The PIONEER Study - A study to investigate whether taking the medication Pravastatin reduces the number of babies born too early (preterm, i.e., before 37 weeks of pregnancy) and, if so, how it works in the body to do this.

Submission date	Recruitment status	[X] Prospectively registered
17/02/2024	Recruiting	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
18/04/2024	Ongoing	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
07/10/2024	Pregnancy and Childbirth	[X] Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Around 7 out of every 100 UK babies are born too early (preterm, i.e., before 37 weeks of pregnancy). Being born preterm is the most common cause of babies dying before the age of one year in the UK; 1 in 3 of those who survive are diagnosed with cerebral palsy. This study will test whether the medicine Pravastatin reduces the number of babies born preterm. It is not fully understood why some babies are born early, and there are few effective treatments to prevent this from happening. Research shows it is likely that early labour may occur because of types of inflammation in the mother's body. Taking a medication which reduces inflammation, such as Pravastatin, could therefore reduce the number of babies being born preterm. Pravastatin has been tested for the treatment and prevention of other pregnancy problems, with no safety concerns for women or their babies, and some studies suggest that it may reduce the number of babies born preterm. This study will test whether taking one tablet of Pravastatin once a day, from between 16-20 weeks of pregnancy until 37 weeks, reduces the number of babies born too early.

Who can participate?

Young and adult women aged 16 years old and over who attend Preterm Birth Prevention clinics

What does the study involve?

Participants will be asked if they would like to join the study. If they join, half will be given Pravastatin and half will be given a placebo (a dummy tablet which looks like Pravastatin but does not contain Pravastatin). Neither the women nor the researchers will know which tablets they are taking until the end of the study. The study will record how many weeks of pregnancy their babies are born and compare this between the two groups of women. The study will also measure levels of certain bacteria and markers of inflammation, which may be related to babies being born early, by collecting blood, fluid produced in the vagina and stool samples. Any

complications the women or their babies have will be recorded and the babies' development will be assessed at two years of age.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There is a possibility that participants who receive Pravastatin will have a lower chance of preterm birth, but we cannot be certain. This is what this study will help us to find out. If Pravastatin does have this effect, the research could help us to improve the options for pregnant women who are at risk of preterm birth in the future. Participants may also benefit from the increased contact that comes with being a part of a clinical study.

The potential risks and burdens for the trial are summarised in the Participant Information Sheet (PIS), which has been reviewed and approved by our public contributors.

- Possible side effects from the trial medication. These are explained in the PIS, including how likely they are to occur, with clarity that side effects relate to the participant and not their baby.
- Discomfort or pain when having a blood sample taken. Localised bruising and discomfort can occur at the site of venipuncture. Infrequently fainting may occur. Blood samples must be taken from all participants to confirm eligibility and at 28 weeks to assess liver transaminase levels (ALT or AST) additional blood samples will be taken from all participants at sites taking part in the mechanistic sub-study. Samples will be taken by trained phlebotomists and every effort will be made to reduce pain or discomfort.
- Mild discomfort when having a vaginal swab taken (only participants in the mechanistic substudy). This will be done by trained clinical staff who are experienced in taking these swabs and will be conducted in such a manner as to maintain privacy and dignity.
- Loss of participant's time to attend research visits at the hospital, take part in qualitative interviews or complete follow-up at home. Trial activities will be integrated into usual care visits where possible to reduce the burden of participation, and researchers will make efforts to arrange visits/calls for convenient times. Participants will also be reimbursed for some expenses.

Where is the study run from? University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust

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

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

Who is the main contact? pioneer-trial@bristol.ac.uk

Study website

https://bristol-trials-centre.bristol.ac.uk/details-of-studies/pioneer/

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific, Principal Investigator

Contact name

Dr Katherine Birchenall

ORCID ID

http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7261-4832

Contact details

Women and Children's Health, University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust Bristol

United Kingdom

BS8 1NU

None provided

katherine.birchenall@bristol.ac.uk

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Dr Taemi Kawahara

Contact details

PIONEER Central Trial Office, Bristol Trials Centre, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, 1-5 Whiteladies Road Bristol

United Kingdom

BS8 1NU

+44 (0)117 4560633

pioneer-trial@bristol.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

1007563

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

OG/2022/7409, IRAS 1007563, CPMS 60531

Study information

Scientific Title

Pravastatin tO preveNt prEtErm biRth (PIONEER): a parallel group randomised placebocontrolled trial

Acronym

PIONEER

Study objectives

We are interested to find out whether treatment with a statin, Pravastatin, reduces the chance a person will have a preterm birth by extending the length of pregnancy and so reducing the risks associated with babies being born too soon.

We would also like to find out how Pravastatin might work to reduce preterm birth by looking at blood samples, vaginal swabs and stool samples taken from some of the pregnant people who take part in the trial.

We will also see whether Pravastatin has an effect on a number of outcomes which have been selected as being important to this population. Some of these relate to the mother, for example whether they had an infection after birth, and some relate to the child, for example did they need to go to intensive care after birth.

Finally, we will ask some of the people who take part in the trial to complete a questionnaire when their child is 2 years old, to look at the childs' development.

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 16/04/2024, North West - Greater Manchester Central Research Ethics Committee (2 Redman Place, Stratford, London, E20 1JQ, United Kingdom; None provided; gmcentral.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 24/NW/0074

Study design

Interventional double-blind randomized parallel group placebo-controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised parallel trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Safety, Efficacy

Participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Intermediate or high risk for preterm birth

Interventions

Participants will be randomised in a 1:1 ratio to receive either Pravastatin or placebo. Randomisation will be performed via the trial database using Sealed Envelope. Participants randomised to the intervention group will receive Pravastatin 20mg and participants randomised to the placebo group will receive a matched tablet with no active substance. Both will be taken orally once daily by participants, from between 16+0 and 20+0 weeks gestation until 37+0 weeks gestation. Treatment may be stopped earlier (reasons are detailed in the protocol).

All participants will be followed up until birth or loss of pregnancy. Participants recruited in the

first 18 months of the trial will be asked to complete a questionnaire when their child is two years old.

Intervention Type

Drug

Pharmaceutical study type(s)

Pharmacodynamic, Prophylaxis, Therapy, Others (Qualitative evaluation - aims to explore any challenges or obstacles for recruitment and to optimise unbiased trial information delivery to ensure full informed consent is standardised at all sites.)

Phase

Phase III

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Pravastatin

Primary outcome measure

Gestational age, in days, at birth, measured using patient records.

Secondary outcome measures

1. Maternal and neonatal secondary outcomes:

Maternal secondary outcomes: maternal mortality; antenatal infection requiring antibiotics; intrapartum infection requiring antibiotics; development of pre-eclampsia; PPROM; harm to mother from intervention; cervical cerclage; progesterone use; shortest cervical length measured.

Neonatal secondary outcomes: Premature birth (categorising <37 weeks' gestation, and <34 weeks gestation); Apgar scores at 1, 5, and 10 minutes of age; admission to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU); birthweight; early neurodevelopmental morbidity; gastrointestinal and respiratory morbidity; neonatal mortality; infection requiring antibiotics; need for respiratory support; harm to offspring from intervention. Collected from hospital databases following birth and discharge from hospital admission.

- 2. Mechanism of action of Pravastatin, evaluated using mechanistic studies to assess maternal:
- 2.1. Cervicovaginal fluid concentrations of inflammatory markers of interest, including IL-8, IL-6, IL-2, MBL, IgG1, IgG3, C3b and C5a;
- 2.2. Vaginal microbiota profile;
- 2.3. Serum lipid profile: very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) assessed via NMR metabolomics; and,
- 2.4. Stool microbiota profile and metabolomics profile.
- 2.5. Maternal blood inflammatory profile.

Samples collected as baseline, 24 weeks' gestation and 28 weeks' gestation.

3. For the offspring of pregnancies for those participants recruited during the first 18 months of the trial only. Assessment of child's cognitive and language development using the Parent Report of Children's Abilities-Revised (PARCA-R) questionnaire. Questionnaire completed at 2 years corrected age for child.

Overall study start date

15/02/2024

Completion date

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnant people with a singleton pregnancy identified as being at high or intermediate risk for PTB according to criteria detailed in the Saving Babies' Lives Care Bundle (V3), where:
- 1.1. High risk at least one of the following:
- 1.1.1. Previous mid-trimester loss >16 weeks' gestation;
- 1.1.2. Previous PTB <34 week's gestation;
- 1.1.3. Previous Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes (PPROM) <34 weeks' gestation;
- 1.1.4. Previous use of cervical cerclage;
- 1.1.5. Known uterine structural variant:
- 1.1.6. Intrauterine adhesions:
- 1.1.7. History of trachelectomy (for cervical cancer).

OR

- 1.2. Intermediate risk at least one of the following:
- 1.2.1. Previous birth by caesarean section at full dilatation;
- 1.2.2. History of significant excision of cervical cells (e.g., Large Loop Excision of Transformation Zone (LLETZ) where >15mm depth removed, or >1 LLETZ procedure carried out or cone biopsy). 2. Between 16+0- and 20+0 weeks' gestation at randomisation.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Mixed

Lower age limit

16 Years

Sex

Female

Target number of participants

750

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Multiple pregnancy
- 2. <16 years of age
- 3. Hypersensitivity to Pravastatin (active substance or any of the excipients)
- 4. Personal or first-degree relative with heritable muscle disorder
- 5. Participating in the active phase of another CTIMP
- 6. Lactose intolerance
- 7. >14 units alcohol/week
- 8. Past/current liver disease
- 9. ALT or AST above upper limit of normal (as set by local laboratories), to be taken at the time of screening*
- 10. Bilirubin above upper limit of normal (as set by local laboratories), to be taken at the time of screening*
- 11. Creatine Kinase (CK) concentration >5 times upper limit of normal (as set by local

laboratories), to be taken at the time of screening

- 12. Currently breastfeeding
- 13. Unable to provide informed consent
- 14. Previously participated in PIONEER
- 15. Currently taking medicines or groups of medicines that are contraindicated for concomitant use with pravastatin§
- * It is acknowledged that the Liver Function Test may include different assessments at different sites, therefore for the purpose of the screening blood test, the term "Liver Function Test" at screening should include measurement of Bilirubin and at least one of ALT or AST. If any of these are above the upper limit of the normal, the person would not be eligible for inclusion in PIONEER, and should have ongoing follow-up according to local policy.
- § Those taking macrolides should be excluded from PIONEER, however, if a limited course of macrolides are prescribed with the course due to complete prior to 20+0 weeks' gestation, then it may be possible to recruit to PIONEER following completion of the course of antibiotics (if completion of the course of antibiotics is prior to 20+0).

Date of first enrolment 01/11/2024

Date of final enrolment 31/03/2027

Locations

Countries of recruitmentUnited Kingdom

Study participating centre
Birmingham Womens Hospital
Womens Health Care
Mindelsohn Way
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B15 2TG

Study participating centre St Michaels Hospital Southwell Street Bristol United Kingdom BS2 8EG

Southmead Hospital

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

Study participating centre St James's University Hospital

Gledow Wing Beckett Street Leeds United Kingdom LS9 7TF

Study participating centre University Hospital (coventry)

Clifford Bridge Road Coventry United Kingdom CV2 2DX

Study participating centre St Thomas' Hospital

Westminster Bridge Road London United Kingdom SE1 7EH

Study participating centre Jessops Wing

Royal Hallamshire Hospital Glossop Road Sheffield United Kingdom S10 2JF

Study participating centre Hammersmith Hospital

Du Cane Road Hammersmith London United Kingdom W12 0HS

Study participating centre The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh

51 Little France Crescent Edinburgh United Kingdom EH16 4SA

Study participating centre West Cumberland Hospital

Homewood Hensingham Whitehaven United Kingdom CA28 8JG

Study participating centre Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital

Colney Lane Colney Norwich United Kingdom NR4 7UY

Study participating centre Birmingham Heartlands Hospital

Bordesley Green East Bordesley Green Birmingham United Kingdom B9 5SS

Study participating centre Princess Anne Hospital

Coxford Road Southampton United Kingdom SO16 5YA

Study participating centre Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital

Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital Barrack Road Exeter United Kingdom EX2 5DW

Study participating centre St. Richards Hospital

Spitalfield Lane Chichester United Kingdom PO19 6SE

Study participating centre Cumberland Infirmary

Newtown Road Carlisle United Kingdom CA2 7HY

Study participating centre The James Cook University Hospital

Marton Road Middlesbrough United Kingdom TS4 3BW

Study participating centre Burnley General Hospital

Casterton Avenue Burnley United Kingdom BB10 2PQ

Study participating centre

St Marys Hospital

Oxford Road Site Manchester United Kingdom M13 9WL

Study participating centre Wythenshawe Hospital

Southmoor Road Wythenshawe Manchester United Kingdom M23 9LT

Study participating centre Royal Oldham Hospital

Rochdale Road Oldham United Kingdom OL1 2JH

Study participating centre John Radcliffe Hospital

Headley Way Headington Oxford United Kingdom OX3 9DU

Study participating centre Bradford Royal Infirmary

Duckworth Lane Bradford United Kingdom BD9 6RJ

Study participating centre University College London Hospital

235 Euston Road

London United Kingdom NW1 2BU

Study participating centre
University Hospital of Wales
Heath Park
Cardiff
United Kingdom
CF14 4XW

Sponsor information

Organisation

University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust

Sponsor details

Education and Research Centre, Level 3, Upper Maudlin Street Bristol England United Kingdom BS2 8AE +44 (0)117 342 0233 R&DSponsorship@uhbw.nhs.uk

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

https://www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/research-innovation/

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

Publication and dissemination plan

- 1. Peer reviewed scientific journals
- 2. Internal report
- 3. Conference presentation
- 4. Publication on website
- 5. Submission to regulatory authorities
- 6. Other

Data will not be made available for sharing until after publication of the main results of the trial. It is the trial team's intention to share underpinning research data in order to maximise reuse and evidence findings. The data will be deposited at the University of Bristol Research Data Repository (data.bris.ac.uk/data) where, once published, they will be assigned a doi: . A metadata record will be published openly by the repository and this record will clearly state how data can be accessed by bona fide researchers.

Anonymised recruitment consultation and interview transcripts may also be used to support teaching of qualitative research methods. We will store audio recordings, transcripts, and written feedback for 25 years, on secure University of Bristol servers. We will make transcripts "Controlled Access". The anonymised transcripts will be stored in an online database and only made available to other researchers who secure the necessary approvals. All data will be anonymised before they are made available.

Access to the final trial dataset

Anonymous research data will be stored securely and kept for future analysis. Members of the TMG will develop a data sharing policy consistent with University of Bristol policy. Requests for access will be directed to the Research Data team at Bristol, who will assess the motives of potential data re-users before granting access to the data.

Intention to publish date

31/07/2029

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during the current trial will be available upon request after publication of the main results of the trial. The trial team intends to share underpinning research data to maximise reuse and evidence findings. The datasets will be deposited at the University of Bristol Research Data Repository (https://data.bris.ac.uk/data/) where, once published, they will be assigned a doi. A metadata record will be published openly by the repository and this record will clearly state how data can be accessed by bona fide researchers. The consent form for the trial includes the optional statement: "I agree to my information being stored securely and used for future research and training purposes. I understand that information shared will not include

personally identifiable data." As such, data will only be deposited from participants who agree to this statement.

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in publicly available repository, Available on request