

# How to identify **DIDACT** patients

## “Every patient counts”

Fractures of the clavicle constitute around 3-5% of all fractures in adults; distal clavicle account for 20-25% of clavicle fractures and we are targeting those that are displaced and not involving the joint. Most sites will see around 6 to 15 of these patients in a year. **Therefore, every patient counts.**

Patients can be identified in: emergency department, fracture clinics and orthopaedic trauma meetings. The Patient Information Sheet can be shared with the patient **in person, post** or **email** and can **ring** the patient to discuss the study further.

There are **TWO** key issues about identifying patients:

1. Missing patients / patients being approach too late

2. Biased by treatment expectations

To avoid these, please consider the following:



### Emergency Department

Engage with staff regularly (a poster and laminated cards to be provided) and ask ED staff to be mindful of recommending suggested treatment to avoid introducing bias.



### Electronic Systems

Search to avoid missing patients, so as not to rely on clinicians remembering the study, such as for fracture clinic lists, emergency department, radiology. When searching X-ray records, look out for patients labelled as “shoulders” rather than “clavicles”.



### Raising awareness

1. Use **WhatsApp** group to create teams and help communication
2. Ensure staff working “**out of hours**” or **on-call** are aware of the study and who to contact
3. At **registrar / specialty trainee induction**, update new staff about ongoing trials
4. **Posters** are available to display for **patients** and **staff**.



### NIHR Associate PI Scheme

An in-work training opportunity to take part in DIDACT that is endorsed by the NIHR and Royal Colleges and for which there will be formal recognition through certification.

Please contact us on [ytu-didact@york.ac.uk](mailto:ytu-didact@york.ac.uk) if you have further suggestions about identifying patients that would benefit hospital teams