

University of Nottingham

> MAnnitol for Cerebral oEdema after IntraCerebral Haemorrhage (MACE-ICH): a feasibility trial

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING



IRAS: 1004870

CTA: 19162/0239/001-0001

Chief Investigator: Dr Kailash Krishnan

Consultant Stroke Physician, Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust

Associate Professor of Stroke Medicine, University of Nottingham

Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust



National Institute for

Health and Care Research





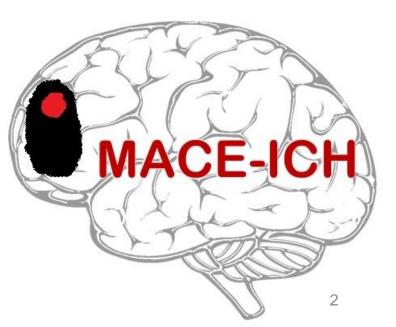
Investigator training slides Final v2.0 updated 12/12/2023





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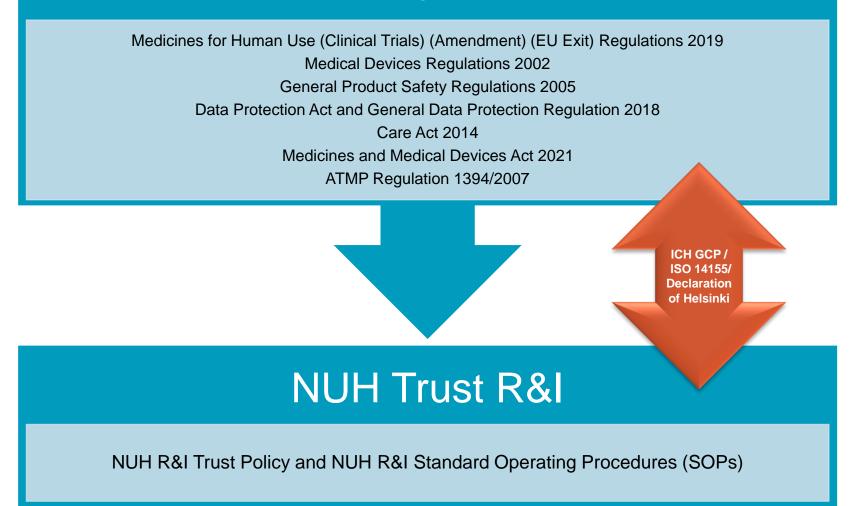




Regulatory Framework for Clinical Trials



UK Legislation







UK Research Governance



Department of Health (NHS Act 2006, Health and Care Act 2022)

Framework Agreement between the Health Research Authority, Health and Social Care Northern Ireland, NHS Scotland and Health and Care Research Wales: UK policy framework for health and social care research v3.3, 7 Nov 2017



(arm's length body of the DoH)

Bring together review of governance/legal compliance and independent ethical opinion.

- Research Ethics Committee (REC)

- Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)

- NHS Approval (C of C&C)



HRA

Approval





- MACE-ICH is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) under its Research for Patient Benefit (RfPB) Programme, grant reference NIHR-203080
- Trial Registration:ISRCTN15383301CTA reference:19162/0239/001-0001EudraCT Number:2022-000283-22IRAS Project ID:1004870Trial Sponsor:Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust







Background

Intracerebral Haemorrhage (ICH)

- Highest mortality (~50%) of all stroke subtypes
- 15% of 150,000 strokes each year in the UK
- ~22,500 ICHs each year in the UK
- ~1,500 patients experience severe brain swelling
- Greater brain swelling/oedema → increased risk of death or severe disability (mRS =4-5)

Cerebral oedema



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Background



Treating ICH patients with brain swelling

Currently very limited treatment options:

- Surgical decompression?
 - Proven in ischaemic stroke, unclear in ICH
 - High risk of complications, particularly for elderly patients
 - Not routinely available
- Corticosteroids
 - No evidence
 - Likely to worsen patient's condition
- Osmotherapy, e.g. mannitol
 - A potential solution?

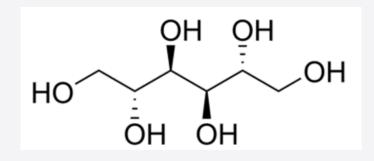






Mannitol

- Metabolically inert in humans and occurs naturally in fruits and vegetables.
- Osmotic diuretic
 - Inhibits the reabsorption of water and sodium
 - Elevates the osmolality of blood and renal filtrate
 - Increases production of urine
 - Helps to eliminate excess water from the body
- Readily available in most UK hospitals
- Easy to administer intravenously
- Licensed to treat cerebral oedema and used in traumatic brain injury and hepatic encephalopathy
- Current UK stroke guidelines do not recommend the routine use of mannitol
- Some stroke physicians use mannitol regularly, but little is known about its effects in ICH







Review of evidence: Pre-clinical

Mannitol has demonstrated benefit in three animal models of intracranial haemorrhage.

Year	Animal	Model	Effect of mannitol
1999*	Dog	ICH	Reduced intracranial pressure
			(ICP)
2006**	Rat	SAH	Reduced ICP and death
2018***	Rat	ICH	Reduced oedema, brain
			inflammation and death

*compared mannitol with two doses of hypertonic saline (3% or 23.4%)

**comparison between 4 groups: normal saline, mannitol, dextran with hypertonic saline 2 ml/kg and hypertonic saline 4ml/kg respectively

***5ml/kg of 20% mannitol over 3 minutes given 5 hours after ICH and repeated every 12 hours; four doses in total







Review of evidence: proof of concept in ICH

• Results of studies investigating the effects of mannitol on cerebral blood flow (CBF) in ICH patients have been varied:

Year	N	Dose	Equivalent dose based on 70 kg	Total dose in 24 hours	Effect
1978	300	0.9g/kg	63 g	63 g	No CT scan; no change
1998	1	20% solution 200 ml	40 g	40 g	Transient Increase in CPP and reduced ICP
2004	21	20 g 20%	20 g	20 g	No change
2005	128	20 g 4 hourly 20%	20 g	120 g	No difference in death or disability
2007	24	1.5 g/kg 20%	105 g	105 g	Transient improvement in CBF after single dose
2011	20	20% bolus/100 ml infusion	20 g	20 g	Increased CBF and lowered PI
2013*	30	125 ml of 20% mannitol over 15 minutes; 250 ml of 20% mannitol over 30 minutes 6 hours later	25 g+50 g	75 g	Increase in CBF in both cerebral hemispheres and reduced ICP







Review of evidence: proof of concept in ICH

- Observational data from the INTERACT-2 trial (>1500 patients)
 - Mannitol was associated with better outcomes in patients with haemorrhages >15 ml.
 - There were no significant differences in adverse events (cardiac, renal or neurological) in those who received treatment.
- Another study reported no difference in functional outcome at 3 months following use of mannitol.
 - However, comparisons were made with patients having brain herniation to those with mild stroke and did not receive treatment.





Background



Review of evidence: mannitol for stroke

- Systematic review of mannitol versus control for acute stroke:
 - Three small trials identified (n=226)
 - 2/3 trials included ICH patients
 - Trials varied in design, inclusion criteria, duration and intensity of treatment
 - At follow-up, no sig difference in functional outcome between mannitol and control groups however, the confidence intervals were wide, so it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions
- Meta-analysis comparing hypertonic saline with mannitol
 - Included ICH patients
 - Both were effective, regardless of clinical definition of elevated ICP
 - Patient numbers were however small and the effect on long-term outcomes were unknown
- Most effective regimen for mannitol is unclear
 - Bolus (as opposed to continuous) may be effective
 - Guidance on dosage is limited: higher doses may be more effective
 - Experts highlight that risks with mannitol treatment are low compared to potential benefit in life threatening cerebral oedema.





MACE-ICH Objectives:

- To determine the feasibility of screening, assessing eligibility, approaching potential participants, randomisation, administering mannitol and completing follow-up for acute haemorrhagic stroke patients with cerebral oedema, or at risk of cerebral oedema, to inform a definitive trial.
- To determine the feasibility and inform the design and conduct of an adequately powered, pragmatic, prospective multicentre RCT testing mannitol as a treatment for cerebral oedema in spontaneous ICH.
- A multicentre, prospective, randomised, open-label, blinded-endpoint trial (of mannitol versus standard care)
- 45 patients with spontaneous ICH (≤72 hours) with (and/or at risk of developing) cerebral oedema
- Randomised 1:1:1 across 10 UK based NHS Trusts:
 - Arm 1: 1 g/kg 10% single dose mannitol infusion at 10ml/min
 - Arm 2: 1 g/kg 10% mannitol at 10 ml/min followed by a second dose 1 g/kg repeated at 24 hours, if the serum
 osmolality is <320 mOsm/Kg and sodium <160 mEq/L after the first dose
 - Arm 3: Standard care alone
- ~ 4-5 participants per site across 24 months of recruitment

Blinding to treatment allocation:

- X Participants
- X Site researchers/investigators
- X Clinical staff preparing/administering the IMP
- Central day 180 follow-up coordinators
- Brain imaging adjudicators



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Study Design, Objectives and Outcomes

Primary objective

 To determine the feasibility and inform the design and conduct of an adequately powered, pragmatic, prospective multicentre RCT testing mannitol as a treatment for cerebral oedema in spontaneous ICH.

Primary (feasibility) outcomes

- Number of eligible patients recruited and reasons for not recruiting
- Ability to access eligible ICH patients to calculate study screening, eligibility, recruitment and retention
- Proportion of eligible patients who received allocated treatment and reasons for non-allocation
- Treatment adherence
- Number of participants with outcome data and reasons for non-availability
- Through collection of adverse events, examine the acceptability, safety, and tolerability of mannitol in participants
- Assess the acceptability of the study protocol

- Identify strengths and barriers to recruitment and retention
- Determine the feasibility of clinicians to identify eligible patients
- Ability to obtain timely consent
- Effectiveness of blinded follow-up
- Ability to administer mannitol and monitor participants
- Assess the delivery of the trial protocol, identify potential causes of violation and trial withdrawal
- Evaluate the feasibility of collecting the proposed outcome measures including follow-up at day 180, acceptability to participants and trial staff



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Study Design, Objectives and Outcomes

Secondary objective

 To provide preliminary data on the effect of mannitol on secondary outcomes including clinical, radiological, laboratory, safety and health-economics.

Secondary outcomes

- **Day 1-2:** U&E's, e-GFR; serum osmolality to correlate response to mannitol;
- Day 5±2 days: Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS); National Institutes Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS); follow-up CT scan to assess changes in oedema volume, oedema extension distance, haematoma volume, midline shift, hydrocephalus; number of patients who had urinary tract infection; number of patients who had sepsis; mortality
- Day 28: Number of participants who had urinary tract infection; number of participants who had sepsis; mortality
- Day 180 (central follow up): Disability (Barthel Index); Mood (Zung depression scale [ZDS]); Cognition (TICS-M); Quality of life (Euro-[EQ] QOL; EQ-VAS); Health economic assessment (EQ-5D); Death or dependency (modified Rankin scale); Length of stay; Discharge destination; Long-term outcomes post Covid-19 and ICH.
- Other: Number of participants needing and transferred to high dependency or intensive care unit; Number of participants undergoing neurosurgical intervention; Recurrent stroke; Number of participants intubated and ventilated
- Safety outcomes: death; thrombophlebitis; hyper/hyponatremia; pulmonary oedema; hypotension; renal impairment; Serious adverse events (SAEs) until day 28, fatal SAEs (and safety outcomes) up to day 180

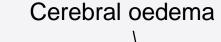


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Inclusion criteria

- Adults ≥18 years
- Spontaneous ICH (confirmed by CT scan) with <u>estimated</u> largest diameter >2cm
- ≤72 hours since onset (or from last seen healthy)
- Cerebral oedema with or without evidence of mass effect OR
- At risk of developing oedema (limited GCS <9 (eye opening and motor only) and NIHSS≥8)</p>
- Signed consent (participant, personal or professional representative or independent physician).
 - NB:- ICH secondary to the following is NOT spontaneous ICH:
 - Ruptured aneurysm
 - Vascular malformation (e.g. isolated IVH & bilateral small hyperdensities)
 - Tumor or abscess
 - Ischaemic stroke (haemorrhagic transformation of infarct)
 - Thrombolysis
 - Venous infarct
 - Trauma









Eligibility



Exclusion criteria

- GCS<5
- Premorbid mRS >3
- Isolated subarachnoid haemorrhage
- Haemorrhage known to be from: trauma or venous thrombosis or arteriovenous malformation or brain tumour or transformation of cerebral infarct or cerebral aneurysm or thrombolytic drug
- Known hypersensitivity to mannitol
- Severe renal failure (e-GFR<30ml/min or dialysis)
- Severe pulmonary oedema/cardiac failure
- Hypotension at baseline (SBP <90 mm Hg)
- Anuria
- Patient unwilling to participate

- Geographical or other factors which prohibit follow-up
- Pre-existing comorbidity with pre-ictal life expectancy <6 months
- Severe dementia
- Planned for palliative care
- Severe hypernatremia (sodium >160 mmol)
- Severe hyponatremia (sodium <125 mmol)
- Women of child-bearing potential with a positive pregnancy test at the time of admission, or lactating
- Patients in whom peripheral intravenous cannula cannot be placed
- Planned neurosurgery



Final decision on eligibility rests with the treating physician



Eligibility sign-off

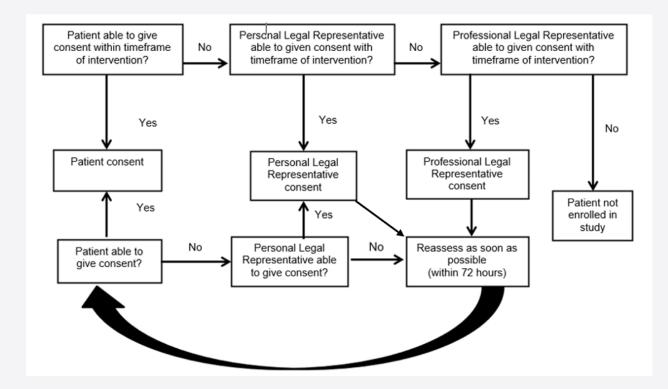
- Eligibility must be signed off by a medic
- The medic does not need to be on the delegation log
- Any eligibility confirmation sign-off should be clearly documented in the participant's medical notes
- An 'Eligibility Checklist' is available, e.g:

M	Annitol for Cerebral oEdema after IntraCerebral Haemorrha	IRA	1538330 5 100487 CE-ICH	
	a feasibility trial			
	Eligibility Checklist V1.1			
	Inclusion Criteria (All must be 'YES' for the patient to take part)	Yes	No	
1	Adult (18 years and over)			
2	Spontaneous ICH confirmed by CT scan with estimated largest diameter > 2 cm			
3	s72 hours of ictus (or from last seen healthy)			
4	Cerebral oedema with or without evidence of mass effect			*Eligibility must be signed off by a Medic*
	OR			(The medic does not have to be on the delegation
	At risk of developing oedema (limited GCS <9 (eye opening and motor only) and NIHSS>8)			(The medic does <u>not</u> have to be on the delegation
	If recording 'Yes', please indicate which of the above is applicable			(Name) (Signature)
;	Signed consent (patient, personal or professional representative or		+	(name) (eignetare)
	independent physician)			
_	Exclusion Criteria		Τ	(Occupation) (Date)
	(All must be 'NO' for the patient to take part)	Yes	No	
1	GCS<5		-	
2	Premorbid mRS >3		1	
3	Isolated subarachnoid haemorrhage			
4	Haemorrhage known to be from: trauma or venous thrombosis or			
	arteriovenous malformation or brain tumour or transformation of			
5	cerebral infarct or cerebral aneurysm or thrombolytic drug Known hypersensitivity to mannitol		+	
6	Severe renal failure (e-GFR<30ml/min or dialysis)		-	
7	Severe pulmonary oedema/ cardiac failure	<u> </u>	+	
8	Hypotension at baseline (SBP <90 mm Hg)	<u> </u>	+	
9	Anuria		<u> </u>	
10	Patient unwilling to participate			
11	Geographical or other factors which prohibit follow-up			
12	Pre-existing comorbidity with pre-ictal life expectancy <6 months			
13				
14				
15				
	Severe hyponatremia (sodium <125 mmol)		1	



Hierarchy approach

- 1. <u>Patient has capacity:</u> Patient gives consent
- 2. <u>Patient lacks capacity:</u> Relative or close friend likely to know patient wishes provides consent
- 3. <u>Patient lacks capacity and no relatives or</u> <u>close friends available:</u> Independent doctor provides consent



Consent must be taken by someone appropriately trained and on the delegation log

- Consent must be taken by a <u>medic</u> on the delegation log
- The consent process must be fully documented in the patient's medical notes





