Beta-blockers Or Placebo for Primary Prophylaxis of oesophageal varices (BOPPP Trial).

 **Participant Information Sheet (Trial) – Summary**

**We invite you to take part in a clinical trial called BOPPP**

* Before you decide if you want to take part, it is important for you to understand why this research is being done, and what it will involve.
* Please take time to read this and to discuss with friends or relatives, if you wish.

**Important things you need to know:**

* You are entirely free to decide whether to take part or not.
* Deciding not to take part will not affect your care.
* You can stop taking part at any time.
* Support will be given to you throughout the trial.

**Trial Design:**

* We want to find out if a widely prescribed beta blocker medication will help prevent complications of cirrhotic liver disease such as bleeding, fluid build-up, confusion, infections, etc.
* Participants will be given either a beta-blocker medication or a dummy drug (‘placebo’) for up to 3-years.
* We would meet with you every 6 months in line to your routine NHS appointments.
* There are **no additional tests** other than those you will have as routine clinical care.
* Your participation could help future medical treatment in this condition.
* If you are interested in knowing more please read pages 2-9.

For further information please contact the BOPPP trial team on <<INSERT DETAILS>.

**Contents:**

1. Why are we doing this clinical trial?
2. Why have I been invited? Can I say no?
3. What will happen to me if I take part?
4. How many visits are there and how long will it take?
5. Are there any benefits to taking part?
6. Is the treatment safe?
7. Is it safe to attend my appointments at the hospital due to COVID-19?
8. What if I am pregnant or want to get pregnant?
9. What happens if my varices progress?
10. What happens when the trial stops?
11. What if new information becomes available?
12. What will happen if I don’t want to carry on?
13. Will my details be kept confidential?
14. Linkage to records of hospital procedures.
15. What will happen to the results of the clinical trial?
16. Who is organising this clinical trial?
17. Who has reviewed this clinical trial?
18. What if there is a problem?



**Participant Information Sheet (Trial) – Detailed**

## Why are we doing this clinical trial?

* People with long standing liver disease called cirrhosis (scarring of the liver) can develop swelling of blood vessels in the gullet (food pipe) known as ‘oesophageal varices’.
* Treatment with beta-blockers is recommended for people with medium or large oesophageal varices. These people are more likely to develop other complications including, but not limited to, swelling in the legs and abdomen, impaired brain function due to build-up of toxins in the brain, infections and bleeding
* People like you with small oesophageal varices have a lower risk of bleeding or developing complications, but we are not sure whether treating beta-blockers helps to prevent complications in the future. This clinical trial will address this important question.
* Beta-blockers slow down the heart rate and lower blood pressure. The main beta-blocker currently prescribed is Carvedilol. This medication lowers pressure in the varices which reduces the risk of bleeding and complications in those with large varices.
* Carvedilol has been used for many years to treat high blood pressure and some forms of heart disease.
* But we do not know if carvedilol is effective for people with small varices – that’s why the BOPPP trial is so important.
* We will involve 740 patients from over 55 hospitals across the United Kingdom.
1. Why have I been invited? Can I say no?
* You have been invited because you have liver disease with small oesophageal varices that have not previously bled.
* Can you say no? Yes - it is entirely your decision whether you take part in this trial.
* You will be given time to decide whether or not to take part.
* If you decide to take part, you will be asked to sign a consent form. Your consent form will stay on record in the trial file, be noted in your medical records and a photocopy will be given to you to keep.
* If you decide not to take part, your normal treatment will not be affected in any way and you will continue to be cared for by your normal medical team.

#### **What will happen to me if I take part**?

* To confirm whether carvedilol is effective to reduce the risk of complications of liver disease, we will compare carvedilol to a placebo
* To ensure the groups are the same to start with, each patient is put into a group by chance i.e. randomly, selected using a computer that has no personal information about the patient.
* One group is called the ‘active’ group and will receive Carvedilol and the other group, called the ‘control’ group, will receive a placebo treatment.
* There is a 50% chance of being allocated to either treatment (like flipping a coin).
* The placebo treatment is a blank (or dummy) treatment and will be made to resemble a Carvedilol tablet. Placebo does not contain any active drug.
* Using a placebo is called a ‘placebo-controlled trial’ and ensures that the trial results are reliable by checking that any effects are actually due to the active drug and not influenced by what you or your doctor expect to happen.
* Neither you nor the research team nor the medical team will know which treatment you are receiving so this does not influence the trial results. This is called ‘blinding’. However, should we need to know what treatment you are on, there are mechanisms in place to ‘unblind’ if necessary.
* All participants will be followed up at regular intervals.
* All of the tests in BOPPP are standard as part of your normal medical care when you have cirrhosis.
* There is one research-specific measurement, which is a Quality of Life questionnaire.
* Trial treatment will be started at a small dose and increased after one week if required.
* You will be supported by a research nurse through your participation in the trial.

