



Introducing early active mobilisation following flexor tendon repair in the context of care in a developing country: A randomised feasibility study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Flexor tendon injuries remain one of the most difficult hand injuries to manage post-operatively. Early active mobilisation protocols are considered 'best practice' internationally but have not been well researched in the developing country context. The feasibility of such research, and use of these protocols, need to be determined by considering the potential for improved functional outcomes for patients, together with various contextual and resource challenges.

Purpose: To explore aspects of feasibility related to the recruitment, consent and retention rates in consideration of a future definitive Randomised Control Trial. In addition, preliminary results of an early active therapy protocol compared to an early passive therapy protocol were reported on, together with patient satisfaction and demographics.

Methods: A parallel randomised pilot trial design was used. Thirty-one participants were recruited into one of two therapy groups (active or passive). Fourteen of these participants completed their therapy and eight-week assessments including: Total Active Motion, grip strength, the Michigan Hand Questionnaire and the Smith Hand Function Evaluation. 95% Confidence intervals examined feasibility data. Non-parametric data analysis was done primarily using medians and ranges.

Results: Feasibility results of 37% recruitment rate, 97% consent rate and 45% retention rate, did not meet the criteria for success, deeming a trial in the present design, not feasible.

Discussion: Due to the dearth of research from public health clinical settings in developing countries, this study contributes rich contextual data, but the challenges discussed need to be addressed before further research will achieve success.

Key words: Feasibility studies, recruitment-, consent-, and retention rates, early active rehabilitation, activity and participation

INTRODUCTION

Flexor tendon injuries to the hand often result in poor outcomes and restricted functional hand use, with negative implications for independence and quality of life^{1,2}. Flexor tendon rehabilitation aims to achieve a balance between optimal range of motion (ROM) and normal tendon excursion while protecting the repair. In addition, therapists prioritise best possible functioning, ensuring return to valued pre-injury occupations.

Post-operative management of patients following flexor tendon repair has evolved over time, sparked by advances in surgical techniques and suture materials. Post-operative rehabilitation protocols can be broadly grouped into: immobilisation, early passive mobilisation, early active mobilisation, and combination protocols, with management in the first three to six weeks being most critical³. Early active mobilisation protocols have been demonstrated to hold potential for reduced adhesion formation, greater grip strength and ROM, fewer complications and the need for subsequent surgical release, fewer proximal interphalangeal joint (PIPJ) contractures, and no difference in rupture rates^{4,5,6}. Despite these findings, a review of comparative studies evaluating the outcomes of passive versus active mobilisation has shown contradictory results, and there is still much controversy around optimal management protocols. Although early active mobilisation for rehabilitation post flexor tendon repair is more prominently supported by current medical evidence⁷, a recent United States (US) survey, to evaluate current management trends, found that only 50.5% (207 of 410) of surgeons opt for the use of an early active protocol, whilst the remaining 49.5% (203 of 410) still prefer an early passive protocol⁷. A lack of an established 'gold standard' in rehabilitation of a repaired flexor tendon³, has led

many therapists currently in practice to combine existing concepts from multiple sources to create combination protocols, that meet patient and context needs⁸. With no conclusive evidence around optimal rehabilitation protocols for this complex injury, there is an ongoing need for research to address the poor functional outcomes. The successful repair and rehabilitation of flexor tendon injuries, presents a challenge to any health setting in both developed and developing contexts.

Rupture rates and ROM have been the primary outcomes used to evaluate the success or failure of flexor tendon repair and rehabilitation protocols⁹. However, rupture rates do not provide information about the functional and occupational outcomes for patients. In addition, regaining ROM does not automatically translate to return to functional hand use. Outcomes are commonly poor and complications plague the post-operative period^{1,2,9}. Moreover, there is a dearth of evidence from developing country contexts.

Optimising quality of care and effectiveness of interventions in occupational therapy, relies on sufficient accessible evidence¹⁰. The requisite for research from developing countries is further necessitated by the unique additional factors at play in such a context (further explored in this article). There also exists a need to expand upon the use of outcome measures in this field beyond only rupture rates and ROM. An early active mobilisation protocol was developed, based on the consideration of best current evidence, the patient population and the context.

