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Wiseman, Jodie; Ware, Robert S; Simons, Megan; McPhail, Steven; Kimble, Roy; Dotta, Anne; Tyack, Zephanie

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Effectiveness of topical silicone gel and pressure garment therapy for burn scar prevention and management in children: a randomized controlled trial

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Jodie Wiseman¹, Robert S Ware², Megan Simons^{3,4},
Steven McPhail^{5,6}, Roy Kimble^{1,4}, Anne Dotta⁷
and Zephania Tyack^{1,6}

Abstract

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of silicone and pressure garments (alone and in combination) in children receiving scar management post-burn.

Design: Multicentre, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial.

Setting: Hospital outpatient clinics, colocated research centre, or the participant's home.

Participants: Children (0–18 years) referred for burn scar management.

Interventions: Participants were randomized to (1) topical *silicone* gel only, (2) *pressure* garment therapy only, or (3) *combined* topical silicone gel and pressure garment therapy.

Main measures: Primary outcomes included scar thickness and itch intensity at the primary end-point of six months post-burn injury. The outcome assessor and data analyst were blinded for scar thickness.

Results: Participants ($N=153$; silicone $n=51$, pressure $n=49$, combined $n=53$) had a median (interquartile range) age of 4.9 (1.6, 10.2) years and percent total body surface area burn of 1% (0.5%, 3%) and were 65% male. At six months post-burn injury, intention-to-treat analysis identified thinner scars in the silicone ($n=51$ scar sites) compared to the combined group ($n=48$ scar sites; mean difference (95% confidence interval) = -0.04 cm ($-0.07, -0.00$), $P=0.05$). No other between-group differences were identified for scar thickness or itch intensity at six months post-burn.

¹Children's Burns and Trauma Research Group, Child Health Research Centre, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

²Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Griffith University, Nathan, QLD, Australia

³Department of Occupational Therapy, Queensland Children's Hospital, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

⁴Pegg Leditschke Children's Burns Centre, Queensland Children's Hospital, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

⁵Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, School of Public Health and Social Work, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove, QLD, Australia

⁶Centre for Functioning and Health Research, Metro South Health, Buranda, QLD, Australia

⁷Department of Medical Imaging and Nuclear Medicine, Queensland Children's Hospital, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Corresponding author:

Jodie Wiseman, Children's Burns and Trauma Research Group, Child Health Research Centre, The University of Queensland, Level 7, 62 Graham Street, Brisbane, QLD 4101, Australia.

Email: jodie.wiseman@uqconnect.edu.au

Conclusion: No difference was identified in the effectiveness of silicone and pressure interventions alone. No benefit to a combined silicone and pressure intervention was identified for the prevention and management of abnormal scarring in children at six months post-burn injury, compared to the silicone or pressure interventions alone.

Keywords

Children, burn, cicatrix, scar management, silicone, pressure garment

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Introduction

Managing abnormal post-burn scarring remains challenging for rehabilitation teams despite a global reduction in burn injury incidence, mortality, and severity over the last 30 years.¹⁻³ Potential risk factors for abnormal burn scarring include, but are not limited to, burn depth, total body surface area burned (TBSA), length of wound healing, skin type, anatomical burn site, and wound healing type.⁴⁻⁶ In those who develop abnormal scarring, the peak severity of scarring is six months post-burn.^{7,8} Preventing abnormal scarring post-burn is the first priority of scar management,⁹ with non-invasive interventions initiated to prevent or reduce scar severity and improve overall scar appearance and health-related quality of life.¹⁰ Non-invasive scar interventions may include silicone products, pressure garment therapy, exercise, massage, and ultrasound.¹⁰ While these interventions have been used in routine practice for over 40 years, their effectiveness remains unclear,¹¹ particularly in children who have not been the focus of previous trials. The current study focuses on silicone and pressure garment therapy as these are commonly used interventions in burn centres worldwide.¹⁰

