

Comparison of the potential short and long term benefits of the use of a continuous popliteal nerve block compared to a single shot technique in patients undergoing surgical repair of ankle fractures

Submission date 06/08/2009	Recruitment status Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 01/10/2009	Overall study status Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 12/06/2014	Condition category Surgery	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Ms Rosemary Hogg

Contact details

Department of Anaesthetics & Intensive Care Medicine
Queen's University Belfast
2nd Floor, Mulhouse Building
Grosvenor Road
Belfast
United Kingdom
BT12 6BJ

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

RGHT 000669

Study information

Scientific Title

Comparison of the effects of single or continuous popliteal nerve block on post-operative outcome measures in patients undergoing operative repair of ankle fracture: a randomised controlled double-blind trial

Study objectives

Does the use of a continuous popliteal nerve block after ankle fracture surgery reduce the incidence of chronic post-surgical ankle pain?

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Health and Social Care Research Ethics Committee 2 (HSC REC 2) approved on the 28th July 2009 (ref: 09/NIR02/38)

Study design

Randomised double blind controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Surgical repair of ankle fracture

Interventions

Single shot popliteal nerve block followed by randomisation to receive either a continuous popliteal nerve block using 0.125% levobupivacaine or placebo infusion.

For each patient, in hospital follow up will continue for 48 hours after their surgical procedure. Patients will then be contacted at 3 months post-procedure and asked to fill in a repeat Magill pain questionnaire. This will be the end of the study for this patient.

Added 09/08/2011: Study did not commence due to issues with equipment & funding

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Reduction in the incidence of chronic ankle pain at three months post-procedure

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Post-operative morphine usage assessed at designated times in the post-operative period: one hour after surgery before leaving the recovery area and at 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 30, 36 and 48 hours after the procedure
2. Time to first mobilisation, recorded at time to first mobilisation
3. Difference in pain scores in both the post-operative period and on first mobilisation assessed at designated times in the post-operative period: one hour after surgery before leaving the recovery area and at 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 30, 36 and 48 hours after the procedure and on first mobilisation
4. Total length of hospital stay, recorded from the day of admission to day of discharge
5. Patient satisfaction assessed at the end of the 48 hour post-operative period using the 40-item quality of recovery (QoR-40) questionnaire

Completion date

29/04/2010

Reason abandoned (if study stopped)

Lack of funding/resources

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) class I - III
2. Patients able to give written informed consent
3. Patients awaiting operative repair of an ankle fracture
4. Aged between 18 - 80 years, either sex

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. History of an allergy to any of the medications used in the study
2. Pregnancy
3. Local infection at site of nerve blockade
4. Any form of neurological dysfunction in lower limbs
5. Patients suffering from severe hypotension such as cardiogenic or hypovolaemic shock or with a serious cardiac arrhythmia

Date of first enrolment

17/08/2009

Date of final enrolment

29/04/2010

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland

Study participating centre

Department of Anaesthetics & Intensive Care Medicine

Belfast

United Kingdom

BT12 6BJ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02tdmfk69>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (UK) (ref: RGHT 000669)

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?
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No