



STUDY PROTOCOL

REVISÉD **Study protocol: A multi-centre, double blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel group, phase II trial (RIDD) to determine the efficacy of intra-nodular injection of anti-TNF to control disease progression in early Dupuytren's disease, with an embedded dose response study. [version 2; referees: 2 approved]**

Jagdeep Nanchahal ¹, Catherine Ball ¹, Jennifer Swettenham¹, Susan Dutton², Vicki Barber ², Joanna Black², Bethan Copsey², Melina Dritsaki², Peter Taylor³, Alastair Gray ⁴, Marc Feldmann³, Sarah Lamb³

¹Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, University of Oxford, Roosevelt Drive, Oxford, OX3 7FY, UK

²Oxford Clinical Trials Research Unit, Centre for Statistics in Medicine, Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences, University of Oxford, Windmill Road, Oxford, OX3 7LDR, UK

³Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences, University of Oxford, Windmill Road, Oxford, OX3 7LDR, UK

⁴Health Economics Research Centre, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Old Road, Oxford, OX3 7LF, UK

v2 First published: 06 Jun 2017, 2:37 (doi: [10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.1](https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.1))

Latest published: 16 Nov 2017, 2:37 (doi: [10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.2](https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.2))

Abstract

Dupuytren's disease is a common fibrotic condition of the hand affecting 4% of the population and causes the fingers to curl irreversibly into the palm. It has a strong familial tendency, there is no approved treatment for early stage disease, and patients with established digital contractures are most commonly treated by surgery. This is associated with prolonged recovery, and less invasive techniques have high recurrence rates. The myofibroblasts, the cells responsible for the excessive matrix deposition and contraction, are aggregated in nodules. Using excised diseased and control human tissue, we found that immune cells interspersed amongst the myofibroblasts secrete cytokines. Of these, only tumour necrosis factor (TNF) promoted the development of myofibroblasts. The clinically approved anti-TNF agents led to inhibition of the myofibroblast phenotype *in vitro*. This clinical trial is designed to assess the efficacy of the anti-TNF agent adalimumab on participants with early disease. The first part is a dose-ranging study where nodules of participants already scheduled for surgery will be injected with either placebo (saline) or varying doses of adalimumab. The excised tissue will then be analysed for markers of myofibroblast activity. The second part of the study will recruit participants with early stage disease. They will be randomised 1: 1 to receive either adalimumab or placebo at 3 month intervals over 1 year and will then be followed for a further 6 months. Outcome measures will include nodule hardness, size and disease progression. The trial will also determine the cost-effectiveness of adalimumab treatment for this group of participants.

Open Peer Review

Referee Status:

	Invited Referees	
	1	2
version 2 published 16 Nov 2017		 report
version 1 published 06 Jun 2017	 report	 report

1 **Isam Atroshi**, Lund University, Sweden

2 **David Warwick**, University Hospital Southampton, UK
University of Southampton, UK

Discuss this article

Comments (0)

Corresponding author: Jagdeep Nanchahal (jagdeep.nanchahal@kennedy.ox.ac.uk)

Author roles: **Nanchahal J:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Ball C:** Data Curation, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Swettenham J:** Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Dutton S:** Formal Analysis, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Barber V:** Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Black J:** Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Copsey B:** Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Dritsaki M:** Data Curation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Taylor P:** Funding Acquisition, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Gray A:** Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Feldmann M:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Resources, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Lamb S:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: JN and MF are co-founders of 180 Therapeutics LP, which has exclusively licenced intellectual property pertaining to the treatment of Dupuytren's disease and is funding the purchase of the investigational medicinal product to be used in this trial. The funder has no role in the trial design or collection, management and analysis or interpretation of data and dissemination of results.

How to cite this article: Nanchahal J, Ball C, Swettenham J *et al.* **Study protocol: A multi-centre, double blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel group, phase II trial (RIDD) to determine the efficacy of intra-nodular injection of anti-TNF to control disease progression in early Dupuytren's disease, with an embedded dose response study.** [version 2; referees: 2 approved] Wellcome Open Research 2017, 2:37 (doi: [10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.2](https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.2))

Copyright: © 2017 Nanchahal J *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Grant information: The RIDD Trial is funded by the Health Innovation Challenge Fund (HICF), a parallel funding partnership between the Wellcome Trust and the Department of Health UK. CB, JS, MD, SL, PT, AG, JN are funded by the Wellcome Trust HICF grant [102538 assigned to J Nanchahal]. Costs for the IMP are covered by 180 Therapeutics LP.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

First published: 06 Jun 2017, 2:37 (doi: [10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.1](https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.11466.1))

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

We would like to thank Professor Isam Atroshi and Professor David Warwick for their supportive referee reports and helpful comments about our clinical trial protocol. In accordance with their suggestions, we have made some changes to the protocol text. We have clarified the degree of digital deformity in early Dupuytren's disease for inclusion in the RIDD clinical trial. We also have now stated recurrence rates at 5 years. The technique for obtaining tonometry measurements is now described in more detail and we have explained how the photographs are used for consistent placement of the gauge. As requested, further details of the end-user survey concerning acceptance of injection therapy are now provided. We have also clarified that progression to surgery is a decision taken independently of the research team. Queries regarding bias and blinding have been addressed.

See referee reports

Introduction

Background

Dupuytren's disease (DD) is extremely common and is estimated to affect approximately 4% of the general UK and US populations¹. Between 35–50% of patients with early DD manifest as nodules on the palmar aspect of the hand go on to develop finger contractures^{2,3}. The nodules are typically quiescent for a period and then become active, progressing to flexion deformities over a period of months⁴. The mainstay of treatment remains surgical excision (fasciectomy) of the diseased tissue or cords⁵, and recent US data show that ~60% of treated patients undergo surgery⁶, with the remainder equally split between collagenase and needle fasciotomy. Generally, patients are offered these treatments once digits are flexed to 30 degrees or more and hand function is impaired⁷. The recurrence rate in patients treated with surgery is 21% within 5 years⁸, and these individuals may require more extensive surgery involving excision of the diseased tissue and overlying skin (dermofasciectomy). Post-operatively, patients require up to 6 months of hand therapy and splintage⁹. Complications occur in approximately 20% of patients undergoing surgery for DD^{10,11}. Alternative, less invasive techniques to disrupt the cords of diseased tissue with either a needle¹² or collagenase digestion¹³ are associated with rapid recovery of hand function with minimal therapy¹⁴. However, recurrence rates are high, at 5 years affecting 85% of patients treated with percutaneous needle aponeurotomy⁸ and 47% of those treated with collagenase¹⁵. The complication rate is 20% following needle aponeurotomy¹¹ and over 70%, where the majority are relatively minor and transient, mainly comprising swelling, bruising and pain after collagenase injection¹⁶.

There is currently no approved therapy for the treatment of early DD. An uncontrolled and unblinded retrospective review of intralesional steroid injection at 6 week intervals in 63 patients with early DD reported that following a mean of 3.2 injections, there was subjective improvement of 60–80% in 97% of patients and disease reactivation occurred in 50% of patients 1 to 3 years after the last injection¹⁷. Given the paucity and quality of data, this treatment modality has found limited acceptance. Similarly, studies reporting the efficacy of radiotherapy are limited by a lack of quality,

with no blinding or randomisation and the use of subjective outcome measures. A recent systematic review of studies reporting outcomes in patients with early disease treated with radiotherapy¹⁸ found that in four studies participant numbers were small (10 or fewer)^{19–22}. Of the remaining 6 studies, 2 reported improvement^{23,24}, 3 described equivocal results^{25–27} and one showed no change²⁸. One study noted that results following radiotherapy did not differ from the natural history of early DD²⁷. Approximately 20–30% of patients receiving radiotherapy in the studies included in the systematic review developed long term adverse effects, including dry skin, desquamation, skin atrophy, telangiectasia, erythema, and altered heat and pain sensation^{21–23,25–27}. Based on the published data, NICE recommends that radiotherapy should only be used with special arrangements for clinical governance, consent and audit or in a research setting²⁹.

Therefore, there is a need to develop an effective therapy to retard progression of early DD and also prevent the development of recurrent disease following surgery, needle fasciotomy or collagenase injection in patients with established finger contractures.

Our laboratory studies based on tissues from patients with DD normally discarded at the time of surgery revealed the presence of innate immune cells, including macrophages, clustered in nodules³⁰. Freshly disaggregated cells from the nodules secreted a range of cytokines. The effects of these cytokines on contraction and profibrotic signaling pathways were assessed in fibroblasts from the palmar and non-palmar dermis of Dupuytren's patients, and palmar fibroblasts from individuals without Dupuytren's disease. Exogenous addition of TNF, but not other cytokines, including IL-6 and IL-1 β , promoted differentiation only of palmar dermal fibroblasts from patients with Dupuytren's disease into myofibroblasts via the Wnt signaling pathway. Neutralizing antibodies to TNF inhibited the contractile activity of myofibroblasts derived from Dupuytren's patients, reduced their expression of α -smooth muscle actin, and mediated disassembly of the contractile apparatus. Of the anti-TNF agents approved for clinical use via subcutaneous administration, adalimumab and golimumab were found to be the most efficacious in downregulating the myofibroblast phenotype *in vitro* at the doses tested³⁰.

Based on these laboratory data, we are proceeding with a phase II clinical trial using adalimumab to assess the efficacy of intranodular injection for participants with early DD. Adalimumab is used to treat other conditions such as inflammatory arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease and has a well described safety profile. We conducted an end user survey of 46 patients, 24 with early DD and 22 who had previously undergone surgery. Thirty-three patients (71.7%) responded 62.5% (n=15) and 82% (n=18) respectively from each group. Our survey (Table 1) indicated that both early disease and established disease patients would accept injection therapy that reduced need for future surgery.

Objectives

The research hypothesis is to determine whether adalimumab injections control the progression of early Dupuytren's disease more than placebo (saline). A two part trial has been designed to address these objectives.

Study protocol

The two part trial comprises:

1. Tissue response RCT: A single centre double blind randomised placebo-controlled trial (RCT) to determine the response of DD nodular tissue at the molecular level to escalating doses of adalimumab (anti-TNF) injected into the diseased tissue two weeks before planned surgical excision in participants with established DD (Figure 1).
2. Early DD RCT: A multi-centre, double blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel group, phase II RCT to determine the efficacy of intra-nodular injection of anti-TNF in controlling disease progression in participants with early DD (Figure 2).

1. Tissue response RCT

Study setting: St John's Hospital NHS Lothian

Participants: Participants with established DD leading to contractures $\geq 30^\circ$ at either the metacarpophalangeal joint or the proximal interphalangeal joint and awaiting scheduled surgery of the hand for excision of the diseased Dupuytren's tissue will be invited to join the study. Flexion deformities of $\geq 30^\circ$ are associated with impairment of function and form the criteria used by the clinical commissioning groups for surgical referral. The diagnosis of DD is made on the basis of the history and clinical examination. Only a single nodule will be injected in each participant and the most prominent nodule due to be excised will be selected.

Table 1. Summary of responses to questionnaire regarding acceptability of injection therapy that would retard the progression of disease. The survey was completed by 33 patients.

Extremely or very likely accept:	Patients with early Dupuytren's disease (n=15)	Patients who had previously undergone surgery for Dupuytren's disease (n=18)	Both cohorts combined (n=33)
1 injection per year for lifetime	14 (93%)	17 (94%)	31 (94%)
3 injections per year for lifetime	9 (60%)	12 (67%)	21 (64%)

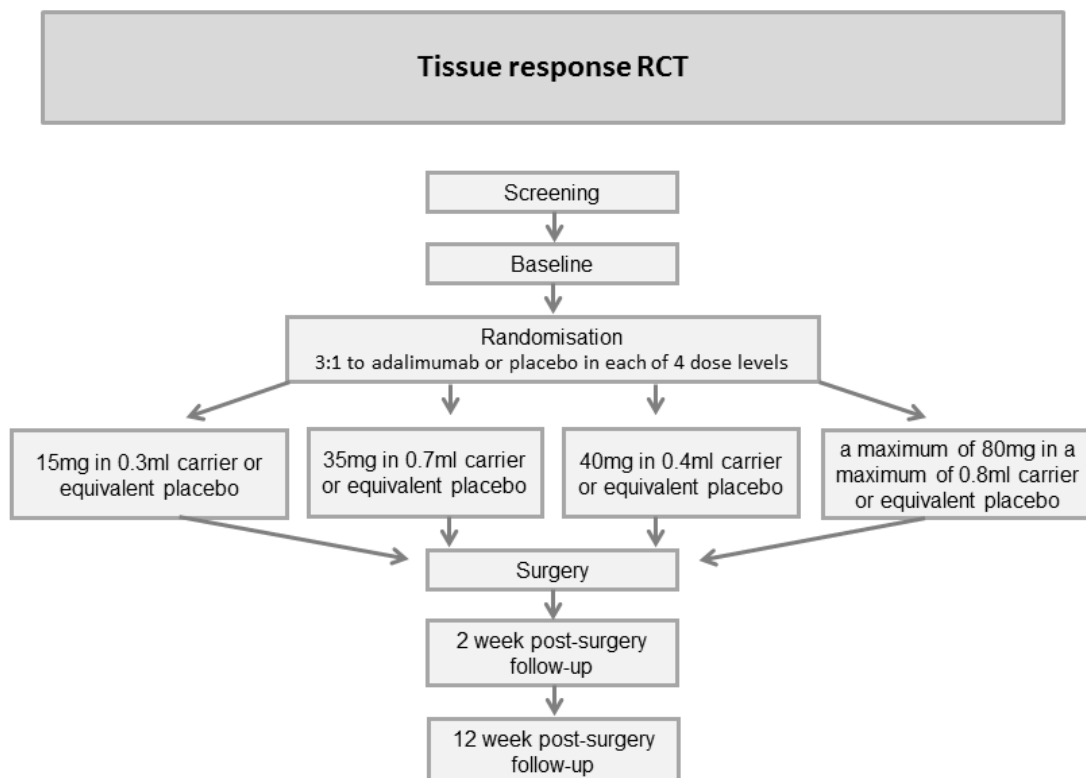


Figure 1. Flow chart: Tissue response RCT.

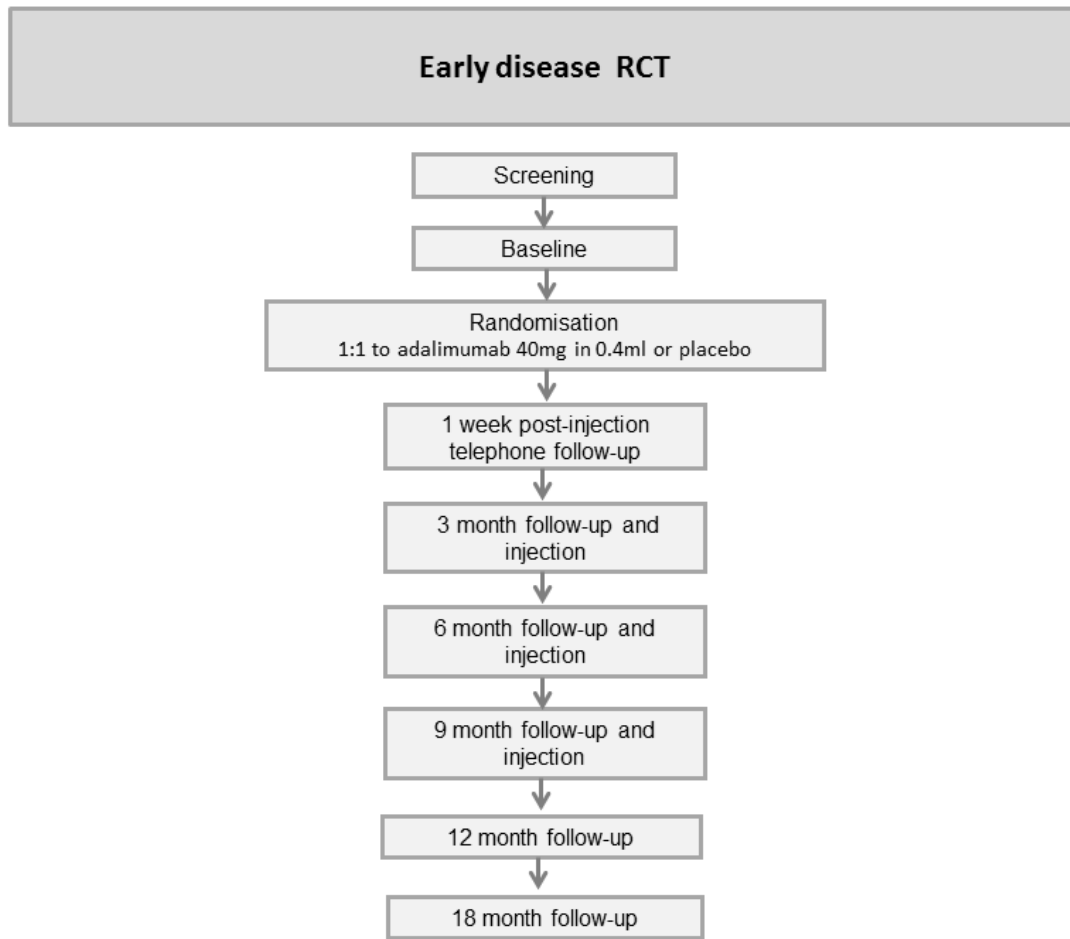


Figure 2. Flow chart: Early disease RCT.

Intervention: Adalimumab delivered by intra-nodular injection 12–18 days prior to surgery in one of up to four different doses: 15mg in 0.3ml carrier, 35mg in 0.7ml carrier, 40mg in 0.4ml carrier (new carrier formulation) and a maximum of 80mg in a maximum of 0.8ml. A minimum of 8 participants will be recruited to each cohort, with up to a maximum of 40 participants in total. The last cohort will only be utilised if approved by the Trial Steering Committee (TSC) after a blinded interim analysis of the laboratory results.

Control: Injection of saline (placebo) of equivalent volume to intervention for each cohort.

Outcomes: Please see [Table 2](#).

Primary outcome: Expression of mRNA for α -SMA to establish an effective dose of adalimumab for downregulation of the myofibroblast phenotype.

Secondary outcomes: Expression of mRNA for COL-1A1, COL-3A1 and cadherin 11, and levels of α -SMA protein to determine the effectiveness of adalimumab for myofibroblast inhibition.

Nodule hardness and ultrasound image of nodule dimensions/size. Adverse event assessment using visual inspection of injection site, surgery site and laboratory reports.

Tertiary outcomes: Circulating levels of adalimumab and antibodies to adalimumab. The injection experience will be rated by the participant and the injection site assessed for local adverse events.

Data collection/follow-up summary: Please see [Table 3](#).

Sample size: Up to forty participants, with a minimum of 8 per cohort. Numbers are based on *in vitro* findings for the primary outcome measure, α -SMA expression of 0.55 ± 0.11 on treatment with anti-TNF, compared to control gene expression of 1.03 ± 0.18 in controls³⁰.

Recruitment: Participants with established DD and who are due to be scheduled for surgery for this disease will be identified and approached by hand specialists who will be assessing patients in an out-patient clinic. Potential participants will be given the relevant Participant Information Leaflet (PIL) containing a telephone number and an e-mail address to request further information.

Table 2. Table of Tissue response RCT objectives and outcome measures.

	Objectives	Outcome measures
Primary Objective	1. To establish an effective dose of adalimumab for downregulating the myofibroblast phenotype	1. Expression of mRNA for α -SMA.
Secondary Objectives	2. To determine the effectiveness of adalimumab for myofibroblast inhibition.	2.1. Expression of mRNA for COL-1A1, COL-3A1 and cadherin 11. 2.2. Levels of α -SMA protein. 2.3. Hardness of selected nodule. 2.4. Ultrasound imaging of nodule size. 2.5. Adverse event assessment comparing active and placebo groups using visual inspection of injection site, surgery site and laboratory reports.
Tertiary Objectives	3. Determine circulating levels of adalimumab and antibodies to adalimumab in the blood. 4. To assess if DD injection therapy would be acceptable to participants 5. To evaluate the health-related quality of life of participants	3. Analysis of blood sample. 4. Analysis of injection experience questionnaire 5. Analysis of EQ-5D-5L data to estimate utilities using quality-adjusted life years (QALYs).

Table 3. Summary of schedule for Tissue response RCT.

	What will happen?	Is this visit combined with usual hospital treatment?
Medical check-up <i>Approx. 1–2 hours.</i>	Eligibility assessment including chest X-ray and blood tests.	Yes , combined with pre-operation assessment
Injection visit <i>Approx. 2 hours.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dupuytren's assessment • Blood test • Ultrasound scan • Hand photo • EQ-5D-5L Questionnaire • Nodule hardness • Injection and then assessment of injection site 	No
Surgery day <i>Approx. 1 hour.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of injection site • Blood test • Ultrasound scan • Hand photo • Nodule hardness 	Yes , while waiting for surgery
2 weeks after surgery <i>Approx. 20 mins.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgery site assessment. • Hand photo 	Yes , combined with surgery aftercare
12 weeks after surgery <i>Approx. 15 mins.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EQ-5D-5L Questionnaire • Review of therapy record 	Yes , combined with surgery aftercare

Randomisation: 3:1 to adalimumab or placebo in each of the dose levels. Randomisation is computer-generated by the trial statistician. An allocation log will be stored securely in the pharmacy to indicate, for each trial ID, which investigational medicinal product (IMP) (drug or placebo) to dispense. Once consent is confirmed together with the dose cohort, the pharmacist dispenses the relevant treatment. The RRAMP system, an online system run by Oxford Clinical Trials Research Unit (OCTRU),

will be used to store treatment allocations to enable emergency unblinding.

Blinding: Participants and healthcare professionals involved in follow-up. Healthcare professional delivering injection also blind where possible (depending on formulation of adalimumab), as the 40mg in 0.4ml preparation of adalimumab is only available in a pre-filled syringe.

2. Early Dupuytren's disease RCT

Setting: Multicentre; anticipated to run in three centres including Oxford NHS Hospitals Trust.

Participants: Participants with early DD nodules who also have shown or report progression of the disease in the previous 3–6 months will be invited to join the study. Only participants with flexion deformities of $\leq 30^\circ$ at the metacarpophalangeal and/or at the proximal interphalangeal joint will be recruited, so total flexion deformity could be up to 60° . The participants will be randomised (1:1) to receive injections of either adalimumab or saline into the active nodule.

Intervention: Adalimumab 40mg in 0.4ml injected into the nodule at baseline, 3, 6 and 9 months after randomisation.

Control: Injection of saline (placebo) of equivalent volume.

Outcomes: Please see [Table 4](#).

Primary outcome: Nodule hardness measured using a tonometer.

Secondary outcomes: Nodule dimensions/area (determined by ultrasound imaging), range of motion of the affected digit, grip strength, patient reported outcome measures of hand function, progression to surgery of the digit being assessed, injection experience and adverse events.

Tertiary outcomes: Circulating levels of adalimumab, and antibodies to adalimumab. Healthcare resource use and health-related quality of life.

Data collection/follow-up summary: Please see [Table 5](#)

Sample size: For the early DD RCT, the sample size required is 138 participants based on detecting a standardised effect size of 0.62, at 5% significance (2-sided) and 90% power, allowing for a 20% loss to follow up. The target effect size was determined based on a 5 point change in nodule hardness at 12 months and assuming a standard deviation of 8. These estimates were based on data from a case-control pilot study³¹. A pilot study of tonometry data from 25 patients with early DD demonstrated that the palmar tissues of patients with untreated early DD were significantly firmer (53 ± 8) than the corresponding areas of 12 age and sex matched controls (32 ± 3) when measured with a portable Rex Gauge durometer.

Recruitment: Participants will be recruited primarily from outpatient clinics, as well as advertisements in general practices local to trial sites and through relevant websites. Potential participants will be given/sent the PIL which contains a telephone number and an e-mail address to request further information or to make an appointment for consent and screening to participate in the study.

Potential participants will be contacted within 4 weeks of initial contact/expression of interest to arrange telephone screening or an invitation for further screening at clinic.

Randomisation: 1:1 adalimumab: placebo, computer generated stratified by age (18–49 or ≥ 50 years) and centre using RRAMP. RRAMP is used to randomise participants and this will generate a Trial ID and prompt an email to Pharmacy which informs them of which investigational medicinal product (IMP) (drug or placebo) to dispense. RRAMP also stores the treatment allocation enabling emergency unblinding if necessary.

Table 4. Table of Early DD RCT objectives and outcome measures.

	Objectives	Outcome measures
Primary Objective	To determine if injection with adalimumab is superior to placebo injection of normal saline in controlling disease progression.	Hardness of selected nodule.
Secondary Objectives	<p>1. To compare the development of Dupuytren's nodules and associated cord, flexion deformities of the fingers and impairment of hand function for participants on each treatment.</p> <p>2. Monitor for adverse events.</p>	<p>1.1. Ultrasound imaging of nodule size.</p> <p>1.2. Range of motion of the affected digit.</p> <p>1.3. Grip strength.</p> <p>1.4. Participant Reported Outcomes: Michigan Hand Outcomes Questionnaire (MHQ) Participant identified activity most restricted by DD scored on a scale of 1–10.</p> <p>1.5. Clinical assessment of the hand.</p> <p>2.1. Adverse event assessment comparing active and placebo groups using visual inspection of injection site and laboratory reports.</p> <p>2.2. Progression to surgery of the digit being assessed.</p>
Tertiary Objectives	<p>3. To assess if early DD injection therapy represents good value for money compared to current clinical care.</p> <p>4. Monitor circulating levels of adalimumab and antibodies to adalimumab in the blood</p>	<p>3. Analysis of health care resource utilisation data and EQ-5D-5L data to estimate cost and utilities from participants on each treatment.</p> <p>4. Analysis of blood sample.</p>

Table 5. Summary of schedule of events for early DD RCT.

	What will happen?
Medical check-up <i>Approx. 1-2 hours.</i>	Eligibility assessment including chest X-ray and blood tests.
Injection visit 1 <i>Approx. 2 hours.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dupuytren's assessment • Blood test • Ultrasound scan • Hand photo • EQ-5D-5L and hand function questionnaires • Resource use questionnaire • Nodule hardness, finger movement and grip strength • Injection and then assessment of injection site
Injection visit 2 3 months after first injection <i>Approx. 2 hours.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of nodules and cords in hand • Blood test • Ultrasound scan • Hand photo • EQ-5D-5L and hand function questionnaires • Resource use questionnaire • Nodule hardness, finger movement and grip strength • Injection and then assessment of injection site
Injection visit 3 and 4 6 and 9 months later <i>Approx. 2 hours.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at 3 months but without blood test
12 months later <i>Approx. 1 hour.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at 3 months but without injection
18 months later <i>Approx. 1 hour.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at 3 months but without injection or blood test

Blinding: Participants and healthcare professionals involved in follow-up will be blinded. Those delivering the injection will not be blinded, as the 40mg in 0.4ml preparation of adalimumab is now only available in a pre-filled syringe.

Participant eligibility criteria for both parts of the trial

All participants will give informed consent before eligibility is checked against the criteria listed in Table 6. The person obtaining consent will be suitably qualified and experienced, and authorised to do so by the Principal Investigator at each site. Participants must test negative for HIV, tuberculosis, and hepatitis B and C on serological testing and a chest X-ray, in accordance with local standard procedures for anti-TNF screening. Eligibility criteria are based on current clinical use of adalimumab for patients with rheumatoid arthritis³² (Table 6).

Trial procedures for both parts of the trial

Participants will be recruited if they meet the inclusion criteria and provide written informed consent. All participants will receive a PIL. Written consent will be sought following a full verbal and written explanation of the trial. Participants will personally sign and date the current approved version of the Informed Consent Form before any trial specific procedures are performed. The

person who obtained the consent will be suitably qualified and experienced, and authorised to do so by the Principal Investigator, at each site. A copy of the signed Informed Consent Form will be given to the participant.

Screening

Medical history and demographics

Relevant medical history and medications will be recorded, as well as demographic data including age, sex, smoking habits and alcohol consumption.

Screening tests

To check for eligibility to anti-TNF therapy, blood tests and a chest X-ray will be performed. Participants will have a maximum of 20ml peripheral blood taken to screen for suitability for anti-TNF therapy according to local standard procedures. As a minimum this includes screening for Hepatitis B and C and HIV, and testing for latent TB. If a recent clear chest X-ray is not present in the patient's records then a chest X-ray will be taken to screen for TB in accordance to local standard procedures for anti-TNF screening. If results are positive for any test, the participant will not be eligible to enter the trial and will be informed and counseled about the result of their tests.

Table 6. RIDD trial eligibility criteria.

Inclusion criteria	
*	Tissue response RCT: DD affecting the fingers resulting in flexion deformities of $\geq 30^\circ$ at the MCP and/or the PIP joint, with impaired hand function and awaiting surgery OR Early DD RCT: Participants with early DD nodules shown or reported to progress in the previous 6 months, with a flexion deformity of $\leq 30^\circ$ at the metacarpophalangeal and/or at the proximal interphalangeal joint, i.e. total flexion deformity of up to 60° for the digit being assessed
*	Nodule distinct and identifiable
*	Adequate contraception during the study for women of child bearing potential or their male partners
*	Aged 18 years or above
*	Able and willing to comply with all study requirements
*	Willing to allow their general practitioner to be notified of study participation
*	Sufficient language fluency for informed consent and to complete questionnaires
Exclusion criteria	
*	Previous fasciectomy, dermofasciectomy, needle fasciotomy, collagenase injection, steroid injection to treat DD in the digit concerned, or previous radiotherapy to the hand concerned
*	Pregnant, lactating or planning pregnancy within 5 months after last injection
*	Significant renal or hepatic impairment
*	Scheduled procedures requiring general anaesthesia during the study, other than planned Dupuytren's surgery (Tissue response RCT only)
*	Ever been diagnosed with cancer, is terminally ill or is inappropriate for placebo medication
*	Systemic inflammatory disorder such as rheumatoid arthritis or inflammatory bowel disease
*	Any other significant disease or disorder which, in the opinion of the Investigator, may either put the participants at risk because of participation in the study, or may influence the result of the study, or the participant's ability to participate in the study
*	Participated in a study involving an investigational medicinal product in the past 12 weeks
*	Known allergy to any anti-TNF agent
*	Have HIV or hepatitis B or C. Participants in the Early DD RCT must not be at risk of hepatitis B infection
*	Known to have an infection or history of repeated infections
*	History of Tuberculosis (TB)
*	Multiple Sclerosis (MS) or other demyelinating diseases
*	History of local injection site reactions
*	Needle phobia
*	Moderate or severe heart failure
*	Being treated with coumarin anticoagulants, such as warfarin (Tissue response RCT only)
*	Known lung fibrosis
*	Being treated with concomitant biologic DMARDS
*	Have received a live vaccine within the previous 4 weeks. Participants may receive concurrent vaccinations but must avoid the use of live vaccines for 12 weeks after their last injection
*	Received parenteral steroids within the previous 6 weeks
*	Participants with known allergy to tetracaine or allergy to either lidocaine or prilocaine will not receive Ametop or EMLA cream anaesthetic, respectively

Baseline assessments

The maximum amount of time between screening and baseline is 8 weeks. For participants eligible after review of the results from the screening tests, the trial team will verbally check the participant is happy to continue to give consent for the trial and record any changes to their health since the screening visit.

Baseline assessments include:

- Ultrasound imaging to assess Dupuytren's nodule size (greyscale).
- Clinical examination of the hand to establish baseline disease status, including participant reported disease duration,

age at onset, occupation, family history of DD, the digits involved, configuration of the Dupuytren's cords, joint involvement and whether the flexion deformities are fixed or can be passively corrected, presence of Garrod's knuckle pads and Ledderhose's disease of the feet.

- Tonometry measurement of the hardness of the palmar tissue and the underlying nodule.
- A digital photograph of the palm showing the selected nodule.
- Active and passive finger range of movement measured using a goniometer.
- A maximum of 12.5ml peripheral blood taken for assessment, in the central laboratory, of pre-treatment levels of adalimumab and antibodies to adalimumab.
- Participants will complete a Health Quality of Life Questionnaire, the EQ-5D-5L.
- The injection will be administered into a single Dupuytren's nodule (see Injection section below). Participants will be offered application of Ametop gel or lidocaine/prilocaine cream/EMLA cream 30 minutes to 1 hour prior to injection.
- Injection experience questionnaire
- Injection site assessment by a trial healthcare professional blinded to treatment allocation to monitor for local adverse effects

In addition, for the early DD RCT only:

- The MHQ hand function questionnaire and identification of activity most restricted by DD, scoring it on a scale of 1–10.
- Grip strength measured using a JAMAR Dynamometer.

