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Surgery or using a sling to support the arm for treating adults with a broken collarbone near the shoulder joint (displaced fracture of the distal clavicle)

Submission date
24/07/2023

Recruitment status
Recruiting

Registration date
31/07/2023

Overall study status
Ongoing

Last Edited
04/03/2026

Condition category
Injury, Occupational Diseases, Poisoning

[X] Prospectively registered
[X] Protocol
[_] Statistical analysis plan
[_] Results
[_] Individual participant data
[X] Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
Fractures of the clavicle, which primarily occur in young males, constitute 2.6–5% of all fractures in adults. Distal clavicle fractures account for 20-25% of all clavicle fractures. These are treated with an operation, involving fracture fixation, or with sling immobilisation. Patients treated with surgery may have a reduced risk of the fracture not healing (non-union) and may have quicker recovery. However, they are at risk of complication; (estimated at 48%) including infection, plate breakage and refracture after metal removal. Upper limb support with a sling, typically between 2 and 4 weeks, restricts activity whilst providing comfort during the early painful stages of healing. The risk of non-union with a sling can be up to 35-40% but appears to cause minimal functional deficits in most individuals. If a non-union occurs, and surgical intervention is indicated, it can prolong the treatment period and increase costs. Using HES data for 2019 and HRG codes the cost to the NHS of surgical fixation in this fracture population is approximately £6 million per annum. At a time when the NHS is under more pressure than ever with the impact of COVID-19, it is important to answer the question of whether a potentially cheaper, safe and non-surgical option can replace more costly and invasive surgery.
The study aims to determine whether self-reported functional outcome, measured by the Disability of Arm, Shoulder and Hand (DASH) at one year, following sling immobilisation is not inferior to surgical fixation in adults with a displaced fracture of the distal clavicle and whether this is a cost-effective treatment option.

Who can participate?
The target population is adults with a radiological diagnosis of a displaced fracture of the distal clavicle that does not involve the acromioclavicular joint. The setting will be Major Trauma Centres and Trauma Units within the United Kingdom. Patients will be identified either in the Emergency Department or Fracture Clinic and will attend for routine out-patient appointment at 6 weeks, 3 and 12 months. Data will also be collected at 6 months.

What does the study involve?
If a participant decides to take part in the study they will be asked for written consent (either on paper or electronically) and to answer a list of questions. Taking part in this study means the patient or surgeon can't choose the treatment. Instead, a scientific process called randomisation determines which treatment the participant receives. This will be a 50:50 chance of wearing a sling or having surgery. To find out which treatment for broken collarbones works best, we will regularly contact all 214 patients who take part in our study. This will include attending hospital when feasible for routine appointments at 6 weeks, 3 and 12 months from taking part in the study. This will include an assessment of bone healing and whether any further treatment is necessary. Participants will also be asked to complete questionnaires electronically or on paper at 6 weeks, 3, 6 and 12 months after their decision to take part in the study.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
Treating this type of collarbone injury can only be improved with the help of patients. It is hoped taking part will help improve medical care for future patients and be a rewarding experience and the patient may also have more support because of the wider team involved in this research. All surgery involves risks, such as from general anaesthesia, bleeding, deep vein thrombosis, damage to nerves and blood vessels in the surgical area and infection. Patients treated with a sling may experience swelling, bruising, discomfort or stiffness. Patients may also need surgery after initial sling care if the bone does not heal. However, there is no increased risk to a patient by taking part in the study as the NHS has treated patients in these ways with this type of collarbone injury for many years.

Where is the study run from?
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
November 2022 to January 2028

Who is funding the study?
The study is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (Health Technology Assessment) programme (UK)

Who is the main contact?
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Contact information

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Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

321203

Central Portfolio Management System (CPMS)
56625

Study information

Scientific Title
Sling immobilisation compared with surgery in the management of adults with a displaced fracture of the distal clavicle (DIDACT): a multi-centre, pragmatic, parallel group, non-inferiority, randomised controlled trial

Acronym
DIDACT

Study objectives
The primary objective of DIDACT is to determine whether self-reported functional outcome, measured by the Disability of Arm, Shoulder and Hand (DASH) at 12 months, following sling immobilisation is not inferior to surgical fixation in adults with a displaced fracture of the distal clavicle.

Secondary objectives include confirming the feasibility of the study in a 12 month internal pilot, determining the effectiveness of the two treatment options in adults with a displaced fracture of the distal clavicle, and to determine the cost-effectiveness of the two treatments.

Ethics approval required
Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)
Approved 11/07/2023, East of England - Essex Research Ethics Committee (2nd Floor, 2 Redman Place, Stratford, London, E20 1JQ, United Kingdom; +44 207 104 8000; Essex.REC@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 23/EE/0123

Primary study design
Interventional

Study design
Two-arm pragmatic multi-centre randomized non-inferiority trial with parallel groups with a 12-month internal and a full health economic evaluation

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
A radiological diagnosis of a displaced fracture of the distal clavicle that does not involve the acromioclavicular joint.

Interventions
Current interventions as of 18/09/2025:

DIDACT is a two-arm, pragmatic, multi-centre, randomised, non-inferiority trial with parallel groups, allocated on a 1:1 ratio using random permuted blocks of random block size and stratified by age (<65 or ≥65 years). There will be a 12 month internal pilot to assess the assumptions about site set up and recruitment. The trial will include a full health economic evaluation. As with many surgical trials, it will not be feasible to blind patients, surgeons, or outcome assessors to the treatment allocation.

Intervention: Sling Immobilization: upper limb support with a sling, typically for 2 to 4 weeks, followed by surgical fixation if symptomatic non-union of the fracture typically at the 3 month follow-up

Comparator: Surgical Fixation: Locking plate fixation, with or without coracoclavicular (CC) sling, or CC reconstruction alone.

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Previous interventions:

DIDACT is a two-arm, pragmatic, multi-centre, randomised, non-inferiority trial with parallel groups, allocated on a 1:1 ratio using random permuted blocks of random block size and stratified by age (<65 or ≥65 years). There will be a 12 month internal pilot to assess the assumptions about site set up and recruitment. The trial will include a full health economic evaluation. As with many surgical trials, it will not be feasible to blind patients, surgeons, or outcome assessors to the treatment allocation.

Intervention: Surgical Fixation: Locking plate fixation, with or without coracoclavicular (CC) sling, or CC reconstruction alone.

Comparator: Sling Immobilization: upper limb support with a sling, typically for 2 to 4 weeks, followed by surgical fixation if symptomatic non-union of the fracture typically at the 3 month follow-up

Intervention Type
Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome(s)
Patient-reported functional outcome measured by the Disability of Arm, Shoulder and Hand (DASH) at 12 months.

Key secondary outcome(s)
1. Patient-reported functional outcome measured by DASH score at 6 weeks, 3 and 6 months, and over 12 months
2. Shoulder pain measured using an 11-item unidimensional numerical rating scale of pain intensity in adults with 0 representing ‘no pain’ and 10 representing ‘worst imaginable pain’ in the past 24 hours at 6 weeks, 3, 6, and 12 months
3. Quality of life measured using EQ5D-5L at 6 weeks, 3, 6, and 12 months
4. Complications (e.g. infections, re-operations) measured using Centres for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention definition for superficial and deep infection and record on a bespoke CRF rehospitalisation (e.g. repeat surgery to remove metalwork), nerve and skin problems and collected at 6 weeks, 3 and 12 months
5. Fracture healing (e.g. union, nonunion, malunion) measured using routine radiographs (typically anteroposterior and axial views) by the participating surgeons in clinic at 3 and 12

months
6. Patient preferences, satisfaction with the appearance of their shoulder/sensitivity or pain to touch, measured using a 5-item unidimensional Likert scale that ranges from 'Very satisfied' to 'Very dissatisfied' at 12 months and range of movement measured by participants using a diagram based questionnaire at 12 months

Completion date
01/01/2028

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Aged 18 years or older.
2. Displaced extra-articular (outside the joint) fracture of the distal clavicle based on routine radiographic assessment, with or without polytrauma.
3. Able and willing to give consent.

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Mixed

Lower age limit
18 Years

Upper age limit
100 Years

Sex
All

Total final enrolment
0

Key exclusion criteria
1. The index injury is >21 days.
2. An upper extremity fracture both more proximal or distal to the same affected shoulder e.g. floating shoulder.
3. The fracture is open.
4. The fracture is complicated by local tumour deposits.
5. The fracture is associated with a nerve palsy or vessel injury.
6. Comorbidities precluding surgery or anaesthesia.
7. Unable or unwilling to give consent.
8. Must not be related to any member of the local study team.

