Infographic Design Information  
For requests to submit to DesignCrowd

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| Study information | Answer |
| Study title | Trial of Acute Femoral Fracture Fixation |
| Study acronym | TRAFFix |
| Headline | In operations on broken lower thighs, surgeons use a nail or a plate, and a future study could establish which implant has better outcomes. |
| Study summary | Distal femur fractures (broken thighbone just above the knee) occur mostly in older patients after a fall, and in younger men during major trauma such as traffic accidents.  In this feasibility study comparing the use of two surgical implants, half of the patients were treated with an intramedullary nail and half had an external locking plate.  A lower number of patients was recruited than expected. A process evaluation helped to explain this: surgeons appeared to select the fitter patients for inclusion, and sometimes had a preference for either nail or plate; and variation in working practices between hospitals. Completion of data was also lower than expected and the process evaluation showed that already frail patients had difficulty with lengthy forms. |
| Key messages/findings | A comparison study of nail versus plate in distal femur fractures is feasible, with simpler procedures and if the design can allow for surgeons’ preferences. |
| Eligibility criteria (if relevant) | Included:   * aged 18 and over * fracture of the distal femur which the surgeon believed would benefit from internal fixation.   Excluded: patients with   * a loose knee or hip arthroplasty requiring revision * an arthroplasty or pre-existing femoral deformity that precluded nail fixation. |
| Study details (if relevant) | A randomised controlled feasibility study at seven NHS hospitals in England. 23 of 82 eligible patients were recruited (nail,  11; plate, 12). Participants were blinded to the allocation. Primary outcomes were recruitment rate and completion rate of EQ-5D (Quality of life) at 4 months after surgery. |
| Target audience | Patients, clinicians |
| Contact information | oxfordtrauma@ndorms.ox.ac.uk |
| Sponsor name | The University of Oxford |
| Funder | National Institute of Health Research Health Technology Assessment (15/59/22), supported by the NIHR Oxford Biomedical Research Centre |

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| Design information/branding | Answer | Notes |
| Is this a WHiTE trial? | No |  |
| If not a WHiTE trial, what is the preferred colour scheme? | Black and white | Could be based on colours in the trial logo |
| Style and design preferences | Logo is below; bold | E.g. clean / bold / clinical / friendly |

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| Additional notes for designer | Answer | Notes |
| Any other details to include in brief which is sent to designers | See poster with diagrams of plate and nail in use, could be redrawn |  |

NB the following logos will usually need to be included: trial logo, Oxford Trauma and Emergency Care, NDORMS (if applicable), NIHR (if NIHR-funded), University of Oxford (if applicable), Sponsor/NHS Trust (if applicable)