Experiential context and feasibility

A variety of challenges are faced throughout the process of flexor tendon rehabilitation of individuals within developing country contexts. Due to issues such as fragmentation of health systems,



poor access to health services, poor public transport infrastructure, over-burdened hospital facilities, and over-extended healthcare professionals, individuals who sustain hand injuries do not always have access to optimal management¹¹. Lack of specialised knowledge, and over-run systems may lead to the mis-diagnosis of patients who present with a traumatic hand injury at a clinic or primary health care facility. If patients are referred to specialised hand units in time, the required surgical procedure may be delayed for a number of reasons, including but not limited to bed shortages and lack of theatre time.

Issues of access to health care are a vital consideration in this context. Levesque et al.¹² offer a broad definition of access in their conceptual framework, where access is seen as the opportunity to recognise healthcare needs, seek healthcare services, attain those services and to have that need for services met. Their framework describes five dimensions of accessibility, which interact with five corresponding abilities of populations, to generate access¹². According to this framework, this study considers the dimensions of availability, appropriateness and affordability, in relation to the selected interventions and aspects of feasibility.

Considering the contextual barriers and challenges in routine service delivery, the feasibility of a randomised controlled trial was indicated. In recent years there has been an appeal from practitioners for more studies to be conducted in settings where community constraints take preference over optimum conditions, considering the fit of interventions to real-world settings¹³. In research literature, feasibility studies assist in bridging this gap and are defined as any study that aids researchers in preparation for a full-scale trial leading to a change in practice¹³. Of the eight focus areas of feasibility studies described by Bowen et al.¹³ this study highlighted the aspects of acceptability, practicality, implementation, and limited-efficacy testing. The primary study objectives were to determine the feasibility of the: 1) recruitment rate of patients with flexor tendon injuries to the fingers (in zones I - IV), within the first week post repair at a tertiary academic state hospital in Cape Town, 2) consent rate, and 3) retention rate. The study also described the contextual and demographic factors in relation to the primary outcomes of recruitment, consent and retention rates. The study considered the feasibility of the selection criteria, delivery of an early active therapy protocol in this context, selected outcome measures, and patient satisfaction. In addition, the preliminary results of the pilot are reported, evaluating whether an early active mobilisation flexor tendon repair (FTR) protocol yields better functional outcomes, compared to a passive mobilisation FTR protocol, in a developing context. The rationale for piloting lies in assessing aspects of the processes, resources and management required for such a trial, with a secondary outcome being the consideration of the effect of interventions across the two groups¹⁴. The second outcome was considered in order to pilot the methods that would be required in an RCT, and not primarily to report on efficacy.

METHODS

Trial Design

This parallel randomised pilot trial adheres to the CONSORT (Consolidated Standards for Reporting Trials) 2010 guidelines for reporting a pilot or feasibility trial¹⁵ (the completed checklist is available from the first author). This provides an appropriate resource for the authors to offer clear, complete and transparent reporting on the pilot trial, particularly in relation to internal and external validity. Participants were recruited into two groups (active or passive), where allocation was by equal randomisation (i.e. 1:1). This allocation provides the greatest power for testing effectiveness for a future randomised control trial (RCT)¹⁵. Randomisation allows for comparison between the two groups, and reduces the influence that confounding variables, such as age, gender, ethnicity, and occupation, have on the outcomes¹⁶.

Sampling

The sample size for a future RCT, was determined through statistical calculation using the selected outcome measures. A sample size of 48 (24 patients in each group) was determined to ensure statistically and clinically significant results that would achieve a power of 81% (to reject the null hypothesis) in such a trial. The CONSORT extension for pilot and feasibility trials flow diagram¹⁷ (Figure 1 on page 50) demonstrates the randomisation of patients within this trial as well as accounting for those lost to follow-up and the number of patients included in the final measurement and analysis per intervention group. A population sample was used, with the population of interest being all patients with flexor tendon injuries referred to an occupational therapy department hand service, within a tertiary academic state hospital (Tygerberg Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa). Participants had to be recruited within one week of their surgery to meet the inclusion criteria and allow for early mobilisation³.

Feasibility Criteria

Feasibility criteria for success included recruitment rate, consent rate, and retention rate.

The criteria for determining feasibility of a RCT involved recruitment of at least 94% of all eligible patients within the facility, which translates to eight patients per month, thus a total of 60 over an eight-month period, based on an informed estimation of the average number of patients managed at the facility per month (n = 8). Consent rate should be at least 97%, with no more than 2 of 60 patients declining. Retention rate of at least 83% of recruited patients is needed (83% of the remaining 58 participants). This calculation therefore provides for 48 participants for a feasible RCT. This translates to a loss to follow-up rate of 17%. International literature in the field of flexor tendon rehabilitation reports a loss to follow-up rate of between 7.7% and 15%^{4,18,19}.

Recruitment measures

Measures to ensure timely referral of potential participants included: emails to all orthopaedic doctors in the department, announcements and reminders at staff meetings, notices posted in the theatres, liaison with the head of the orthopaedic department, the hand specialist, and relevant nursing staff. Patients were referred, either after their surgery, in which case the first author provided an appointment date, or when they returned for their first outpatient appointment at the hand unit. Patients were selected according to criteria in Table 1 below.

Informed consent and ethical considerations

Approval from the Stellenbosch University, Health Research Ethics committee was obtained prior to conducting this research (refer-

Table 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Age ≥ 18	Flexor pollicis longus injuries
Primary surgical repair within 7 days	Bilateral flexor tendon injuries
Basic literacy skills	Severe associated injuries (e.g. crush injury) ***
Able to communicate in English, Afrikaans or Xhosa*	Pre-existing conditions or injuries with residual activity limitations (e.g. brachial plexus injuries)
South African citizen	Surgery other than 4-strand core repair done
Zone II injury**	Refused informed consent
* These are the predominant languages in the region, and 3 of the 11 official languages of South Africa.	
**This was later extended to include zone I, III, and IV injuries	
***Patients were still considered for inclusion if they had an associated digital nerve injury.	

ence number: S16/07/122). Approval from the facility in accordance with the Provincial Research Policy and Tygerberg Hospital Notice No. 40/2009, was obtained. All participants gave their signed informed consent prior to inclusion, once the study and objectives were explained to them. Consent forms were available in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa, translators were used if indicated.

Randomisation

Randomisation of patients to intervention groups was performed prior to initiating therapy. An allocated staff member drew a card indiscriminately from an envelope with an equal number of cards labelled 'active' and 'passive' to assign each participant to either group A (active-experimental group) or group B (passive-control group). This staff member informed the first author (therapist) or second therapist of each participant's group allocation. Once a card was removed and a patient recruited into the study, and randomised into one of the two therapy groups, this card was then placed in a separate envelope labelled accordingly. (Figure 1 below)