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2023

Date of final enrolment
31/12/2026

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Scotland

Wales

Study participating centre
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust
Leicester Royal Infirmary
Infirmary Square
Leicester
England
LE1 5WW

Study participating centre
Barts Health NHS Trust
The Royal London Hospital
80 Newark Street
London
England
E1 2ES

Study participating centre
University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust
Queen Elizabeth Hospital
Mindelsohn Way
Edgbaston
Birmingham
England
B15 2GW

Study participating centre

United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust
Pilgrim Hospital Boston
Sibsey Road
Boston, Lincolnshire
England
PE21 9QS

Study participating centre
West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust
West Suffolk Hospital
Hardwick Lane
Bury St. Edmunds
England
IP33 2QZ

Study participating centre
Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Hills Road
Cambridge
England
CB2 0QQ

Study participating centre
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
Barrack Road
Exeter
England
EX2 5DW

Study participating centre
Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Great Western Road
Gloucester
England
GL1 3NN

Study participating centre
Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary
Acre Street

Lindley
Huddersfield
England
HD3 3EA

Study participating centre
Kettering General Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Rothwell Road
Kettering
England
NN16 8UZ

Study participating centre
Liverpool University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Broadgreen Hospital
Thomas Drive
Liverpool
England
L14 3LB

Study participating centre
Medway NHS Foundation Trust
Medway Maritime Hospital
Windmill Road
Gillingham
England
ME7 5NY

Study participating centre
South Tees Hospitals NHS Trust
James Cook University Hospital
Marton Road
Middlesbrough
England
TS4 3BW

Study participating centre
North Bristol NHS Trust
Southmead Hospital
Southmead Road
Westbury-on-trym

Bristol
England
BS10 5NB

Study participating centre
Oxford University Hospitals
John Radcliffe Hospital
Headley Way
Headington
Oxford
England
OX3 9DU

Study participating centre
Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust
Salisbury District Hospital
Odstock Road
Salisbury
England
SP2 8BJ

Study participating centre
University Hospitals of North Midlands NHS Trust
Newcastle Road
Stoke-on-trent
England
ST4 6QG

Study participating centre
Wrightington Hospital NHS Trust
Hall Lane
Wrightington
Wigan
England
WN6 9EP

Study participating centre
Somerset NHS Foundation Trust
Trust Management
Lydeard House
Musgrove Park Hospital

Taunton
England
TA1 5DA

Study participating centre
Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust - Queen's Medical Centre Campus
Nottingham University Hospital
Derby Road
Nottingham
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NG7 2UH

Study participating centre
East Cheshire NHS Trust
Macclesfield District Hospital
Victoria Road
Macclesfield
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SK10 3BL

Study participating centre
Hull University Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust
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Anlaby Road
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HU3 2JZ

Study participating centre
Tayside
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Dundee
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DD1 9SY

Study participating centre
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
J B Russell House
Gartnavel Royal Hospital
1055 Great Western Road Glasgow
Glasgow

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G12 0XH

Study participating centre
University Hospitals of Derby and Burton NHS Foundation Trust
Royal Derby Hospital
Uttoxeter Road
Derby
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DE22 3NE

Study participating centre
James Paget University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Lowestoft Road
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NR31 6LA

Study participating centre
North West Anglia NHS Foundation Trust
Peterborough City Hospital
Bretton Gate
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PE3 9GZ

Study participating centre
North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust
University Hospital of Hartlepool
Holdforth Road
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TS24 9AH

Study participating centre
Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hos
Aldermaston Road
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RG24 9NA

Study participating centre
University Hospital Lewisham
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SE13 6LH

Study participating centre
Northern Care Alliance NHS Foundation Trust
Salford Royal
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M6 8HD

Study participating centre
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary
Foresterhill Road
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AB25 2ZN

Study participating centre
Wrexham Maelor Hospital
Croesnewydd Road
Wrexham Technology Park
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LL13 7TD

Sponsor information

Organisation
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust

ROR

https://ror.org/02fha3693

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
National Institute for Health and Care Research

Alternative Name(s)
National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
National government

Location
United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
All data requests should be submitted to the Chief Investigator as will be specified in our publication plan. Access to anonymised data may be granted following review with the Trial Management Group and agreement of the Chief Investigator and Sponsor. Related documents including the statistical analyses plan will be available on request.
Harvinder.P.Singh@uhl-tr.nhs.uk

IPD sharing plan summary
Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol article		08/10/2025	03/03/2026	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	version 1.1	23/06/2023	28/07/2023	No	Yes
Participant information sheet	version 2.1	13/01/2025	06/06/2025	No	Yes
Participant information sheet	version 3.0	04/07/2025	03/03/2026	No	Yes
Protocol file	version 1.0	12/04/2023	28/07/2023	No	No

Protocol file	version 3.0	11/11/2024	28/02/2025	No	No
Protocol file	version 4.0	04/07/2025	04/03/2026	No	No
Study website		11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes