

Fracture in the Elderly Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation (FEMuR)

Williams, Nefyn; Roberts, Jessica; Din, Nafees; Totton, Nicola; Charles, Joanna; Hawkes, Claire; Morrison, Valerie; Hoare, Zoe; Williams, Michelle; Pritchard, Aaron Wyn; Alexander, Swapna; Lemmey, Andrew; Woods, Robert; Sackley, Catherine; Logan, Pip; Edwards, Rhiannon; Wilkinson, Clare

BMJ Open

DOI:

[10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012422](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012422)

Published: 05/10/2016

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Cyswllt i'r cyhoeddiad / Link to publication](#)

Dyfyniad o'r fersiwn a gyhoeddwyd / Citation for published version (APA):

Williams, N., Roberts, J., Din, N., Totton, N., Charles, J., Hawkes, C., Morrison, V., Hoare, Z., Williams, M., Pritchard, A. W., Alexander, S., Lemmey, A., Woods, R., Sackley, C., Logan, P., Edwards, R., & Wilkinson, C. (2016). Fracture in the Elderly Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation (FEMuR): A phase II randomised feasibility study of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation package following hip fracture. *BMJ Open*, 2016(6), Article e012422. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012422>

Hawliau Cyffredinol / General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

BMJ Open Fracture in the Elderly Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation (FEMuR): a phase II randomised feasibility study of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation package following hip fracture

Nefyn H Williams,^{1,2} Jessica L Roberts,¹ Nafees Ud Din,¹ Nicola Totton,¹ Joanna M Charles,¹ Claire A Hawkes,³ Val Morrison,⁴ Zoe Hoare,¹ Michelle Williams,¹ Aaron W Pritchard,¹ Swapna Alexander,² Andrew Lemmey,⁵ Robert T Woods,¹ Catherine Sackley,⁶ Pip Logan,⁷ Rhiannon T Edwards,¹ Clare Wilkinson¹

To cite: Williams NH, Roberts JL, Din NU, *et al*. Fracture in the Elderly Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation (FEMuR): a phase II randomised feasibility study of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation package following hip fracture. *BMJ Open* 2016;**6**:e012422. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012422

► Prepublication history and additional material is available. To view please visit the journal (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012422>).

Received 26 April 2016
Revised 18 July 2016
Accepted 25 August 2016



CrossMark

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Nefyn H Williams;
nefyn.williams@bangor.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Objective: To conduct a rigorous feasibility study for a future definitive parallel-group randomised controlled trial (RCT) and economic evaluation of an enhanced rehabilitation package for hip fracture.

Setting: Recruitment from 3 acute hospitals in North Wales. Intervention delivery in the community.

Participants: Older adults (aged ≥ 65) who received surgical treatment for hip fracture, lived independently prior to fracture, had mental capacity (assessed by clinical team) and received rehabilitation in the North Wales area.

Intervention: Remote randomisation to usual care (control) or usual care+enhanced rehabilitation package (intervention), including six additional home-based physiotherapy sessions delivered by a physiotherapist or technical instructor, novel information workbook and goal-setting diary.

Primary and secondary outcome measures:

Primary: Barthel Activities of Daily Living (BADL). Secondary measures included Nottingham Extended Activities of Daily Living scale (NEADL), EQ-5D, ICECAP capability, a suite of self-efficacy, psychosocial and service-use measures and costs. Outcome measures were assessed at baseline and 3-month follow-up by blinded researchers.

Results: 62 participants were recruited, 61 randomised (control 32; intervention 29) and 49 (79%) completed 3-month follow-up. Minimal differences occurred between the 2 groups for most outcomes, including BADL (adjusted mean difference 0.5). The intervention group showed a medium-sized improvement in the NEADL relative to the control group, with an adjusted mean difference between groups of 3.0 (Cohen's *d* 0.63), and a trend for greater improvement in self-efficacy and mental health, but with small effect sizes. The mean cost of delivering the intervention was £231 per patient. There was a small relative improvement in quality-adjusted life year in the intervention group. No serious adverse events relating to the intervention were reported.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study was designed to assess the feasibility of trial methods and intervention delivery and was therefore not powered to test the effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of the intervention.
- Different outcome measures were assessed to determine which would be the most suitable for a larger definitive randomised controlled trial.
- Comparative data were collected from an anonymised cohort, allowing comparison of characteristics with recruited participants and identification of differences.
- Ethical approval was granted only for recruitment of patients with mental capacity to consent, therefore excluding a large number of potential participants lacking capacity.

Conclusions: The trial methods were feasible in terms of eligibility, recruitment and retention. The effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the rehabilitation package should be tested in a phase III RCT.

Trial registration number: ISRCTN22464643; Results.

BACKGROUND

Proximal femoral fracture, more commonly referred to as hip fracture, is a common, major health problem in old age¹ and as the population ages, the number of elderly people falling and fracturing their hips is projected to increase further.^{2 3} Such fractures are strongly associated with decreased bone mineral density, increased age, prior fragility fracture, cognitive impairment, other health problems, undernutrition, frailty, poor

physical functioning, vision problems and weight loss.⁴ Mortality is high with 14–58% dying within the following 12 months.^{5–6} A review of the long-term disability associated with proximal femoral fracture found that 29% did not regain their level of functioning after 1 year in terms of restrictions of activities of daily living.⁷ Many who were living independently before their fracture lose their independence afterwards, which imposes a large cost burden on society amounting to about £2.3 billion a year in the UK.⁸

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has issued guidelines for the management of hip fracture.⁹ As well as prompt surgical treatment and the management of associated medical needs, the guidelines recommend a programme of multidisciplinary rehabilitation. Such rehabilitation starts while in hospital during postoperative recovery, continues in the community following hospital discharge and has the potential to maximise recovery, enhance quality of life and maintain independence. While individual components of such programmes show promise, there is insufficient evidence of overall effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of an overall care pathway.^{10–12}

The first phase of this research project developed a new community-based rehabilitation intervention¹³ within the Medical Research Council's (MRC) framework for complex intervention development.¹⁴ The aim of the second phase of the present study was to assess the feasibility of conducting a definitive randomised controlled trial (RCT) of this intervention and its acceptability through focus groups with therapists, patients and carers; and to conduct a concurrent economic evaluation.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the feasibility of a future definitive RCT by assessing eligibility, recruitment and retention rates, exploring the willingness of patient participants to be randomised and the willingness of patients and carers to complete process and outcome measures.
2. To assess the acceptability of the rehabilitation programme among patients, carers and clinicians, and to identify any adverse events.
3. To produce means and SDs of the quantitative measures, so that effect sizes can be calculated for planning the future RCT.
4. To explore the methodological issues for conducting an economic evaluation alongside a future RCT, and report exploratory economic analyses.

STUDY DESIGN

Phase II comprised the second stage of the MRC framework¹⁴ and consisted of a randomised feasibility study, including focus groups of the multidisciplinary rehabilitation teams, hip fracture patients and their carers. An anonymous cohort study of all proximal femoral fracture patients was also conducted to assess the feasibility of

recruiting a representative sample by comparing the recruited participants with the cohort population.