Patient has capacity

Patient consent process

- All participants who are able to, will provide written informed consent
- The investigator (or nominee) will explain the trial and provide a Pictorial Information Sheet
- If requested, a more detailed information sheet will be provided
- Potential participants should be given as long as they need to consider consent, but it should be explained to the potential participant that this is an emergency treatment with a potentially small therapeutic time window
- If the patient is unable to write, witnessed verbal consent (or a mark made by the patient with intent to sign) may be recorded on the consent form by someone unconnected with the study





Patient lacks capacity: a personal legal representative is available

Personal legal representative consent process

- The investigator will approach the patient's relative, partner or close friend who is able to represent the patient's views
- Provide them with a pictorial information sheet (and a more detailed information sheet if requested)
- Explain what is involved in the trial and answer any questions
- Written consent for the patient's inclusion in the trial obtained by completing the consent section of the pictorial information sheet or the Legal Representative Consent form
- If a relative or representative is not physically available but happy to speak on the phone, the same procedure will be followed but the printed paper consent form will be countersigned by a witness unconnected with the study (an independent doctor or nurse) and signed by the relative as soon as they arrive at the hospital
- Full informed written consent will be obtained from the patient if capacity is regained
- The participants' decision to withdraw will overrule the decision of the personal legal representative





Patient lacks capacity: a personal legal representative is not available

Professional legal representative consent process

- The investigator will approach an independent doctor (unconnected with the trial)
- Provide them with the full legal representative information sheet (it is not possible to use the pictorial information sheet for independent physician consent)
- Ask if they would be willing to act as the patient's professional legal representative
- If appropriate, obtain their written consent for the patient's inclusion in the trial by completing the Legal Representative Consent form
- If an independent doctor is not available, the patient will not be enrolled
- All attempts to gain written/verbal consent from a personal legal representative must be explored before independent physician consent can be gained. These attempts must all be documented in the patient's medical notes
- If possible, full informed written consent will be obtained from the patient or their personal legal representative as soon as practically possible (within 72 hours)
- The participant's decision to withdraw will overrule the decision of the personal or professional legal representative





Legal representative consent form

Please localise the consent forms, GP letter and participant information sheets prior to printing

Participant consent form

Insert local Trust's Logo]	[Insert local Trust's Logo]	[Insert local Trust's Logo]	[Insert local Trust's Logo]	[Insert local Trust's Logo]
PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM (Version 2.0: date 27/0/2023)	 Luidentiand that the information held and maintained by NHS Digital and other central UK NHS bodies may be used to help contact me, or a relative, to provide information about my heads takes. 	LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE CONSENT FORM (Version 20: date 27Jul2023)	7. Lagree for my relative to have an extra brain scan to monitor the effect of treatment given in MACE-ICH.	Telemedicine used? (Tick as appropriate): Vrs No
Title of Study: MAnnitol for Cerebral ogdema after IntraCerebral Haemorrhage (MACE- ICH): a feasibility trial	10. I agree to my GP, or any other doctor treating me, being informed of my participation in this study and to my GP providing information about my health status and contact details if needed.	Title of Study: <u>MA</u> nnitol for <u>C</u> erebral o <u>E</u> dema after Intra <u>C</u> erebral <u>H</u> aemorrhage (MACE-ICH): a feasibility trial	 I understand that my relative may need, and agree to them being fitted with a urinary catheter to monitor the effects of treatment given in MACE-ICH. 	Please tick to detail whether a witness is used for: (i) Legal representative consent: Yes (ii) Telemedicine: Yes
R&J ref: 225R001 IRA5 ref: 1004870 CTA ref: 19162/0239/001-0001	11. I understand that the information held and maintained by my GP and any other treating centres may be used to helic contact me. or a relative, or to orovide information about my	R&I ref: 225R001 IRAS ref: 1004870 CTA ref: 19162/0239/001-0001	 I understand that the information held and maintained by NHS Digital and other central UK NHS bodies may be used to help contact my relative and i, to provide information about their health status. 	No 🗌 No 🗆 If a witness is used, please complete the witness information below
Name of researcher: Participant ID: Name of Participant: Please initial box	health status. 12. I agree to take part in the above study.	Name of researcher: Participant ID:	10. I agree to my relative's GP, or any other doctor treating them, being informed of their participation in this study and to their GP providing information about their health status	
I: iconfirm that I: have read and understand the information Sheet (version number data	1.1.1 I lecone unconstatable or incagatabled during the course of the study and unable to provide the follow guidentiation on spel during the course of the study and unables to provide the following. 1.1.1 1.	Vour relative (it could also be a friend, someone you care for, or a stroke patient, but for brevity this document will use the term "relative" is being invited to take part in a research stady. Before you docid whether you agenet to their architication it is involved with a copy of the information also being done and what it will involve. You have been provided with a copy of the information bare. Preser take to obser also at that they if you wish. Please ask us if there is anything that is not clear of you would like more information	and contact details if needed. 1. I understand that the information held and maintialed by my relative's GP and any other industry matching enterms may be used to help contain the visual details. 1. In my opinion they would have no objection to taking part in the above study. 1. I agree to not stronge of my contact details in the event 1 an required to be contacted for the down the low out objection to taking part in the above study. 1. I agree to not stronge of my contact details in the event 1 an required to be contacted for the down the low out objection to the storage of my contact details in the event 1 an required to be contacted for the down the low out objection to the storage of my contact details in the event 1 an required to be contacted for the included in the storage of my contact details in the event 1 an required to be contacted for the included in the storage of my contact details in the event 1 and required to be contacted for the included in the storage of my contact details in the event 1 and required to be contacted for the included in the storage (required or other publication (optional). 1. I agree for mny relative's confidential data to be used in further research studies, and agree that any data collected from this study may be shared under the provisions of the Genera Data my relative (optional). 1. Sign of more my relative to be approached about other research studies, and guere that my relative (optional). 1. One protection Regulation and Data Protection Act, where the includes any burded on the generative the includes any burded on the generative storage and my relative (optional). 1. One protection Regulated about the my relative score the trial bas followed, by the protection Regulated about the research storage any burded on the generative storage and the storage of the results are the includes any data collected from this store the relative score the	Name of witness Date Signature
I. Lagree to have exits blood samples taken to monitor the effect of treatment given in MACE- ICH. I understand that samples will be destroyed after analysis. I. understand that pregnancy would exclude participation and agree that a pregnancy text	- Name of investigator taking Date Signature consent	these influktiaals to have access to their records and to collect, store, analyse and publish information obtained from their participation in this study. I understand that their personal details will be kept confidential.	(ii) if you have answered 'yes' to 15 (i), please indicate if your relative would prefer to Peer Email N/A receive a summary of the trial results via post and/or email (optional).	
can be performed (#approxime) reador seconds participation and agree that a programmy test can be performed (#approxime). i agree to have an extra brain scan to monitor the effect of treatment given in MACE-ICH.	Telemedicine used? (Tick as appropriate): YesNoNO	4. I understand that my relative's personal information will be stored, including electronically, for the purpose of this study. Understand that say information that could learnly them will be kept strictly confidential and that no personal information will be included in the study report or other publication.	Name of Participant	
 i understand that I may need, and I agree to a urinary catheter to monitor the effects of treatment given in MACE-ICH. 	(i) Participant consent: Yes (ii) Telemedicine: Yes No	I agree for my vitable to have exits blood samples taken to monitor the effect of treatment given in MACE-KHI. I understand that samples will be destroyed after analysis. <u>Yes</u> NiA	Name of Legal Representative Signature Date Relationship to Participant	
Page 1 of 2	Name of witness Date Signature	 I understand that pregnancy would exclude participation and agree that a pregnancy test can be performed (if appropriate). Page 1 of 3 	Name of investigator taking Date Signature Page 2 of 3 consent	
MAnnitol for Crearban al Genera after acute Instrucemental Heamonthage (MACE-ICH) Participant Cosensit from VLD, Dates 27JJJ023 (MAX: 100487) 3 copies: Original copy for participant, one for the researcher and one for the medical notes	MAnenito for Carebral of Edema after acute Instructendrial Heenonshage (MACE-CH) Page 2 of 2 Participant Consect Form V.D. Data: 22100231 (MA: UR0470 3 copies: Original copy for participant, one for the researcher and one for the medical notes	Monitol for Cerching didoman after acute Intracenterial Heamonthage (MACE-ICH) Legal Rep Concent From VLa: D Late: 27J/Ju2023 IRAS: DOBE/TO 3 copies: Original copy for participant, one for the researcher and 1 for the medical notes	MAminito for Cerebral different after acute intracendent Haemoninage (MACE-ICH) Legal Rep Consent Form V.2.0 Date: 27JU0233 IRAS: 1004870 3 copies: Original copy for participant, one for the researcher and 1 for the medical notes	MAnnitol for Cerebral of General after acute intracerebral Haemorrhage (MACE-ICH) Legal Rep Content Form V2.0 Date: 27/In2023 IBA5: 1004870 3 copies: Original copy for participant, one for the researcher and 1 for the medical notes