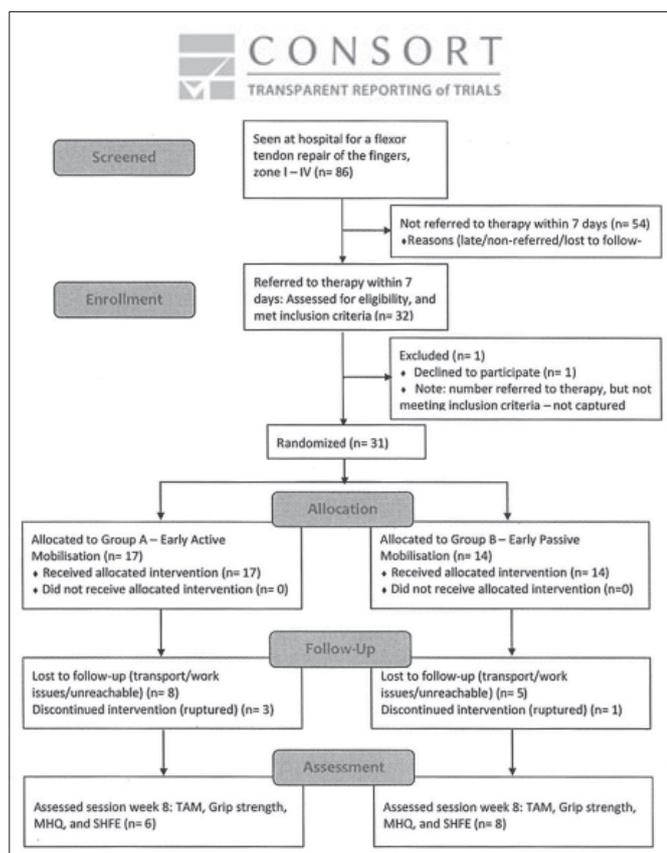


Figure 1: CONSORT extension for pilot and feasibility trail flow diagramme¹⁷

Intervention

Once the operative dressings were removed, therapy was initiated with the patient, according to their group allocation. Participants in both groups were seen for their first therapy session within the first post-operative week, receiving a total of five to six, 45-minute, sessions over eight to ten weeks. Participants in group A, the experimental group, received a dorsal splint (position: wrist in neutral to 20° extension, metacarpal phalangeal joints in 80° flexion and interphalangeal joints in extension), and began with a therapy protocol designed for the purpose of this study. Focus of this protocol was on controlled, graded, active digital flexion and extension from the initial session. Participants in group B, the control group, received a dorsal splint (position: wrist in neutral to 20° flexion, the metacarpal phalangeal joints in 60-80° flexion, and the interphalangeal joints in extension), and began with what is 'treatment as usual' at this hand therapy service. This protocol

was a 'modified Duran²⁰ inspired protocol, the focus of which was on passive digital flexion. Active finger flexion, in this protocol, was only introduced at four and a half to five weeks post repair.

Surgical Technique

The surgical procedure for this repair, consists of a 4 strand core suture using a 3/0 braided material, either Ethibond or Tycron, the repair is then over-sewn with a continuous nylon 6/0 suture²¹. According to clinical evidence and biomedical studies, the use of this surgical technique is enough to provide the tensile strength required for the repair to withstand early active motion without tendon rupture^{4,22,23}.

Outcome Measures and Data Collection

The initial patient information form captured demographic and injury information such as age, gender, hand dominance, number of affected fingers, mechanism of injury, and associated injuries. A variety of measures were selected to evaluate aspects of activity and participation²⁴ in addition to predictable use of rupture rate and ROM. Outcome measures were administered once at the eight-week data collection session in both groups. The assessor was an independent therapist, blinded to group allocation. The outcome measures, in administered order, were: 1) joint ROM, using goniometry and the Total Active Motion (TAM) system²⁵, 2) grip strength, using the Jamar dynamometer^{26,3} patient rated assessment of satisfaction and hand function, with the Brief Michigan Hand Questionnaire (MHQ)²⁷, and 4) an objective measure of functional hand use, using the Smith Hand Function Evaluation (SHFE)²⁸. See Table II on page 51 for details.

The importance of follow-up at therapy was emphasised with patients and patients were educated on the need for follow-up therapy in order to obtain the best possible outcomes for their hand. Follow-up instructions included the date, time and place of the follow-up appointment, the therapist's name, the occupational therapy department number, and what to do if they were unable to attend a follow-up appointment. The follow-up instructions were explained to each participant by the therapist and the appointment was clearly written on their hospital appointment card, handed back to them at the end of a visit. Patients who missed their appointment were contacted by phone, by the first author, if she could reach them, to reschedule. These processes were followed in order to minimise loss to follow-up.

Pragmatic deviations from the original protocol

The randomised pilot trial protocol was amended to include zone I, III and IV injuries in addition to zone II injuries over the 16 month period, as it was evident following the first eight months that recruitment of persons with zone II injuries only were low (n = 11 after first eight months). As a result, the measurement for ROM was changed from Strickland an Glogovac's²⁹ original system, measuring only interphalangeal joint ROM, to the TAM method, including metacarpal phalangeal joint ROM, as per the American Society for Surgery of the Hand²⁵. In addition, one foreign citizen participant was included, as he was in the process of obtaining citizenship and met all other selection criteria.

Statistical analyses

95% Confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for the primary objectives related to feasibility in order to make inferences to the population. Descriptive statistics were used to categorise demographics and performance for each group. Analyses were performed using IBM SPSS version 25. Due to the small sample size and lack of normal distribution of the data, primarily non-parametric measures were used. Demographic data of participants were descriptively summarised by medians and interquartile ranges.

RESULTS

The recruitment period was November 2016 to March 2018. The facility saw a total of 86 patients with flexor repairs to the hand in this period, 32 of these patients were successfully referred and

Table II: Outcome Measures

Outcome Measure	Aspects Assessed	Items/Coding/Administration	Author/ Organization	Type of Assessment
Total Active Motion	Joint ROM, per finger. The summed active ROM of the three joints, minus extension deficits, is calculated as a percentage of normal. This links to a code.	(1) Excellent: normal ROM (260 degrees) (2) Good: 75% of normal (3) Fair: greater than 50% of normal (4) Poor: less than 50% of normal (5) Worse: (movement worse than pre-repair)	American Society for Surgery of the Hand	Standardised, objective
Jamar hand dynamometer	Grip strength (gold standard measurement)	An average grip strength is calculated from the three assessments per hand	Lafayette Instrument Company, USA	Standardised, objective
Michigan Hand Questionnaire (MHQ)	Patient's subjective experience with the injury, their perception of their functional outcome, and their level of satisfaction with the progress made.	37 questions in six domains: (1) overall hand functioning (2) activity of daily living (3) pain (4) work performance (5) aesthetics (6) patient satisfaction with hand functioning	Chung, K. C, et. al., ²⁷	Patient-rated
Smith Hand Function Evaluation (SHFE)	Objective hand function within activity, speed and accuracy are measured.	20 items Three of the four sections were used: unilateral tasks bilateral tasks writing sample (Note, the fourth section of grip strength using the Jamar dynamometer, was assessed separately, using a well-studied application method)	Smith, H. B., ²⁸	Performance-based

Table III: Demographics, personal and injury factors (N = 31)

Variable	Group A- Active (N = 17)	Group B- Passive (N = 14)
Females to males – ratio (%)	4 (23.5%): 13(76.5%)	4 (28.6%): 10(71.4%)
Age (y) median (range)	30 (18-50 years)	29 (20-41 years)
Hand Dominance (%)	15 right (88.2%): 2 left (11.8%)	12 right (85.7%): 2 left (14.3%)
Dominant (%) vs. non-dominant hand affected (%)	12 (70.6%): 5 (29.4%)	7 (50%): 7 (50%)
Number of fingers affected: 1 (%)	13 (76%)	7 (50%)
2 (%)	3 (18%)	4 (29%)
3 (%)	0	3 (21%)
4 (%)	1 (6%)	0
Total number of fingers affected:	23	24
Zone of injury: Zone I No. of participants (%)	2 (11.8%)	0
Zone II No. of participants (%)	11 (64.7%)	10 (71.4%)
Zone III No. of participants (%)	4 (23.5%)	4 (28.6%)
Zone IV No. of participants (%)	0	0
Cause of injury: Work related	1 (5.9%)	1 (7.1%)
Violent injury	7 (41.2%)	11 (78.6%)
Accident	9 (52%)	2 (14.3%)
Employed prior to injury - Y (%) : N (%)	13 (76.5%): 4 (23.5%)	11 (78.6%): 3 (21.4%)
Days: injury to repair - median (range)	6 (0-123) one outlier	3 (1-31)
Days: repair to start of therapy - median (range)	5 (1-14) two outliers	6 (2-11) one outlier

referrals to therapy services, were often received too late to meet the study's inclusion criteria. The recruitment rate of 37% (32 of 86) points to the barriers in this setting related to recruitment. The referral of the target population was lower than expected.

Despite high health expenditure, the South African public health care system is still considered unequal, racially skewed³⁰, underdeveloped and weak. It continues to struggle to overcome poor administrative management, low morale, lack of funding, and shortages of medical personnel – a high percentage of whom are absorbed into the private sector^{11,31}. These challenges relate to the dimension of availability, by Levesque et al.¹², the physical health resources and capacity to produce these resources. The challenges and fragmentation of the health care system translate into barriers at the practice level, which pose a threat to research procedures¹¹. These barriers include ineffective communication systems, difficulties with carry-over of referral information, long patient waiting times³², incomprehensive documentation for surgeries performed, poor information systems, non-uniformity in surgical techniques, high patient turn-over, repairs done without patients being admitted, under-resourced facilities, and limited human resources³². These could have been contributing factors to the unsuccessful recruitment of these patients, and the target of recruitment within allotted and expanded timeframes was not met. According to the criteria for success of feasibility, this randomised pilot trial demonstrated that despite the 'on paper' feasibility of recruitment of patients with flexor tendon injuries in this setting, recruitment in reality was far below the anticipated rate. The eligibility of the referred and screened population was also slightly lower than anticipated, indicating that the inclusion criteria may have been too stringent. Future research should consider including foreign citizens, especially in areas where there is a large population of foreign citizens, as well as children aged twelve to seventeen, as their ability to follow a therapy protocol has been observed in practice³³.