METHOD

The protocol for this phase II study has been described elsewhere.¹³ The cohort consisted of an anonymised data set of all patients aged 65 years and over admitted to the three main acute hospitals of Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) in North Wales (Wrexham Maelor, Ysbyty Glan Clwyd and Ysbyty Gwynedd) with hip fracture during the first 6 months of the study period. They were followed up for 3 months. The following data were collected: the number admitted with proximal femoral fracture; the number who fulfilled the inclusion criteria for the randomised feasibility study; the number of deaths, serious complications and readmissions. Participants to the feasibility study were recruited on the orthopaedic wards while recovering from surgical treatment for proximal femoral fracture. We also recruited carers who were relatives or friends who provided help with activities of daily living for most days of the week. The specific inclusion criteria for hip fracture patients were given below.

Inclusion criteria

- ▶ Age 65 years or older
- ▶ Recent proximal hip fracture
- ▶ Surgical repair by replacement arthroplasty or internal fixation
- ▶ Living in their own home prior to hip fracture
- ▶ Capacity to give informed consent, as assessed by the clinical team in the acute hospital. Patients with postoperative delirium were approached if this was resolved prior to discharge from the acute hospital.
- ▶ Living and receiving rehabilitation from the NHS in the area covered by BCUHB

Exclusion criteria

- ▶ Living in residential or nursing homes prior to hip fracture
- ▶ Not able to understand Welsh or English

Randomisation

Randomisation was performed remotely by researchers conducting baseline assessments, generating an email to physiotherapists delivering the intervention who assigned participants to the appropriate groups. Randomisation was by dynamic allocation¹⁵ to protect against subversion while ensuring that the trial maintained good balance to the allocation ratio of 1:1 within each stratification variable and across the trial. Participants were stratified by: (1) hospital and (2) gender. Stratification by hospital was necessary as each hospital has differing usual care pathways and, due to the geography of the area, different therapy teams delivered the intervention in different areas.

Study interventions

An 'enhanced' rehabilitation intervention to improve patients' self-efficacy and increase the amount and quality of patients' practice of physical exercise and activities of daily living was compared with usual rehabilitation care. This intervention consisted of a patient-held information workbook and goal-setting diary (see online supplementary files 1 and 2) provided to the patient before or soon after discharge from the acute hospital. Six additional therapy sessions were delivered post-discharge by physiotherapists and technical instructors in the patient's place of residence or outpatients' department if required, with the timescale of delivery being decided by the therapist according to patient's individual needs. Session content was tailored to the individual and led by goals set by the patient in their initial intervention session, using the information workbook and supported by the therapist's clinical expertise of what was realistic and achievable for the patient. Patients and therapists reviewed and amended goals throughout the 3-month intervention period. The theory underpinning how the individual components interact to achieve desirable outcomes is discussed in detail elsewhere.¹³ Usual care was variable, consisting of multidisciplinary rehabilitation delivered by the acute hospital, community hospital and community services depending on patients' individual needs at different times during their recovery and on the availability and accessibility of services in different areas. Care pathways in this area did not include the provision of rehabilitation information leaflets on discharge from the acute hospital and any goal-setting activities were therapist-led.

Outcome measures

Outcomes were collected in a variety of ways. Demographic data were collected from patients and their records. Researchers collected recruitment rates from their screening and recruitment records. Outcome measures (box 1) were completed by participants, assisted by a member of the research team who was blinded to treatment allocation, at baseline and at

3-month follow-up. Baseline measures were completed as soon as possible after surgery on the acute orthopaedic ward, inpatient rehabilitation ward or in the patient's home following discharge. Follow-up measures were completed at the patient's place of residence or in the physiotherapy department when attending for physical function tests, depending on the preference of the participant. Physical function was objectively assessed by the researcher at baseline using the grip strength test.¹⁶ At 3-month follow-up, a physiotherapist measured other objective tests of physical function in addition to the grip strength test, such as 30 s sit-to-stand,¹⁷ 8-foot get-up-and-go¹⁸ and the 50-foot walk test.¹⁹ These were performed in the physiotherapy gym, or in the patient's home if they were unable to travel. In addition, carers completed the Caregiver Strain Index.²⁰

Trial analysis

Feasibility was assessed by measuring eligibility, recruitment and retention rates.

To calculate a representative effect size for each of the outcome measures, either analysis of covariance, adjusting each patient's follow-up score with their baseline score, or a student's t-test, when no baseline data were available, was completed as outlined in the protocol.¹³ These methods established the 3-month follow-up outcome measurements of the two treatment groups. All analysis was completed on an intention-to-treat basis.

In order to estimate the SD of the primary outcome measure to be used in a power calculation for a future definitive RCT, we aimed for a sample size of 50 participants completing the study.³⁵

An exploratory economic evaluation was conducted from a public sector multiagency perspective.¹³ Intervention costs for the enhanced rehabilitation programme were obtained from the local health board and applied to information received from the healthcare professionals delivering the intervention (eg, salary band, time spent with patient, costs of travel). Participant service use was obtained using the CSRI questionnaire,³⁴ and was fully costed to obtain a mean cost per participant, per arm of health and social care service use, using national unit costs.^{32 36} The EQ-5D (3L) was used to calculate quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) over the 3-month study period, using the area under the curve method;³² and ICECAP-O was used to calculate a capability index score for a cost consequences analysis.

Focus groups

Detailed methods of sampling and analysis for focus groups are reported elsewhere.¹³ In brief, patients were asked at recruitment to the feasibility study if they were willing to take part in future focus groups. All those who expressed an interest were invited to take part at a later stage of their rehabilitation. Focus groups were arranged in areas local to the respondents. Clinical staff involved in the study were invited to take part in focus groups at the acute hospital they were associated with. Where clinical

Box 1 Patient-reported outcome measures

Primary outcome measure

Barthel Index (BADL)²¹

Secondary outcome measures

Abbreviated Mental Test Score (AMTS)²²

Nottingham Extended Activities of Daily Living (NEADL) scale²³

Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)²⁴

Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for hip pain intensity²⁵

General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES)²⁶

Falls Efficacy Scale-International (FES-I)^{27 28}

Self-efficacy for exercise scale²⁹

Visual Analogue Scale-Fear of Falling (VAS-FoF)³⁰

EuroQol EQ-5D (3L)³¹

ICEpop CAPability measure for Older people (ICECAP-O)^{32 33}

Client Service Receipt Inventory (CSRI).³⁴

Table 1 Characteristics of patients in cohort and trial data sets

Characteristic	Trial data	Cohort data
	Mean (SD); range	Mean (SD); range
Age	79.4 (7.6); 66–99	83.9 (7.7); 66–101
	Trial data	Cohort data
	N (%)	N (%)
Gender		
Male	15 (25)	108 (27)
Female	46 (75)	292 (73)
Type of fracture		
Intracapsular	27 (44)	195 (49)
Extracapsular	20 (33)	126 (31)
Missing	14 (23)	79 (20)
Extracapsular fracture		
Pertrochanteric	1 (5)	2 (2)
Intertrochanteric	11 (55)	130 (82)
Subtrochanteric	2 (10)	13 (10)
Missing	6 (30)	8 (6)
Type of surgery		
Total hip arthroplasty	5 (8)	27 (6)
Hemiarthroplasty	29 (47)	159 (40)
Internal fixation	17 (28)	151 (38)
Intramedullary nailing	2 (3)	16 (4)
No surgery	0 (0)	29 (7)
Missing	8 (14)	18 (5)
Hospital		
Ysbyty Gwynedd	11 (18)	146 (37)
Ysbyty Glan Clwyd	34 (56)	123 (31)
Wrexham Maelor	16 (26)	131 (33)
Readmissions	2 (3)	58 (15)
Deaths	1 (2)	69 (17)