3 copies of consent form –1 patient, 1 medical notes, 1 research

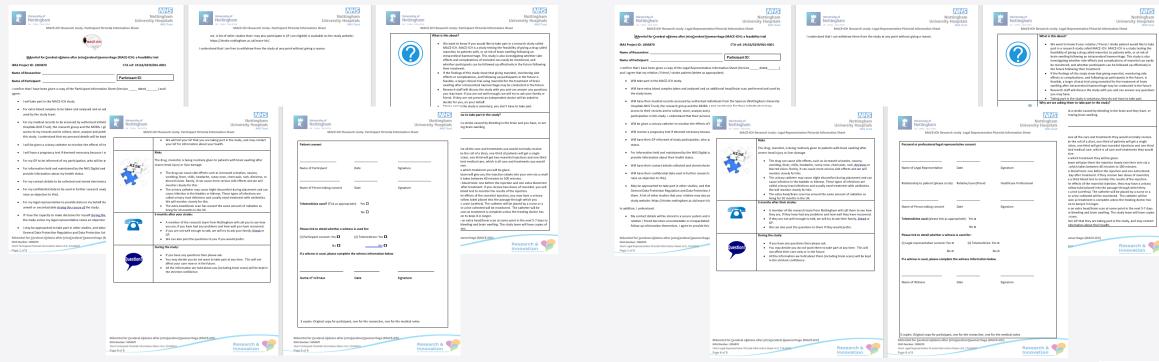




Please localise the consent forms, GP letter and participant information sheets prior to printing

Participant pictorial information sheet

Legal representative pictorial information sheet



3 copies of consent form -1 patient, 1 medical notes, 1 research







GP letter

- Always send a letter to the participant's general practitioner
- Local header required
- Send with a copy of the participant information sheet
- File a copy in the ISF and in the patient's medical notes
- Anonymised/ identifiable documentation should be kept separate
- Please keep GP letter, consent form(s) and patient details together in the ISF

N.B. If participant documentation is kept in a separate folder, please add a file note to the ISF with exact location

University of Nottingham University Hospitals	University of Nottingham UR DWA INCOME NOT	als NHS
(Form to be printed on local headed paper) General Practitioner Letter (Final version v1.0: Date 17 May 2022) REC ref: [TBC] CTA ref: [TBC]	If problems have arisen in connection with this study or if you have any further questions plea not hesitate to contact me on: [Add Local Clinician details]. Yours faithfully	ase do
INFORMATION FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER Date[Insert date]	[Insert local clinician details]	
Dear Colleague, Your patient, born and living at	Chief Investigator: Kailash Krahnan Kailash Krahnan @nuh.nhs.uk	
has agreed to participate in a randomised controlled trial called <u>MA</u> nnitol for Cerebral oEdema after IntraCerebral <u>H</u> aemorrhage (MACE-ICH).	'	
This is a prospective, randomised, multi-centre, open-label trial to assess the feasibility of administering mannitol in those at risk of, or with cerebral oedema, in acute intracerebral haemorrhage.		
Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic that can be administered intravenously and used in traumatic head injury and hepatic encephalopathy to reduce cerebral ocdema. Patients will be randomised 1:1:1 to one of three groups: 1 g/kg 10% single dose mannitol infusion at 10ml/min; 1 g/kg 10% mannitol at 10ml/min followed by a second dose 1 g/kg repeated at 24 hours; or standard care alone.		
The primary outcome of this trial focuses on determining the feasibility for researchers and clinicians to identify acute intracerebral haemorrhage patients presenting along different pathways in the UK, with or at risk of cerebral oedema, to recruit, administer mannitol and complete follow-up assessments. The treatment consists of a 1g/kg of 10% intravenous Mannitol solution infused at 10m/min according to your patient's body weight, started within 72 hours of stroke onset. As part of this study your patient will have undergone an additional CT brain scan in an attempt to assess the effect of treatment on cerebral oedema, and they will be under active follow up from the research team for 180 days.		
Prior to performing a 180-day follow up, we will contact your surgery to confirm the patient is not deceased.		
1945 104870, 0P letter, Version 1.0 17May/2022	PAGS 1004870, GP letter, Version 1.0 17Mey/2022	age 1 of 2





Delegation log/database access

https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/live/

- Sign off by the PI via the electronic delegation log will allow access to the trial database
- Request access by emailing <u>mace-ich@nottingham.ac.uk</u> along with:
 - Signed CV and GCP (both within last 2 years or as per local policy)
 - Signed training log (either live training or self-directed)
- Account details will then be sent via email
- Staff member will need to accept invitation to participate, which will send a notification to PI
- PI will need to log in and sign off each staff member, which adds the staff member to the online delegation log and database access is granted.
- Investigators may only work on the trial once signed off on the delegation log



The PI must select whether code J should be applied as a delegated role to take consent (medics only). Code T should be applied as a delegated role to collect trial related blood samples





Demo database

- The demonstration database is available to be used by site investigators to get an understanding of the database functions and CRF completion, meaning that any potential queries can be resolved prior to opening.
- Log in using the credentials below, which can be found via the MACE-ICH website <u>https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/</u>

Demonstration database For practice, please go to <u>https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/demo/</u> and use the following credentials. User demoinv1 Password nottingham





Online randomisation process

- Patients will be randomised 1:1:1 to receive either:
 - Standard care plus 1 g/kg 10% single dose mannitol infusion at 10ml/min
 - Standard care plus 1 g/kg 10% mannitol at 10ml/min followed by a second dose 1 g/kg repeated at 24 hours
 - Standard care alone
- Randomisation will be performed locally using the trial's secure internet site
- Log into the MACE-ICH online database (<u>https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/live/</u>)
- Click to randomise a new patient
- Confirm the patient's eligibility and complete the randomisation form
- Once the form has been submitted, the database will display the allocated treatment
- An email will be sent to staff as confirmation

is participant was ran	domised to the Single dose of mannitol treatment group.	
	single dose mannitol infusion at 10	
ml/min, in ad	ddition to standard care.	

You may wish to print this page. Print





Emergency randomisation process

1. Randomisation performed by the coordinating centre

2. Manual randomisation

The MACE-ICH database is unavailable, which means that no one (including the team at the coordinating centre) can perform any online data entry at all. Manual randomisation means that a person chooses which study 'arm' the participant is allocated to, without the use of computerised randomisation. → The coordinating centre will perform manual randomisation and input the data once the database is working.

As soon as the site discovers that they are unable to use the MACE-ICH database to randomise their eligible patient, they should contact the coordinating centre (0115 823 1770).

<u>*The office phone is covered between 8am-6pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays). For emergency randomisation at other times, please call Dr Kailash Krishnan (emergency contact number listed on the trial website)*</u>





IMP supply and handling

- IMP characteristics
 - Intravenous mannitol (Mannitol 10% solution for Infusion BP, Baxter Healthcare Limited PL 00116/0367)
- IMP supply
 - Sites will use their own mannitol from standard NHS hospital supplies
- IMP storage
 - The IMP will be kept in a secure, limited access storage area, such as a clinical room used for other drug storage and/or preparation.
 - IMP may be kept on the relevant ward/department to be accessible and allow treatment to start promptly as soon as the patient is randomised.
 - Room temperature (15-25°C).
 - Sites should follow their standard procedures for temperature monitoring (ideally a min and max temperature every weekday (excluding bank holidays)
 - Avoid sudden shock of the product (e.g. dropping) to prevent crystallisation.
 - The IMP will be kept as ring-fenced trial medication with study specific labelling

Labelling

Batch Number, Expiry Date and Storage Conditions will be included on the original pack labelling.

To comply with Annex 13 labelling requirements, the following label should be added to the infusion bag:

For Intravenous use only

MAnnitol for Cerebral oEdema after IntraCerebral Haemorrhage (MACE-ICH) Mannitol Infusion 10% (500ml) To be infused in accordance with the protocol.

Participant Name

Participant ID Number _____

Chief Investigator Dr Kailash Krishnan Sponsor: Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust

EudraCT Number 2022-000283-22





IMP dispensing and accountability

Local pharmacy will maintain accountability to record issuing of IMP and return of unused stock.

Pharmacy

- Local pharmacy will be responsible for issuing the IMP to the Stroke Unit or relevant ward or department at site:
 - A MACE-ICH <u>IMP Transfer Request Form</u> must be completed
 - The pharmacy clinical trials staff will check that the person completing the Transfer Request Form has delegated responsibility by the PI
 - All IMP issued by Pharmacy to the Stroke Unit or relevant ward or department must be recorded on the MACE-ICH <u>Pharmacy IMP</u> _______ Inventory Log

MACE-ICH	Not	tingham University	NHS Tru	st	5									
Appendix 1	1: Clinical trials transfer reque	Pharmacy Departme	nt Clinical Thai	s Service										
MAnnitol	-		l): a feasibility	trial										
Please Suppl	ly:													
x 500m	L Mannitol Infusion 10%													
-	d:	Bleep/Ext No:	MACE-J	CH				No	otting			ity Hospin	Trust	
Name in Bloc	k Capitals:	Date:		Appendix	2: Inve	stigatio	onal Med	licinal	Product	t: Site I	nventory	Log		
	ACY USE ONLY ags issued:				Notti	ngham	Univers	sity Ho	spitals	NHS Tr	ust Cli	nical Trials I	Pharmac	1
-		Date:		Protocol MAnnitol Haemorr	Name: for Cere	bral oE	dema af	ter Intra	Cerebra	Prot	entory Log ocol/Eudra 22-000283-	aCT Number:	je of	
-		Date:		IMP (form Mannitol I			Omi)				cipal stigator:	Site r	number:	
Conected by:		Date:		Date (dd/mmm /yy)	Lot / batch number	Expiry	clinical	ceived I area turned fi red	D: Disper rom clinic d		Balance	Received/ Dispensed /Returned By	Check By	Additional Comments
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Nottingham

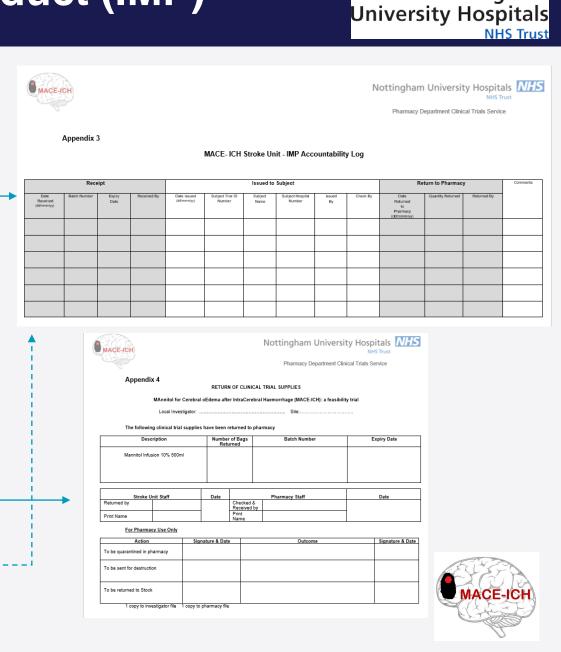
NHS Trust



IMP dispensing and accountability

Stroke Unit/Ward/Department

- Upon receipt of IMP from the site Pharmacy, the details should be recorded on the MACE-ICH <u>Stroke Unit IMP Accountability Log</u>
- Following randomisation of a participant to treatment arm 1 or treatment arm 2, an intravenous infusion bag should be selected from the available trial stock and the participant name and trial number added to the label on the infusion bag.
- If returning IMP to the site Pharmacy (e.g. unused or expired pack) a MACE-ICH <u>Return of Clinical</u>
 <u>Supplies form</u> must be completed to accompany the packs. The Stroke Unit <u>IMP Accountability Log</u>
 should be completed, documenting return to the site Pharmacy.



MIS

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IMP dispensing and accountability

IMP destruction

- Retain all returned unused infusion bags in pharmacy until permission is given to destroy.
- Destruction should be carried out by the site Pharmacy according to local SOPs, only after any discrepancies have been investigated and satisfactorily explained.
- Reconciliation will be accepted and confirmed in writing by the sponsor/representative prior to any destruction taking place. Destruction will be documented on the MACE-ICH <u>IMP Destruction Log</u> which should be filed in the pharmacy site file.
- Destruction of any study medication that is unused at the end of the study or has expired should only be completed following written approval from the sponsor.

H		Nottingha	m University Hospital	
Y		Pharma	cy Department Clinical Trials Servic	в
Appendix 5				
	RECORD OF IM	P DESTRUCTION		
At the request of: Sponsor: Nottingham University NHS ⁻	Trust	Sponsor Rep	resentative:	
Address: Research & Innovation, Notting	ham Health Science I	Partners		
C Floor, South Block				
Queens Medical Centre				
Derby Road				
Nottingham				
NG7 2UH				
(Attach a copy of the authorisation email/				
The following IMP have been sent for o oharmaceutical waste Study Title: MANNITOL FOR CEREBR FEASIBILITY TRIAL	lestruction by pharm			
The following IMP have been sent for o pharmaceutical waste Study Title: MANNITOL FOR CEREBR FEASIBILITY TRIAL EudraCT Number: 2022-000283-22 Description	lestruction by pharm			
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The following IMP have been sent for of oharmaseutical waste Study Title: MANNITOL FOR CEREBR FEASIBILITY TRIAL EudraCT Number: 2022-000283-22 Description	lestruction by pharm	INTRACEREBRAL HA	AEMORRHAGE (MACE-ICH): A	
The following IMP have been sent for of oharmaseutical waste Study Title: MANNITOL FOR CEREBR FEASIBILITY TRIAL EudraCT Number: 2022-000283-22 Description	AL OEDEMA AFTER Quantity	Batch Number	AEMORRHAGE (MACE-ICH): A Expiry Date	
The following IMP have been sent for o pharmaceutical waste Study Title: MANNITOL FOR CEREBR FEASIBILITY TRIAL EudraCT Number: 2022-000283-22 Description Mannitol Infusion 10% 500mL	AL OEDEMA AFTER Quantity	Batch Number	AEMORRHAGE (MACE-ICH): A Expiry Date	
The following IMP have been sent for of pharmaceutical waste Study Title: MANNITOL FOR CEREBR FEASIBILITY TRIAL EudraCT Number: 2022-000283-22 Description Mannitol Infusion 10% 500mL	AL OEDEMA AFTER Quantity	Batch Number	AEMORRHAGE (MACE-ICH): A Expiry Date	



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Alternative IMP labelling & accountability process

If preferable, research delivery teams (as opposed to pharmacy) can be responsible for IMP labelling and accountability, but the local process needs to be documented on a file note and sent to the coordinating centre (and filed in the ISF). The following will be acceptable if IMP is already stored on the ward:

- 1. The research team can overlabel infusion bags with the MACE-ICH label either at the point when a participant is recruited and randomised to receive mannitol OR prior to recruitment such that it is 'ring-fenced' for use in the trial [sites to indicate their local process].
- 2. The research team will complete the <u>'Stroke unit accountability log' (Appendix 3)</u> to document IMP administered to participants. The research team will need to retain this in the ISF and email a copy to the coordinating centre upon request.
- 3. It won't be necessary for the research team to complete the <u>'IMP transfer request form' (Appendix 1)</u> as the IMP will already be on the ward. Nor will it be necessary for pharmacy to complete the <u>'Pharmacy IMP inventory log' (Appendix 2)</u> as they will maintain their own local records relating to the IMP being issued/returned to/from the ward.
- 4. Unused/expired/damaged infusion bags will be destroyed as per local Trust procedures so there is no need for research teams/pharmacy to complete the <u>'Return of clinical supplies form' (Appendix 4)</u> nor the <u>'Record of IMP destruction' (Appendix 5)</u>. Sites need to confirm their local process on the file note.



IMP prescription and administration

Prescribing the IMP

- IMP should be prescribed by appropriately trained medical practitioners.
 - Dr's do not need to be on delegation log to prescribe
- Record on the patient's drug chart or on the electronic prescribing and medicines administration system, referenced as part of the MACE-ICH trial.
- The research team will record administration of the IMP on each participant's CRF, including dates, quantity, batch/serial numbers, expiry dates and trial number assigned to each participant.

