How does patient-initiated follow-up compare to standard care follow-up for people living with inflammatory arthritis?

Submission date	Recruitment status Recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered		
14/01/2025		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
17/01/2025	Ongoing	☐ Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
10/12/2025	Musculoskeletal Diseases	[X] Record updated in last year		

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

People with inflammatory arthritis usually require long-term treatment with arthritis drugs (medications) (though some manage without specific medication) and typically have routine follow-up appointments every 6-12 months. Some of these appointments may be unnecessary as people can be well at the time of the appointment, and people with inflammatory arthritis have told us they feel they are wasting their time and also NHS resources. NHS England has recently proposed that many people with inflammatory arthritis should no longer have routine follow-up appointments but instead be seen if and when they have a flare or need advice on managing their condition, using an approach called Patient Initiated Follow-Up or PIFU. Researchers working with the British Society for Rheumatology have produced a short video about PIFU which can be accessed via this link (https://bit.ly/3WcFDmf). They have also created a list of frequently asked questions and answers which may be helpful to read to find out more about PIFU. This can be found here: https://bit.ly/3PvfMCl. There is very little information about whether PIFU is better than routine follow-up appointments. This study aims to find out whether PIFU is better than standard routine follow-up for those with inflammatory arthritis in terms of the impact on patient's quality of life, disease activity and what this might potentially save the NHS.

Who can participate?

Adults who have been diagnosed with inflammatory arthritis (rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, axial spondyloarthritis, undifferentiated arthritis) for at least 2 years and whose health care team consider their disease to be generally well-controlled. Patients that have ever been on PIFU for their inflammatory arthritis, would not be eligible to take part.

What does the study involve?

Of those who agree to take part in the study, half will remain to have what is called standard care – this would mean that they would continue to come into the hospital approximately every 6-12 months to see their rheumatology care team, the other half will move to PIFU where they will not have any follow-up appointments made but instead be given a guide to PIFU and how to contact their care team if you need some advice or an appointment. Regardless of what

treatment group they are assigned to, participants would come to the clinic for an appointment at the start of the study and again at 24 months. These visits would include a routine disease assessment and several questionnaires for completion. Participants will also be sent questionnaires at 1 week and 6, 12 and 18 months to complete at home. If participants agree, they may be invited to take part in 1-2 interviews during the study to help us understand their experience of PIFU.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants may not directly benefit from taking part in this study but they will be making a significant contribution to research to help us to understand whether PIFU or standard care is better and which patients would benefit from PIFU. It is also hoped that study results will help to understand what PIFU costs the NHS compared to regular follow-up.

Where is the study run from? The University of Oxford and 30 NHS secondary sites in the UK.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? April 2024 to February 2028

Who is funding the study? National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Gretchen Brewer, tailor@ndorms.ox.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal investigator

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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)

329838

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

CPMS 56645, NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies Co-ordinating Centre (NETSCC) Grant Codes: NIHR156922

Study information

Scientific Title

What is the clinical and cost-effectiveness of a patient-initiated follow-up (PIFU) strategy compared to traditional care pathways in people with inflammatory arthritis treated with long-term immune-suppressing therapies?

Acronym

TallOR

Study objectives

The study aims to assess whether patient-initiated follow-up (PIFU) care is superior to standard care in terms of musculoskeletal quality of life (QoL) outcomes for patients with inflammatory arthritis.

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

approved 22/01/2025, South East Scotland Research Ethics Committee 1 (2nd Floor, Waverley Gate, Edinburgh, EH1 3EG, United Kingdom; +44 (0)7814 764 241; Sandra.Wyllie@nhs.scot), ref: 25/SS/0004

Study design

Randomized controlled study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Inflammatory arthritis

Interventions

The study aims to recruit 438 patients with stable inflammatory arthritis from approximately 30 centres from varied demographic areas in the UK.

Patients will primarily be approached during their routine clinic visits or invited via letter ahead of their appointment. If a patient is assessed to be suitable for PIFU and is eligible and happy to join the study, informed consent will be requested ahead of study procedures.

Demographic, disease and treatment history information will be collected and recorded for the purposes of the study. Clinical data from patients' routine care will also be recorded from their medical notes (disease activity score including a physical exam and CRP measurement from blood draw) as well as hospital-reported resource use. Participants will complete questionnaires to collect patient-reported outcomes. Patient-reported outcomes include questionnaires about quality of life (musculoskeletal and overall), mental health, participation in health care decisions, and management of health care. Hospital-reported resource use will be collected for the 12 months prior to baseline. No additional procedures for the purpose of the study will take place at the baseline visit.

Patients will then be randomised 1:1 into either PIFU or standard care with routine remote or face-to-face follow-up appointments at 6-12 months in accordance with local practice. Patients randomised into the PIFU arm will be provided with information about PIFU and how to access rheumatology follow-up care if they become unwell due to their arthritis. The study team will not be blinded to intervention but the protocol requests, but does not insist on, a blinded assessor for participants' disease activity score which is assessed at the beginning of the start and month 24 of the study.

At week 1, all patients will be asked to complete remote, self-reported questionnaires about the decision-making process relating to taking part in the study as well as questions about time spent accessing patient education materials about managing their care.

At 6-8 weeks and 11 months, a member of the study team will confirm that patients have been assigned to the correct pathway (PIFU or standard care).

At months 6, 12 and 18 all patients will be asked to complete remote, self-reported questionnaires to assess quality of life, costs relating to medical care for their arthritis and flare information for the previous 6 months.

At 24 months, all patients will be seen in their rheumatology outpatient clinic as part of routine care for both PIFU and standard care. Patients will have been sent questionnaires to be completed remotely ahead of their visit. Clinical data from their visit will be recorded. Clinical data from patients' routine care will also be collected from their medical notes (disease activity score including a physical exam and CRP measurement from blood draw). At 24 months, hospital-reported flare information and resource use will be collected for the duration of the study.

The recruitment target of 438 participants allows for a 20% crossover/dropout rate. No interim analysis is planned but an independent data monitoring committee will review data every 6-12 months. Additionally, PROMS completion rates will be reported monthly to the TMG by the trial management group.

The grant includes a qualitative sub-study led by Prof Emma Dures from The University of the West of England, Bristol. She is a co-applicant on the main NIHR grant (also sponsored by Oxford University). She will lead both the anonymous survey to understand why potential participants choose not to take part in the TalLOR randomised clinical study (described in the following paragraph) and the qualitative interviews.

Patients who decline the study will be offered the opportunity to complete an anonymous electronic or paper survey. The survey aims to help us understand the reasons for not wanting to take part in the study as well as understand the demographics of these patients. As this is an anonymous survey that will not be collecting identifiable information, respondents will not be consented for this activity. Sites will provide the survey to patients who decline to take part (either via e-survey or paper survey to be posted back to CTU). No personal data will be collected.

The qualitative sub-study (interviews) aims to further understand the acceptability of PIFU by patients, healthcare professionals and administrators. Participants in the main study will be given the option to consent to be contacted by the qualitative team about taking part in interviews. Of those that consent to be contacted, 30-45 participants will be selected for interviews to take place at 2-12 weeks and/or 16-24 months post-randomisation. Additionally, 25 healthcare and service professionals from TaiLOR research sites will also be invited to tell us about their experiences with PIFU. These interviews will take place once the associated sites have been open to recruitment for 12 months through the last patient, and last visit. All qualitative interviews will take place over TEAMS or by telephone.

Three patient partners were extensively involved in the design of the study along with a project supported by the British Society for Rheumatology to develop a PIFU manual for hospital sites as well as educational materials for patients. Patient partners were involved in the selection of primary and secondary outcomes, the main metric they wanted was 'good care' where patients were satisfied with their care and disease management.

Four patient partners were involved with the development of the PIS, infographic, patient-facing letters and questionnaires. Specifically, patients provided critical feedback in the phrasing of instructions and questions of PROMS related to specific secondary outcomes. They will provide ongoing support with decisions relating to the execution of the study in relation to recruitment, site support and study burden. They will also assist in the interpretation of overall grant findings and dissemination.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Musculoskeletal quality of life is measured using MSK-HQ score over 24 months (measured at baseline, months 6, 12, 18 and 24)

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Musculoskeletal quality of life is measured using MSK-HQ score at baseline, months 6, 12, 18 and 24
- 2. Overall health-related quality of life is measured using EQ-5D-5L and EQ-VAS scores at baseline, months 12 and 24
- 3. Incremental cost measured using patient health resource use and costs at baseline, months 6, 12, 18 and 24
- 4. Incremental cost measured using hospital-reported health resource use and costs at 12 months prior to baseline through month 24
- 5. Cost-effectiveness measured using Cost per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) gained over the 24-month time horizon
- 6. Progression from no treatment to first-line DMARD measured using the proportion of patients starting a first-line DMARD during the study
- 7. Progression from conventional drugs to biologic therapies measured using the proportion of

patients starting a first biologic during the study

- 8. Disease activity is measured using disease-specific activity score (CDAI, DAS28-CRP, ASDAS, DAPSA) at baseline and 24 months
- 9. Disease activity is measured using the number of patient-reported flares from baseline to 24 months
- 10. Disease activity is measured using the number of hospital-reported flares from baseline to 24 months
- 11. Patient efficacy is measured using perceived efficacy in patient-physician interactions (PEPPI) score at baseline and 24 months
- 12. Depression is measured using PHQ-4 score at baseline and 24 months
- 13. Acceptability of PIFU to patients is measured using qualitative methods at Weeks 2-12 and Months 16-24
- 14. Acceptability of PIFU health professionals/service providers is measured using qualitative methods once the site has been open to recruitment for at least 12 months

Completion date

28/02/2028

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Age 18 years or over
- 2. Diagnosis of inflammatory arthritis (RA, PsA, axSpA, undifferentiated arthritis) for at least 2 years
- 3. Stable disease: defined as a level of disease control that the physician feels is suitable for PIFU; on the same conventional, targeted synthetic or biologic DMARD(s), or no treatment, for at least the previous 3 months; and with no escalation in therapy planned
- 4. Able to contact the Rheumatology team when required
- 5. Suitable for PIFU in the opinion of their consultant
- 6. Willing and able to give consent and comply with study procedures

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Mixed

Lower age limit

18 years

Upper age limit

100 years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Currently or previously on PIFU for inflammatory arthritis
- 2. Safeguarding/consent/capacity concerns (using General Medical Council guidance)
- 3. Health literacy concerns from the treating clinician related to inflammatory arthritis
- 4. Women who are pregnant or planning to start a family
- 5. Currently undergoing radiotherapy, immunotherapy or chemotherapy for malignancy
- 6. Patients on end-of-life care pathways

Date of first enrolment

21/03/2025

Date of final enrolment

31/01/2026

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Northern Ireland

Scotland

Wales

Study participating centre John Radcliffe Hospital

Headley Way Headington Oxford England OX3 9DU

Study participating centre Queens Medical Centre

Derby Road Nottingham England NG7 2UH

Study participating centre

Lancashire & South Cumbria NHS Foundation Trust

Sceptre Point Sceptre Way Bamber Bridge Preston England PR5 6AW

Study participating centre Derriford Hospital

Derriford Road Plymouth England PL6 8DH

Study participating centre Belfast City Hospital

51 Lisburn Rd Belfast Northern Ireland BT9 7AB

Study participating centre Royal Berkshire Hospital

London Road Reading England RG1 5AN

Study participating centre

City Hospital

Dudley Road Birmingham England B18 7QH

Study participating centre York Hospital

Wigginton Road

York England YO31 8HE

Study participating centre

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Gobowen Oswestry England SY10 7AG

Study participating centre

Royal Devon University Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

Royal Devon University NHS Ft Barrack Road Exeter England EX2 5DW

Study participating centre Royal United Hospitals Bath NHS Foundation Trust

Combe Park Bath England BA1 3NG

Study participating centre Kings College Hospital

Denmark Hill London England SE5 9RS

Study participating centre

Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Cambridge Biomedical Campus Hills Road Cambridge England CB2 0QQ

Study participating centre NHS Lothian

Waverley Gate 2-4 Waterloo Place Edinburgh Scotland EH1 3EG

Study participating centre Warwick Hospital

Lakin Road Warwick England CV34 5BW

Study participating centre Cumberland Infirmary

Newtown Road Carlisle England CA2 7HY

Study participating centre Betsi Cadwaladr University Lhb

Executive Offices, Ysbyty Gwynedd Penrhosgarnedd Bangor Wales LL57 2PW

Study participating centre Northern General Hospital

Northern General Hospital NHS Trust C Floor, Huntsmnan Building Herries Road Sheffield England S5 7AU

Study participating centre Darlington Memorial Hospital

Hollyhurst Road Darlington England DL3 6HX

Study participating centre Leicester Royal Infirmary

Infirmary Square Leicester England LE1 5WW

Study participating centre Royal Surrey County Hospital

Egerton Road Guildford England GU2 7XX

Study participating centre Northampton General Hospital

Northampton General Hospital NHS Trust Cliftonville Northampton England NN1 5BD

Study participating centre NHS Lanarkshire

Kirklands Fallside Road Bothwell Glasgow Scotland G71 8BB

Study participating centre
Milton Keynes University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Standing Way

Eaglestone Milton Keynes England MK6 5LD

Study participating centre Queen Alexandra Hospital

Southwick Hill Road Cosham Portsmouth England PO6 3LY

Study participating centre

Western Isles

37 South Beach Stornoway Scotland HS1 2BB

Study participating centre Royal Cornwall Hospital (treliske)

Treliske Truro England TR1 3LJ

Study participating centre Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust

Strayside Wing Harrogate District Hospital Lancaster Park Road Harrogate England HG2 7SX

Study participating centre Bedfordshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Lewsey Road

Luton England LU4 0DZ

Study participating centre University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust

Trust Headquarters Marlborough Street Bristol England BS1 3NU

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Oxford

ROR

https://ror.org/052gg0110

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

National Institute for Health and Care Research

Alternative Name(s)

National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes