



Single Use Negative pResure dressing for Reduction In Surgical site infection following Emergency laparotomy

Site-specific Training Presentation

PART 2

- Participant identification and Consent
- Randomisation procedures
- Intervention













FUNDED BY



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Slide 1

Trial Schema: Detailed – Baseline



Summary of trial events and activities at baseline


SITE ACTIVITY	EVENT / TIME POINT	PATIENT ACTIVITY
	Patient admitted	
Given PIS Contact Research Team Eligibility confirmed and consent taken	Decision to operate • Emergency laparotomy • Primary skin closure of ≥5cm incision	Consider participation Give consent
Give QoL (EQ-5D & SF-12) to patient Begin to complete Randomisation form		Complete QoL (EQ-5D & SF-12)
Add <i>actual</i> operative details to Randomisation form RANDOMISE	Taken to theatre	
Apply SUNPD or Surgeon's preference of dressing (as allocated)	Skin closure commenced	
Complete In-Theatre form, ideally by operating surgeon Add trial number to consent and QoL	End of operation	
	Immediately post-op	



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Slide 2

Patient Identification



- Potential participants will likely be identified by either a consultant or trainee surgeon once the decision to take them to theatre has been made
- Patients will be approached by a member of the research team - this member of the research team may be either a member of the clinical team or a research nurse
 - Ensure patients understand the importance of undergoing a review at day 30 when they are considering taking part
- Prior to randomisation:
 - Eligibility** for enrolment in SUNRRISE must be confirmed by a medically qualified doctor evidenced by signature on the randomisation form
 - Written informed consent** for participation in SUNRRISE must always be obtained by a doctor or nurse


Ensure all staff involved in the trial (directly and indirectly) are aware that before a patient can be randomised, a SUNRRISE-specific consent form **must be completed** by the patient (or a declaration form by the personal consultee/consent from by legal representative), especially if they are new to research and/or the trial



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Screening and screening logs




- Logs to be kept in accordance with the CONSORT guidance and GCP
- It is suggested that a research team member reviews the theatre logbook on a weekly/monthly basis to identify patients who have undergone an emergency laparotomy but were not randomised into the trial

How will this be done at your site?