Consent

Consent rate was almost 100% with the exception of one patient. Despite clear explanation regarding the trial, patients might have had the sense that participation would somehow lead to 'special treatment', which may have introduced a performance bias. However this was not formally investigated in the trial. The point of recruitment, at the initiation of therapy, was found to be appropriate and feasible. This reflects the dimension of accessibility that Levesque et al.¹² refer to as appropriateness. There was a good fit for the point of recruitment, within the context of this feasibility study.

Retention

The retention rate was low, with a dropout rate of more than half the participants (55%). There were no obviously notable differences in demographics between those who dropped out and those who were retained in the trial, pointing to there being no 'loss to follow-up bias'. Those who dropped out, did so randomly however there were some trends that emerged as a result of the high dropout rate. These should be viewed with caution considering the small sample size. Of the mechanisms of injury, those whose injury was sustained through violence were most likely to drop out, 11 of 18 (61%), compared with those who dropped out in the group who were injured accidentally, 6 of 11 (55%), and all were retained among those who sustained work-related injuries 0 of 2 (0%). With 59.9% of the injuries in this trial as a result of violent injury, there could be a correlation between 'mechanism of injury' and drop out, not investigated in this study. Considering zone of injury, participants with zone III injuries had the highest dropout rate of all zones (6 of 8, 75%), this may be of interest for future research when developing selection criteria.

Retention was also worst in the group who sustained injury to one finger only (14 of 20, 70%), as opposed to those who sustained injury to two or more fingers. This is possibly due to the fact that participants felt they could manage functionally with restricted use

of only one finger, as opposed to multiple. Related to this notion is the high dropout rate in those participants who had an injury to their dominant hand, 11 of 17 (65%) of participants with dominant hand injuries as opposed to a dropout of only 35% (6 of 17) in those that had a non-dominant hand injury. This seems to support an observation in practice, in a largely casual job market, with a no-work, no-pay policy. Patients are often more motivated to return to work when they notice any improvement, often sacrificing potentially better functional outcomes in order to be able to earn again. Across both groups, the majority of participants were employed prior to injury, 11 of 14, 79% in the passive group and 13 of 17, 77% in the active group. Median duration from surgery to initiation of therapy was similar in both groups, 6 days for those in the passive group and 5 days for those in the active group. A larger proportion of the participants in the active group had an injury to their dominant hand, 12 of 17, 71% (versus 7 of 14, 50% in the passive group whose dominant hand was injured). This might also help to explain the higher dropout rate in the active group.

The participants who dropped out had a longer duration from injury to surgery (median of 6 days in patients who dropped out vs. 3 days where patients were retained), which could point to poor personal health seeking behaviours or poor health service delivery. It became evident that those not employed prior to their injury, were more likely to drop out.

Overall, identifiers for dropout in this trial included mechanism of injury (i.e. sustained due to violence), level of injury (i.e. zone III), nature of injury (i.e. number of involved fingers), hand dominance (i.e. injury to dominant hand), waiting period (i.e. longer duration from injury to surgery), and employment status (i.e. unemployed prior to surgery).

The high rate of dropout, as evident from the limited possible post drop-out telephonic communication, points primarily to the patient circumstances such as poverty, unemployment, inefficient public transport and poor access to public services. Reasons for dropout could not be definitively reported for all participants, as not all of them could be reached. From the participants who could be contacted, the most commonly reported reasons for loss to follow-up were the lack of money for transport to the facility, and issues with being away from work, which were also reasons cited by Wentzel³⁴. Research in trauma and orthopaedic settings from other countries has explored various factors and demographics that are associated with a higher chance of dropout in treatment and research. Common risk factors included: male gender, current smokers, younger than 30 years, high alcohol and substance use, and lack of health insurance^{35,36}. Increased efforts to maintain contact with patients identified as being at higher risk of not following up, may help to decrease the possible complications resulting from unmonitored recovery³⁷.

Factors influencing the follow-up of patients, however is intractably linked to their setting. In a South African Orthopaedic study, Badenhorst et al.³⁸ identified three main factors influencing loss to follow-up, namely distance to travel, BMI and HIV status. The factor of distance can be linked to the finding in this research of 'lack of money for transport' arising as a reason for dropout. The distances in the present research were far less than those reported by Badenhorst et al.³⁸ thus it is likely that poor transport infrastructure and poverty, rather than purely distance, are reasons for the high dropout rates. Affordability as a dimension of accessibility¹² is reflected here, with the constrained economic capacity of the population. Considering the demographics of the patients included in this study, it could have been valuable to explore whether a correlation exists between those lost to follow-up and the distance that they reside from the hospital.

Wentzel³⁴ discussed how loss to follow-up was also one of the main factors affecting the results of her research exploring a comparison of rehabilitation protocols post flexor tendon repair. By the first follow-up session, at four weeks post-surgery, she reported a 23.9% loss to follow-up rate, and an overall loss to follow-up rate of 39.13%. In the discussion she suggests that a relationship

between loss to follow-up and socio-economic status could exist, proposing the factors of education level, employment status and access to finances for transport, as possible reasons for this relationship. Further research is indicated in this context to explore and address reasons for loss to follow-up. Spark³⁹ experienced a loss to follow-up rate of 48% in her research on flexor tendon rehabilitation. This loss to follow-up rate was similar to what was experienced in the present trial (55%).

With review of these results, it can be noted that the initially anticipated loss to follow-up rate was perhaps not conservative enough, taking into account the challenges known to government health care settings and citizens in South Africa.

Attempts were made with all patients to ensure maintained follow-up. However with the results of this study, further measures could be put in place to address issues of loss to follow-up, particularly among those patients who possess any of the contributing factors in this setting. Examples here could include sending a message reminder of appointment dates to participants the day prior to their session. Participants could also be reminded of their commitment to the programme at the start of each session, promoting a sense of responsibility in the process. This too would assist in reducing number of complications and poor outcomes.

In accordance with the study design, recruiting adequate numbers of patients with flexor tendon injuries and repairs is not feasible, and retention is inadequate. In addition, the change to early referral of patients with flexor tendon repairs in this setting, was vital to allow for early mobilisation, and consideration for inclusion. However, because early referral, within one week post repair, was not yet common practice at this facility, this too resulted in patients being referred too late and not meeting inclusion criteria (affecting recruitment).

Feasibility and utility of selected outcome measures

Preliminary results of the selected outcome measures for the trial were reported. Assessment of functional hand use, activity and participation, and patient satisfaction are not common practice in reported trials in flexor tendon rehabilitation studies. In a systematic review of flexor tendon rehabilitation protocols in zone II of the hand, only one study was found that reported quality of life using a validated scale⁹. Chesney et al.⁹ conclude that future studies should include such outcomes, emphasising the importance of these measures becoming common place in these trials.

The MHQ is a measure of patient satisfaction with one's functional outcome as well as activity and participation. There was almost a 15-point difference in the median of this score between the two groups, in favour of the active group. The minimal clinically importance difference (MCID)⁴⁰ for this outcome measure related to conditions of the hand and forearm has been determined to fall between 8 and 1340. The authors therefore suggest that the difference of 15 in the median scores between the two groups, could point to a clinically important difference in patient satisfaction in the areas of hand function, pain, work performance, and aesthetics in the active group. Instruments such as the MHQ can assist therapists in refocusing their attention on people's personal, social and practical experiences, going beyond reductionist treatment of aspects of body function and structure.

Grip strength was higher overall in the active group. The proportion of participant's fingers that obtained an overall active ROM in either the 'excellent' or 'good' range was 54% (13 of 24) in the active and 47% (15 of 32) in the passive group. There was no statistically significant difference in the time taken between the two groups to complete the items in the SHFE. However, when results were analysed against how many sessions the participants had attended, certain test items held statistical significance, calculated at $p < 0.05$. Participants who had had five sessions or more, performed statistically better on the items of: repositioning of nails with the right hand ($p = 0.029$), fastening the buckle ($p = 0.001$), tying a bow ($p = 0.004$), and doing up of laces ($p = 0.029$).

Although there were statistically significant differences for those who had had more therapy sessions on these items, this holds little clinical significance, in reality taking a few seconds longer to tie one's laces holds little practical relevance⁴¹.

Each assessment session took no longer than 30 minutes to administer the four outcome measures. The MHQ could be completed independently by the participant once explained. The SHFE was novel to most participants who appeared to appreciate the experience of completing the various simulated tasks. Overall measures selected were acceptable to participants, time efficient and convenient to administer, while also capturing information about function, activity and participation. The use of this combination of outcomes in future research on the topic would be recommended.

Strengths and Limitations

The methodological strengths of this trial design lay in the high consent rate at the initiation of therapy, after potential trial participation was discussed in detail by the therapist. Another strength that can be carried forward into future research was the careful selection of outcome measures that were appropriate to the patient population and injury, and were time efficient while still maintaining a focus on patients' function and satisfaction. Another strength lies in the insights gained into certain 'areas of focus'¹³ of feasibility studies, namely acceptability, implementation, practicality, and limited-efficacy testing. Acceptability of the intended intervention, as well as assessing how individual patients reacted to involvement in a study was made evident. The extent to which the study procedure could be implemented as planned was assessed and analysed. Practicality, in terms of time and resource constraints, was considered. Lastly, the intervention was tested in a limited way, as would be done in a future trial, with intermediate rather than final outcomes.

The small sample size in this trial was a major limitation, and participant numbers for statistically significant results could not be obtained. This limits the generalisability to a broader population, although not the primary purpose of the trial. A larger sample size based on the formal power calculation would be needed to determine significant differences in outcomes over time between the two therapy groups. To this end it is suggested that cluster recruitment be considered in future, with more institutions involved to increase access to eligible patients. The fact that this injury is so widely researched internationally suggests that a provincial or national registry could be set up with details of every patient who has sustained this injury and would be interested in participating in a trial. This data-base can be made available to those embarking on future research in this field.

As randomisation was not completed, this may have introduced a randomisation bias, with more participants in the one group than in the other. Stratification in the randomisation process would have been beneficial to achieve a greater balance between the two groups in terms of size and characteristics, as well as account for the extension of the inclusion criteria to zones I-IV. The short time of therapy prior to assessment (eight weeks) was a limitation, and data collection was limited to one assessment session. This was done due to patient circumstances but may have been too short to determine long term effects of the therapy protocols, and the rate of progress between the two groups. Limited human resources to manage the trial's logistical requirements (therapists and blinded assessors) presented a limitation.

The retention rate of 45.5% points to the need for a future trial to recruit and randomise more than double the number required for the end point analysis. The potential correlation between a violent mechanism of injury and retention should be studied further. The inclusion criteria were potentially too narrow. Future research should consider obtaining ethical approval to recruit children aged 12 to 17 years, and foreign citizens, legally and ethically. Further research is required to explore reasons for the high loss to follow-up rates, and how these may be addressed. Correlations between loss to follow-up and factors such as distance from the hospital, employment and socio-economic status should

be further considered.

Another limitation was the incomplete data related to whether or not participants smoked. This was not recorded for all participants, and the first author was unable to reach participants retrospectively. This factor could not be considered in analysis of outcomes and retention.

CONCLUSION

This research was able to provide rich feasibility data regarding a randomised pilot trial of this nature in settings in developing country contexts. Various barriers limit the potential to conduct research with aims related to efficacy. The trial demonstrated a failure to meet the criteria for feasibility. Preliminary results related to the outcome measures and demographics across the two groups were reported but need to be viewed with caution. A larger study could address this research question (early active vs. passive mobilisation) with this patient population in future, once contextual barriers that threaten feasibility, have been addressed, and the protocol adjusted according to findings and recommendations reported here. Outcome measure selection in this study proved to be time efficient, whilst still capturing aspects of activity and participation of patients, relating to occupational outcomes.

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