# Treating people with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis with the addition of lansoprazole (TIPAL)

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered		
10/02/2020		[X] Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
25/02/2020	Completed  Condition category	☐ Results		
Last Edited		Individual participant data		
07/02/2025	Respiratory	[X] Record updated in last year		

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a progressive scarring lung condition causing coughing and breathlessness. IPF patients often have reflux disease meaning stomach acid may be breathed into the lungs, potentially damaging them. Medicines that stop stomach acid production, including proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), can be used to reduce reflux symptoms including heartburn. Some researchers suggest PPIs also reduce IPF progression.

This research aims to see if IPF progresses slower if treated with PPIs. Based on the results, the researchers will be able to recommend whether or not IPF patients should take PPIs.

#### Who can participate?

Patients aged 40 years or above with a diagnosis of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. People taking medicines that interact with PPIs or have other serious medical conditions won't be able to participate. People receiving PPIs will only be able to participate if they can stop taking their medication without their heartburn returning.

#### What does the study involve?

At the beginning of the study, the researchers will ask patients to perform breathing tests, and ask those with a cough to use a device to count the number of times they cough in 24hours. The researchers will ask them to answer two questions rating their coughing and breathlessness, and complete questionnaires on their coughing, IPF, sleep habits and general condition. People will be given a PPI, called lansoprazole, or dummy tablets, twice per day for 12 months. They will be given a leaflet telling them what to do about reflux symptoms. At the end of the study, the researchers will repeat these tests and analyse the results. The researchers will record any side effects people may get. If people suffer side effects, they can reduce the dose.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Benefits: There is no guarantee that the study will help participants personally, but the information we get from this study will improve our ability to treat patients with pulmonary fibrosis in the future.

Risks: Participants may not get the active treatment, lansoprazole, and may receive the dummy

treatment, placebo. However participants will still receive any approved treatment for pulmonary fibrosis from their doctor. Participants will need to attend the hospital for visits in addition to their routine clinic visits. Although participants will receive reimbursement for their travel expenses of up to £100 in total for trial participation. The blood tests may cause discomfort and bruising. Questionnaires will take time to complete. Breathing tests may cause slight breathlessness, difficulty breathing or chest discomfort for a few minutes at the most following the tests. Participants may experience side effects from the active treatment. However, participants are free to reduce their dose of trial treatment under the guidance of their doctor/research team. Participants are also free to withdraw from the study at any time without giving a reason and without any effect on the standard of care participants receive.

Where is the study run from?
Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? March 2020 to July 2025

Who is funding the study? NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies Co-ordinating Centre (NETSCC) (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Matthew Hammond, m.hammond@uea.ac.uk, tipal@uea.ac.uk

#### Study website

https://www.uea.ac.uk/groups-and-centres/projects/tipal

# **Contact information**

## Type(s)

Public

#### Contact name

Mr Matthew Hammond

#### Contact details

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#### Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

Prof Andrew Wilson

#### Contact details

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University of East Anglia
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United Kingdom
NR4 7TJ
+44 (0)1603 591257
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# Additional identifiers

#### **EudraCT/CTIS** number

2020-000041-14

#### **IRAS** number

269050

#### ClinicalTrials.gov number

NCT04965298

#### Secondary identifying numbers

CPMS 44455, IRAS 269050

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

The effectiveness and risks of Treating people with Idiopathic Pulmonary fibrosis with the Addition of Lansoprazole (TIPAL): a randomised placebo-controlled multi-centre clinical trial

#### Acronym

**TIPAL** 

#### **Study objectives**

Participants treated with lansoprazole will have a smaller absolute decline in percentage predicted (%) FVC at 12 months post-randomisation versus participants treated with placebo.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

Approved 29/04/2020, East of England - Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Research Ethics Committee (The Old Chapel, Royal Standard Place, Nottingham, NG1 6FS, UK; +44 (0)207 104 8106; cambsandherts.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 20/EE/0043

#### Study design

Interventional randomized controlled trial with a decentralised design

# Primary study design

Interventional

#### Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

#### Study setting(s)

Home, Hospital

## Study type(s)

**Treatment** 

#### Participant information sheet

See study outputs table

#### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

#### Interventions

This project is a clinical trial of an investigational medicinal product (drug). The drug (lansoprazole) is well established and approved for use for another medical condition. The drug will be assessed against placebo (dummy) tablets, with patients allocated to either group by chance. Patients on the drug and dummy tablets will be assessed at the same time. Neither patients nor their doctors or the research team will know which treatment they have been allocated to (although the doctors will be able to find out in an emergency). The researchers will be running the study at approximately 37 hospitals across the UK.

Potentially eligible patients will be approached in clinic or identified from local patient lists /databases. They will be given the relevant study literature to consider participation in the study and will be followed-up by a member of the local research team after they have had at least 24 h to consider participating.

Interested patients will be invited to a screening appointment where they will be counselled on the study and what it entails in order to provide informed consent to participate. The patient will then be asked to complete baseline questionnaires, provide demographic, medical history and concomitant medication, and any other relevant study information, complete a lung function assessment (including spirometry and gas transfer assessments) and provide a blood sample for safety in order for the investigator to confirm their eligibility for the trial. Patients will also provide a blood sample for analysis in future research, a blood sample for genotype analysis and complete a 24-h period of cough frequency monitoring, and activity and sleep monitoring if applicable, if they have consented to do so. Patients in receipt of PPIs without a clear clinical indication for them at consent, will undergo a 2-week wash-out period (following agreement from the patient and their GP) to ascertain whether it is safe to stop this treatment and monitor whether their symptoms subside. Patients who remain asymptomatic at the end of this period will proceed to enter the study. For those whose symptoms return, PPI treatment will recommence and they will not enter the study. Once the results of all baseline assessments are known, patients will be randomised.

Participants will receive an initial 6 month supply of trial medication and be instructed to take 2 tablets twice daily (approximately 12 hours apart), 30 min before meals, for 12 months.

At 3 months post-randomisation, participants will attend the study site again to complete the relevant questionnaires, provide blood samples for safety checks, complete lung function assessments (including spirometry and gas transfer assessments) as before. Participants

involved in the sub-study will again undergo cough frequency monitoring, and activity and sleep monitoring if applicable, for a final 24-h period. Patients will be asked to report any changes in their medical history, medication and any events which they have experienced since their last visit.

Participants will attend the site again at 6 months post-randomisation where they will be required to complete questionnaires, provide a safety blood sample and complete lung function assessments (including spirometry and gas transfer assessments). Participants will again be asked to report any changes in their medical history, medication and any events which they have experienced since their last visit. Participant adherence to the trial medication will be checked via a pill count completed by local site staff. A final supply of trial medication will be dispensed to the patient with the appropriate dosing instructions.

At 9 months post-randomisation, local site staff will contact patients by phone to record any changes in their medical history, medication and any events experienced since their last visit. Patients will be required to complete and return the required questionnaires (electronically or by post) and attend their GP surgery to provide a blood sample for safety checks.

The final study visit occurs 12 months post-randomisation. Patients will be required to complete all necessary questionnaires, provide a blood sample for safety analysis and complete lung function assessments (including spirometry and gas transfer assessments). Participants will also have an additional blood sample taken for analysis in future research studies. Patients will be required to report any changes in their medical history, medication and any events they have experienced since their last report to site staff.

If participants are suspected of or confirmed to have experienced any of the following they may reduce the dose of their trial treatment, at any point during the study, to 1 tablet, twice daily (approximately 12 hours apart), 30 min before meals: respiratory tract infection including pneumonia, Clostridium difficile infection and/or hypomagnesaemia. Participants may also reduce dose if the participant or clinician wishes them to do so.

#### **Intervention Type**

Drug

#### Pharmaceutical study type(s)

Not Applicable

#### **Phase**

Phase III

## Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Lansoprazole

#### Primary outcome measure

Predicted (%) forced vital capacity (FVC) at 12 months post-randomisation

#### Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Cough frequency measured using a VitaloJAK cough monitor over a 24-h period at baseline and 3 months post-randomisation
- 2. Cough score measured using a 100-mm visual analogue scale (VAS) at baseline 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-randomisation

- 3. Cough-related quality of life measured by the Leicester Cough Questionnaire at baseline, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 4. Breathlessness measured by the Medical Research Council (MRC) Dyspnoea Scale at baseline,
- 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 5. Disease specific quality of life measured using the King's Brief Interstitial Lung Disease (K-BILD) questionnaire at baseline, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 6. Health related quality of life measured using the EQ-5D-5L questionnaire at baseline, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-randomisation (quality-adjusted life-years will be estimated)
- 7. Adverse events with particular relevance to respiratory tract infection including pneumonia, Clostridium difficile infection and hypomagnesaemia measured at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 8. Total lung diffusing capacity of carbon monoxide (DLCO) measured at baseline, 3, 6 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 9. Sleep quality measured by the short Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index at baseline, 3 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 10. Reflux characteristics measured by the DeMeester score at baseline, 3 and 12 months post-randomisation
- 11. Participant acceptability of trial treatment measured by a non-validated study-specific questionnaire at 12 months post-randomisation
- 12. Risk of sleep apnoea measured by the STOP-bang questionnaire at 12 months post-randomisation
- 13. Progression free survival (with progression defined as all-cause death, lung transplant, a 10% reduction in FVC % predicted from baseline, or 15% reduction in DLCO % predicted from baseline) at 12 months post-randomisation
- 14. Hospital-free survival defined as death (all causes) or first non-elective (all-cause) hospital admission at 12 months post-randomisation
- 15. Respiratory related hospital-free survival at 12 months post-randomisation

## Overall study start date

01/09/2019

## Completion date

31/07/2025

# Eligibility

#### Key inclusion criteria

Current inclusion criteria as of 22/08/2023:

- 1. Male or female, aged greater than or equal to 40 years
- 2. A diagnosis of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) based on local or regional multi-disciplinary consensus according to the latest international guidelines
- 3. Patients may be receiving licensed anti-fibrotic medication (for at least 4 weeks prior to randomisation with no planned amendments for at least 4 weeks post-randomisation)
- 4. Able to provide informed consent

Additional inclusion criteria for cough count sub-study:

1. Pre-existing diagnosis of persistent cough (defined as troublesome for more than 8 weeks prior to study enrolment)

#### Previous inclusion criteria:

1. Male or female, aged greater than or equal to 40 years

- 2. A diagnosis of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) based on local or regional multi-disciplinary consensus according to the latest international guidelines (Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2018;198: e44-e68)
- 3. Patients may be receiving licensed anti-fibrotic medication (for at least 4 weeks prior to randomisation with no planned amendments for at least 4 weeks post-randomisation)
- 4. Able to provide informed consent

Additional inclusion criteria for cough count sub-study:

1. Pre-existing diagnosis of persistent cough (defined as troublesome for more than 8 weeks prior to study enrolment)

#### Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

#### Age group

Adult

#### Lower age limit

40 Years

#### Sex

Both

#### Target number of participants

Planned Sample Size: 298; UK Sample Size: 298

#### Key exclusion criteria

Current exclusion criteria as of 22/08/2023:

- 1. Patients unable to complete reliable FVC measurements (i.e. the difference between the two largest values is NOT < = 0.150 L)
- 2. Concomitant use of a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) or prokinetic drugs (cisapride, domperidone, metoclopramide, erythromycin, pruclopride etc) within 2 weeks prior to randomisation
- 3. Patients with a self-reported significant respiratory tract infection, including COVID-19, within 4 weeks of screening.
- 4. Significant co-existing respiratory disease (defined as a respiratory condition that exhibits a clinically relevant effect on respiratory symptoms and disease progression as determined by the PI). The presence of bronchiectasis is permitted
- 5. Patients with FEV1/FVC< 0.7
- 6. Significant medical, surgical or psychiatric disease that in the opinion of the patient's attending physician would affect subject safety or influence the study outcomes including liver failure (e.g. serum transaminase > 2x upper limit of normal (ULN), bilirubin > 1.5x ULN (unless the patient has Gilbert's syndrome) and chronic kidney disease (CKD) no greater than stage 3 (stable for at least 3 months prior to enrolment), erosive oesophagitis, Barrett's oesophagus or any other condition requiring lifelong proton pump inhibitor use.
- 7. Known allergy to proton pump inhibitors or the contents of placebo
- 8. Concomitant use of atazanavir, ketoconazole, itraconazole, tacrolimus, methotrexate, fluvoxamine (see section 6.4.5 of protocol)
- 9. Females who are of childbearing potential or lactating. Non-childbearing potential is defined as follows: postmenopausal females who have had at least 12 months of spontaneous amenorrhoea or 6 months of spontaneous amenorrhoea with serum FSH> 40mlU/ml or females who have had a hysterectomy, bilateral salpingectomy or bilateral oophorectomy at least 6

weeks prior to enrolment

- 10. Receipt of another investigational drug or biological agent associated with another clinical trial within the 4 weeks prior to TIPAL study enrolment or 5 times the drug half-life, whichever is the longer
- 11. Receiving long-term oxygen therapy
- 12. Patients with hypomagesmesmia (defined as magnesium < = 0.6mmol/L)

#### Previous exclusion criteria:

- 1. Patients unable to complete reliable FVC measurements (i.e. the difference between the two largest values is NOT < = 0.150 L)
- 2. Concomitant use of a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) or prokinetic drugs (cisapride, domperidone, metoclopramide, erythromycin, pruclopride etc) within 2 weeks prior to randomisation
- 3. Patients with a self-reported respiratory tract infection within 4 weeks of screening (defined as two or more of: increased cough, sputum or breathlessness and requiring antimicrobial therapy)
- 4. Significant co-existing respiratory disease (defined as a respiratory condition that exhibits a clinically relevant effect on respiratory symptoms and disease progression as determined by the PI). The presence of bronchiectasis is permitted
- 5. Patients with FEV1/FVC< 0.7
- 6. Significant medical, surgical or psychiatric disease that in the opinion of the patient's attending physician would affect subject safety or influence the study outcomes including liver failure (e.g. serum transaminase > 2x upper limit of normal (ULN), bilirubin > 1.5x ULN (unless the patient has Gilbert's syndrome) and chronic kidney disease (CKD) no greater than stage 3 (stable for at least 3 months prior to enrolment), erosive oesophagitis, Barrett's oesophagus or any other condition requiring lifelong proton pump inhibitor use.
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- 10. Receipt of another investigational drug or biological agent associated with another clinical trial within the 4 weeks prior to TIPAL study enrolment or 5 times the drug half-life, whichever is the longer
- 11. Receiving long-term oxygen therapy
- 12. Patients with hypomagesmesmia (defined as magnesium < = 0.6mmol/L)

#### Date of first enrolment

16/06/2021

Date of final enrolment 31/08/2024

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

England

Northern Ireland

#### Scotland

**United Kingdom** 

Wales

#### Study participating centre Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital

Colney Lane Norwich United Kingdom NR4 7UY

#### Study participating centre Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham

University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust Mindelsohn Way Birmingham United Kingdom B15 2TH

# Study participating centre

Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Cobbett House Oxford Road Manchester United Kingdom M13 9WL

# Study participating centre University Hospital Aintree

Aintree University Hospital Nhs Foundation Trust Fazakerley Hospital Lower Lane Liverpool Merseyside Liverpool United Kingdom L9 7AL

### Study participating centre

#### Royal Papworth Hospital Nhs Foundation Trust

Papworth Everard Cambridge United Kingdom CB23 3RE

#### Study participating centre Royal Brompton Hospital

Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust Sydney Street London United Kingdom SW3 6NP

# Study participating centre Freeman Hospital

Freeman Road High Heaton Newcastle upon Tyne United Kingdom NE7 7DN

# Study participating centre Western Health & Social Care Trust

MDEC Building Glenshane Road Derry United Kingdom BT47 6SB

# Study participating centre Leicester Royal Infirmary

Infirmary Square Leicester United Kingdom LE1 5WW

# Study participating centre Westmorland General Hospital

University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay NHS Foundation Trust Burton Road Kendal United Kingdom LA9 7RG

# Study participating centre Southmead Hospital

North Bristol NHS Trust Southmead Road Westbury-on-trym Bristol United Kingdom BS10 5NB

#### Study participating centre New Cross Hospital

The Royal Wolverhampton Nhs Trust Wolverhampton Road Heath Town Wolverhampton United Kingdom WV10 0QP

#### Study participating centre Northern General Hospital

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust Herries Road Sheffield United Kingdom S5 7AU

### Study participating centre South Tyneside District Hospital

South Tyneside Nhs Foundation Trust Harton Lane South Shields United Kingdom NE34 0PL

# Study participating centre Worcestershire Royal Hospital Worcestershire Acute Hospitals Nhs Trust

Charles Hastings Way Worcester United Kingdom WR5 1DD

#### Study participating centre Sherwood Forest Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust

Mansfield Road Sutton-in-Ashfield United Kingdom NG17 4JL

# Study participating centre Victoria Hospital

Blackpool Teaching Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust Whinney Heys Road Blackpool United Kingdom FY3 8NR

# Study participating centre

St. Marys Hospital

Imperial College Healthcare Nhs Trust Praed Street London United Kingdom W2 1NY

# Study participating centre

Nhs Grampian

Summerfield House 2 Eday Road Aberdeen United Kingdom AB15 6RE

### Study participating centre Southampton General Hospital

University Hospital Southampton Nhs Foundation Trust Tremona Road Southampton United Kingdom SO16 6YD

#### Study participating centre Leighton Hospital

Mid Cheshire Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust Leighton Crewe United Kingdom CW1 4QJ

#### Study participating centre Royal Preston Hospital

Lancashire Teaching Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust Sharoe Green Lane Fulwood Preston United Kingdom PR2 9HT

# Study participating centre Hull Royal Infirmary

Hull and East Yorkshire Hospitals Nhs Trust Anlaby Road Hull United Kingdom HU3 2JZ

### Study participating centre Shrewsbury And Telford Hospital Nhs Trust

Mytton Oak Road Shrewsbury United Kingdom SY3 8XQ

# Study participating centre Cardiff & Vale University LHB

Heath Park Cardiff United Kingdom CF14 4XW

#### Study participating centre John Radcliffe Hospital

Oxford University Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust Headley Way Headington Oxford United Kingdom OX3 9DU

# Study participating centre Royal Infirmary

Calderdale and Huddersfield Nhs Foundation Trust Acre Street Huddersfield United Kingdom HD3 3EA

# Study participating centre University College London Hospitals Nhs Foundation Trust

250 Euston Road London United Kingdom NW1 2PG

#### Study participating centre Queens Medical Centre

Nottingham University Hospitals Nhs Trust Derby Road Nottingham United Kingdom NG7 2UH

## Study participating centre University Hospitals of North Midlands Nhs Trust

Newcastle Road Stoke-on-Trent United Kingdom ST4 6QG

#### Study participating centre The Royal London Hospital

Barts Health Nhs Trust Whitechapel London United Kingdom E1 1BB

### Study participating centre Heartlands Hospital

Bordesley Green East Bordesley Green Birmingham United Kingdom B9 5SS

#### Study participating centre Royal Albert Edward Infirmary

Wigan Lane Wigan United Kingdom WN1 2NN

#### Study participating centre Northumbria Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

North Tyneside General Hospital Rake Lane North Shields United Kingdom NE29 8NH

### Study participating centre Craigavon Area Hospital

Lurgan Rd Craigavon United Kingdom BT63 5QQ

### Study participating centre

#### **Antrim Area Hospital**

45 Bush Rd Antrim United Kingdom BT41 2RL

# Study participating centre Perth Royal Infirmary

Taymount Terrace Perth United Kingdom PH1 1NX

#### Study participating centre Ninewells Hospital

Ninewells Avenue Dundee United Kingdom DD1 9SY

#### Study participating centre Musgrove Park Hospital (taunton)

Musgrove Park Hospital Taunton United Kingdom TA1 5DA

# Study participating centre

St James's University Hospital NHS Trust

St James's University Hospital Gledow Wing Beckett Street Leeds United Kingdom LS9 7TF

### Study participating centre Macclesfield District General Hospital

Macclesfield District Hospital Victoria Road Macclesfield United Kingdom SK10 3BL

# Study participating centre North Tees Health NHS Trust

North Tees General Hospital Hardwick Stockton-on-tees United Kingdom TS19 8PE

#### Study participating centre Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust

University Hospital Lewisham Lewisham High Street London United Kingdom SE13 6LH

### Study participating centre Luton and Dunstable University Hospital

Lewsey Road Luton United Kingdom LU4 0DZ

#### Study participating centre Hywel Dda Health Board

Hafan Derwen St Davids Parc Job's Well Road Carmarthen United Kingdom SA31 3BB

# Study participating centre Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital

Aldermaston Road Basingstoke United Kingdom RG24 9NA

#### Study participating centre Royal Hampshire County Hospital (rhch)

Romsey Road Winchester United Kingdom SO22 5DG

# Study participating centre Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust

Torbay Hospital Newton Road Torquay United Kingdom TQ2 7AA

# Study participating centre The Guys and Lewisham NHS Trust

Guys Hospital St Thomas Street London United Kingdom SE1 9RT

# Study participating centre Royal United Hospital

Combe Park Bath United Kingdom BA1 3NG

# Study participating centre Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust

The Maidstone Hospital Hermitage Lane Maidstone United Kingdom ME16 9QQ

# Study participating centre Portsmouth Hospitals University National Health Service Trust

Queen Alexandra Hospital Southwick Hill Road Cosham Portsmouth United Kingdom PO6 3LY

# Study participating centre East and North Hertfordshire NHS Trust

Lister Hospital Coreys Mill Lane Stevenage United Kingdom SG1 4AB

### Study participating centre Royal Blackburn Hospital

Haslingden Road Blackburn United Kingdom BB2 3HH

## Study participating centre Burnley General Hospital

Casterton Avenue Burnley United Kingdom BB10 2PQ

# Study participating centre Frimley Park Hospital

Frimley Park Scanning Centre
Portsmouth Road
Frimley
Camberley
United Kingdom
GU16 7UJ

# Study participating centre

#### Kingston Hospital

Galsworthy Road Kingston upon Thames United Kingdom KT2 7QB

# Study participating centre

Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Doncaster Royal Infirmary Armthorpe Road Doncaster United Kingdom DN2 5LT

# Study participating centre North Middlesex University Hospital Trust

North Middlesex Hospital Sterling Way London United Kingdom N18 1QX

# Study participating centre The Princess Alexandra Hospital

Hamstel Road Harlow United Kingdom CM20 1QX

# Study participating centre Watford General Hospital

60 Vicarage Road Watford United Kingdom WD18 0HB

# Sponsor information

Organisation

#### Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

#### Sponsor details

Colney Lane
Colney
Norwich
England
United Kingdom
NR4 7UY
+44 (0)1603 647882
julie.dawson@nnuh.nhs.uk

#### Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

#### Website

http://www.nnuh.nhs.uk/

#### ROR

https://ror.org/01wspv808

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Government

#### **Funder Name**

NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies Co-ordinating Centre (NETSCC); Grant Codes: NIHR127479

#### **Funder Name**

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK)

#### 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**

# Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal.

#### Intention to publish date

31/08/2025

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

### **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol file	version v2.1	23/03/2021	12/04/2021	No	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No
Participant information sheet	version 2.6	11/08/2022	22/08/2023	No	Yes
Protocol article		05/02/2025	07/02/2025	Yes	No