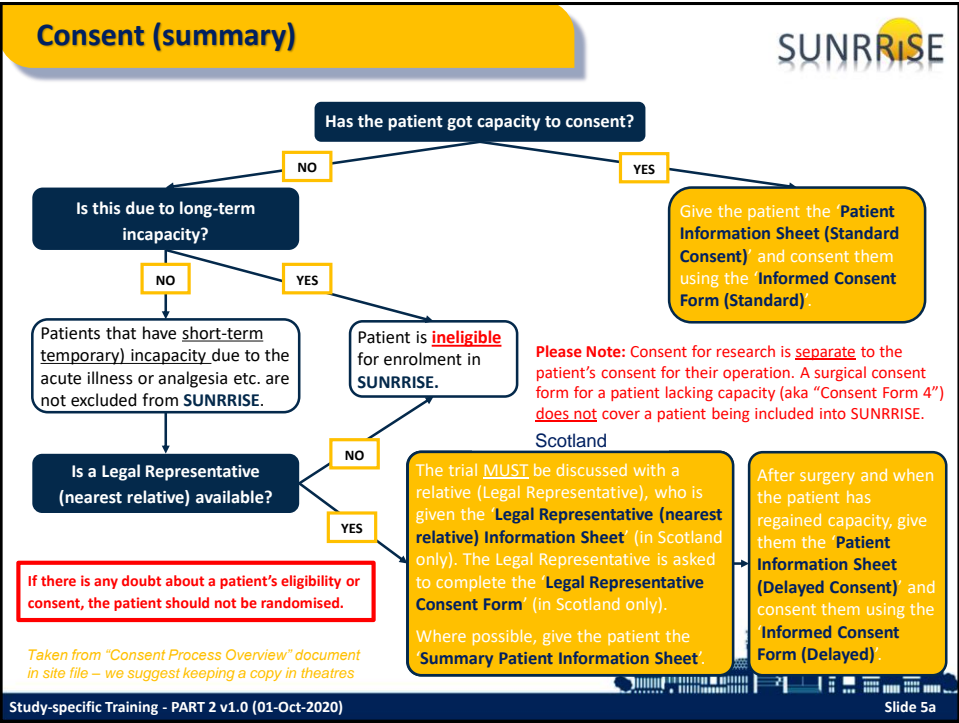
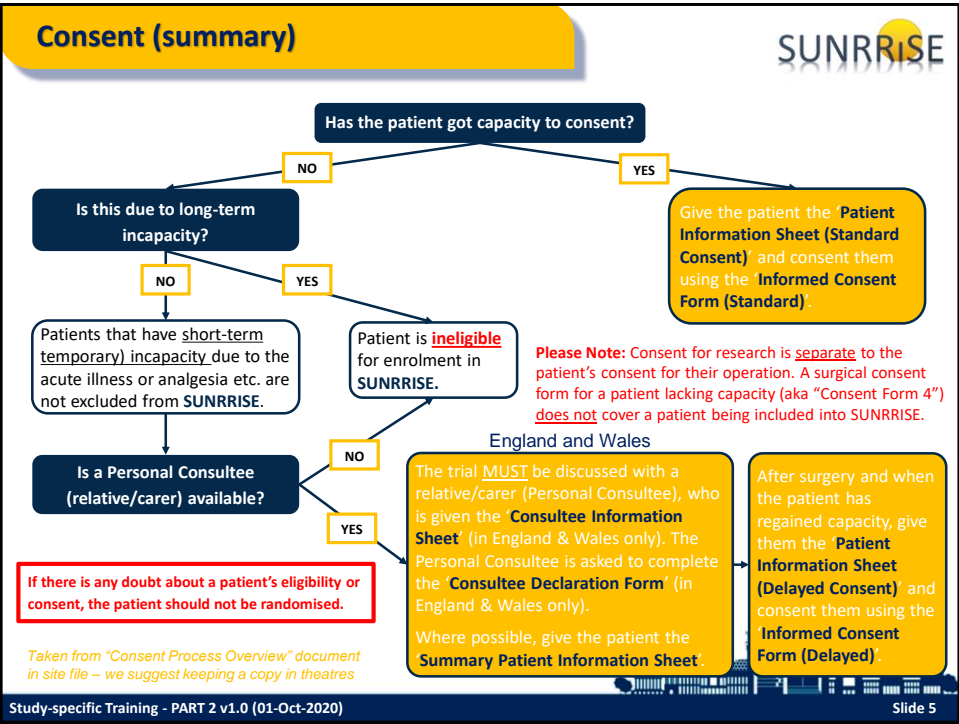
Who will do it?

- The reasons for non-randomisation will be recorded on the screening log
 - This information may be found by reviewing patient records or liaising with the clinical team
 - | *REASONS PATIENT NOT ELIGIBLE/NOT RANDOMISED Please use these reason codes where possible, if patient did not enter trial for any other reason please state/describe above. | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| A. Procedure not an emergency laparotomy | B. Patient aged less than 16 years old | C. Incision of less than 5cm | D. Skin not primarily closed |
| E. Due to long-term incapacity, patient unable to provide informed consent | F. Personal Consultee/legal Representative unavailable | G. Personal Consultee/legal Representative reported objection | H. Patient unwilling or unable to attend follow-up at 30 days post-op |
| I. Expected return to theatre for reopening of laparotomy wound within 30 days | J. Abdominal surgery within the preceding three months of randomisation | K. Patient declined (please also state reason or confirm patient did not wish to provide one) | L. No one GCP trained and/or assigned duty available to take consent and/or confirm eligibility |
| M. SUNPD dressing unavailable | N. No trained surgeon to place dressing | O. Patient missed i.e. not identified pre-op | P. Operation did not go ahead |
 - If patients decline, please included they reason given (or confirm that they did not wish to provide one)




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Consent



Consent should only be taken after that person is informed of nature, significance, implications and risks of trial


- ❑ Written, informed consent from a patient (or assent/declaration from a patient's personal consultee) **must** be obtained for all patients:
 - Prior to Randomisation
 - By a suitably trained, delegated investigator who is listed on the delegation log
 - ❖ *the investigator must have been trained and authorised by the PI before undertaking any study-specific activities and procedures*
 - After Patient (or consultee) Information Sheet and full verbal explanation of the trial given

If necessary, translators should be provided for patients unable to understand English



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Consent




Patients with capacity to give consent...

- ❑ Process for approaching the participant and taking consent occur in the usual manner
 - Patient is given the Patient Information Sheet (Standard) and the opportunity to discuss the trial with a member of the research team
 - Patient completes Informed Consent Form (Standard) and the form is countersigned by the person taking consent

Current approved versions:
Patient Information Sheet (Standard Consent) = **v3.0 (05-Aug-2020)**
Informed Consent Form (Standard) = **v3.0 (05-Aug-2020)**


Patients lacking capacity long-term...

- ❑ If a patient's lack of capacity to consent is **not temporary**, they **cannot** be entered into the study
i.e. ineligible for enrolment in the trial



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Consent



Patients temporarily lacking capacity to give consent...

- ❑ In the emergency setting, patients may not have capacity to provide informed consent as a result of the condition for which they require surgery
- ❑ **IN ENGLAND & WALES** such patients can still be enrolled if they have a **Personal Consultee (PC)** present
Personal Consultee: a person who cares for the adult lacking capacity or is interested in that person's welfare, but is not doing so for remuneration or acting in a professional capacity
If a PC is unavailable, the patient cannot be entered into the study
- ❑ Process for approach and consent:
 - Patient is given the Summary Patient Information Sheet (where possible)
 - PC is given Consultee Information Sheet and the opportunity to discuss the trial with a member of the research team
 - PC then provides assent using the Consultee Declaration Form and the form is countersigned by the person taking assent
 - Once the patient regains capacity, consent is to be sought using the Patient Information Sheet (Delayed) & Informed Consent Form (Delayed)


Current approved versions:
Consultee Information Sheet = **v3.0 (05-Aug-2020)**
Consultee Declaration Form = **v3.0 (05-Aug-2020)**



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Consent



Patients temporarily lacking capacity to give consent...

- ❑ In the emergency setting, patients may not have capacity to provide informed consent as a result of the condition for which they require surgery
- ❑ **IN SCOTLAND** such patients can still be enrolled if they have a **Legal Representative (nearest relative) (LR)** present
Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act uses the hierarchy of relationships - in decreasing order of closeness: Spouse; Child; Father/ Mother; Brother/Sister; Grandparent; Grandchild; Uncle/Aunt; Nephew/Niece
If a LR is unavailable, the patient cannot be entered into the study
- ❑ Process for approach and consent:
 - Patient is given the Summary Patient Information Sheet (where possible)
 - LR is given Legal Representative Information Sheet and the opportunity to discuss the trial with a member of the research team
 - PC then provides consent using the Legal Representative Consnet Form and the form is countersigned by the person taking consent
 - Once the patient regains capacity, consent is to be sought using the Patient Information Sheet (Delayed) & Informed Consent Form (Delayed)


Current approved versions:
LR Information Sheet = **v2.0 (05-Aug-2020)**
LR Consent Form = **v2.0 (05-Aug-2020)**



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Consent



General points on consent...


- Investigators approaching and consenting participants must ensure they adequately explain:
 - That consent is being sought for inclusion in a randomised controlled trial
 - The trial is comparing different dressings aiming to reduce SSI rates
 - That the intervention they receive will be allocated at random
 - That participation is voluntary and the participant is free to refuse to take part and may withdraw from the trial at any time, without impact on their clinical care
 - That one additional follow-up review at 30 days post-surgery is required
 - That on discharge from hospital, they will be provided with a diary to fill out detailing interactions with healthcare professionals and an assessment of their health status
 - That the participant will be contacted at weekly intervals via telephone or text to remind them to fill out the Patient Diary
- Clinicians/nurses can introduce the trial if delegated this task (i.e. “inform patient of trial”)
- Clinicians/nurses can obtain consent (or assent/declaration) - they must have been delegated this task and hold a current GCP certificate
 - ❖ **There is no minimum required time between patient approach and consent**



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Consent




General points on consent...

- Consent/Declaration forms should be checked for common errors;
 - boxes not initialled, boxes missing, dates incorrect, footer missing
- What to do with the Consent/Declaration forms?
 - Original filed in ISF
 - Copy given to patient
 - Copy added to the patient's medical notes
 - Copy sent to BCTU
- Details must be documented in the patient's medical notes;
 - trial name, dates, summary of discussion, versions of documents used
- **Consent is an ongoing process** - a patient's willingness to continue should be ensured and documented in the medical notes at each FU assessment

CHECK OUT THE GRANULE COURSE

Available online free through the NIHR Learn (same system through which GCP training is accessed); <https://learn.nihr.ac.uk/>



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Patient Eligibility



INCLUSION CRITERIA

- ✓ Patients undergoing emergency (non-elective) laparotomy
- ✓ Procedures with an incision of at least 5cm
- ✓ Operations where the skin is closed primarily
- ✓ Patients aged at least 16 years
- ✓ Patients able to provide written informed consent, or consultee provide assent (declaration) if a patient temporarily lacks capacity
- ✓ Patients willing and able to undergo follow-up at 30 days post-op

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- ✗ Abdominal surgery within the preceding three months of randomisation
- ✗ Expected return to theatre for reopening of laparotomy wound within 30 days



Prior to randomisation, eligibility must be confirmed by a medically qualified doctor with access to and a full understanding of the potential participant's medical history who has been appropriately delegated the duty on SUNRRISE Site Signature and Delegation Log.



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Randomisation Procedure



Completed documents:

- Trial Consent (or Declaration) Form
- Baseline QoL Booklet
- Randomisation Form

At commencement of skin closure...

24 hr automated telephone service
0800 2802 307
OR
24 hr online service
<https://w3.abdn.ac.uk/hsru/SUNRRISE>

Take care when entering responses for the degree of contamination and stoma presence
These are minimisation variables so if entered incorrectly it could introduce imbalances between arms – if the values entered are not accurate/do not match the Randomisation Form notify BCTU ASAP.





Enter information

Trial Number issued
AND
Allocation given SUNPD or Surgeon's preference

Write these on the form

Confirmation of SUNRRISE Randomisation e-mailed to PI and nominated site contacts
Participant details only – allocation not included to avoid unnecessary unblinding

"Randomisation Quick Reference Guide" is provided for display in theatre and detailed instructions for the telephone service can be found in the site file (section 10)



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Randomisation Procedure

Randomisation Form

Please complete all parts of this paper form prior to randomisation.

To randomise log on to <https://ukhsa.ukhsa.nhs.uk/Forms/SUNRRISE>, or alternatively telephone 0800 2802 307.

The box immediately below collates the information required to complete the randomisation process.

Once completed, a confirmation email will be sent to the site PI, nominated nursing contact and, where possible, the person performing the randomisation.

When you log on to or call the randomisation service, have the following information ready:

Centre/Site ID code: Date of Birth: D M Y Y Y Y

Eligibility Checklist: If any shaded boxes are ticked, the patient is NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion

1. Has the patient undergone an emergency (non-elective) laparotomy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Yes
2. Is the patient at least 16 years old?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Was the incision at least 5cm?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Is the skin closure primary?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Has the patient/consultee/representative given consent/assent by signing the SUNRRISE-specific consent/declaration form?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Is the patient willing and able to attend follow-up at 30 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Has the patient had abdominal surgery within the last three months?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8. Is a return to theatre for reopening of the laparotomy wound expected within 30 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>		

During randomisation you will be asked a single question to confirm the patient is eligible, as indicated by none of the shaded boxes above being ticked.

If any of the shaded boxes for questions 1 to 8 are ticked, the patient is NOT ELIGIBLE to be randomised into SUNRRISE.

Is the patient eligible to be randomised into SUNRRISE? No Yes

Operative details:

What degree of operative field contamination was found?

Clean <input type="checkbox"/>	Clean-contaminated <input type="checkbox"/>	Contaminated <input type="checkbox"/>	Dirty <input type="checkbox"/>
Uninfected, no inflammation, GU/GU tracts entered in a controlled manner with no unusual contamination.	GU/GU tracts entered in a controlled manner with no unusual contamination.	Open, fresh, accidental wounds. Major break in sterile technique. Gross spillage from GU tract. Acute non-purulent inflammation.	Old traumatic wounds. Devitalized tissue. Existing infection or perforation. Organisms present BEFORE procedure.

Is a stoma present? Yes (pre-existing) Yes (formed during this operation) No

Randomisation:

SUNRRISE Trial Number:

Allocation: Control (surgeon's preference of standard dressing) ☐ Another type of negative pressure, honey, iodine or silver dressings cannot be applied to the wound

Single-use negative pressure dressing (SUNPD) ☐ Glue cannot be applied to the wound



PLEASE CONTINUE ONTO THE NEXT PAGE.

The BASELINE DATA overleaf should be completed PRIOR TO SURGERY. If this is not possible, it should be completed immediately after surgery.

RANDOMISATION FORM

- Data required to randomise – cannot randomise if missing/unknown:
 - Patient DOB
 - Eligibility details
 - Operative details = minimisation variables
 - Take special care when entering these responses – they must be accurate
- Most parts/questions can be answered before the operation
- Some data will not be known/confirmed until the patient is in theatre

Page 1 = information that is required to complete the randomisation process



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Randomisation Procedure

Tips on completing the Randomisation Form...

