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A modified technique of intravenous regional anaesthesia (IVRA) using upper arm double tourniquet with temporary mid forearm tourniquet - does it improve regional anaesthesia and postoperative analgesia for hand surgery?

Submission date	Recruitment status	[_] Prospectively registered
30/09/2004	No longer recruiting	[_] Protocol
Registration date	**Overall study status**	[_] Statistical analysis plan
30/09/2004	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited	**Condition category**	[_] Individual participant data
15/08/2011	Surgery	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers
N0050124903

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives
Does the use of a temporary mid forearm tourniquet during IVRA improve anaesthesia for hand surgery?

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Added 04 September 2009: Ethics approval was received from the local medical ethics committee before trial recruitment began.

Study design
Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design
Interventional

Secondary study design
Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)
Not specified

Study type(s)
Not Specified

Participant information sheet
Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Surgery: Hand

Interventions
Patients having elective hand surgery, under IVRA, will be randomised into two groups. One group will have the standard technique of IVRA and the other group will have a modified technique whereby an additional forearm tourniquet is also applied. Anaesthesia of the hand will be assessed using forceps pinch and patient assessment of comfort during the operation.

Postoperative analgesia will be measured by patient assessment of comfort thirty minutes after the end of the operation. The two techniques will be compared to see if the modified technique produces quicker onset, better anaesthesia and improved postoperative analgesia.

Intervention Type
Procedure/Surgery

Phase
Not Specified

Primary outcome measure
1. Speed of onset of anaesthesia
2. Assessment of anaesthesia over area to be incised
3. Total volume of local anaesthetic (LA) infiltrated by surgeon during procedure
4. Patient comfort during procedure and thirty minutes postoperatively (using Visual Analogue Scores)

Secondary outcome measures
Not provided at time of registration

Overall study start date
20/05/2003

Completion date
31/10/2003

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Adult patients presenting for elective minor hand surgery, under IVRA, at St Luke's Hospital.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Age group
Adult

Sex
Not Specified

Target number of participants
Added 04 September 2009: 50

Key exclusion criteria
Added 04 September 2009: patient refusal.

Date of first enrolment
20/05/2003

Date of final enrolment

31/10/2003

Locations

Countries of recruitment
England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre
Anaesthesia
Bradford
United Kingdom
BD9 6RJ

Sponsor information

Organisation
Department of Health

Sponsor details
Richmond House
79 Whitehall
London
United Kingdom
SW1A 2NL

Sponsor type
Government

Website
http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Bradford Hospitals NHS Trust (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan
Not provided at time of registration

Intention to publish date

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?
Results article	results	01/02/2011		Yes	No