Silicone products are postulated to reduce tension at the scar border (influencing the mechanotransduction pathway) and provide an occlusive barrier to the skin, thus mimicking a mature stratum corneum and preventing trans-epidermal water loss.¹²⁻¹⁵ Pressure garments are hypothesized to induce hypoxia in the scar microvasculature and impact the mechanotransduction pathway by providing support to the extra-cellular matrix, stimulating apoptosis.^{15,16} The combined application of these two interventions has been hypothesized to

improve scar outcomes more than either intervention alone.^{13,17}

Systematic reviews^{10,11,18,19} evaluating the effectiveness of silicone and pressure garment therapy have reported conflicting evidence of effectiveness. Previous investigations are limited by a focus on scar characteristics rather than patient-centred outcomes such as treatment burden and health-related quality of life. Furthermore, benefits have rarely been reported in light of harms as recommended²⁰ despite skin maceration and breakdown, rash, pruritus, and changes to bony growth being potential harms of silicone and pressure garment therapy.^{11,18,21} Due to the potential influence of wound healing type on scar development,⁴⁻⁶ this should also be accounted for in investigations.

This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of topical silicone gel and pressure garment therapy alone and in combination for the prevention and management of abnormal post-burn scarring in children.

Method

A multi-centre, three-arm, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial was conducted between August 2016 and November 2018. The study had ethics approval from the Children's Health Queensland Human Research Ethics Committee: HREC/15/QRCH/249 (SSA/16/QRCH/217, University of Queensland Human Research Ethics Committee: Approval number 2016000558). The study was registered on the Australian and New Zealand Clinical Trial Registry (ANZCTR): ACTRN12616001100482. The study is reported according to the CONSORT guidelines.²²

Participants were recruited from the outpatient clinic at a large tertiary-level metropolitan children's

hospital burns centre. Follow-up data collection was completed at the burns centre, a research centre colocated with the burns centre, four regional hospitals located up to 620km from the primary setting, and participant's homes. One author (not involved in data collection) completed individual patient randomization using computer-generated random numbers and nested permuted blocks of 12 to ensure balance between groups. Participants were stratified by surgical intervention received (skin grafting or spontaneous skin healing in the acute phase, post-acute scar reconstructive surgery) and then randomly allocated to a treatment group in a 1:1:1 ratio. Concealment of treatment allocation was via sealed, opaque, identical, and serially numbered envelopes prepared in advance by an independent party not involved in the trial. The allocation list was stored securely in a research facility separate to the recruitment location. An independent party opened envelopes after baseline measurements were completed.

Inclusion criteria included children managed in the acute phase post-burn (up to 16 years of age) or who received burn-scar reconstructive surgery (up to 18 years of age) at the burns centre. Children included were those who received skin grafting, children with spontaneously healing wounds that did not heal by day 17 post-burn with a % total body surface area burned (%TBSA) $\leq 40\%$, and children who received reconstruction surgery for a pre-existing burn scar. A parent or guardian who was able to provide informed consent was required. Children with a cognitive impairment impeding communication were enrolled though were not required to complete self-report measures.

Exclusion criteria included children with comorbidities potentially influencing primary outcomes (i.e. dermatological or neurological disorders); referred to local health services before scar management commenced; and isolated facial, ear, or genital burns. The latter criteria were added to the study protocol early after commencement of the trial (after initial registration with ANZCTR but prior to publication of the study protocol) with the rationale documented in Supplemental Appendix 1.

All participants received standard care for the acute burn injury as determined by the burns multidisciplinary team. Baseline assessment was completed prior to scar intervention randomization at

approximately 95% wound re-epithelialisation (refer to Supplemental Appendix 1 for additional information). Due to the nature of the interventions, blinding of participants and health professionals was not possible. However, blinded ultrasound assessment of scar thickness was completed and only the measurements of this blinded assessor were used in data analysis. A blinded data analyst completed analysis of the primary outcomes.

Participants were randomized to (1) medical use topical *silicone* gel only (Strataderm[®]; Stratpharma, Basel, Switzerland); (2) *pressure* garment only (Therapeutic Support Laboratory[®], TSL; Abbotsford, VIC, Australia); or (3) *combined* topical silicone gel (Strataderm[®]) and pressure garment therapy (TSL[®]). The interventions investigated during this study were considered components of standard care at the participating burns centre prior to the trial; therefore, known potential adverse effects (e.g. irritation from topical silicone gel or friction caused by pressure garments) had a standardized management protocol. Detailed intervention information is provided in Supplemental Appendix 2.

Primary outcomes included scar thickness and itch intensity. Primary outcomes were measured on two scar sites at baseline, one week post-scar management commencement, and three and six months post-burn or burn scar reconstruction surgery. Scar thickness was measured using the GE Healthcare Ultrasound (intra-observer reproducibility, intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC)=0.95, smallest detectable change (SDC)=0.06 cm, standard error of measurement (SEM)=0.02 cm in children with burn scars).²³ The primary approach for scar itch intensity was caregiver proxy report on the itch item of the Patient and Observer Scar Assessment Scale (POSAS).²⁴ The secondary approach included child self-report (five years and older) on a numeric rating scale (NRS) and caregiver observation on the Toronto Paediatric Itch Scale.²⁵

Secondary outcomes were measured on one scar site at baseline (excluding adherence, treatment satisfaction, and adverse effects) and three and six months post-burn or burn scar reconstruction surgery. Secondary outcomes included scar severity (patient and observer reports on the POSAS²⁴ and DSMII ColorMeter[®] (measured on two scar sites; Cortex Technology, Hadsund, Denmark)), health-related

quality of life (generic: Child Health Utility-9D;²⁶ disease specific: Brisbane Burn Scar Impact Profile (BBSIP^{ca0-8},²⁷ BBSIP^{ca8-18},^{31,28} BBSIP⁸⁻¹⁸))²⁹, adherence (questionnaire designed for the study purposes), and treatment satisfaction (caregiver and treating occupational therapist perspective using an 11-point NRS). Adverse effects (type and number of effects),²⁰ intervention fidelity³⁰ (paper-based checklist designed for the study purposes), intervention burden (single items addressing intervention burden from the BBSIP, all versions), and interface pressure (Pliance X[®]; Novel Electronics, Munich, Germany) were also included. Full details for outcome measures are provided in the study protocol³¹ and Supplemental Appendix 3.

A sample size estimate was based on scar thickness for a single scar site at six months post-burn. To detect a statistically significant between-group difference of 0.76 mm in scar thickness¹⁷ with 80% power, an alpha value of 0.017 (due to three pairwise comparisons), and a pooled standard deviation of 1.0 mm, 36 participants were required in each of the three groups. Assuming 20% attrition, recruitment of 135 participants (45 per group) was needed at baseline.

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize sociodemographic, clinical characteristics, and intervention data. Between-group differences in the outcomes were investigated using mixed-effects regression models. Fixed effects entered in the model were time and group, as well as a time-by-group interaction. Participants were entered as random effects, to account for the possible non-independence of outcomes within children when outcomes were measured at each site. Effectiveness was determined using the results of 'intention-to-treat' (ITT) analyses at six months post-burn injury or burn scar reconstruction. As pre-specified, a per-protocol approach was also undertaken to investigate the sensitivity of results. Another sensitivity analysis was conducted by inputting missing outcome data using 10 created data sets.³² A pre-specified analysis by surgical group (spontaneous wound healing, skin grafting, scar reconstruction surgery) was completed, as was a post hoc analysis by scar location (upper limb, lower limb, torso). Significance was set at less than 0.05.

Descriptive data were summarized using SPSS (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA) and regression models were constructed using Stata (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

Participants ($n=159$) were recruited until the sample size was reached and attrition was accounted for. Six participants withdrew from the trial immediately after randomization (silicone $n=1$; pressure $n=5$; combined $n=0$). Figure 1 details the number of participants recruited and available for scar assessment at each time point (including reasons for missing data).

Participants allocated to an intervention ($n=170$ scar sites from 153 children) had a median (interquartile range (IQR)) age of 4.9 (1.6, 10.2) years, a median (IQR) %TBSA burned of 1.0% (0.5, 3.0), and were predominantly male ($n=99$, 65%). Burns were mainly located on the limbs ($n=133$, 87%; see Table 1). Table 2 displays baseline results for select outcome measures. Supplemental Table 1 details baseline characteristics of participants who declined or withdrew from the trial.

ITT analysis of scar thickness identified thinner scars in the silicone and pressure alone groups compared to the combined group, with the difference significant between the silicone and combined intervention groups. There were no significant differences when comparing scar thickness of the silicone and pressure alone groups (Table 3). Standardized mean differences (effect sizes) are reported in Supplemental Table 3. Sensitivity analyses (ITT analysis with missing outcome data imputed, Table 3 and per protocol analysis, Supplemental Table 2) had similar findings. Assessment of scar thickness after stratification by surgical group (Supplemental Table 4) identified thicker scars in the combined intervention group compared to the silicone alone group for participants who received skin grafting. Stratification by scar location (Supplemental Table 5) identified thicker scars in the combined intervention group compared to both interventions alone for participants with scars located on the upper limbs. The mean (SD) of burn scar thickness measurements for the primary and blinded investigators were

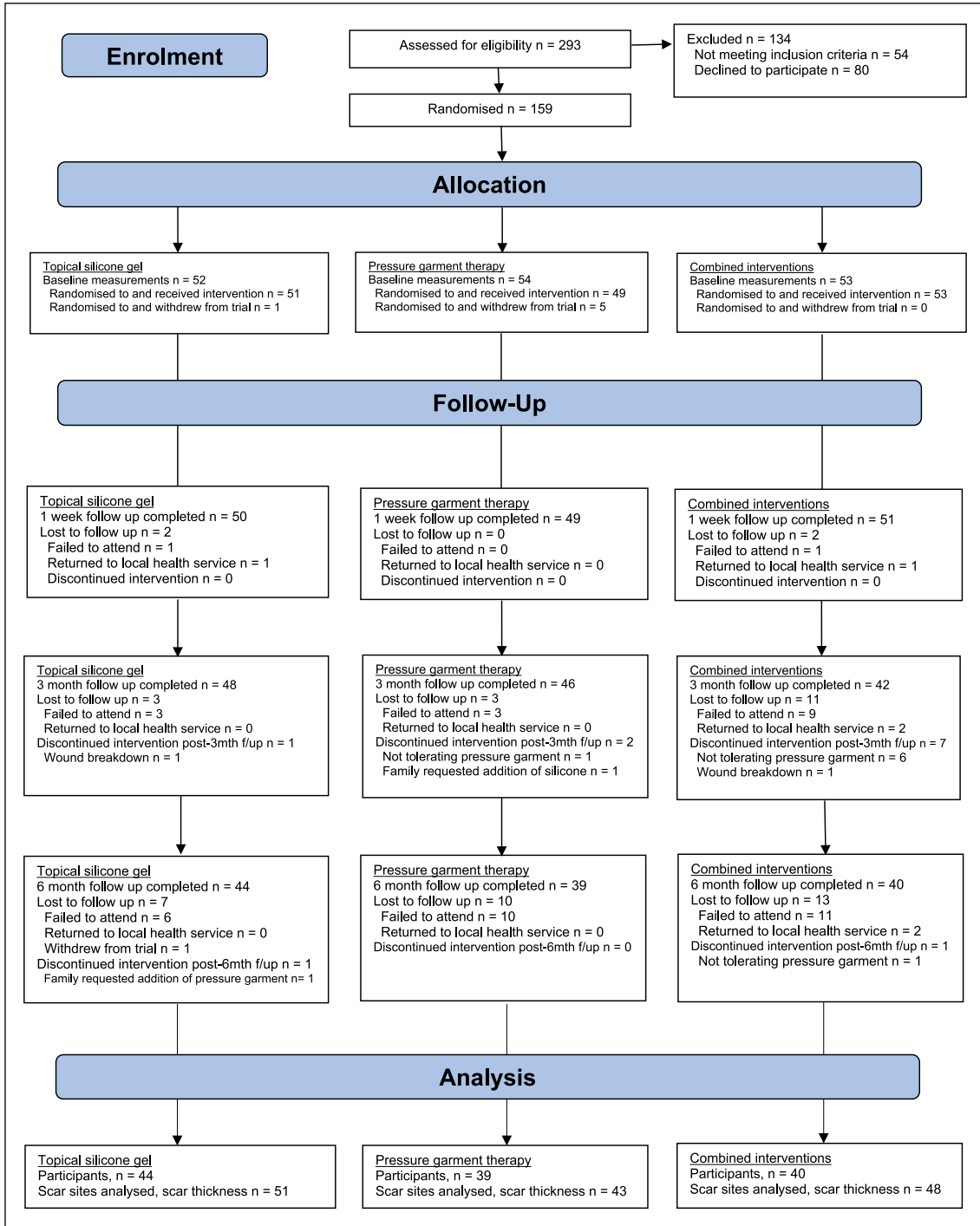


Figure 1. CONSORT flowchart.

Table I. Social and clinical demographics of the included participants.

	Topical silicone gel only ^{a,b}	Pressure garment only ^{a,b}	Combined ^{a,b,c}
No. of participants	51	49	53
Age, median (IQR)	3.54 (1.52, 8.78)	8.86 (1.82, 10.87)	4.86 (1.75, 10.05)
Male Gender	31 (61%)	26 (53%)	42 (79%)
Skin type			
Type I – Always burn	4 (8%)	6 (12%)	6 (11%)
Type II – Tan with difficulty	8 (16%)	9 (18%)	7 (13%)
Type III – Tan about average	22 (43%)	16 (33%)	17 (32%)
Type IV – Tan more than average	7 (14%)	12 (25%)	13 (25%)
Type V – Brown skin	9 (17%)	5 (10%)	7 (13%)
Type VI – Black skin	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
%TBSA of burn, median (IQR)	1.25 (0.5, 3.0)	1.00 (0.5, 2.0)	1.50 (0.5, 3.0)
Missing	3	6	3
Burn depth			
Full thickness	8 (16%)	9 (18%)	8 (15%)
Deep partial	30 (59%)	24 (49%)	28 (53%)
Superficial partial	10 (19%)	11 (23%)	14 (26%)
Missing	3 (6%)	5 (10%)	3 (6%)
Mechanism of injury			
Scald	16 (31%)	12 (25%)	18 (34%)
Contact	19 (37%)	24 (49%)	21 (40%)
Flame	1 (2%)	3 (6%)	3 (6%)
Friction	9 (18%)	5 (10%)	6 (11%)
Electrical	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)
Chemical	3 (6%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
Other	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Missing	2 (4%)	3 (6%)	3 (6%)
Scar location			
Torso	10 (20%)	6 (12%)	4 (8%)
Upper limb	23 (45%)	20 (41%)	27 (51%)
Lower limb	18 (35%)	23 (47%)	22 (41%)
Surgical group			
Spontaneous	34 (67%)	31 (63%)	33 (63%)
Grafted	14 (27%)	13 (27%)	15 (28%)
Reconstruction	3 (6%)	5 (10%)	5 (9%)
Days to re-epithelialisation, median (IQR)	26 (21, 34)	24 (20, 29)	25 (21.5, 31.5)
Wound infection	8 (16%)	8 (16%)	12 (23%)
Missing	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
Additional interventions			
Ranging exercises	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	6 (11%)
Massage	4 (8%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
Number of itch medications			
0	33 (65%)	34 (69%)	37 (70%)
1	15 (29%)	13 (27%)	10 (19%)

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

	Topical silicone gel only ^{a,b}	Pressure garment only ^{a,b}	Combined ^{a,b,c}
2	3 (6%)	1 (2%)	6 (11%)
3	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
Type of itch medication			
Gabapentin	4 (8%)	5 (10%)	6 (11%)
Cetirizine	14 (28%)	11 (22%)	14 (26%)
Promethazine	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
Loratadine	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
Interface pressure (mmHg)			
Stationary	N/A	35.10 (32.49)	25.22 (23.04)
Dynamic	N/A	33.67 (31.15)	32.02 (26.45)
Caregiver education			
Completed post school qualifications	33 (64%)	22 (45%)	27 (51%)
Completed senior high school	8 (16%)	15 (31%)	16 (30%)
Completed junior high school	8 (16%)	10 (20%)	6 (11%)
Did not go to school	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
Missing	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	3 (6%)

IQR: interquartile range; TBSA: total body surface area; NA: not applicable.

^aNumber (percentage) except where indicated.

^bMissing data were stated, otherwise there was no missing data.

^cCombined = topical silicone gel + pressure garment therapy.

Table 2. Baseline scores of select outcomes.

	Topical silicone gel	Pressure garment therapy	Combined ^a
	Mean (SD), <i>n</i>	Mean (SD), <i>n</i>	Mean (SD), <i>n</i>
Scar thickness (cm)	0.17 (0.08), 60	0.16 (0.08), 50	0.16 (0.08), 60
Scar itch intensity (NRS)			
Caregiver report	4.51 (2.62), 59	4.94 (2.68), 54	4.16 (2.83), 63
Child self-report	3.10 (3.16), 21	3.59 (2.86), 27	3.25 (2.52), 24
Scar severity (POSAS)			
Caregiver overall	7.25 (2.39), 48	6.90 (2.43), 49	6.61 (2.32), 51
Observer overall	4.17 (1.12), 60	4.15 (1.18), 53	4.02 (1.17), 62
Scar colour (Colorimeter)			
Erythema a* parameter	34.83 (6.64), 58	33.23 (8.97), 52	31.42 (8.69), 61
Pigmentation L* parameter	-15.40 (10.22), 51	-15.90 (8.74), 47	-12.84 (12.73), 58
Impact of burn scar (BBSIP)			
Caregivers <8 years	2.43 (0.83), 36	2.02 (0.53), 23	2.16 (0.89), 32
Caregivers ≥8 years	2.00 (0.61), 14	2.34 (0.82), 26	2.15 (0.94), 20
Child self-report 8–18 years	1.90 (0.91), 12	2.02 (0.84), 25	1.95 (0.92), 19

SD: standard deviation; NRS: numeric rating scale; POSAS: Patient and Observer Scar Assessment Scale; Erythema a* parameter and Pigmentation L* parameter: DMSII ColorMeter; BBSIP: Brisbane Burn Scar Impact Profile.

^aCombined = topical silicone gel + pressure garment therapy.

Table 3. Mixed-effects regression results for primary outcomes at six months post-burn injury.

	Topical silicone gel		Pressure garment therapy		Combined ^a		Topical silicone gel vs. pressure garment		Topical silicone gel vs. combined		Combined vs. pressure garment therapy	
	Mean (SD), n	n	Mean (SD), n	n	Mean (SD), n	n	Mean difference (CI)	P	Mean difference (CI)	P	Mean difference (CI)	P
Scar thickness (cm)												
Complete case	0.18 (0.10), 51	51	0.18 (0.09), 43	43	0.22 (0.14), 48	48	-0.00 (-0.04, 0.04)	0.93	-0.04 (-0.07, -0.00)	0.05	0.04 (-0.00, 0.07)	0.07
Multiple imputation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.00 (-0.04, 0.04)	0.92	-0.03 (-0.07, 0.01)	0.11	0.03 (-0.01, 0.07)	0.18
Scar itch intensity (NRS)												
Caregiver report	1.90 (1.72), 50	50	1.83 (1.69), 41	41	1.65 (1.45), 48	48	0.03 (-0.91, 0.98)	0.94	0.20 (-0.71, 1.12)	0.67	-0.17 (-1.12, 0.79)	0.73
Child self-report	1.71 (2.59), 17	17	1.04 (1.61), 23	23	0.83 (1.29), 18	18	0.69 (-0.76, 2.15)	0.35	0.80 (-0.74, 2.35)	0.31	-0.11 (-1.54, 1.32)	0.88

SD: standard deviation; CI: confidence interval; NRS: numeric rating scale.

^aCombined=topical silicone gel + pressure garment therapy.

within 0.05 cm of each other which is equal to the inter-rater SEM of the GE Healthcare Ultrasound device in this population.²³

Caregiver-reported burn scar itch intensity was similar between the three groups (Table 3, Supplemental Table 6). Sensitivity analysis confirmed this finding (Supplemental Table 2). Stratification by surgical group and scar location or assessment of child self-report and caregiver observation for children below the age of five years (Supplemental Table 7) did not alter these results. Standardized mean differences (effect sizes) are reported in Supplemental Table 3.

No statistically significant differences were identified at six months post-burn injury for scar severity (Supplemental Table 8), scar colour (Supplemental Table 9), health-related quality of life (Supplemental Table 10), intervention fidelity (Supplemental Table 11), interface pressure (Supplemental Table 12), or intervention burden (Supplemental Table 13). No serious adverse effects were identified (Supplemental Table 14), though a statistically significant difference in the rate of adverse effects was observed in the silicone compared to the pressure group. Caregiver and occupational therapist treatment satisfaction is reported in Supplemental Table 15.

Caregiver-reported adherence to silicone alone at least once per day was better than when combined with pressure garment therapy (91.43% vs. 82.76%). Caregiver-reported adherence to pressure alone (as a percentage compared to the recommended 23 hours per day) was better than when used in combination with silicone, mean (SD)=77.51% (31.99) vs. 58.48% (42.89). A per protocol analysis of adherence is reported in Supplemental Table 16.

Discussion

Together the findings indicate there was no benefit to using a combination of topical silicone gel and pressure garment therapy at six months post-burn, the typical peak of abnormal burn scar characteristics,^{7,8} compared to silicone or pressure therapy alone. Greater scar thickness was observed in the combined group when compared to the silicone group. In addition, superior caregiver-reported

treatment satisfaction and adherence were reported when interventions were used individually rather than in combination. No difference was observed between the silicone and pressure garment alone groups for any outcome. However, the results should be interpreted in light of more adverse effects in the pressure alone group compared to the silicone alone group.

Despite potential differences in mechanism of action for silicone products and pressure garments,^{14–16} the goal of both interventions, alone and in combination, remains the same. The goal of interventions is to reduce keratinocyte, fibroblast, mast cell, and histamine production, thus increasing collagenase activity and subsequent collagen breakdown.^{12,14,15} Results of this study suggest that it is plausible that both interventions may be equally effective at achieving this goal on their own, particularly in the thinner skin of the paediatric population.

The finding of greater scar thickness in the combined group compared to the silicone group and no between-group differences for scar severity is in contrast to previous findings in adults.^{17,33,34} Reduced thickness and increased pliability in paediatric pre-injury skin compared to adults^{35,36} and a lower mean %TBSA in the study sample than typically reported in adult studies may partly explain these findings. In addition, the use of a preventive approach mirroring clinical practice may have meant the severity of scarring and subsequent impact on health-related quality of life of the children in this trial was lower than in adults. It should also be noted that the minimally clinically important difference for scar thickness has not been determined. The extent of the difference in this study was not considered clinically important as it was below the SDC of the GE Healthcare Ultrasound device.²³

Assessment of potential influencing factors identified no differences between the groups in fidelity or interface pressure. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the study results were due to the intervention and not because of variation in the type of intervention received.³⁷ Interestingly, the reported rates of adherence were worse when interventions were used in combination.

Adherence can be hampered by increasing intervention complexity and frequency, and reduced convenience.^{38,39} Therefore, the increased requirements of the combined intervention group may have increased the complexity and frequency of the intervention such that adherence was negatively influenced. There was an increased intervention burden reported by caregivers of children aged less than eight years using pressure alone compared to silicone alone; however, results were not statistically significant.

Also of interest was the finding of a greater number of adverse effects in the pressure alone group compared to the silicone alone group but not in the combined group (with an equivalent pressure dosage) compared to silicone alone. This may suggest that silicone provides a layer of protection to the skin for adverse effects such as skin irritation or wound breakdown. Alternatively, the reduced adherence to pressure in the combined group may have reduced the likelihood of participants experiencing these effects.

Attrition is a well-documented concern in burn scar research with up to 80% attrition reported in paediatric studies over an undisclosed timeframe.⁴⁰ In a bid to prevent attrition, additional processes were initiated prior to recruitment such as research appointments after business hours to reduce the burden on families travelling during school and work times. A greater rate of attrition was identified in the combined intervention group compared to the pressure and silicone alone groups at six months post-burn injury or burn scar reconstruction surgery indicating a potential intervention effect on attendance at appointments. To determine the influence of attrition, an analysis of burn-scar thickness at six months post-burn using multiple imputations for missing data was completed. As this analysis did not identify a between-group difference in scar thickness, there is further support for the conclusion that there was no benefit to a combined intervention approach for the children involved in this study.

The study results may not generalize to the limited number of participants included with Fitzpatrick Skin Type VI (black skinned persons) and facial scar sites which were not included. The fewer number of

participants receiving scar reconstruction surgery for a pre-existing burn scar compared to those with acute burn injuries also suggests that the findings require replication for this group in particular. Furthermore, the scar sites assessed in this study may not be representative of the entire scar. Assessment of the audio recordings for intervention fidelity was unable to be completed due to technical reasons.

Strengths of this trial include the collection of outcomes such as health-related quality of life, adverse effects, intervention satisfaction and burden, intervention fidelity, and interface pressure enabling a comprehensive investigation of intervention effectiveness. Further investigation is required to confirm the results of this study. The cost-effectiveness and effectiveness of the study interventions to prevent long-term surgical procedures and improve outcomes at 12 months or longer post-burn is also yet to be determined and will be reported in future publications.

Clinical messages

- There was no benefit to using combined silicone and pressure therapy for physical or sensory scar outcomes at six months post-burn.
- Greater frequency of adverse effects was observed in the pressure compared to the silicone group.
- Combined silicone and pressure interventions may reduce intervention adherence and satisfaction.

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ORCID iD

Jodie Wiseman  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0605-5710>

Supplemental material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

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