Accommodation	Before admission	After discharge	Before admission	After discharge
Private property	59 (97%)	44 (72%)	313 (78%)	104 (26%)
Sheltered accommodation	2 (3%)	3 (5%)	11 (3%)	1 (<1%)
Residential home	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	34 (8%)	12 (3%)
Nursing home	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36 (9%)	29 (7%)
Community hospital	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	3 (1%)	224 (56%)
Other acute hospital	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	6 (1%)
Missing	0 (0%)	12 (19%)	2 (<1%)	24 (6%)

commitments prevented attendance, a one-to-one phone interview was offered as an alternative. Focus groups and interviews were led by a topic guide (see online supplementary files 3 and 4) recorded, transcribed and analysed using the framework approach to thematic analysis.³⁷ Analysis was conducted by a study researcher, an independent researcher experienced in qualitative analysis, and overseen by the chief investigator to ensure credibility.

RESULTS

Cohort

Four hundred proximal hip fracture patients were identified in the anonymised cohort study between June and November 2014. Comparison of the cohort population with participants in the randomised feasibility study demonstrated that proportions were similar with regard

to gender, type of hip fracture and type of hip surgery (table 1). However, the cohort population was slightly older with a mean age difference of 4.5 years. The proportion admitted to each of the three acute hospitals was similar, but more than half of the feasibility study participants were recruited from Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. In the cohort, 58 patients (15%) had been readmitted to hospital at 3-month follow-up and there were 69 deaths (17%) (see online supplementary file 5, table 1). Eighty-nine (22%) patients in the cohort lacked mental capacity and the mean duration of acute hospital admission was 18.8 days (SD 19.4).

Feasibility study

Baseline

Between June 2014 and March 2015, 593 patients with proximal femoral fracture were screened for eligibility,

of which 266 (45%) were eligible (figure 1). The main reason for ineligibility was lack of mental capacity (49%). Out of those eligible, 193 (73%) were invited to participate and 62 (23% of the eligible population) agreed to participate. The main reason for non-participation was the perceived burden of the study. The majority of patients had two visits from researchers before they were recruited, and many requested a second visit to discuss the study after they had been discharged. From the recruited participants, 41 carers were identified, with 31 agreeing to participate (76%). The mean age of the intervention group was 2.9 years older than the control group, but the age of study participants ranged from 66 to 99 years (table 2). The proportions in the two groups were similar according to gender, living status, type of property, type of fracture, type of surgery and admitting hospital. After the hospital admission, there was a small discrepancy between those discharged directly to their place of usual residence (34% in the intervention group; 53% in the control group) and

those sent to a community hospital for rehabilitation (52% in the intervention group; 22% in the control group). The baseline scores of the outcome measures and physical function tests were similar between the two groups (table 3). However, the Nottingham Extended Activities of Daily Living score was 2.4 points higher in the control group.

Three-month follow-up

There were nine withdrawals, one before baseline and eight during the intervention (four from each group) (see online supplementary file 5, table 2). Four patients could not be contacted at follow-up, which gives a patient retention rate of 79%. Six of the carers withdrew during the study and seven were lost to follow-up. Eighteen completed the follow-up questionnaire, giving a carer retention rate of 44%. Nine adverse events were reported (three in intervention, six in control). Six of these were deemed as serious, including two readmissions (3%), one in the control and one in the

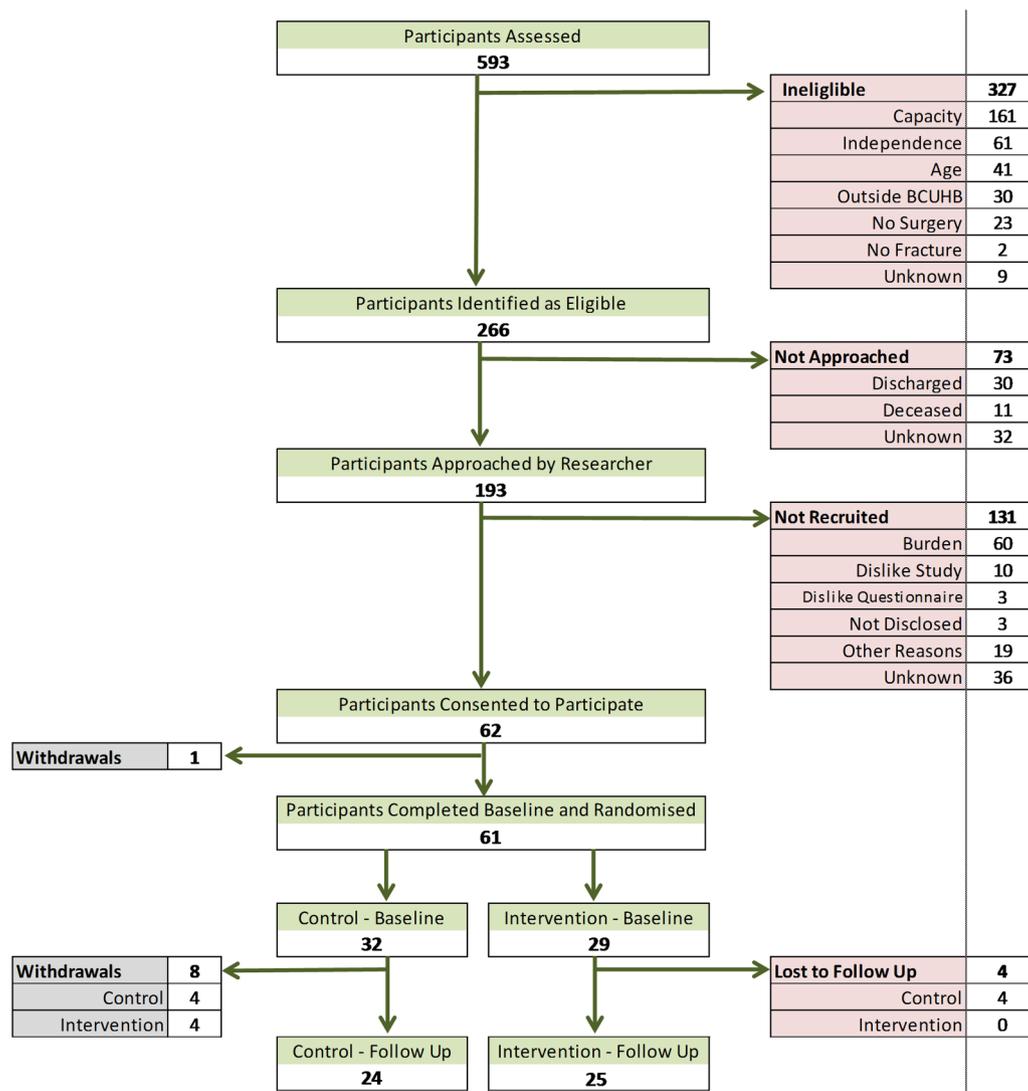


Figure 1 Feasibility study participant flow diagram.

Table 2 Characteristics of patients split by treatment group

Characteristic	Overall mean (SD); range	Control mean (SD); range	Intervention mean (SD); range
Age	79.4 (7.6); 66–99	78.0 (8.3); 66–99	80.9 (6.6); 69–94
Abbreviated Mental Test Score (AMTS)	9.1 (1.3); 5–10	9.0 (1.2); 6–10	9.1 (1.3); 5–10
	Overall N (%)	Control N (%)	Intervention N (%)
Gender			
Male	15 (25)	9 (28)	6 (21)
Female	46 (75)	23 (72)	23 (79)
Usually lives			
Lives alone	31 (51)	16 (50)	15 (52)
Lives with others	30 (49)	16 (50)	14 (48)
Accommodation			
Owner-occupied property	48 (79)	24 (75)	24 (83)
Privately rented property	5 (8)	2 (6)	3 (10)
Housing association/local authority property	6 (10)	4 (13)	2 (7)
Sheltered accommodation	2 (3)	2 (6)	0 (0)
Type of fracture			
Intracapsular	27 (44)	16 (50)	11 (38)
Extracapsular	20 (33)	9 (28)	11 (38)
Not recorded/available	14 (23)	7 (22)	7 (24)
Type of surgery			
Total hip arthroplasty	5 (8)	4 (13)	1 (3)
Hemiarthroplasty	29 (47)	15 (47)	14 (48)
Internal fixation	17 (28)	7 (22)	10 (35)
Intramedullary nailing	2 (3)	2 (6)	0 (0)
Not recorded/available	8 (14)	4 (12)	4 (14)
Discharged directly to usual residence			
Yes	27 (44)	17 (53)	10 (34)
No	22 (36)	7 (22)	15 (52)
Missing	12 (20)	8 (25)	4 (14)
Hospital			
Ysbyty Gwynedd	11 (18)	6 (19)	5 (17)
Ysbyty Glan Clwyd	34 (56)	17 (53)	17 (59)
Wrexham Maelor	16 (26)	9 (28)	7 (24)

intervention group, and one death (2%) in the control group, but none were related to the study (see online supplementary file 5, [table 1](#)). The differences between the two groups at 3-month follow-up are shown in [tables 3](#) and [4](#). Cohen's d effect sizes have been calculated for each of the outcome measures. The main outcome measure the BADL, and most secondary outcomes had small effect sizes in favour of the intervention group. However, the NEADL showed a medium effect size, with a Cohen's d of 0.63, but a wide 95% CI (−0.01 to 1.26), also in favour of the intervention group. One of the physical function tests, the 50-foot walk test, was completed in a shorter time in the control group with a medium effect size (Cohen's d of 0.40), but again a wide 95% CI (−0.41 to 1.20). This seemed to be related to one outlier and so a sensitivity analysis was completed with this participant removed. This changed the effect size to 0.02 (95% CI of −0.80 to 0.84). General self-efficacy and self-efficacy for exercise had the lowest rate

of completion at follow-up; with patients expressing confusion to researchers conducting the interviews about how to complete these measures (see online supplementary file 5, [table 3](#)).

Economic analysis

At 3-month follow-up, 49 sets of data were available for analysis. We excluded 6 because of missing data, leaving 43 complete cases for the economic (cost-consequence) analysis (intervention n=21, control n=22). The economic sample represented 72% of the main clinical sample, with similar baseline characteristics (eg, gender, mean age, living status, type of property, type of fracture and type of surgery). The control group had lower baseline scores for the EQ-5D³⁶ index and VAS, and ICECAP O³² capability index than the intervention group. However, both groups had improved scores at follow-up ([table 5](#)). The difference in QALYs between the two groups was 0.02 (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI −0.02 to

Table 3 Outcome measures including raw scores and adjusted mean differences from analysis of covariance analysis

Outcome measure	Baseline		Follow-up		Scale range	Adjusted mean difference between groups at follow-up (95% CI)	Effect size (95% CI)
	Control group Mean (SD)	Intervention group Mean (SD)	Control group Mean (SD)	Intervention group Mean (SD)			
Primary outcome measure							
Barthel index	17.8 (3.4) n=32	17.8 (2.4) n=27	17.7 (3.0) n=22	18.2 (2.9) n=21	0–20	0.5 (–0.5 to 1.6)	0.29 (–0.31 to 0.89)
Secondary outcome measures							
General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES)	31.6 (5.6) n=31	33.6 (5.1) n=27	30.5 (7.8) n=19	33.7 (7.0) n=22	10–40	1.3 (–2.5 to 5.0)	0.20 (–0.42 to 0.81)
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)	12.8 (9.0) n=31	11.0 (4.8) n=24	11.0 (8.2) n=22	8.7 (6.0) n=20	0–42	–1.2 (–4.8 to 2.6)	0.20 (–0.41 to 0.81)
Nottingham Extended Activities of Daily Living (NEADL)	16.1 (5.5) n=29	13.7 (7.4) n=27	14.2 (5.7) n=20	15.8 (6.0) n=20	0–22	3.0 (–0.4 to 6.4)	0.63 (–0.01 to 1.26)
Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for hip pain intensity	4.2 (2.4) n=32	4.1 (2.3) n=28	3.4 (3.1) n=23	2.9 (2.9) n=25	0–10	–0.2 (–1.7 to 1.3)	0.00 (–0.58 to 0.58)
Carer outcome measure							
Carer strain index (CSI)	2.6 (3.1) n=12	3.5 (3.4) n=16	3.3 (3.7) n=8	2.7 (2.1) n=7	0–13	–1 (–5.1 to 3.0)	0.35 (–0.68 to 1.37)
Physical function tests							
Grip strength	21.0 (10.1) n=30	20.0 (7.2) n=26	23.4 (12.3) n=17	19.5 (8.3) n=12	Unlimited	1.2 (–1.7 to 4.2)	0.35 (–0.40 to 1.09)

Bold typeface denotes medium effect size.