Randomisation Form

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5. Has the patient/consultee/representative given consent/assent by signing the SUNRRISE-specific consent/declaration form?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Is the patient willing and able to attend follow-up at 30 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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What degree of operative field contamination was found?

Clean <input type="checkbox"/>	Clean-contaminated <input type="checkbox"/>	Contaminated <input type="checkbox"/>	Dirty <input type="checkbox"/>
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Tips on completing the Randomisation Form...

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Page 1 = information that is required to complete the randomisation process



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v1.0 (01-Oct-2020)

Intervention




PICO™ 7 is the single-use negative pressure dressing (SUNPD)




Training on the application and use of PICO 7 is provided by **Smith & Nephew** initially prior to site opening, and by the PI (or delegated individual)

Overview (taken from Smith & Nephew PICO 7 Quick Reference Guide (PCEE2-14182-0818)...


Application guide




1. Clean and prepare wound according to local protocol.
- Dress**
 2. Peel off the first release handle and place the dressing centrally over the wound.
The port should be uppermost from the wound.
 3. Remove the other two handles and smooth the dressing around the wound to prevent creasing.
- Press**
 4. Insert the batteries into the device.
 5. Join the device to the dressing by twisting together the tubing connectors.
 6. Press the orange button to start the application of negative pressure. The green light will start to flash (indicates system working OK).
- Go**
 7. Apply the fixation strips to each of the four sides of the dressing.
 8. The device has a 7 day life and the dressing may be left in place for up to 7 days depending on the level of exudate.




Dressing change indicator




A Dressing properly positioned and is acceptable to be left in place



B Dressing requires change - port may block with fluid




C Dressing requires change - absorbent area is full



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Intervention




PICO™ 7 is the single-use negative pressure dressing (SUNPD)

Considerations when applying dressings...

- ❑ If TAP/rectus sheath catheters are to be placed, they should be placed laterally enough so they do not disrupt the seal of the dressing
- ❑ If wound is longer than 35cm (pad size of 40 cm dressings)...
 - Use standard occlusive dressing for remainder of wound
 - Apply occlusive dressing first to the *lower* risk end
 - Then PICO to be placed at *higher* risk end
- ❑ Stomas – not to be applied over stoma openings and ensure sufficient space between the stoma and wound to accommodate the adhesive rim of the dressing
 - Fixation/secondary retention strips and adhesive rim of the dressing may be cut/trimmed to a degree BUT it must still be possible to obtain an airtight seal
 - The dressing pad should not be cut/trimmed
 - When there will be overlap with flange/wafer, applied the PICO dressing first
 - Care should be taken when changing stoma flange/wafers as they can pull at the dressing and break the seal


If it is anticipated that a PICO 7 dressing cannot be applied, the patient should not be randomised.



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Intervention




PICO™ 7 is the single-use negative pressure dressing (SUNPD)


- ❑ **Dressing to remain in place until wound review at day 7 or discharge**
 - Patients are not to be discharged with the SUNPD dressing
- ❑ If second dressing is unused at the end of treatment, retain with other dressing stocks
 - Can be used as additional dressings if more than 2 are needed for other SUNRRISE participants
 - Unused stock must be returned at the end of the trial
- ❑ Urgent clinical queries... contact members of the SUNRRISE TMG directly via the **"SUNRRISE Questions"** WhatsApp group;
 - access using the QR code or link given here, alternatively contact the CI, Richard Wilkin, on 07956147189 to add you to the group

The aim of the group is to allow researchers at site to communicate directly with the clinical members of the Trial Management Group about clinical queries and issues within the trial that require more immediate responses.

General queries should still be directed to the SUNRRISE Trial Office.




<https://chat.whatsapp.com/HY6np2gJPCD8dp3X4FhuFY>



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Follow Up



Time point	Activity	CRF
Immediately post-op		In-theatre Form

- ❑ **The allocation should not be recorded in the operative note/patient records**
 - State that the patient is participating in the SUNRRISE Trial and the dressing used was either SUNPD or surgeon's preference – **labels/stickers are provided**
- ❑ It may not be possible to prevent any mention in the patient's medical e.g. by ward staff during the patient's admission.
 - The first wound review at day 7 (or discharge if sooner) is not blinded and so is not impacted
 - The second wound review at day 30 is blinded so measures must be taken to ensure the assessor is blind to the allocation – the CRF for that assessment asked the assessor to confirm they are blind.

Remember to send out the GP letter



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