq, requiring aeromedical evacuation and direct UK hospital admission in or after 2003. A 'control' group are selected from uninjured servicemen after frequency matching for age, service, rank, date of deployment and combat role. Those who agree to participate are invited to attend health screening investigations at baseline, and at regular intervals after for 20 years.

Previous interventions:

UK Armed Services personnel will be recruited (equal numbers of 'exposed' and 'controls', frequency matched for age, sex, service, rank, deployment and combat role). The 'exposed' group sustained physical battlefield trauma, while on deployment in Afghanistan or Iraq, requiring aeromedical evacuation and direct UK hospital admission in or after 2003. A 'control' group are selected from uninjured servicemen after frequency matching for age, service, rank, date of deployment and combat role. Those who agree to participate are invited to attend health screening investigations at baseline, and after 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years.

Clinical Investigations performed (baseline):

1. Patient demographics:

1.1. Age

1.2. Sex

1.3. Regiment/unit

1.4. Job/role

1.5. Prosthetic components

2. All injuries documented
3. Date of injury/trauma
4. Injury severity score (Baker & O'Neill, 1976; Baker, O'Neill et al, 1974)
5. All subsequent trauma, requiring hospital admission, subsequent to commencing the study.
6. Past medical history
7. Smoking history
8. Drug History – prescribed and recreational
9. Method of discharge from Armed Services:
10. Blood tests:
 - 10.1. Fasting lipids, glucose and HbA1c
 - 10.2. Full blood count, urea and electrolytes and liver function and gamma GT.
 - 10.3. hsCRP
 - 10.4. HLA-B27
 - 10.5. Serum and whole blood/plasma to be stored
11. Measurements and Imaging:
 - 11.1. Pulse wave velocity assessment
 - 11.2. DEXA- body composition and bone mineral density
 - 11.3. Radiographs hips and knees
 - 11.4. 6-minute walk test
 - 11.5. BMI, abdominal circumference
 - 11.6. BP and heart rate
 - 11.7. SIGAM mobility grade
 - 11.8. Spirometry (FEV1 and FVC)
 - 11.9. Current medication
 - 11.10. New fracture history
12. Questionnaires:
 - 12.1. Amputee Mobility Predictor Questionnaire (AMPQ)
 - 12.2. Prosthetic satisfaction (Numerical rating scale-NRS)
 - 12.3. Prosthetic use questionnaire
 - 12.4. Numerical rating scale- Back pain (frequency/intensity/impact)
 - 12.5. Numerical rating scales- stump pain (frequency/intensity/impact)
 - 12.6. Numerical rating scales- phantom pain (frequency/intensity /impact)
 - 12.7. Oswestry disability index
 - 12.8. Non arthritic hip score
 - 12.9. Knee osteoarthritis outcomes score
 - 12.10. Disability of the arm, shoulder and hand questionnaire
 - 12.11. Pain manikin
 - 12.12. European Quality of Life 5 Domains
 - 12.13 Post traumatic stress disorder check list
 - 12.14 Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX)
 - 12.15. Alcohol use disorder identification test
 - 12.16. Patient Health Questionnaire 9
 - 12.17. Generalized Anxiety and Depression Score-7 (GAD 7)
 - 12.18. Employment history

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

1. Cardiovascular risk - as determined by pulse wave velocity at 20 years
2. Major Adverse Cardiovascular Endpoint (MACE) - Composite Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

endpoint of cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, stroke, transient ischaemic attack (TIA), arterial revascularization (coronary artery bypass grafting, percutaneous coronary intervention, carotid endarterectomy or stenting and peripheral arterial stenting or bypass) at 20 years

3. Osteoarthritis of the hip and knee - as determined by patient-reported outcomes and radiographic assessment at 20 years

Secondary outcome measures

Updated 08/04/2025: Measured at baseline and at regular intervals after for 20 years (previously at baseline, and after 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years):

1. Cardiovascular risk as determined by more traditional cardiovascular risk factors (e.g., blood pressure and diagnosis of hypertension, lipid profile, blood glucose/diabetes mellitus, smoking history, hsCRP and abdominal waist circumference)
2. Cardiovascular disease as determined by individual components of the primary composite CVD score and peripheral vascular disease and other CAD (angina).
3. Musculoskeletal disease (osteoarthritis and osteoporosis),
4. All-cause mortality
5. Pain - back and stump/phantom (if applicable)
6. Mental health
7. Psychosocial/QoL/occupational/other outcomes
8. Functional status

Overall study start date

31/05/2012

Overall study end date

31/12/2040

Eligibility

Participant inclusion criteria

Exposed Group:

1. UK Armed services personnel
2. Male
3. Sustained physical battlefield trauma, while on deployment in Operation Herrick (Afghanistan), requiring aeromedical evacuation and direct UK hospital admission
4. Injured during 2003 or after

Non-Exposed Group:

1. UK Armed services personnel
2. Male
3. Previously deployed
4. No battlefield trauma, as defined in the inclusion criteria

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Upper age limit

50 Years

Sex

Male

Target number of participants

1200

Total final enrolment

1145

Participant exclusion criteria

1. Unwilling or unable to give informed consent
2. Established CVD (previous stroke or transient ischaemic attack [TIA], ischaemic heart disease [IHD], peripheral vascular disease)
3. Past medical history of diabetes
4. Past medical history of renal or liver disease
5. Aged <18 and >50 years
6. Active acute infection with systemic features of sepsis, at the time of first visit, as defined below. Potential participant with active acute infection will be considered for recruitment once the acute illness is treated and resolved
7. Two of three of:
 - 7.1. Temperature >38°C or <36°C
 - 7.2. Heart rate >90 beats/min
 - 7.3. Respiratory rate >20 breaths/min

Recruitment start date

05/08/2015

Recruitment end date

31/10/2020

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Academic Department for Military Rehabilitation (ADMR)

Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre (DMRC)

Stanford Hall

Nottingham

United Kingdom

LE12 5BL

Sponsor information

Organisation

Defence Medical Services, MoD

Sponsor details

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Sponsor type

Government

ROR

<https://ror.org/01bvxn29>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

HM Treasury - LIBOR award

Funder Name

Help For Heroes

Funder Name

Headley Court Charity

Funder Name

The Nuffield Trust

Funder Name
Blesma

Funder Name
Forces in Mind Trust

Funder Name
Office for Veteran's Affairs

Funder Name
Ministry of Defence (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal.

Intention to publish date
01/05/2021

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The current data sharing plans for this study are unknown and will be available at a later date

IPD sharing plan summary
Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Interim results article		20/06/2022	20/06/2022	Yes	No
Other publications	Pain after combat injury in male UK military personnel deployed to Afghanistan	22/03/2024	25/03/2024	Yes	No