Table 4 Outcome measures including raw scores and effect size

Outcome measure	Follow-up		Mean difference between groups at follow-up (95% CI)	Scale range	Effect size (95% CI)
	Control group Mean (SD)	Intervention group Mean (SD)			
Secondary outcome measures					
Falls Efficacy Scale-International (FES-I)	36.2 (14.9) n=17	32.0 (12.2) n=20	-4.2 (-13.2 to 4.8)	16-64	-0.31 (-0.96 to 0.35)
Self-Efficacy for Exercise Scale (SEE)	49.9 (21.7) n=18	58.2 (17.8) n=18	8.3 (-5.2 to 21.7)	0-80	0.42 (-0.25 to 1.08)
Visual Analogue Score-fear of falling (VAS-FOF)	4.8 (2.9) n=24	5.0 (2.5) n=23	0.2 (-1.4 to 1.8)	0-10	0.07 (-0.50 to 0.64)
Physical function tests					
Eight-Foot Get-Up-and-Go Test	13.6 (6.1) n=15	12.9 (6.0) n=12	0.6 (-5.4 to 4.2)	Unlimited	0.12 (-0.64 to 0.88)
Fifty-Foot Walk Test	19.3 (6.7) n=12	31.5 (42.3) n=12	12.2 (-13.5 to 37.8)	Unlimited	0.40 (-0.41 to 1.20)
Thirty-second Sit To Stand	11.0 (3.6) n=11	10.1 (3.9) n=10	-0.9 (-4.3 to 2.5)	Unlimited	0.24 (-0.62 to 1.10)

Bold typeface denotes medium effect size.

0.06), equating to 8 days gained in the intervention group. The difference in capability indices between the two groups was zero (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI -0.11 to 0.22) (table 5). It cost a total of £6711 (£231 per person) to deliver the intervention. At baseline, participants in the control group accessed more services than the intervention group. GPs were the health professional the participants were most likely to see, with practice nurses their second highest accessed healthcare professional. During the 3 months prior to baseline costs to primary care services were minimal, with the costs of secondary (hospital) services accounting for the majority of total service costs (98%). During the 3-month prior to follow-up, the control and intervention groups accessed

primary care services and social care services, predominantly. There were high levels of polypharmacy in the economic sample, on average, taking more than five medicines at the time of completing the CSRI questionnaire.³⁴ Service use costs were mainly accrued by secondary (hospital) services (96%), as patients underwent surgery and required time in hospital to recover. Fifty-one per cent (n=22) of the sample reported longer than average inpatient stays postsurgery. At follow-up, the intervention group reported an average length of stay of 15.2 days, and the control group 10.5 days in an inpatient orthopaedic trauma ward, compared with the NHS average length of stay of 14.3 days. Also at follow-up, the intervention group reported an average

Table 5 Economic outcome measures and costs*

Outcome measures and costs	Intervention group (n=21)		Control group (n=22)		Difference between groups (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI)
	Baseline Mean (SD)	3 month follow-up Mean (SD)	Baseline Mean (SD)	3 month follow-up Mean (SD)	
EQ-5D (3L) utility index score	0.50 (0.26)	0.37 (0.43)	0.66 (0.27)	0.60 (0.27)	-
EQ-5D (3L) VAS	64.43 (16.37)	55.14 (25.72)	71.10 (17.89)	68.55 (18.44)	
ICECAP O capability index	0.82 (0.11)	0.75 (0.21)	0.84 (0.13)	0.78 (0.19)	
Mean QALY over 3 months (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI)	0.15 (0.12 to 0.17)		0.12 (0.09 to 0.15)		0.02 (-0.02 to 0.06)
Mean change in ICECAP O capability index over 3 months (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI)	-0.03 (-0.08 to -0.03)		-0.03 (-0.12 to 0.07)		0 (-0.11 to 0.22)
Mean total service use costs at follow-up including cost of intervention (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI)	£149 243 (£119 376 to £186 036)		£105 244 (£78 935 to £132 971)		£43 999 (£4027 to £88 818)

*Mean EQ-5D utility indices, EQ-5D VAS scores, ICECAP O indices, QALYs and change in ICECAP O capability indices rounded to two decimal places; total service use costs rounded to the nearest £. EQ-5D (3L), EuroQol-5 Dimensions (3 Levels); ICECAP O, ICEpop CAPability measure for Older people; QALY, quality-adjusted life year.

Table 6 Focus group participant details

Participant type	Location	Attendees
Patient and carers in the control group	East	Patient, F, 69 years, 14 months postdischarge, discharged directly home and Carer, M Patient, F, 80 years, 14 months postfracture, discharged directly home and Carer, M Patient, M, 67 years, 7 months postdischarge, discharged directly home (n=5)
Patient and carers in the control group	Central	Patient, F, 67 years, 11 months postfracture, discharged directly home Patient, M, 67 years, 12 months postfracture, discharged directly home and Carer, F Patient, F, 83 years, 6 months postfracture, inpatient rehabilitation prior to discharge home Patient, F, 75 years, 12 months postfracture, inpatient rehabilitation prior to discharge home (n=5)
Patient and carers in the intervention group	East	Patient, F, 86 years, 5 months postfracture, discharged directly home Patient, F, 86 years, 8 months postfracture, inpatient rehabilitation prior to discharge home Patient, F, 69 years, 14 months postfracture, discharged directly home (n=3)
Patient and carers in the intervention group	Central	Patient, F, 70 years, 7 months postfracture, discharged directly home Patient, M, 81 years, 6 months postfracture, discharged directly home and Carer, F Patient, M, 74 years, 5 months postfracture, discharged directly home and Carer, F Patient, F, 80 years, 7 months postfracture, inpatient rehabilitation prior to discharge home and Carer, M (n=7)
Healthcare professionals	East	Clinical specialist physiotherapist, two orthopaedic physiotherapists, physiotherapy technical instructor (n=4)
Healthcare professionals	Central	Orthopaedic acute physiotherapist, rotational physiotherapist, physiotherapy technical instructor (n=3)
Healthcare professionals	West	One-to-one phone interviews were conducted with an acute orthopaedic physiotherapist and two technical instructors

length of stay at a rehabilitation inpatient ward of 12.1 days, and the control group 18.8 days, compared with the NHS average of 11.6 days. Longer inpatient stays were reported by 67% (n=14) of the intervention group and 36% (n=8) of the control group. The mean total service use costs at follow-up (including intervention costs) in the intervention group were £43 999 (1000 bootstrapped 95% CI £4027 to £88 818) higher than the control group (table 5). This was due to a larger proportion of the intervention group having prolonged inpatient stays compared with the control group.

Focus groups

Four focus groups were conducted with 13 patients and 6 carers and 2 focus groups with 7 healthcare professionals involved in the intervention (table 6). Because of the geographical spread of participants and clinical commitments of therapists in Gwynedd and Anglesey, it was not possible to conduct focus groups in this area, but a control group participant was able to attend a focus

group in central region and one physiotherapist and two technical instructors participated in individual telephone interviews. The study was acceptable to patients, carers and therapists and the intervention was viewed positively. The most useful component according to participants was the extra sessions that they received. The goal-setting diary and workbook were seen as useful supporting documents by the majority of intervention group participants. Other findings were that in the context of variable usual rehabilitation care, which led to uncertainty among patients and carers about what to expect, the role of the therapist was extremely important in managing patients' expectations. Lack of information, particularly in the usual care group, led to unrealistic expectations in patients, with anger and frustration at their perceived lack of progress, which was addressed to some degree by the study intervention documents. An important part of the therapist's role was to reassure patients that they were progressing normally, and to give patients confidence that they could perform their



physical activities safely and to counteract the fear of falling. This was particularly important to patients at the beginning of their rehabilitation, but therapists, particularly fully qualified physiotherapists, often overlooked its importance. Technical instructors appeared to be more aware of their role in psychological support of the patient, in addition to physical rehabilitation. Patients valued individualised care and support, which included the recognition of patients' unique rehabilitation needs, tailoring of care to suit these needs, and personalised goal-setting as a motivational tool. These activities were well supported by the workbook and the goal-setting diary and therapists commented that these supporting documents may be of particular use to those with cognitive impairment. Regular home visits with intervention therapists provided consistency and allowed a relationship to build between patient and rehabilitation therapist, which was important for patient engagement.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main findings

Participants recruited to the cohort and feasibility study were similar in terms of gender, type of hip fracture and type of surgery, but the feasibility study participants were younger and less likely to die or be readmitted to hospital during the 3-month follow-up period. A mean AMTS score of 9.1 also indicates low levels of cognitive impairment. Recruitment and retention rates were acceptable, although the recruitment process was challenging due to the need to approach patients soon after surgery following a traumatic injury. The majority of patients required multiple visits prior to consent. The trial methods were feasible in terms of randomisation and outcome measure collection. The new rehabilitation intervention was acceptable to patients and clinicians. The intervention group showed a moderate improvement in their ability to perform activities of daily living as well as small improvements in self-efficacy and mental health. Paradoxically, the control group showed a moderate improvement in the 50-foot walk test, but this was shown to be down to an outlier. The NEADL was more responsive than the BADL and the most responsive measure of self-efficacy was the FES-I.

The economic evaluation found that the intervention cost £231 per person to deliver. There was a small relative improvement in QALY in the intervention group, albeit with a wide CI. There was an equal drop in ICECAP-O capability indices in both groups. Service use costs were greater in the intervention group, due to longer inpatient stays unrelated to the rehabilitation intervention.

The focus group findings were that in the context of variable usual rehabilitation care, the role of the therapist was extremely important in managing patients' needs and expectations. This was especially so at the beginning of rehabilitation, for giving permission about what physical activity was safe to do. Regular home visits allowed a relationship to build between patient and rehabilitation

therapist, which was important for patient engagement. Patients valued the use of tailored care and personal goal setting as a motivational tool. These activities were well supported by the workbook and the goal-setting diary.

Strengths and weaknesses

For reasons of patient confidentiality, the cohort used anonymised data, so it was not possible to match participants in the cohort with those in the feasibility study. The numbers suggest that the feasibility study identified 81% of those in the cohort. It is not known how the 19% who were not identified in the feasibility study differed, nor is it known why they were identified in the cohort but not in the feasibility study.

This was a single-centre feasibility study conducted in one local health board at its three acute hospital sites in North Wales. It was able to assess the feasibility of trial methods in terms of recruitment, randomisation and outcome measurement. The NHS REC did not permit us to recruit participants who lacked mental capacity, which has implications for the generalisability of our findings in this important group. A process evaluation was performed as part of the feasibility study and will be reported separately.

We were also able to assess different outcome measures, to determine which would be the most suitable for a larger definitive RCT. As a younger, healthier sub-population of the cohort was recruited to the feasibility study, baseline scores for the BADL were high, causing a ceiling effect in this measure. The NEADL was more responsive than the BADL for measuring the ability to perform activities of daily living in this population. The self-efficacy scales for falls and for exercise were more responsive than the general self-efficacy scale, but researchers reported that many participants struggled to understand the exercise self-efficacy scale, so the falls self-efficacy scale (FES-I) seems the most appropriate measure of self-efficacy for the main definitive RCT. The most appropriate health economic outcome measure was EQ-5D. The physical function test with a medium effect size, '50-foot walk' test, showed better function in the control than the intervention group. There were several possible explanations for this anomalous result. An outlier was identified which contributed to the apparent difference and in addition, physical function tests were performed on average 3 weeks later in the control group, so participants had longer to recover from surgery. Because of the nature of the 50-foot walk test, no adjustment could be made for patients' function at baseline. The only physical function test to have this adjustment was grip strength and here the difference between the groups at follow-up was reduced by including the baseline score as a covariate. It was also only possible to include results for participants who were able to complete the test without using any adaptations such as the use of a walking aid. While the use of cost-utility or cost-effectiveness analyses have been recommended by NICE (2011) as needed in the area of proximal femoral

fracture, they were not appropriate for use in this feasibility study as it was not powered to demonstrate effectiveness. However, the cost-consequence analysis used is championed as a method particularly relevant to economic evaluations alongside public health interventions.^{38–41}

While the content of intervention and usual care sessions may have contained similar exercise activities, care pathways in this area did not use patient-led goal-setting or provide written information on what to expect during recovery. In addition, the provision of usual care sessions was variable, while the intervention offered continuity and a definite number of sessions. These were major components of the intervention, which were only available to participants randomised to that group. While it is possible that other participants may have viewed information materials if they were used in group sessions, the one-to-one aspect of the delivery minimised the possibility of intervention contamination.

Comparison with previous literature

Although there have been other studies of rehabilitation interventions that combined the promotion of physical exercise and practice of activities of daily living with psychological interventions designed to tackle self-efficacy and fear of falling,²⁹ there have been none set in the UK NHS. While we observed fewer deaths and readmissions in the feasibility study population compared with our cohort population, the recruitment of younger, healthier patients to a physical activity or exercise intervention study was not surprising and has been reported previously.⁴² The overall recruitment rate of eligible patients was 23% and the main reason for non-recruitment was perceived study burden. Challenges in recruitment into trials, particularly exercise-based studies, are well documented.^{43–44} The intervention applied in this feasibility trial used personalised goal setting and diaries to provide a record of progress during rehabilitation, using a similar ethos to two earlier studies^{45–46} of patient-centred approaches to rehabilitation. One found that an integrated care pathway with a focus on motivation for rehabilitation and early ambulation was less costly and more effective than the usual care pathway.⁴⁵ The other found that an accelerated rehabilitation intervention was more cost-effective than usual care.⁴⁶ Goal setting and supporting patient's self-efficacy was seen to be important in helping patients engage with their rehabilitation. Another study on patient empowerment⁴⁷ also found that empowered patients were more likely to benefit from their rehabilitation and return to previous living.

Implications for future practice and research

This intervention should be tested in a definitive phase III RCT. It would be advantageous to include those who lack mental capacity as this would improve generalisability of trial results and increase the pool of potential participants. Although we were not able to test the feasibility of

recruiting these patients, feedback from healthcare professionals highlighted the potential benefit of the intervention to those lacking capacity. Owing to the observed ceiling effect in the BADL in our recruited population, the primary outcome measure should be the NEADL for effectiveness and EQ-5D for the economic evaluation. The FES-I should be used to measure self-efficacy. The adjusted mean difference in NEADL between groups in this feasibility study was three, which is considered a clinically significant change. Others have suggested that the minimum clinically significant difference is 2.4 and so this has been used within the sample size calculation for a future study.⁴⁸ Based on a t-test with α of 5% and 90% power to detect a difference of 2.4 (SD=5.86), 254 participants would be required to complete the trial over both treatment groups. When considering the 79% retention rate, a full trial of similar design would need to recruit 322 participants.

CONCLUSIONS

While recruitment was challenging, we achieved acceptable recruitment and retention rate. Screening methods successfully identified 81% of patients with hip fracture, but the feasibility study recruited a younger sample with fewer complications compared with the anonymised cohort. The intervention was acceptable to patients, carers and healthcare professionals, and the intervention was viewed positively. The trial methods were feasible, including the collection of costs and outcome data for a future economic evaluation. Baseline scores in the intervention and control groups of the feasibility study were similar, but there was imbalance in the NEADL, which had a medium effect size while most outcome measures had a small effect size in favour of the intervention. Owing to the ceiling effect observed in the BADL and the greater responsiveness of the NEADL, this should be the primary outcome measure of a future definitive RCT.

Author affiliations

¹School of Healthcare Sciences, Bangor University, Wrexham, UK

²Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, North Wales, UK

³Warwick Clinical Trials Unit, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK

⁴School of Psychology, Bangor University, Bangor, UK

⁵School of Sports, Health and Exercise Science, Bangor University, Bangor, UK

⁶School of Health and Social Care Research, King's College, London, UK

⁷School of Medicine, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

Twitter Follow Nafees Din at @drnafees786

Acknowledgements The FEMuR team would like to thank all participants who took part in the study. The authors would also like to thank Health and Care Research Wales for supporting cohort study data collection and participant recruitment, and the healthcare staff at BCUHB who identified potential participants and delivered the intervention.

Contributors NHW was the chief investigator and grant holder, was responsible for study design, conduct and analysis and had overall responsibility for the study and acts as guarantor. JLR was the study manager during data collection and intervention delivery overseeing day-to-day conduct, participant recruitment, methodological input, conducted qualitative analysis for the focus groups. NUD was involved in participant recruitment, acquisition

of quantitative and qualitative data and analysis. NT conducted the statistical analysis for the cohort and feasibility studies. JMC conducted the economic analysis. CAH was the study manager during study set-up, intervention implementation and initial data collection. VM was a coinvestigator, responsible for study design, provided health psychology expertise and methodological oversight throughout the study. ZH gave input to study design, was responsible for statistical analysis design, provided methodological oversight, support for the trial statistician. MW was involved in the conduct of the study including maintenance of trial documentation, acquisition of data, provided administrative support. AWP contributed to qualitative analysis of the focus groups. SA was a coinvestigator, provided orthogeriatric expertise and input on intervention design. AL was a coinvestigator, responsible for study design, provided methodological oversight throughout the study. RTW was a coinvestigator, contributed to study design, provided clinical psychological expertise. CS was a coinvestigator, contributed to methodology and study design, provided physiotherapy and rehabilitation expertise and input on intervention design. PL was a coinvestigator contributed to methodology and study design, provided occupational therapy and rehabilitation expertise and input on intervention design. RTE was a coinvestigator, contributed to study design, was responsible for economic evaluation design. CW was a coinvestigator, contributed to methodology and study design and provided primary care expertise. All authors were involved in drafting, revising and approving this manuscript.

Funding This work was supported by the National Institute for Health Research's Health Technology Assessment Programme, grant number 11/33/03. The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the HTA, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.

Competing interests NHW, JLR, NUD, MW, NT, JMC, CAH, VM, ZH, SA, AL, RTW, CS, PL, RTE and CW report a grant from NIHR HTA programme, for the conduct of the study. CS reports being a member of the NIHR HSDR board. NHW reports additional grants from Public Health Wales, NIHR HTA and BCUHB, outside the submitted work. JMC and RTE report grants from Public Health Wales, outside the submitted work.

Ethics approval The study received ethical approval from the UK NHS North Wales West Research Ethics Committee—West. Ref 13/WA/0402 and NHS Research and Development approval from the Betsi Cadwalader University Health Board (BCUHB) Internal Review Panel.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement No additional data are available.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

REFERENCES

- Royal College of Physicians. *National Hip Fracture Database annual report 2015*. London: RCP, 2015.
- Baker PN, Salar O, Ollivere BJ, *et al*. Evolution of the hip fracture population: time to consider the future? A retrospective observational analysis. *BMJ Open* 2014;4:e004405.
- White SM, Griffiths R. Projected incidence of proximal femoral fracture in England: a report from the NHS Hip Fracture Anaesthesia Network (HIPFAN). *Injury* 2011;42:1230–3.
- National Osteoporosis Foundation. Osteoporosis: review of the evidence for prevention, diagnosis and treatment and cost-effectiveness analysis. Executive summary. *Osteoporos Int* 1998;8(Suppl 4):S3–6.
- Roche JJ, Wenn RT, Sahota O, *et al*. Effect of comorbidities and postoperative complications on mortality after hip fracture in elderly people: prospective observational cohort study. *BMJ* 2005;331:1374.
- Schnell S, Friedman SM, Mendelson DA, *et al*. The 1-year mortality of patients treated in a hip fracture program for elders. *Geriatr Orthop Surg Rehabil* 2010;1:6–14.
- Bertram M, Norman R, Kemp L, *et al*. Review of the long-term disability associated with hip fractures. *Inj Prev* 2011;17:365–70.
- National Osteoporosis Society. Key facts and figures. <http://www.nos.org.uk/page.aspx?pid=328>. (accessed Sep 2014).
- National Clinical Guideline Centre. *Hip fracture: the management of hip fracture in adults. Guidance and guidelines*. National Institute of Health and Care Excellence, 2011. <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg124>. (accessed 2014).
- Crotty M, Unroe K, Cameron ID, *et al*. Rehabilitation interventions for improving physical and psychosocial functioning after hip fracture in older people. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010;(1):CD007624.
- Handoll HH, Cameron ID, Mak JC, *et al*. Multidisciplinary rehabilitation for older people with hip fractures. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009;(4):CD007125.
- Handoll HH, Sherrington C, Mak JC. Interventions for improving mobility after hip fracture surgery in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2011;(3):CD001704.
- Craig P, Dieppe P, Macintyre S, *et al*. Developing and evaluating complex interventions: new Medical Research Council guidance. *BMJ* 2008;337:a1655.
- Williams NH, Hawkes C, Din NU, *et al*. Fracture in the Elderly Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation (FEMuR): study protocol for a phase II randomised feasibility study of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation package following hip fracture [ISRCTN22464643]. *Pilot Feasibility Stud* 2015;1:1–22.
- Russell D, Hoare ZS, Whitaker R, *et al*. Generalized method for adaptive randomization in clinical trials. *Stat Med* 2011;30:922–34.
- Giampaoli S, Ferrucci L, Cecchi F, *et al*. Hand-grip strength predicts incident disability in non-disabled older men. *Age Ageing* 1999;28:283–8.
- Bohannon RW. Test-retest reliability of the five-repetition sit-to-stand test: a systematic review of the literature involving adults. *J Strength Cond Res* 2011;25:3205–7.
- Rikli R, Jones CJ. *Senior fitness test manual and kit USA*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 2001.
- Brown M, Sinacore DR, Binder EF, *et al*. Physical and performance measures for the identification of mild to moderate frailty. *J Gerontol A Biol Med Sci* 2000;55:M350–5.
- Robinson BC. Validation of a caregiver strain index. *J Gerontol* 1983;38:344–8.
- Mahoney F, Barthel D. Functional evaluation: the Barthel index. *Md State Med J* 1965;14:61–5.
- Hodkinson HM. Evaluation of a mental test score for assessment of mental impairment in the elderly. *Age Aging* 1972;1:233–8.
- Nouri F, Lincoln N. An extended activities of daily living scale for stroke patients. *Clin Rehabil* 1987;1:301–5.
- Zigmond AS, Snaith RP. The hospital anxiety and depression scale. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1983;67:361–70.
- Brokelman RB, Haverkamp D, Van Loon C, *et al*. The validation of the visual analogue scale for patient satisfaction after total hip arthroplasty. *Eur Orthop Traumatol* 2012;3:101–5.
- Schwarzer R, Jerusalem M. *Generalized Self-Efficacy scale, Measures in health psychology: a user's portfolio. Causal and control beliefs*. Windsor, UK: NFER-NELSON, 1995.
- Hauer K, Yardley L, Beyer N, *et al*. Validation of the Falls Efficacy Scale and Falls Efficacy Scale International in geriatric patients with and without cognitive impairment: results of self-report and interview-based questionnaires. *Gerontology* 2010;56:190–9.
- Yardley L, Beyer N, Hauer K, *et al*. Development and initial validation of the Falls Efficacy Scale-International (FES-I). *Age Ageing* 2005;34:614–19.
- Resnick B, Jenkins LS. Testing the reliability and validity of the self-efficacy for exercise scale. *Nurs Res* 2000;49:154–9.
- Scheffer AC, Schuurmans MJ, vanDijk N, *et al*. Reliability and validity of the visual analogue scale for fear of falling in older persons. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2010;58:2228–30.
- EuroQol Group. EuroQol—a new facility for the measurement of health-related quality of life. *Health Policy* 1990;16:199–208.
- Coast J, Peters TJ, Natarajan L, *et al*. An assessment of the construct validity of the descriptive system for the ICECAP capability measure for older people. *Qual Life Res* 2008;17:967–76.
- Makai P, Brouwer WB, Koopmanschap MA, *et al*. Capabilities and quality of life in Dutch psycho-geriatric nursing homes: an exploratory study using a proxy version of the ICECAP-O. *Qual Life Res* 2012;21:801–12.
- DIRUM Team. Database of Instruments for Resource Use Measurement. Client Service Receipt Inventory (CSRI). <http://www.dirum.org/instruments/details/44> (accessed 2015).
- Sim J, Lewis M. The size of a pilot study for a clinical trial should be calculated in relation to considerations of precision and efficiency. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2012;65:301–8.
- EuroQol. EQ-5D User Guide, Version 5.1. 2015. http://www.euroqol.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Documenten/PDF/Folders_Flyers/EQ-5D-3L_UserGuide_2015.pdf (accessed April 2016).

37. Ritchie JS, Spencer L. *Qualitative data analysis for applied policy research, in analysing qualitative data*. London: Routledge, 1994:173–94.
38. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. *Methods for the development of NICE public health guidance*. 3rd edn. 2012. <https://www.nice.org.uk/process/pmg4/chapter/introduction>
39. Kelly MP, McDaid D, Ludbrook A, *et al*. *Economic appraisal of public health interventions*. London: NHS Health Development Agency, 2005. http://www.cawt.com/Site/11/Documents/Publications/Population%20Health/Economics%20of%20Health%20Improvement/Economic_appraisal_of_public_health_interventions.pdf
40. Weatherly H, Drummond M, Claxton K, *et al*. Methods for assessing the cost-effectiveness of public health interventions: key challenges and recommendations. *Health Policy* 2009;93:85–92.
41. Glick H, Doshi JA, Sonnad SS, *et al*. *Economic evaluation in clinical trials*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.
42. Sylliaas H, Brovold T, Wyller TB, *et al*. Progressive strength training in older patients after hip fracture: a randomised controlled trial. *Age Ageing* 2011;40:221–7.
43. Thoma A, Farrokhyar F, McKnight L, *et al*. Practical tips for surgical research: how to optimize patient recruitment. *Can J Surg* 2010;53:205–10.
44. Foster CE, Brennan G, Matthews A, *et al*. Recruiting participants to walking intervention studies: a systematic review. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2011;8:137.
45. Olsson LE, Hansson E, Ekman I, *et al*. A cost-effectiveness study of a patient-centred integrated care pathway. *J Adv Nurs* 2009;65:1626–35.
46. Cameron ID, Lyle DM, Quine S. Cost effectiveness of accelerated rehabilitation after proximal femoral fracture. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1994;47:1307–13.
47. Löfgren S, Hedström M, Ekström W, *et al*. Power to the patient: care tracks and empowerment a recipe for improving rehabilitation for hip fracture patients. *Scand J Caring Sci* 2015;29:462–9.
48. Wu CY, Chuang LL, Lin KC, *et al*. Responsiveness, minimal detectable change, and minimal clinically important difference of the Nottingham extended activities of daily living scale in patients with improved performance after stroke rehabilitation. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2011;92:1281–7.

BMJ Open

Fracture in the Elderly Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation (FEMuR): a phase II randomised feasibility study of a multidisciplinary rehabilitation package following hip fracture

Nefyn H Williams, Jessica L Roberts, Nafees Ud Din, Nicola Totton, Joanna M Charles, Claire A Hawkes, Val Morrison, Zoe Hoare, Michelle Williams, Aaron W Pritchard, Swapna Alexander, Andrew Lemmey, Robert T Woods, Catherine Sackley, Pip Logan, Rhiannon T Edwards and Clare Wilkinson

BMJ Open 2016 6:
doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012422

Updated information and services can be found at:
<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/6/10/e012422>

These include:

References

This article cites 34 articles, 12 of which you can access for free at:
<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/6/10/e012422#BIBL>

Open Access

This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See:
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[Evidence based practice](#) (573)
[Geriatric medicine](#) (227)
[Health economics](#) (270)
[Health services research](#) (1136)
[Qualitative research](#) (561)
[Rehabilitation medicine](#) (238)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:
<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>