See [Supplementary Table 1](#) for a summary of the schedule for Tissue response RCT and [Supplementary Table 2](#) for the summary of schedule for early DD RCT

Intervention

Investigational medicinal product for both parts of the trial Adalimumab is a human monoclonal antibody that has a Marketing Authorisation but will be used off-label for this study. Normal saline (0.9% NaCl) will be used as placebo. The safety profile of adalimumab is well known, with the most common adverse reactions being mild injection site reactions³³.

Where possible, the adalimumab will be supplied in a single use glass vial. However, a pre-filled syringe may be the only option if using the 40 mg in 0.4 ml formulation.

Procedure for single use glass vials: Participants, treating physicians and healthcare professionals involved with administering the IMP or administering any trial procedure from the injection onwards will be blinded to treatment.

The IMP (which will be stored in pharmacy) will be dispensed with accountability to a member of the research team who will take the IMP to a clinic room separate from the participant. In this separate room, a non-blinded member of the research team, who is not involved in administering the IMP or assessing the participant, will prepare and draw up the adalimumab or normal saline in a syringe according to the randomisation, and label the syringes with the participant's ID. The label will not reveal the identity of the IMP. Both the IMP and placebo have a similar viscosity and appearance so that the two treatments, adalimumab or saline, will be indistinguishable. The syringe, without any identifying packaging, will be taken to the trial healthcare professional (blinded to treatment allocation) to inject the participant. Once adalimumab has been drawn up, it tends to lose potency and this precludes preparation of the syringes before the participant presents for treatment. There is no stipulated time limit. For this trial, no more than 1 hour will elapse before the injection is given.

Procedure for pre-filled syringes: Due to the distinctive appearance of the syringe, it is unlikely to be possible to blind the healthcare professional administering the injection to treatment allocation. Although this adds extra complication to the IMP administration, the benefits of using the new formulation make the efforts to maintain blinding worthwhile. The lower volume of the 40mgs in 0.4ml pre-filled syringe and removal of the excipient containing citrate should result in reduced pain and improved participant acceptability^{34,35}. To protect the quality of the data, any person injecting with a pre-filled syringe will NOT be involved in administering any further trial procedures.

Any healthcare professionals involved with administering any trial procedure, including outcome assessments, after the injection of IMP will be blinded to treatment.

Participants will be blinded to treatment, using a physical screen.

The IMP (which will be stored in pharmacy) will be dispensed with accountability to a member of the research team who will take the IMP to a clinic room separate from the participant. A non-blinded member of the research team will prepare the saline injection for the placebo treatment allocation. All syringes (adalimumab or saline) will be labelled with the participant's ID. Care will be taken to ensure any healthcare professionals blinded to treatment allocation are not present for the injection, and the syringe will be hidden from the participant's view. A pre-filled syringe of adalimumab can be stored at up to 25°C for up to 14 days, therefore the one hour time limit described for glass vials is not applicable with pre-filled syringes.

Tissue response RCT: Consented participants will enter the trial and receive the injection two weeks prior to the scheduled surgery date. Intra-nodular injections will be delivered into the most prominent nodule due to be excised by surgery. If participants do not proceed to surgery at 12–18 days following injection, the reason will be recorded and they will continue with normal care. These participants may be replaced if still during the recruitment phase of the tissue response RCT. Participants may withdraw

from the study and continue normal NHS care. If possible, data collected up to the point of withdrawal will be retained, and if the participant has received the injection then a safety review of the participant medical notes will be undertaken at 3 months from randomisation.

Early DD RCT: Consented participants will be screened and if eligible, after consent is reaffirmed, they will be randomised (1:1) to receive injections of adalimumab (40mg in 0.4ml carrier) or saline (placebo 0.4ml) into the active nodule. The participants will receive further injections on a maximum of 4 occasions: baseline, 3, 6 and 9 months with further follow-up at 12 and 18 months with no injections. Injections will not be administered if the treated nodule decreases in size such that there is insufficient nodule tissue to inject. In this case, the participant will be encouraged to continue for all intervention visits and injections may be reintroduced if the nodule recurs. Injections will be discontinued if the participant withdraws from the trial or if the investigator considers it necessary for any reason, including pregnancy, adverse events, significant protocol deviation or non-compliance with study procedures. Compliance will be defined as attending not less than 75% of injection visits, i.e. 3 visits.

Participants may withdraw from the study and continue normal NHS care. If possible, data collected up to the point of withdrawal will be retained, and if the participant has received an injection then a safety review of the participant medical notes will be undertaken for up to 18 months from randomisation.

Trial outcome measures

Tissue analysis (Tissue response RCT only): The injected nodule and surrounding diseased tissue will be removed during scheduled surgery approximately two weeks after treatment. The excised nodule tissue will be transported as per instructions specified in the trial Sample Handling Manual to the Kennedy Institute laboratories in Oxford, where tissue analyses will be undertaken. A scientist not involved with the clinical assessment and blinded to treatment allocation will dissect the nodule and extract the mRNA and protein. rt-PCR (reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction) will be carried out as previously described³⁰. Protein levels will be measured using electrochemiluminescence (Meso Scale Diagnostics, Maryland, USA) or Western blotting (Verjee et al., 2013).

Tissue samples and derivatives will be stored in the Kennedy Institute laboratory at the Botnar Research Centre in secure -80°C storage. The laboratory has undergone a self-assessment for good clinical practice in line with the UKCRC 'Self-Assessment Questionnaire for assessing regulatory compliance in laboratories that perform the storage and analysis or evaluation of research samples'³⁶.

Clinical outcome measures

Nodule hardness (tonometry): Will be measured by a portable Rex Gauge durometer RX-1800-00 (Rex Gauge Company Inc. Illinois, U.S.A.) Tissue hardness will be measured with a tonometer, ensuring that the gauge is balanced perpendicular to the skin without application of external pressure by the observer. Five readings will be obtained on each occasion. A photograph obtained

at base line marking the spot to be measured will be used for all subsequent measurement to ensure consistency of placement of the tonometer. Tonometry has been used to evaluate skin compliance before and after surgery³⁷ and reported softening of the palm following excision of Dupuytren's tissue.

Grip strength (Early DD RCT only): Grip strength will be measured using a Jamar meter (CE marked)

Range of motion of the affected digit: Individual range of movement of each joint in the affected digit will be measured using a goniometer.

Clinical assessment of the hand: Will assess any changes in the injected nodule and adjacent cord.

Nodule size and vascularity: Nodule size and vascularity will be assessed by an ultrasound scan with the ultrasound probe placed centrally over the nodule. The ultrasound will produce a quantitative result using ImageJ.

Participant reported outcome measures

Injection experience questionnaire: Participants will report on the experience of each research injection using an injection questionnaire which incorporates a numeric rating scale.

Participant identified activity most restricted by DD scored on a scale of 1–10 (Early DD RCT only): Participants will be asked to identify at baseline the activity most restricted by their DD on a scale of 1–10. This activity will be reassessed at all follow-up timepoints.

Michigan Hand Outcomes Questionnaire (MHQ) (early DD RCT only): The MHQ³⁸ is a hand-specific validated outcome measure that, unlike some other instruments, allows the user to separately score each hand. It takes approximately 15 minutes to complete and comprises six distinct scales that assess overall hand function, activities of daily living, pain, work performance, aesthetics, and satisfaction with hand function. The MHQ score ranges from 0–100, with higher scores indicating better hand performance and a higher pain score indicating more pain. The MHQ is a validated outcomes measure that has been shown to be sensitive to change when used to assess improvement in hand function following surgery for established DD^{39,40} and was selected following a systematic review of outcome measures for DD⁴¹.

Health utilities using EQ-5D-5L: The EQ-5D-5L is a validated, generalised, health related quality of life questionnaire recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) as the accepted measure for conducting a cost-utility analysis. The EQ-5D-5L has been used to calculate health state utilities⁴² in individuals with more advanced DD. The EQ-5D instrument facilitates the generation of a utility score from a person's health related quality of life⁴³. A utility score refers to the preference that individuals have for any particular set of health outcomes. The EQ-5D consists of five health state dimensions (mobility, self-care, usual activity, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression). There are three levels of health status: no problems, some problems, major problems. Each participant will value their present health at the

date of questionnaire completion. Participants will also complete a Visual Analogue Scale which will provide us with a value for the participant's self-rated health at the time of survey completion.

Permission has been granted for the use of the MHQ and EQ-5D-5L from the relevant agencies.

Resource use questionnaire (early DD RCT only): Participant self-reported information on service use will be collected at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months post randomisation to capture the intensity of use of different healthcare services, including primary, community and social care. Unit cost data will be obtained from national databases such as the BNF and PSSRU Costs of Health and Social Care⁴⁴. Where these are not available the unit cost will be estimated in consultation with the lead hospital finance department. In the latter process a blanket cost will be applied to the items used to carry out the intervention, using a base case provided by the Oxford University Hospital NHS Trust. No additional consent is required for the acquisition of these data. Participants will also have the opportunity to detail their out of pocket expenditure related to their treatment, as well as their ability to return to paid work after treatment.

Safety monitoring

All adverse events (AEs) graded 3 and above according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.0⁴⁵ occurring during the trial and up to 12 weeks after surgery (Tissue response RCT) or until the end of participation (Early DD RCT) that are observed by the Investigator or reported by the participant will be recorded on the case report form (CRF), whether or not they may be attributed to trial medication. AEs considered related to the trial medication as judged by a medically qualified investigator will be followed either until resolution, or until the event is considered stable. Serious adverse events (SAEs) will be recorded on the trial specific SAE form and reported within 24 hours of the Site Study Team becoming aware of the event. Causality will be assessed by a medically qualified doctor. The Trial Co-ordinating Centre will be responsible for assessing causality and expectedness. Any SAEs deemed to be suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions (SUSARs) will be reported to the sponsor, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) and ethics committee within required timelines.

Injection site assessment: The most common adverse reaction with adalimumab is injection site reactions (erythema and/or itching, haemorrhage, pain or swelling). Adverse event assessment will involve visual inspection of injection site, surgery site and laboratory reports. The injection site will be monitored for adverse events using the trial injection site response form. The surgery site and subsequent scar will be monitored using a validated measure for wound and scar assessment: POSAS⁴⁶.

Progression to surgery of the digit being assessed (Early DD RCT only): Progression to surgery of the digit being assessed, if applicable, will be recorded during the 18 month follow-up. Progression to treatment will be determined by the clinicians, who are not part of the trial team.

Monitor blood circulating levels of adalimumab and antibodies to adalimumab: 12.5ml of blood will be collected pre- and

post-injection to measure circulating levels of adalimumab and antibodies to adalimumab. Monitoring circulating levels of adalimumab will facilitate our understanding of the kinetics of drug absorption following intranodular injections and may provide further information regarding the optimal frequency of intranodular injection.

Data management

A detailed Data Management Plan (DMP) will be followed for the management and monitoring of data. All trial data will be entered on paper CRFs, sent to the RIDD trial office and entered centrally into the trial database. The participants will be identified by a unique trial specific number in a database. Participant identifiable information will be securely stored in a locked cabinet onsite with restricted access, separately from the clinical trial database.

Biological samples

Tissue samples and derivatives will be stored in the Kennedy Institute laboratory at the Botnar Research Centre in secure -80°C storage. Raw data will be analysed and all data, including metadata, will be stored on the University of Oxford servers. Summary data will be transferred to the trial database. Full details will be recorded in the DMP.

Statistics

A separate statistical analysis plan (SAP) with full details of all statistical analyses planned for the data of this study will be drafted early in the trial and finalised prior to any primary outcome analysis. The SAP will be reviewed and will receive input from the Trial Steering Committee (TSC) and the Data and Safety Monitoring Committee (DSMC). The analysis will be undertaken using R, STATA (StataCorp LP), or other well-validated statistical packages.

Descriptive statistics will be used to describe the demographics between the intervention groups. Continuous outcome measures will be presented as a difference in means, together with a 95% confidence interval (CI) for each dose cohort (where applicable) and overall. Binary and categorical outcomes will be presented as numbers and percentages in each category, as well as the difference in proportions with the corresponding 95% CI.

The primary outcome for the Tissue Response RCT is expression of mRNA for α -SMA, quantified with PCR using the standard curve method using three housekeeping genes GAPDH, B2M, and PGK1 to normalize the samples. For analysis of the primary and key secondary outcomes the placebo results will be pooled across cohorts to allow for a dose response to be explored. For the safety outcomes, they will be reported within their respective cohorts due to the different volumes being used.

For the primary outcome of the early DD RCT, the difference in the mean change of nodule hardness between the two groups will be reported with 95% confidence intervals. The comparison of change in nodule hardness between interventions will be analysed using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA), adjusting for baseline if it is normally distributed. Otherwise, an equivalent non-parametric unadjusted test will be used. In order to analyse change in nodule hardness over the full-time period, ANCOVA will be used

to compare nodule hardness between interventions utilising all time-points up to 18 months and adjusting for stratification and other important prognostic factors. For all other continuous variables, t-tests (or ANCOVA) will be applied if normally distributed to compare the intervention with the control group and the difference in the means, and the corresponding 95% confidence interval will be reported. If not normally distributed, non-parametric techniques will be used. For categorical variables, chi-squared tests will be used for comparing intervention groups if the variables are normally distributed. If a variable is not normally distributed, a non-parametric test will be used for the analysis. The level of significance to be used is $p \leq 0.05$.

The primary statistical analysis will be carried out on the basis of intention-to-treat, with all randomised participants included and analysed according to their allocated treatment group, irrespective of which treatment they actually received. Due to the small sample size, missing data will not be imputed for the tissue response RCT. For the primary outcome of the early DD RCT, multiple imputation using multivariate normal imputation, or other appropriate techniques, will be used to impute missing data if required (full details will be specified in the SAP). For the early DD RCT, sensitivity analyses will be run on the per protocol population which will be defined in the SAP.

Consistency of results will be compared across stratification factors using interactions and displayed in Forest plots; however, no formal tests will be performed by subgroup.

A decision analytical Markov model combining information on costs, quality of life and transition probabilities associated to each health state for the first and second year post-treatment will be used to estimate the long-term cost-effectiveness of anti-TNF therapy compared to current clinical practice in early DD for the Early DD RCT.

Trial committees

1. Trial Management Group (TMG)

The TMG will be responsible for day-to-day management of the research for the Tissue response RCT and the Early DD RCT. Members will include members of the research team, the chief investigator, trial manager and statistician.

2. Safety Committee (SC) Tissue response RCT

The Safety Committee will include members of the TMG and an independent clinician.

The aims of this committee are to review incoming safety data and to make recommendations to the PI regarding dose selection, or to the TSC if the safety data indicate the trial should be terminated.

3. Data and Safety Monitoring Committee (DSMC)

The DSMC will review recruitment, study conduct and participant safety in the Early DD RCT and will consist of at least two independent clinicians and a statistician. This committee will review the accumulating data some of which will be analysed separately by treatment arm. They will make recommendations to the TSC. The

terms of reference will be according to a DSMC charter based on the DAMOCLES recommendations⁴⁷.

4. The Trial Steering Committee (TSC)

The TSC will be an independent committee who are ultimately responsible for making decisions about the continuation or otherwise of the trial. The TSC will oversee the whole trial and will have the overall responsibility on decisions to continue or stop early. The terms of reference will be according to a TSC charter.

Trial organization and administration

The study has received approval from the South Central - Oxford B Research Ethics Committee and the MHRA, and will be carried out following local legal and regulatory requirements. The trial is registered with the European Clinical Trials Database (EudraCT: 2015-001780-40) and has the Ethics Reference: 15/SC/0259. All substantial amendments to the protocol will be submitted to the ethics committee for approval. The study is sponsored by the University of Oxford.

All procedures relating to the trial and personnel involved will be carried out in accordance with Medical Research Council Clinical Practice, applicable UK legislation and the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. This study protocol follows SPIRIT guidelines⁴⁸. The trial will be reported in line with the CONSORT statement⁴⁹.

Discussion

Dupuytren's disease is a very common age dependent fibrotic disorder of the hand and the number of patients requiring treatment in the UK is expected to increase by 50% by 2030⁵⁰. The mainstay of treatment remains surgical excision but requires prolonged post-operative hand therapy, may be associated with a relatively high complication rate and is not cost effective^{51,52}. Less invasive procedures such as disruption of the cord with a needle or collagenase are associated with rapid recovery of function but have much higher recurrence rates^{53,54}. The ideal treatment would prevent the progression of early nodular disease, before the development of digital flexion contractures which lead to impairment of hand function. Whilst a number of other treatments, including local steroid injection and radiotherapy, have been reported, evidence for efficacy is lacking and they have not been approved or gained widespread acceptance¹⁸.

Our laboratory data showed that DD is a localised inflammatory disorder³⁰. The nodular tissue comprises mainly myofibroblasts, which both secrete and contract the matrix, leading to digital contractures⁵⁵. Pro-inflammatory cytokines are secreted by the infiltrating immune cells and we have found that only TNF leads to the differentiation of precursor cells into myofibroblasts, and that TNF inhibition downregulates the myofibroblast phenotype³⁰. These findings form the basis of our current clinical trial, where we will recruit participants with early stage DD to receive either adalimumab or saline at 3 monthly intervals injected directly into the nodules over a 9 month period and followed up for a further 9 months. The majority of patients with flexion deformities of the digits are treated by surgery. This provides the opportunity to obtain tissue for analysis following injection of the IMP.

Therefore, we will recruit individuals scheduled for surgical excision of DD, administer adalimumab or placebo two weeks before surgery and determine the effect on the myofibroblast phenotype in the surgically excised tissues. This part of the trial will assess the efficacy of different doses of adalimumab at the mRNA and protein level to inform the molecular mechanism of action of anti-TNF in DD. The myofibroblast is responsible for all forms of fibrosis⁵⁶ and the data from this trial may inform future studies on other fibrotic diseases such as frozen shoulder.

Study publication policy: The Investigators will be involved in reviewing drafts of the manuscripts, abstracts, press releases and any other publications arising from the study. Authorship will be determined in accordance with the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) guidelines and other contributors will be acknowledged.

Author contributions

All authors helped to develop the protocol and contributed to writing and approval of the manuscript. JN is the Chief Investigator and

main grant holder for this study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

JN and MF are co-founders of 180 Therapeutics LP, which has exclusively licenced intellectual property pertaining to the treatment of Dupuytren's disease and is funding the purchase of the investigational medicinal product to be used in this trial. The funder has no role in the trial design or collection, management and analysis or interpretation of data and dissemination of results.

Grant information

The RIDD Trial is funded by the Health Innovation Challenge Fund (HICF), a parallel funding partnership between the Wellcome Trust and the Department of Health UK. CB, JS, MD, SL, PT, AG, JN are funded by the Wellcome Trust HICF grant [102538 assigned to J Nanchahal]. Costs for the IMP are covered by 180 Therapeutics LP.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Supplementary material

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of schedule for Tissue response RCT.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of schedule for early DD RCT.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

References

- Hindocha S, McGrouther DA, Bayat A: **Epidemiological evaluation of Dupuytren's disease incidence and prevalence rates in relation to etiology.** *Hand (N Y)*. 2009; **4**(3): 256–69.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Gudmundsson KG, Arngrimsson R, Jónsson T: **Eighteen years follow-up study of the clinical manifestations and progression of Dupuytren's disease.** *Scand J Rheumatol*. 2001; **30**(1): 31–4.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Reilly RM, Stern PJ, Goldfarb CA: **A retrospective review of the management of Dupuytren's nodules.** *Ann R Coll Surg Engl*. 2005; **30**(5): 1014–8.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Bayat A, McGrouther DA: **Management of Dupuytren's disease—clear advice for an elusive condition.** *Ann R Coll Surg Engl*. 2006; **88**(1): 3–8.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Davis TR: **Surgical treatment of primary Dupuytren's contractures of the fingers in the UK: surgeons' preferences and research priorities.** *J Hand Surg Eur Vol*. 2013; **38**(1): 83–5.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Zhao JZ, Hadley S, Floyd E, *et al.*: **The Impact of Collagenase *Clostridium histolyticum* Introduction on Dupuytren Treatment Patterns in the United States.** *J Hand Surg Am*. 2016; **41**(10): 963–968.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Rayan GM: **Dupuytren's disease: anatomy, pathology, presentation, and treatment.** *Instr Course Lect*. 2007; **56**: 101–11.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
- van Rijssen AL, ter Linden H, Werker PM: **Five-year results of a randomized clinical trial on treatment in Dupuytren's disease: percutaneous needle fasciotomy versus limited fasciectomy.** *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2012; **129**(2): 469–77.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Larson D, Jerosch-Herold C: **Clinical effectiveness of post-operative splinting after surgical release of Dupuytren's contracture: a systematic review.** *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*. 2008; **9**: 104.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Bulstrode NW, Jemec B, Smith PJ: **The complications of Dupuytren's contracture surgery.** *J Hand Surg Am*. 2005; **30**(5): 1021–5.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Crean SM, Gerber RA, Le Graverand MP, *et al.*: **The efficacy and safety of fasciectomy and fasciotomy for Dupuytren's contracture in European patients: a structured review of published studies.** *J Hand Surg Eur Vol*. 2011; **36**(5): 396–407.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Beaudreuil J, Lellouche H, Orcel P, *et al.*: **Needle aponeurotomy in Dupuytren's disease.** *Joint Bone Spine*. 2012; **79**(1): 13–6.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

13. Hurst LC, Badalamente MA, Hentz VR, *et al.*: **Injectable collagenase clostridium histolyticum for Dupuytren's contracture.** *N Engl J Med.* 2009; **361**(10):968–79.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
14. Degreef I: **Collagenase Treatment in Dupuytren Contractures: A Review of the Current State Versus Future Needs.** *Rheumatol Ther.* 2016; **3**(1): 43–51.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
15. Peimer CA, Blazar P, Coleman S, *et al.*: **Dupuytren contracture recurrence following treatment with collagenase clostridium histolyticum (CORDLESS study): 3-year data.** *J Hand Surg Am.* 2013; **38**(1): 12–22.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
16. Hurst LC, Badalamente MA, Hentz VR, *et al.*: **Injectable collagenase clostridium histolyticum for Dupuytren's contracture.** *N Engl J Med.* 2009; **361**(10): 968–79.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
17. Ketchum LD, Donahue TK: **The injection of nodules of Dupuytren's disease with triamcinolone acetonide.** *J Hand Surg Am.* 2000; **25**(6): 1157–62.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
18. Ball C, Izadi D, Verjee LS, *et al.*: **Systematic review of non-surgical treatments for early dupuytren's disease.** *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2016; **17**(1): 345.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
19. Corsi M: **[Radiotherapy of Dupuytren's disease].** *Friuli Med.* 1966; **21**(3): 391–403.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
20. Grenfell S, Borg M: **Radiotherapy in fascial fibromatosis: a case series, literature review and considerations for treatment of early-stage disease.** *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol.* 2014; **58**(5): 641–7.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
21. Finney R: **Dupuytren's contracture a radiotherapeutic approach.** *Lancet.* 1953; **265**(6795): 1064–6.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
22. Finney R: **Dupuytren's contracture.** *Br J Radiol.* 1955; **28**(335): 610–4.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
23. Keilholz L, Seegenschmiedt MH, Sauer R: **Radiotherapy for prevention of disease progression in early-stage Dupuytren's contracture: initial and long-term results.** *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 1996; **36**(4): 891–7.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
24. Lukacs S, Braun-Falco O, Goldschmidt H: **Radiotherapy of benign dermatoses: indications, practice, and results.** *J Dermatol Surg Oncol.* 1978; **4**(8): 620–5.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
25. Hesselkamp J, Schultze M, Wiskemann A: **Radiotherapy of Dupuytren's contracture in stage I.** *Therapiewoche.* 1981; **31**: 6337–6338.
26. Adamietz B, Keilholz L, Grünert J, *et al.*: **[Radiotherapy of early stage Dupuytren disease. Long-term results after a median follow-up period of 10 years].** *Strahlenther Onkol.* 2001; **177**(11): 604–10.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
27. Weinzierl G, Flügel M, Geldmacher J: **[Lack of effectiveness of alternative non-surgical treatment procedures of Dupuytren contracture].** *Chirurg.* 1993; **64**(6): 492–4.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
28. Köhler AH: **[Radiotherapy of Dupuytren's contracture].** *Radiobiol Radiother (Berl).* 1984; **25**(6): 851–3.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
29. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence: **Interventional procedure overview of radiation therapy for early Dupuytren's disease.** 3 January 2017; 2016.
[Reference Source](#)
30. Verjee LS, Verhoekx JS, Chan JK, *et al.*: **Unraveling the signaling pathways promoting fibrosis in Dupuytren's disease reveals TNF as a therapeutic target.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2013; **110**(10): E928–37.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
31. Ball C, Izadi D, Nanchahal J: **Tonometry as an Outcome Measure for the Treatment of Early Dupuytren Disease.** In *Dupuytren Disease and Related Diseases - The Cutting Edge.* Werker PMN, *et al.*, Editors. Springer International Publishing: Cham, 2017; 205–209.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
32. Ding T, Ledingham J, Luqmani R, *et al.*: **BSR and BHPR rheumatoid arthritis guidelines on safety of anti-TNF therapies.** *Rheumatology (Oxford).* 2010; **49**(11): 2217–2219.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
33. Furst DE, Schiff MH, Fleischmann RM, *et al.*: **Adalimumab, a fully human anti tumor necrosis factor-alpha monoclonal antibody, and concomitant standard antirheumatic therapy for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: results of STAR (Safety Trial of Adalimumab in Rheumatoid Arthritis).** *J Rheumatol.* 2003; **30**(12): 2563–2571.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
34. Nash P, Vanhoof J, Hall S, *et al.*: **Randomized Crossover Comparison of Injection Site Pain with 40 mg/0.4 or 0.8 mL Formulations of Adalimumab in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis.** *Rheumatol Ther.* 2016; **3**(2): 257–270.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
35. Laursen T, Hansen B, Fisker S: **Pain perception after subcutaneous injections of media containing different buffers.** *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2006; **98**(2): 218–21.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
36. UKCRC Registered Clinical Trials Units Network: **Guidance for CTUs on Assessing the Suitability of Laboratories Processing Research Samples.** [cited 2017 12 May]; Version 1.0.
[Reference Source](#)
37. Thurston AJ: **Conservative surgery for Dupuytren's contracture.** *J Hand Surg Br.* 1987; **12**(3): 329–34.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
38. Chung BT, Morris SF: **Reliability and Internal Validity of the Michigan Hand Questionnaire.** *Ann Plast Surg.* 2014; **73**(4): 385–389.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
39. Johnston P, Larson D, Clark IM, *et al.*: **Metalloproteinase gene expression correlates with clinical outcome in Dupuytren's disease.** *J Hand Surg Am.* 2008; **33**(7): 1160–7.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
40. Herweijer H, Dijkstra PU, Nicolai JP, *et al.*: **Postoperative hand therapy in Dupuytren's disease.** *Disabil Rehabil.* 2007; **29**(22): 1736–41.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
41. Ball C, Pratt AL, Nanchahal J: **Optimal functional outcome measures for assessing treatment for Dupuytren's disease: a systematic review and recommendations for future practice.** *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2013; **14**: 131.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
42. Gu NY, Botteman MF, Gerber RA, *et al.*: **Eliciting health state utilities for Dupuytren's contracture using a discrete choice experiment.** *Acta Orthop.* 2013; **84**(6): 571–8.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
43. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence: **Guide to the Methods of Technology Appraisal 2013 [Internet].** In *NICE Process and Methods Guides.* National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). London; 2013.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
44. Curtis L: **Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2012.** In *British National Formulary.* Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent. 2012.
[Reference Source](#)
45. National Cancer Institute: **Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.0.** National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. 2009.
[Reference Source](#)
46. Nguyen DQ, Potokar T, Price P: **A review of current objective and subjective scar assessment tools.** *J Wound Care.* 2008; **17**(3): 101–2, 104–6.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
47. DAMOCLES Study Group: **A proposed charter for clinical trial data monitoring committees: helping them to do their job well.** *Lancet.* 2005; **365**(9460): 711–722.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
48. Chan AW, Tetzlaff JM, Altman DG, *et al.*: **SPIRIT 2013 Statement: defining standard protocol items for clinical trials.** *Rev Panam Salud Publica.* 2015; **38**(6): 506–14.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
49. Schulz KF, Altman DG, Moher D, *et al.*: **CONSORT 2010 Statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials.** *BMJ.* 2010; **340**: e332.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
50. Bebbington E, Furniss D: **Linear regression analysis of Hospital Episode Statistics predicts a large increase in demand for elective hand surgery in England.** *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg.* 2015; **68**(2): 243–51.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
51. Chen NC, Shauver MJ, Chung KC: **Cost-effectiveness of open partial fasciectomy, needle aponeurotomy, and collagenase injection for dupuytren contracture.** *J Hand Surg Am.* 2011; **36**(11): 1826–1834.e32.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
52. Chen NC, Srinivasan RC, Shauver MJ, *et al.*: **A systematic review of outcomes of fasciectomy, aponeurotomy, and collagenase treatments for Dupuytren's contracture.** *Hand (N Y).* 2011; **6**(3): 250–5.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
53. Hurst LC, Badalamente MA: **Nonoperative treatment of Dupuytren's disease.** *Hand Clin.* 1999; **15**(1): 97–107, vii.
[PubMed Abstract](#)
54. Pess GM, Pess RM, Pess RA: **Results of needle aponeurotomy for Dupuytren contracture in over 1,000 fingers.** *J Hand Surg Am.* 2012; **37**(4): 651–6.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
55. Nanchahal J, Izadi D: **Tumour Necrosis Factor as a Therapeutic Target in Dupuytren Disease.** In *Dupuytren Disease and Related Diseases - The Cutting Edge.* Werker PMN, *et al.*, Editors. Springer International Publishing: Cham. 2017; 63–71.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
56. Nanchahal J, Hinz B: **Strategies to overcome the hurdles to treat fibrosis, a major unmet clinical need.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2016; **113**(27): 7291–3.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Referee Status:  

Version 2

Referee Report 23 November 2017

doi:[10.21956/wellcomeopenres.14272.r28067](https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.14272.r28067)



David Warwick ^{1,2}

¹ Orthopaedics, University Hospital Southampton, Southampton, UK

² Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

May I thank the Authors for the considerable effort they have made in responding to my suggestions and concerns. The paper is now, in my opinion, suitable to progress to indexing.

Competing Interests: I have been an advisor to the distributors of Xiapex (Pfizer, SOBI and Actilium) on many occasions receiving honoraria and travel/accommodation expenses

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Referee Report 27 June 2017

doi:[10.21956/wellcomeopenres.12379.r23290](https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.12379.r23290)



David Warwick ^{1,2}

¹ Orthopaedics, University Hospital Southampton, Southampton, UK

² Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

STRONG POINTS

- The Authors present a fascinating and plausible attempt to modify this enigmatic disease.
- The study design is well-developed and appropriate for the matter in question.

POINTS TO IMPROVE

- There does seem to be some misunderstanding of the difference between a nodule and a cord. Yet this distinction is essential. Surely the whole purpose of the study is to examine whether one can prevent a nodule from becoming a cord? This point needs to be fully addressed.

- In the Introduction and Discussion, there seems to me to have been just a little adornment in the quest to depict the need for this study: the portrayed risks of progression and complications of existing treatment, the alleged lack of cost effectiveness of treatment and the suggested need for prolonged hand therapy.
- The facts in the introduction should therefore be qualified
 - RCT evidence shows that splintage is not needed after surgery, let alone for 3 to 6 months.
 - The recurrence rate of 10 to 12% is derived from just one small study and is likely to be inaccurate (due to definition issues). I would suggest the figure is derived from a suitable review article e.g. Kan *et al.*, 2013 ¹
 - Published recurrence data for collagenase are now available at 5 years (Peimer *et al.*, 2015 ²)
 - The complications for surgery and PNF and CCH are not comparable- the high rate of complications after CCH, although frequent, are transient. This should be emphasised.
- The Authors may consider mention that eventually, manipulation of genetic pathways rather than biochemical pathways will lead to the solution for this disease
- The tonometry is described as measuring “the hardness of the palmar tissue overlying the nodule” (page 8). Surely it measures the hardness of the nodule itself, not the palmar tissue overlying it.
- The inclusion criteria should include a single digit or palmar disease; otherwise the Michigan score will not distinguish disability from one or more cords
- Clarify the “range of motion” measurement. Would this be active or passive?

POINTS THAT CANNOT BE IMPROVED

- It remains to be shown, but is doubtful, that eradication of a nodule will prevent progression of disease in a different site- the nodule is probably not the seed from which the cord of DD grows, but just a localised manifestation of a diffuse tendency. By no means all nodules progress to symptomatic cords This point is crucial, yet seems glossed over in the introduction wherein the Authors make a rather enthusiastic pitch to imply that early treatment of nodules will eradicate the chance of the “risks” of other treatments being required. As a reviewer, I really feel uncomfortable with allowing this presumption to go unchallenged and insist on suitable justification or dilution.
- The clinical endpoint- treating nodules of DD before they progress, is laudable but unlikely to be cost effective. Perhaps 11% of people develop DD nodules. These nodules in their early stage might cause anxiety but rarely cause symptoms. It is unlikely that any health care system should view such treatment favourably when comparing the health gains with treating other more symptomatic or sinister conditions funding for which already challenges existing resources.
- The Authors aim in Study 2 to recruit patients with “up to 60 degrees”. This represents a substantial **cord** and does not represent a “**nodule**” nor “early DD”. A cord of 60 degrees is likely to be symptomatic. Unless the proposed treatment removes the cord and thus corrects the deformity, entry into the trial of a patient with a combined deformity of 60 degrees will deprive the subject of

treatment of a symptomatic condition. I respectfully advise that this inclusion extends beyond the purpose or capability of the study.

- The EQ5D questionnaire is worthless in DD as it has no sensitivity to change; it is the wrong PROM. The Authors have also employed the hand-specific Michigan scale which is probably more suitable although I am not quite sure that references 37 and 38 robustly prove that it has been validated specifically for DD.

References

1. Kan HJ, Verrijp FW, Huisstede BM, Hovius SE, van Nieuwenhoven CA, Selles RW: The consequences of different definitions for recurrence of Dupuytren's disease. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg*. 2013; **66** (1): 95-103 [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
2. Peimer CA, Blazar P, Coleman S, Kaplan FT, Smith T, Lindau T: Dupuytren Contracture Recurrence Following Treatment With Collagenase Clostridium histolyticum (CORDLESS [Collagenase Option for Reduction of Dupuytren Long-Term Evaluation of Safety Study]): 5-Year Data. *J Hand Surg Am*. 2015; **40** (8): 1597-605 [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: I have been a paid advisor on several occasions for SOBI, Pfizer and Actelion who market the drug Xiapex which is a treatment for Dupuytren's Disease.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 15 Nov 2017

Catherine Ball, Kennedy Institute University of Oxford, UK

We would like to thank Professor Isam Atroshi and Professor David Warwick for their supportive referee reports and helpful comments about our clinical trial protocol. In accordance with their suggestions, we have made some changes to the protocol text. We have clarified the degree of digital deformity in early Dupuytren's disease for inclusion in the RIDD clinical trial. We also have now stated recurrence rates at 5 years. The technique for obtaining tonometry measurements is now described in more detail and we have explained how the photographs are used for consistent placement of the gauge. As requested, further details of the end-user survey concerning acceptance of injection therapy is now provided. We have also clarified that progression to surgery

is a decision taken independently of the research team. Queries regarding bias and blinding have been addressed.

STRONG POINTS

The Authors present a fascinating and plausible attempt to modify this enigmatic disease.

The study design is well-developed and appropriate for the matter in question.

POINTS TO IMPROVE

There does seem to be some misunderstanding of the difference between a nodule and a cord. Yet this distinction is essential. Surely the whole purpose of the study is to examine whether one can prevent a nodule from becoming a cord? This point needs to be fully addressed.

Response:

We appreciate that nodules represent the early stage of disease, with subsequent development of cords. We will only be recruiting patients with distinct nodules and all injections will be administered intra-nodularly. Accurate assessment of development or extension of cords is very difficult and we will be measuring active and passive joint extension in the early disease stage RCT.

In the Introduction and Discussion, there seems to me to have been just a little adornment in the quest to depict the need for this study: the portrayed risks of progression and complications of existing treatment, the alleged lack of cost effectiveness of treatment and the suggested need for prolonged hand therapy.

The facts in the introduction should therefore be qualified

Response:

Please see above our amendment regarding potential complications of existing treatments. We will be assessing cost efficacy of adalimumab as part of our study.

RCT evidence shows that splintage is not needed after surgery, let alone for 3 to 6 months.

Response:

A recent Cochrane review 'did not recommend routine use but that splinting should be considered on an individual basis'. (Rodrigues et al 2015). We agree that the needs of post-operative patients vary, with some patients requiring splintage but not routinely. This now reads: up to 6 months

The recurrence rate of 10 to 12% is derived from just one small study and is likely to be inaccurate (due to definition issues). I would suggest the figure is derived from a suitable review article e.g. Kan et al., 2013 1

Response:

Kan 2013 does not report recurrence rates of surgery alone. Recurrence rates from radiotherapy, fasciectomy, fasciotomy, collagenase injection and other treatments ranged from 2 to 80%. We quoted the data from a prospective randomised study (van Rijssen 2012), which compared 41 limited fasciectomy patients (125 joints) with 52 PNF patients (167 joints) after 5 years and found recurrence rates of 21% following limited fasciectomy and 85% following PNF.

Page 3, column 1: We have amended the text to read: However, recurrence rates are high, at 5 years affecting 85% of patients treated with percutaneous needle aponeurotomy⁷ and 47% of those treated with collagenase¹⁴.

Published recurrence data for collagenase are now available at 5 years (Peimer et al., 2015)

Response:

Page 3, column 1: We have now cited comparable 5 year data and included the reference by Peimer et al (2015)

The complications for surgery and PNF and CCH are not comparable- the high rate of complications after CCH, although frequent, are transient. This should be emphasised.

Response:

Page 3, column 1: This has now been amended to read: over 70%, the majority being minor and mostly transient

The Authors may consider mention that eventually, manipulation of genetic pathways rather than biochemical pathways will lead to the solution for this disease

Response:

Gene therapy for non-life threatening conditions is some way from the clinic and we consider this to be outside the remit of our trial protocol.

The tonometry is described as measuring “the hardness of the palmar tissue overlying the nodule” (page 8). Surely it measures the hardness of the nodule itself, not the palmar tissue overlying it.

Response:

Page 8, column 2: We have amended this to read “*the hardness of the palmar tissue and the underlying nodule*”

The inclusion criteria should include a single digit or palmar disease; otherwise the Michigan score will not distinguish disability from one or more cords

Response:

By limiting recruitment to single digits the population would be very small and difficult to recruit. We have included disease specific measures and functional measures.

Clarify the “range of motion” measurement. Would this be active or passive?

Response:

Page 8, column 2: This has now been amended to read: Active and passive range of movement.

POINTS THAT CANNOT BE IMPROVED

It remains to be shown, but is doubtful, that eradication of a nodule will prevent progression of disease in a different site- the nodule is probably not the seed from which the cord of DD grows, but just a localised manifestation of a diffuse tendency. By no means all nodules progress to symptomatic cords This point is crucial, yet seems glossed over in the introduction wherein the Authors make a rather enthusiastic pitch to imply that early treatment of nodules will eradicate the chance of the “risks” of other treatments being required. As a reviewer, I really feel uncomfortable with allowing this presumption to go unchallenged and insist on suitable justification or dilution.

Response:

Whilst we agree that not all nodules progress to form cords with resultant flexion deformities of the digits, our published data show that there is an inverse correlation between the presence of nodules and disease severity (Verjee et al, JHS 2009. 34A: 1785-94).

The clinical endpoint- treating nodules of DD before they progress, is laudable but unlikely to be

cost effective. Perhaps 11% of people develop DD nodules. These nodules in their early stage might cause anxiety but rarely cause symptoms. It is unlikely that any health care system should view such treatment favourably when comparing the health gains with treating other more symptomatic or sinister conditions funding for which already challenges existing resources.

This study includes an economic evaluation to identify whether it is cost effective or not.

Response:

There is a clear plan to assess the cost efficacy of adalimumab. Please see tertiary objectives for the early disease RCT (Table 4)

The Authors aim in Study 2 to recruit patients with “up to 60 degrees”. This represents a substantial cord and does not represent a “nodule” nor “early DD”. A cord of 60 degrees is likely to be symptomatic. Unless the proposed treatment removes the cord and thus corrects the deformity, entry into the trial of a patient with a combined deformity of 60 degrees will deprive the subject of treatment of a symptomatic condition. I respectfully advise that this inclusion extends beyond the purpose or capability of the study.

Response:

Whilst we agree that deformity of 60 degrees at a given joint would not be considered early stage disease, we are referring to up to 30 degrees at the proximal interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints.

Page 9, Table 6: We have clarified this section to read: Participants with early DD nodules shown or reported to progress in the previous 6 months, with a flexion deformity of $\leq 30^\circ$ at the metacarpophalangeal and/or at the proximal interphalangeal joint, i.e. total flexion deformity of up to 60° for the digit being assessed.

Individuals vary as to the level of deformity that they find acceptable and we will only recruit individuals who do not plan to undergo any elective procedure during the 18 month period of the trial. However, if the deformity progresses such that the participant and their treating clinicians decide to proceed with treatment, this will be recorded.

The EQ5D questionnaire is worthless in DD as it has no sensitivity to change; it is the wrong PROM. The Authors have also employed the hand-specific Michigan scale which is probably more suitable although I am not quite sure that references 37 and 38 robustly prove that it has been validated specifically for DD.

Response:

There are currently no data available for the EQ-5D-5L in assessing early DD. We are aware that whilst it may prove not to be sensitive, the EQ-5D-5L is a validated, generalised, health related quality of life questionnaire recommended by NICE as the accepted measure for conducting a cost-utility analysis. The EQ-5D instrument facilitates the generation of a utility score from a person's health related quality of life. A utility score refers to the preference that individuals have for any particular set of health outcomes. The EQ-5D consists of five health state dimensions (mobility, self-care, usual activity, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression). There are three levels of health status to choose from: no problems, some problems, major problems. Each participant will value their present health at the date of questionnaire completion. Participants will also complete a Visual Analogue Scale which will provide us with a value for the participant's self-rated health at the time of survey completion.

Page 11, column 2 has been amended accordingly.

There are no published data relating to validation of the Michigan Hand Outcomes Questionnaire MHQ in early DD. Reference 37 (Johnston et al 2008) showed that there was a strong correlation

between in MHQ score and change in DD digital fixed flexion deformity. Reference 38 (Herweijer et al 2007) demonstrated that the MHQ can detect change in patients before and after surgery for DD. The MHQ has been shown to have high internal consistency which should be useful when exploring the natural course of DD, where changes occur slowly over time (Shauver and Chung 2013).

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

References

1. Kan HJ, Verrijp FW, Huisstede BM, Hovius SE, van Nieuwenhoven CA, Selles RW: The consequences of different definitions for recurrence of Dupuytren's disease. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg.* 2013; 66 (1): 95-103 PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text
2. Peimer CA, Blazar P, Coleman S, Kaplan FT, Smith T, Lindau T: Dupuytren Contracture Recurrence Following Treatment With Collagenase Clostridium histolyticum (CORDLESS [Collagenase Option for Reduction of Dupuytren Long-Term Evaluation of Safety Study]): 5-Year Data. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2015; 40 (8): 1597-605 PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Competing Interests: I have been a paid advisor on several occasions for SOBI, Pfizer and Actelion who market the drug Xiapex which is a treatment for Dupuytren's Disease.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

References to be added by authors

Zhao, J.Z., et al., The Impact of Collagenase Clostridium histolyticum Introduction on Dupuytren Treatment Patterns in the United States. *J Hand Surg Am*, 2016. 41(10): p. 963-968.

Thurston, A.J., Conservative surgery for Dupuytren's contracture. *J Hand Surg Br*, 1987. 12(3): p. 329-34.

Gu, N.Y., et al., Eliciting health state utilities for Dupuytren's contracture using a discrete choice experiment. *Acta Orthop*, 2013. 84(6): p. 571-8.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

doi:[10.21956/wellcomeopenres.12379.r23294](https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.12379.r23294)



Isam Atroshi

Department of Clinical Sciences-Orthopedics, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

This is a well-written trial protocol. The trials address research questions that are important in the treatment of Dupuytren's disease (DD).

Introduction:

- The statement about the proportions of patients treated with surgery etc in the USA needs a reference and time frame because this changes over time.
- Postoperative hand therapy for 3-6 months sounds very long, usually not for the typical patient.
- To state that collagenase injection treatment has over 70% "complication rate" without specifying the type of complications is problematic. For people not familiar with collagenase it would sound that the treatment is not safe when in fact it is a very safe treatment because these "complications" are mostly local reactions such as swelling, minor hematomas, pain etc that resolve completely within days. Applying the same definition of complications to surgery would mean that all patients have complications.
- Second paragraph with rationale is very good.
- There are no details about how the "acceptability of injection therapy" survey was conducted.

Objectives and Methods:

- It is not entirely clear what is meant by "control the progression" of early DD.
- How do we know that nodule hardness is a measure of disease progression in patients with DD and joint contracture?
- Are there data about the reliability and validity of measuring "nodule hardness" and size?
- It would be helpful if a brief description of measuring nodule hardness is provided considering it is the primary outcome.
- Are there any data about responsiveness of the EQ-5D-5L in patients with DD?

Early DD RCT:

- Definition of "Early" DD: 60 degrees of contracture in a finger is usually not considered early DD. It could be argued whether this is treatment or prevention of disease progression. Can the active injection result in partial or complete reduction of the contracture? What does the patient expect from the treatment?
- It is unclear whether the total flexion deformity of up to 60 degrees applies to 1 finger or multiple fingers, for example if a patient had contractures in the small, ring and middle fingers.
- Primary outcome: at what time point?
- How will the hand photos be evaluated and will it be done blinded?

- Is the injection painful (more painful than injecting saline)? Can this influence blinding?
- Does the injection cause local reaction like swelling, bruising etc, and if so how long do these changes persist? Can this influence blinding?
- It is stated that investigators will be able to discontinue participants on the basis of noncompliance such as not attending some visits; it would be important to avoid introducing risk of bias.
- How will the possible decision to proceed to surgery during the study be done?

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Author Response 15 Nov 2017

Catherine Ball, Kennedy Institute University of Oxford, UK

We would like to thank Professor Isam Atroshi and Professor David Warwick for their supportive referee reports and helpful comments about our clinical trial protocol. In accordance with their suggestions, we have made some changes to the protocol text. We have clarified the degree of digital deformity in early Dupuytren's disease for inclusion in the RIDD clinical trial. We also have now stated recurrence rates at 5 years. The technique for obtaining tonometry measurements is now described in more detail and we have explained how the photographs are used for consistent placement of the gauge. As requested, further details of the end-user survey concerning acceptance of injection therapy is now provided. We have also clarified that progression to surgery is a decision taken independently of the research team. Queries regarding bias and blinding have been addressed.

This is a well-written trial protocol. The trials address research questions that are important in the treatment of Dupuytren's disease (DD).

Introduction

The statement about the proportions of patients treated with surgery etc in the USA needs a reference and time frame because this changes over time.

Response:

Page 3, Column 1: Reference now provided: Zhao et al. 2016

Postoperative hand therapy for 3-6 months sounds very long, usually not for the typical patient.

Response:

Page 3, Column 1: We agree that the duration of post-operative hand therapy varies, with some patients requiring more prolonged treatment. This now reads: up to 6 months

To state that collagenase injection treatment has over 70% “complication rate” without specifying the type of complications is problematic. For people not familiar with collagenase it would sound that the treatment is not safe when in fact it is a very safe treatment because these “complications” are mostly local reactions such as swelling, minor hematomas, pain etc that resolve completely within days. Applying the same definition of complications to surgery would mean that all patients have complications.

Response:

Page 3, Column 1: We have now amended this to read: over 70%, where the majority are relatively minor and transient, mainly comprising swelling, bruising and pain after collagenase injection.

There are no details about how the “acceptability of injection therapy” survey was conducted.

Response:

Page 3, Column 2: We now have included further details of the survey and the response rate. We have amended the text to read: We conducted an end user survey of 46 patients, 24 with early DD and 22 who had previously undergone surgery. Thirty-three patients (71.7%) responded 62.5% (n=15) and 82% (n=18) respectively from each group.

Objectives and Methods:

It is not entirely clear what is meant by “control the progression” of early DD.

Response:

Table 4, page 7: Progression of early disease is manifest as change in nodule hardness, nodule size or an increase in finger flexion deformity.

How do we know that nodule hardness is a measure of disease progression in patients with DD and joint contracture?

and

Are there data about the reliability and validity of measuring “nodule hardness” and size?

Response:

We agree that nodule hardness has not been shown to correlate with joint contracture. Relying on progression of finger flexion as a measure of disease progression would have resulted in an unacceptably long follow up period of 3-5 years. We selected nodule hardness as the primary outcome measure in line with the study by Ketchum et al 2000, who assessed the efficacy of local steroid injection into the nodule. However, whilst Ketchum et al relied on subjective assessment of hardness, we will use tonometry to obtain a quantitative measure. We found that tonometry readings were lower in healthy volunteers compared to people with DD – please refer to the section on Sample size calculation, page 7. We also referenced a publication by Thurston (1987) who used tonometry and reported softening of the palm following excision of Dupuytren’s tissue. We will also use ultrasound scan to assess the size of Dupuytren’s nodules but as there are no previous data using this modality for Dupuytren’s disease we have chosen this parameter as a secondary objective. Measurement of surface area of nodules has been shown not to correlate with disease progression Lanting (2016).

Ketchum LD, Donahue TK: The injection of nodules of Dupuytren's disease with triamcinolone acetonide. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2000;25(6):1157–62. 11119679 10.1053/jhsu.2000.18493

It would be helpful if a brief description of measuring nodule hardness is provided considering it is the primary outcome.

Response:

Page 11, Column 1: This section has been amended to read: Tissue hardness will be measured with a tonometer, ensuring that the gauge is balanced perpendicular to the skin without application of external pressure by the observer. Five readings will be obtained on each occasion. A photograph obtained at base line marking the spot to be measured will be used for all subsequent measurement to ensure consistency of placement of the tonometer. Tonometry has been used to evaluate skin compliance before and after surgery (Thurston 1987) and reported softening of the palm following excision of Dupuytren's tissue.

Are there any data about responsiveness of the EQ-5D-5L in patients with DD?

Response:

Page 11, Column 2: The EQ-5D-5L has been used to calculate health state utilities (Gu 2013) in individuals with more advanced DD. This has now been added the section Health Utilities in Clinical outcome measures.

Early DD RCT:

Definition of "Early" DD: 60 degrees of contracture in a finger is usually not considered early DD. It could be argued whether this is treatment or prevention of disease progression. Can the active injection result in partial or complete reduction of the contracture? What does the patient expect from the treatment?

Response:

Page 9, Table 6: Whilst we agree that deformity of 60 degrees at a given joint would not be considered early stage disease, we are referring to up to 30 degrees at the proximal interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints.

We have clarified this section to read: Participants with early DD nodules shown or reported to progress in the previous 6 months, with a flexion deformity of $\leq 30^\circ$ at the metacarpophalangeal and/or at the proximal interphalangeal joint, i.e. total flexion deformity of up to 60° for the digit being assessed.

It is unclear whether the total flexion deformity of up to 60 degrees applies to 1 finger or multiple fingers, for example if a patient had contractures in the small, ring and middle fingers.

Response:

Page 9, Table 6: This refers to a single digital flexion deformity of the digit that we are assessing as clarified above.

Primary outcome: at what time point?

Response:

Page 8: The primary outcome is measured over time as described in Table 5, with the final measurement being taken at 18 months.

How will the hand photos be evaluated and will it be done blinded?

Response:

In the Tissue response RCT the photographs will be used to evaluate healing and quality of scarring.

Page 11, column 1: In the early DD RCT they will not be evaluated but used to ensure consistent placement of the tonometer.

Is the injection painful (more painful than injecting saline)? Can this influence blinding?

Response:

It is not known whether injection of adalimumab into a nodule is more painful than saline although when administered subcutaneously there were no significant differences in the pain scores (Furst 2003). Pain will not influence blinding as each participant will receive the same treatment (adalimumab or placebo) throughout the course of the study.

Furst, D.E., et al., Adalimumab, a fully human anti tumor necrosis factor-alpha monoclonal antibody, and concomitant standard antirheumatic therapy for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: results of STAR (Safety Trial of Adalimumab in Rheumatoid Arthritis). *The Journal of Rheumatology*, 2003. **30**(12): p. 2563-2571.

Does the injection cause local reaction like swelling, bruising etc, and if so how long do these changes persist? Can this influence blinding?

Response:

The participant will be blinded to the treatment received and, as explained above, will receive the same treatment (adalimumab or placebo) throughout. Therefore, the duration of any local adverse effects will not influence participant blinding. All assessments will be performed by a blinded observer before administration of the injection.

It is stated that investigators will be able to discontinue participants on the basis of noncompliance such as not attending some visits; it would be important to avoid introducing risk of bias.

Response:

Injections will be discontinued if the participant withdraws from the trial or if the investigator considers it necessary for any reason, including pregnancy, adverse events, significant protocol deviation or non-compliance with study procedures. Compliance will be defined as attending not less than 75% of injection visits, i.e. 3 visits. We will endeavour to continue to follow up the participants with their consent following withdrawal.

How will the possible decision to proceed to surgery during the study be done?

Response:

The participant will follow the normal clinical pathway. This now reads: Progression to treatment will be determined by clinicians who are not part of the trial team.

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

References to be added by authors

Zhao, J.Z., et al., The Impact of Collagenase Clostridium histolyticum Introduction on Dupuytren Treatment Patterns in the United States. J Hand Surg Am, 2016. 41(10): p. 963-968.

Thurston, A.J., Conservative surgery for Dupuytren's contracture. J Hand Surg Br, 1987. 12(3): p. 329-34.

Gu, N.Y., et al., Eliciting health state utilities for Dupuytren's contracture using a discrete choice experiment. Acta Orthop, 2013. 84(6): p. 571-8.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.