Administering the IMP

- The treatment should be administered by clinical staff in accordance with local policy.
- The infusion should be visually inspected before administration to ensure it is free from particles or crystallisation and suitable for use.
- Administer via an infusion pump using a giving set with an in-line filter (15 micron).
- At the end of each infusion, the bag, tubing and intravenous line should be visually inspected.
- If for any reason the study drug is stopped (e.g. intravenous cannula change), treatment must be commenced as soon as possible and continued. In the event of the infusion being stopped for >15 minutes during the infusion or if more than 10% of the infusion is not administered, the reason should be recorded on the CRF.





IMP dosage and treatment regime

- Providing the patient meets the inclusion criteria, they will be randomly assigned to either:
 - <u>Arm 1:</u> Standard care plus 1 g/kg 10% single dose mannitol infusion at 10ml/min
 - <u>Arm 2</u>: Standard care plus 1 g/kg 10% mannitol at 10ml/min followed by a second dose 1 g/kg repeated at 24 hours
 - Arm 3: Standard care alone

Participants randomised to Arm 2, to receive the second dose at 24 hours, will receive mannitol only if the serum osmolality is <320 mOsm/Kg and sodium <160 mEq/L

Calculated serum osmolality:

2 × (Na+) + Glucose + Urea (all in mmol/L)

https://www.mdcalc.com/calc/91/serum-osmolalityosmolarity

Weight (kg)	Dose (based on 1g/kg)	Volume and rate of Mannitol
		10% solution
		(infuse at 10mL/min =
		600mL/hour)
40	40g	400mL over 40mins
45	45g	450mL over 45mins
50	50g	500mL over 50mins
55	55g	550mL over 55mins
60	60g	600mL over 60mins
65	65g	650mL over 65mins
70	70g	700mL over 70mins
75	75g	750mL over 75mins
80	80g	800mL over 80mins
85	85g	850mL over 85mins
90	90g	900mL over 90mins
95	95g	950mL over 95mins
100	100g	1000mL over 100mins

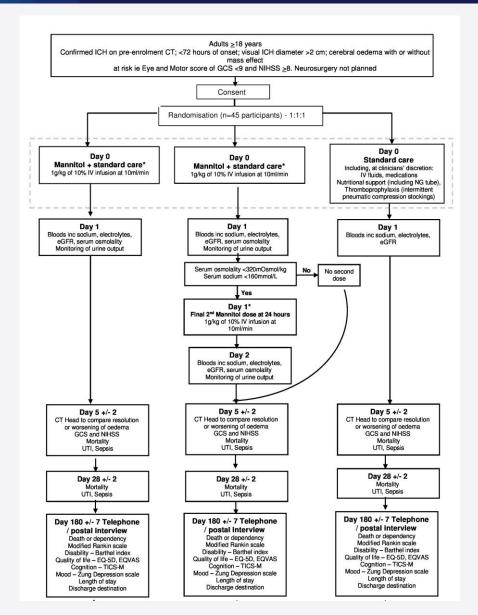
*There is no formal guidance about dosing in extremes of bodyweight. Review risk / benefit with fluid balance and comorbidities. Infusion time can be extended if concerns re: fluid overload.





Study flow





Blood tests

- Pre-enrolment: Blood tests as part of routine clinical care
- Day 1: Urea, sodium, eGFR, serum osmolality

Participants randomised to Arm 2, to receive the second dose at 24 hours only if the serum osmolality is <320 mOsm/Kg and sodium <160 mEq/L

Day 2: Urea, sodium, eGFR, serum osmolality

Scans

- Pre-enrolment: Routine clinical CT head scan
- Day 5 ± 2 days: Single run, non-contrast CT head

Blood pressure

- Before, during and after infusion: Average of two measurements, taken 5 minutes apart, to be recorded at each time point
- Participants should receive 0.9% intravenous saline if systolic BP reduces to ≤ 90 mmHg

Urine output

Monitored according to local clinical practice (recorded on day 1

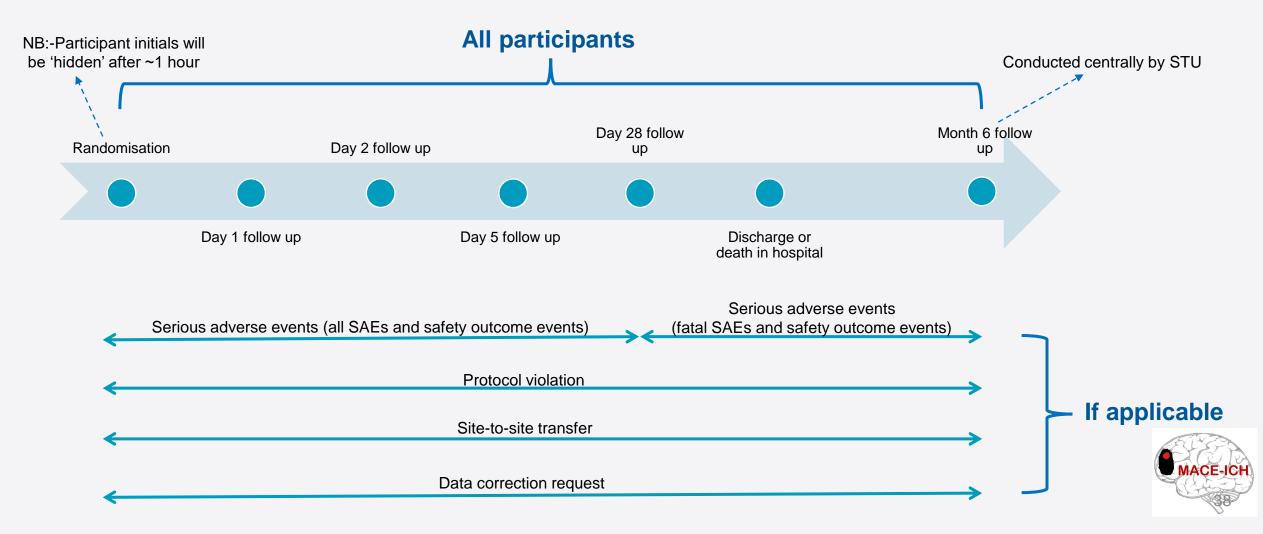


and 2)





Case report form schedule of completion





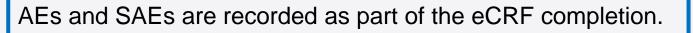
Definitions

Adverse event (AE):

 Any untoward medical occurrence in a participant to whom a medicinal product has been administered, including occurrences which are not necessarily caused by or related to that product.

Serious Adverse Event (SAE):

- A serious adverse event is any untoward medical occurrence that:
 - results in death
 - is life-threatening
 - requires inpatient hospitalisation or prolongation of existing hospitalisation
 - results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity
 - consists of a congenital anomaly or birth defect
- Other 'important medical events' may also be considered serious if they jeopardise the participant or require an intervention to prevent one of the above consequences.







Safety reporting

Adverse reaction (AR):

- An untoward and unintended response in a participant to an investigational medicinal product which is related to any dose administered to that participant.
- The phrase "response to an investigational medicinal product" means that a causal relationship between a trial
 medication and an AE is at least a reasonable possibility, i.e. the relationship cannot be ruled out.
- All cases judged by either the reporting medically qualified professional or the Sponsor as having a reasonable suspected causal relationship to the trial medication qualify as adverse reactions.

Serious Adverse reaction (SAR):

An adverse event that is both serious and, in the opinion of the reporting Investigator, believed with reasonable
probability to be due to one of the trial treatments, based on the information provided.

Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse reaction (SUSAR)

- A serious adverse reaction, the nature and severity of which is not consistent with the information about the medicinal product in question set out:
 - in the case of a product with a marketing authorisation, in the summary of product characteristics (SmPC) for that product
 - in the case of any other investigational medicinal product, in the investigator's brochure (IB) relating to the trial in question





Reporting timeframes

- All SAEs/SARs/SUSARs during infusion and post-treatment up to and including Day 28 will be collected.
- Fatal SAEs and safety outcome events (relating to thrombophlebitis; hyper/hyponatremia; pulmonary oedema; hypotension; renal impairment) will be reported up to and including Day 180
- All SAEs/SARs/SUSARs are reported using the following process:
 - Complete the 'Serious Adverse Event or outcome' CRF on the trial database
 - Completion of the above CRF will partially auto-populate the 'TAFR01912 Serious Adverse Event Reporting Form (CTIMP and Other)'.
 Please download and complete all remaining items on the form, then email to: <u>RDSAE@nuh.nhs.uk</u> (cc in <u>mace-ich@nottingham.ac.uk</u>)
 - Where event outcome is unknown at the time of the initial SAE report, please complete 'TAFR01911 SAE Follow-up Form' with updates, until resolution of the SAE. This form should be emailed to: <u>RDSAE@nuh.nhs.uk</u> (cc in <u>mace-ich@nottingham.ac.uk</u>)
 - Any SAE updates must also be reported on the trial database using the 'Data correction request' CRF
- After discharge, participants will be asked to contact the study site immediately in the event of a serious adverse event.
- Sites must inform the Coordinating Centre, Chief Investigator and Sponsor immediately (within 24 hours) of any serious
 adverse events, and the CI will review seriousness and causality in conjunction with any treating medical practitioners.
- Sites should record and monitor all adverse events until resolution, stabilisation or until it has been shown that the study treatment is not the cause.
- SAE forms must be signed off by the PI and filed in the site file





Safety Reporting

Identify and record Adverse Event (eCRF)

Assess for Seriousness, Causality, Severity & Expectedness by PI or appropriately qualified, delegated individual

Any SAE updates after the initial eCRF completion must be reported on the database using the 'Data correction CRF'

Report SAE, SAR & SUSAR to Sponsor on TAFR01912, SAE Reporting Form (CTIMP and Other)



Where event outcome is unknown at time of SAE report, complete and submit *TAFR01911 SAE Follow-up Form* with updates, until resolution of the SAE





Chief Investigator and Principal Investigator Team Responsibilities (CTIMPs)

Chief Investigator Team Responsibilities	Principal Investigator Responsibilities
Comply with Study Protocol.	Comply with Study Protocol.
Ensure oversight of study safety reporting.	Ensure all Serious Adverse Events (SAE) are assessed for expectedness, relatedness and causality by a medically qualified member of staff.
Report study progress and safety information to the Trial Steering Committee and Data Monitoring Committee.	Report all Serious Adverse Events to the sponsor and Chief Investigator within 24hours.
Chief Investigator has a responsibility to review and evaluate trends and incidences of SAEs across the whole study.	Ensure there are enough medically qualified members of staff delegated to assess SAEs, to ensure that any SAEs can be signed and reported within 24 hours.
Read and comply with sponsor research Standard Operating Procedures.	Ensure the site research team have read and comply with sponsor research Standard Operating Procedures.





Protocol deviations

- A protocol deviation is a change/divergence/departure from the protocol, which is unplanned, and does not
 result in significant consequences. This includes any deviation from the trial protocol that is not listed as a
 protocol violation.
- Protocol deviations to inclusion/exclusion criteria are NOT permitted and may be considered a serious breach.

Examples:

- Follow-up assessments are performed (as opposed to submitted) outside the specified time as shown below:
- 5±2 day follow-up: 3-6 days past the due date (≥7 days = protocol violation)
- 28±2 day follow-up: 3-29 days before/after the due date (≥30 days = protocol violation)
- 180±2 day follow-up: 7-29 days before/after the due date (≥ 30 days = protocol violation)



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Protocol violations

A protocol violation is a divergence from the protocol which is unplanned, and results in significant consequences, for example, by reducing the quality/completeness of the data, or impacts on the safety/rights/welfare of participants.

Examples (please refer to the protocol for a full list):

- Failure to obtain appropriate consent prior to randomisation
- Randomising/treating a patient who does not meet inclusion criteria
- Patient not receiving the randomised treatment
- Failure to complete SAEs where appropriate

Serious Breach of GCP

A serious breach of GCP effects to a significant degree the safety of the participant and/ or the scientific value of the trial. A significant breach requires an investigation to find out what happened, why and what will be done to prevent a further occurrence. Sites should adhere to local Trust policy (such as Datix). A serious breach is rare and would trigger escalation by the Sponsor, to the REC.



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Protocol deviations and violations

- Complete the protocol violation CRF on the MACE-ICH database
- Document on an NUH Non-Compliance Reporting Form TAFR01705
 - Submit to the Sponsor immediately
 - email <u>R&IQATeam@nuh.nhs.uk</u> (cc in <u>MACE-ICH@nottingham.ac.uk</u>)
- The CI and Sponsor will review the non-compliance and will advise on the appropriate measures to address this.
- Violations are reviewed annually by the DMC (unblinded) and TSC (blinded).
- If in doubt, contact the trial office and sponsor.





Investigator Site File

 Please see the MACE-ICH documents page which can be accessed via the following link:

https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/docs/

- The coordinating centre will not send hardcopy site files in the post for reasons of sustainability and version control. Sites are welcome to print and maintain a physical ISF if they prefer.
- The coordinating centre will send any amendment notifications electronically with guidance about whether any documents need superseding, we will then put the updated documentation on the MACE-ICH website.
- Must be stored in a secure location and only accessible by the research team

MACE-ICH	MACE-ICH trial – <u>MA</u> nnitol for <u>C</u> erebral o <u>E</u> dema after <u>I</u> ntra <u>C</u> erebral <u>H</u> aemorrhage					
Tri	al documents					
Emergency numbers	This page does not provide the emergency mobile numbers. Please log in to view them, or bookmark the main documents page instead of this one.					
	Please log in or view cherry, or occontaint the main occuments page instead of one one.					
Approved protocol	01 - 1004870 MACE ICH Protocol Final v2.0 27Jul2023 Clean.pdf					
Trial documents	» Please click here to view superseded documents (updated 17 days ago)					
Trial documents	Contact sheet V1.0 20231010.pdf (updated 22 days ago)					
	 Eligibility Checklist V1.1 20231124.pdf (updated 17 days ago) 					
	File Note A1 - Trial Development Documents 20231009.pdf (updated 22 days ago)					
	 File Note A3 - Funding letter 20231106.pdf (updated 22 days ago) 					
	File Note A3 - Sponsorship Statement 20231106.pdf (updated 22 days ago)					
	File Note A4 Site File Delegation Log 20231009.pdf (updated 22 days ago)					
	 File Note A6 - Randomisation and blinding 20231009.pdf (updated 22 days ago) 					
	 File Note A7 Database Build 20231012.pdf (updated 20 days ago) 					
	File Note Template V1.0 20230921.docx (updated 22 days ago)					
	ISF Trial Identifiers Front Sheet V1.0 20231010.pdf (updated 22 days ago)					
	Medical Record Labels V1.0 20231115.docx (updated 24 days ago)					
	Site File Index V1.0 20231115.pdf (updated 21 days ago)					
	Site Visit Log V1.0 20231018.docx (updated 18 days ago)					
	TAFR01501 Screening-Log V1.0 20231115.docx (updated 22 days ago)					
	TAFR01502 Enrolment-Log V1.0 20231115.docx (updated 24 days ago)					
Site training	Investigator Training Slides Final v1.0 20231120.pdf (updated 20 day)					
	Pharmacy Training Slides Final v1.0 20231120.pdf (updated 20 days					

TAFR01204 Training-Log V1.0 20231115.docx (updated 24 days ago

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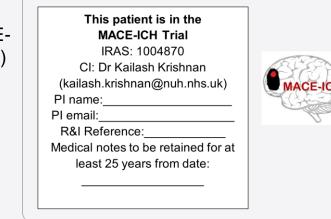
Medical notes

- A copy of the consent form, information sheet and GP letter must be added to the patient medical record.
- A label (paper records) or alert (electronic records) should be added to the participant medical records detailing the R&I reference of the trial, the IRAS number, the abbreviated title and the Chief Investigator (CI) and PI contact details. It should be clear that the medical notes need to be kept for at least 25 years.
- A note should be made in the participant medical record with date of consent, consent form, PIS version and who received consent.

Medical notes label (available on the MACE-ICH document website)

Source data

- Original records of clinical findings and observations, or other activities in a clinical trial
- Can be medical records, clinical charts, lab notes, CRF, study diaries/logs etc.







Remote monitoring

- The trial coordinator will carry out the site monitoring visit remotely. A face-to-face visit may be triggered if there are ongoing concerns about a site despite remedies being suggested to resolve issues.
- The expectation is that sites will complete the monitoring documents, which will be signed off by the PI and returned to the Stroke Trials Unit. These documents include an ISF checklist and patient file checklists
- Sites will be notified of a sub-set of patients that have been randomly selected from the trial database to be monitored
- The completed monitoring documents will be reviewed by the trial coordinator and followed up with a report and action list





Document uploads

As part of the ongoing monitoring process, sites will be required to upload documentation to the secure vault for each recruited patient. Please upload as soon as possible after enrolment.

- **Consent form:** upload to secure vault within one working day of obtaining consent
- Participant contact details: used for day 180 follow up upload to secure vault within five working days of randomisation
- Prescription chart (pseudononymised): showing correctly allocated treatment for all days- upload to the secure vault at the end of the treatment period
- Clinical neuroimaging reports (pseudonymised): for the baseline and day 5 ± 2 day clinical brain scans upload to the secure vault within five working days of assessment
- Baseline and day 5 ± 2 day CT scans (pseudononymised) should be uploaded via the database (encrypted DICOM data) within five working days. If scans cannot be uploaded, please post to us on a CD (see Scan upload WPD for detailed guidance)
- Blood test results (pseudononymised): upload to the secure vault within five working days
- Participant-specific file notes if applicable (pseudononymised): upload to the secure vault within five working days

Any documentation with patient details should not be sent to the generic MACE-ICH email address

To pseudonymise documents mentioned above, please block out the patient's name and any other identifiable information and add their participant ID to the document. Consent forms should not be anonymised, but the participant ID should be added.





Screening logs

To be sent to mace-ich@nottingham.ac.uk on a monthly basis (pseudonymised)

- Please include all patients presenting within 72 hours of their stroke, including:
 - Eligible patients who are recruited
 - Eligible patients who were not approached (no staff available, out of hours etc)
 - Eligible patients who did not want to take part
 - Totals for ineligible patients (i.e., they do not meet the inclusion criteria, or they fulfil one or more of the exclusion criteria – please specify which are applicable)
- The cumulative totals must be recorded and sent across to the coordinating centre monthly

Please note:

Patient details should **not** be sent to the generic MACE-ICH email address – the log must be pseudonymised prior to sending.

Study Title:			for Cerebral oEd bral Haemorrhag rtrial		R&I Reference Number:				
IRAS Number 10048 Site Name/Number:		1004870			EudraCT (if applicable)	2022-000283-22			
					Principal Investigator:				
Participant						16	YES		
Identifier		articipant			If NO, Reason for not taking		Investigator signature and date		
- Participant Initials AND Assigned Screening Number	Screened (DD- MMM-YYYY)		Eligible?	Entered into trial?	part	Date Consent Signed (DD- MMM-YYYY)		Participant Study ID Number	
			Yes 🔲 No	Yes No					
			Yes No	Yes No					
			Yes No	Yes No					
			Yes No	Yes No					
			169 140						
			Yes No	Yes No					

Must be completed by someone on the delegation log





Monitoring

Enrolment logs

- To be updated when participants are recruited and stored in the ISF
- Do not need to be sent to the coordinating centre unless requested but will be reviewed during site monitoring visits

MA	CE-ICH				<u>Enrolme</u>	ent Log		I	Nottingha	m University Hospitals NHS Trust
	Study Title: MAnnitol for Cerebral oEdema after Ir					ral Haemorrł	nage (MACE-I	CH): a f	easibility t	rial
	IRAS number:		1004870	Study Reference Number:						
	Site Name/Number:					Principal Investigator:				
₽										
	Participant Study ID / Enrolment Number			?	Date Participant Randomised Number (if applica		isation	Comments		
-] No □ N/A				
-						No □ N/A				
-					L res L	No N/A				

Must be completed by someone on the delegated investigator.



Participant contact details



- The coordinating centre follow-up coordinator will conduct the day 180 telephone follow-up
- Please ensure that the following information is uploaded to the secure vault:
 - Participant trial number
 - Name
 - Home address
 - Telephone number
 - NHS or CHI number
 - GP name and surgery address
 - NOK contact details
- If you have become aware that the patient's contact details have changed, please inform the trial coordinating centre
- Note: if the participant cannot be contacted or located, the site research staff will be requested to check the hospital system for changes in address or details





Co-enrolment

- Co-enrolment between MACE-ICH and certain interventional and non-interventional trials will be allowed; an up to date list of trials which MACE-ICH can co-enrol with, and at which time points, will be available on the trial website (<u>https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/</u>).
- New co-enrolment requests need to be discussed on a trial by trial basis with the Cl's of both trials and a
 decision taken by sponsors of both trials, with permission from the relevant safety committees.
- Co-enrolment will be subject to a co-enrolment agreement having been fully executed.
- Please always consider the burden on the patient they must not be enrolled in more than two trials (i.e. MACE-ICH and one other from the approved list).
- Record co-enrolment on the discharge or death in hospital CRF.









- The scheme is open to any healthcare professional willing to make a significant contribution to the conduct and delivery of a study at a local level over a period of at least six months
- The Local PI acts as a mentor to the Associate PI, helping them to understand what it means to be a Local PI on an NIHR portfolio study
- During their time on the Associate PI Scheme, the Associate PI must complete a checklist of study activities and a learning pathway on NIHR Learn. This checklist needs to be signed off by the Local PI and the National Study Coordinator at the end of an Associate PI's time on the scheme
- The NIHR Associate PI Scheme team will then issue a certificate confirming Associate PI Status which can be added to their training portfolio
- For further information, visit the website <u>www.NIHR.ac.uk/AssociatePIScheme</u> or scan the QR code below







What next?

Please ensure to read through the following sponsor SOPs which can be found on the following website: <u>https://www.nuh.nhs.uk/guidance-researchers</u>

- Maintaining Study Files (SOP-RES-014)
- Informed Consent (SOP-RES-015)
- Patient Health Records and Source Data (SOP-RES-016)
- Non-Compliance and Serious Breach Reporting (SOP-RES-017)
- Adverse Event Reporting (SOP-RES-019)
- Out of hours medical cover (SOP-RES-021)
- Urgent Safety Measures (SOP-RES-022)
- Amendments to Active Research Studies (SOP-RES-024)
- End of Study Notification, Site Close Out and Reporting for NUH Sponsored Studies (SOP-RES-026)
- Archiving and Destruction of Records (SOP-RES-028)





What next?

Before we issue green light and you can start recruiting:

- ✓ Signed training log after today's session
- \checkmark CVs and GCPs for trial staff
- ✓ Signed contract
- ✓ Confirmation of C&C from R&D
- \checkmark Staff to be authorised by PI on online delegation log

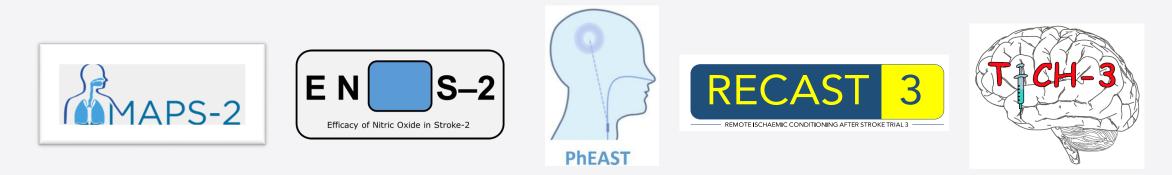
Please can we remind you to add <u>mace-ich@nottingham.ac.uk</u> to your contacts list – not doing so may mean you miss important automated emails from our database (including randomisation and SAE alerts).







Other trials coordinated by the Stroke Trials Unit



Please let us know if you are interested in taking part in any of our other trials by emailing the relevant trial mailbox:

MAPS-2: <u>maps-2@nottingham.ac.uk</u> ENOS-2: <u>enos-2@nottingham.ac.uk</u> PhEAST: <u>pheast@nottingham.ac.uk</u> RECAST-3: <u>recast-3@nottingham.ac.uk</u> TICH-3: <u>tich-3@nottingham.ac.uk</u>





University of Nottingham



Dr Kailash Krishnan Chief Investigator



Di Havard Senior Trial Manager



Solomon Adegbola Follow Up Coordinator FUNDED BY

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R National Institute for Health and Care Research

Thank you for listening Any questions?



Email: mace-ich@nottingham.ac.uk Website: <u>https://stroke.nottingham.ac.uk/mace-ich/</u> Twitter: @MACE_ICH_Trial

Telephone: 0115 823 1770



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Prof Philip Bath Deputy Chief Investigator

VHS

NHS Trust

Nottingham

University Hospitals



Dr Jen Craig **Trial Manager**

Sponsor: <u>ResearchSponsor@nuh.nhs.uk</u>

Emergency contact phone numbers: Please log in to the MACE-ICH database to access

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