## How many visits are there and how long will it take?

* Participants will provide informed consent at a “screening visit” and eligibility will be confirmed. The trial drug will then be given to the participant.
* Participants will come to clinic one week after starting the treatment, to adjust the dose of the drug, if necessary, according to blood pressure and heart rate.
* Participants will receive a telephone call approximately 5 weeks later to check progress.
* After this, participants will be seen in the liver clinic as per usual practice every 6 months and results from blood tests and ultrasounds are obtained and checked.
* Participants will undergo yearly endoscopies as part of their routine medical care to assess their varices.
* There are no special lifestyle restrictions needed if you take part in this trial, and other medications should be continued as usual.
* We will supply the trial medication from your Hospital pharmacy for duration of the trial.
* These tests are part of your standard medical care so there is no additional burden to participate in BOPPP and are safe.
* Blood samples will not be stored for the purposes of BOPPP.
* Your GP will be kept informed of your participation in the trial. By consenting to take part, you will agree to us sharing your progress in the trial with your GP, as needed for your clinical care.
* A summary of the trial schedule is illustrated below.

**Patient Identified**

**Excluded**

* Not meeting criteria
* Declines to participate

Allocated to active group **(Carvedilol)**

Allocated to control group (**Placebo**)

Consent

**Patients in BOPPP**

**Week one** (dose adjustment)

**Week one** (dose adjustment)

Follow-Up

**Week six** (progress check)

**Week six** (progress check)

Telephone call

**Clinic visit every six months**:

(M6, M12, M18,

M24, M30, M36)

**Clinic visit every six months**:

(M6, M12, M18,

M24, M30, M36)

Analysis

Follow-Up

## Are there any benefits to taking part?

Although there may be no direct benefits to you for taking part in this trial, the results of the trial may help patients with cirrhosis and small varices have better care in the future.

## Is the treatment safe?

* Carvedilol is a drug that has been used for many years in many different types of patients and conditions, and is well tolerated in the majority of people.
* The safety profile of the drug is well known and as with any drug, there are potential common side effects that might occur in 1 in 10 to 1 in 100 patients:
	+ bronchitis, urinary tract infection, anaemia, weight increase, increase in cholesterol, impaired blood glucose control in patients with pre-existing diabetes, depressed mood, headache, dry eye, low blood pressure, shortness of breath in predisposed patients, low blood pressure causing dizziness, and upset stomach.
* Other less common side effects affecting 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000 patients include abnormal vision, slow heart rate, fatigue and impotence.
* Serious complications that occur in 1 in 10,000 patients are very rare but include allergic reactions, reductions in white blood cell count, skin reaction and changes in liver enzyme levels.
* Please note:
	+ We will carefully monitor any side effects and take action where needed.
	+ You can contact the trial team at *any* time to discuss these problems, should they arise.
	+ You will be given a contact phone number for your research site for such issues.
* Should unacceptable side effects develop the treatment will be modified or stopped.
* There is an independent safety committee in place to ensure that possible side effects do not outweigh the potential benefits of the drug and that your safety is paramount.
1. **Is it safe to attend my appointments at the hospital due to COVID-19?**

Hospitals are in a far better position now than at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the risk of acquiring coronavirus in a hospital is lower than in the community. Please discuss this with the research team if you have any concerns. There may be increased flexibility with regards to the timings of your trial visits and procedures depending on how services may be affected within the hospital. Some procedures may be carried out by telephone or video call instead of a face-to-face visit.

1. **Pregnancy**
* It is possible that carvedilol may harm an unborn child in pregnant women.
* Pregnant women must therefore not take part in this trial and neither should women who plan to become pregnant during the trial.
* Women who could become pregnant must use barrier contraception during the trial.
* If you find you have become pregnant while taking part, you should immediately tell the research doctor.
* We will need to follow you up during your pregnancy and information about the outcome of your pregnancy will be collected from yours and your baby’s medical notes.
* There is no risk to children born to fathers taking this medicine.
1. **What happens if my varices progress?**
* It is possible that your oesophageal varices may grow in size as a natural progression of your liver disease.
* If your varices are confirmed to have grown (which could suggest an increased risk of developing complications), your clinician will stop the trial medication and you will return to standard clinical care,.
* Whilst you would have no further BOPPP trial medication, we would seek your permission to continue to collect information on your progress via your medical records and administrative data on care you have received in hospital in England (see sections 13 and 14 for further information about how we protect your confidentiality, and data management).
1. **What happens when the research trial stops?**

After the trial finishes, your clinical care will continue to be provided by your medical team (your Consultant and your General Practitioner) using the current standard care for patients with cirrhosis and small oesophageal varices that have not bled.

#### What if new information becomes available?

Sometimes we get new information about the treatments being studied. If this happens, your research doctor will tell you and discuss whether you should continue in the trial. If the trial is stopped for any other reason, we will tell you and arrange your continuing care.

#### What will happen if I don’t want to carry on?

You can withdraw from the trial at any time without giving a reason. Please contact your research nurse or Principal Investigator using their contact details on the last page. However, we would like to keep in contact with you to let us know your progress. Information collected until your withdrawal will still be used, unless you ask us not to.

####  Will my details be kept confidential?

We will be using information from you and your medical records in order to undertake this study. King’s College Hospital and King’s College London will act as the data controllers for this trial. Both are based in the UK. This means that King’s College Hospital and King’s College London are responsible for ensuring your information is stored and used properly. Your research site will keep identifiable information about you for 15 years after the trial has finished.

Your rights to access, change or move your information are limited, as we need to manage your information in specific ways in order for the research to be reliable and accurate. If you withdraw from the trial, we will keep the information about you that we have already obtained. To safeguard your rights, we will use the minimum personally-identifiable information possible.

You can find out more about how we use your information [https://www.kch.nhs.uk/about/corporate/data-protection#](https://www.kch.nhs.uk/about/corporate/data-protection)

* + - * <<Select the first or second option – remove when localising>>

<<Option 1 – When KCH is not the study site– remove when localising >> Your research site will keep your name and contact details i.e. postcode, confidential and will not pass this information to King’s College Hospital

or

<<Option 2 – When KCH is the study site– remove when localising >> your research site will keep your name and contact details i.e. postcode, confidential.

* Your research site will use this information as needed, to contact you about the research trial, and make sure that relevant information about the trial is recorded for your care, and to oversee the quality of the study.
* Your research data will be inserted into a database that is maintained on a secure server for the King’s College London Clinical Trials Unit. As such, King’s College London will act as a data processor and controller.
* Certain individuals from King’s College Hospital, King’s College London and regulatory organisations may look at your medical and research records to check the accuracy of the research trial.
* The people who analyse the information will not be able to identify you and will not be able to find out your name, NHS number or contact details.
* There will be an open-access BOPPP trial website www.boppp-trial.org which contains information about the trial. No identifiable personal information will be on this website.
* If you wish to raise a complaint on how we have handled your personal data, you can contact your Data Protection Officer <<INSERT DETAILS>> who will investigate the matter. If you are not satisfied with our response or believe we are processing your personal data in a way that is not lawful you can complain to the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO).

####  Linkage to records of hospital procedures

The NHS collects data on all inpatient, outpatient and emergency care provided by hospitals and funded by the NHS. This data is collected to pay hospitals for the treatments they provide. It is also used for health research purposes and for planning health services. In England, the body that oversees the collection and release of this type of data is NHS Digital, and the data is known as Hospital Episode Statistics or HES. Data for patients can be linked to deaths recorded by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) using Civil Registration Mortality data.

* We would like to ask for your permission to access relevant hospital data that might be held about you regarding treatments you have received, and any record of your death.
* These data will include information about your inpatient, outpatient and emergency care provided by hospitals, such as number of appointments and treatments received. Civil

Registration Mortality data includes the date of death and the cause as noted on the certificate.

* These data will NOT include any observations or notes made by doctors (medical notes). However, we may want to contact your clinician and review the notes related to your liver treatment.
* We will use the data to estimate the cost of the treatments you have received as a whole.
* This will allow us to understand the impact of beta blockers on the overall cost of care for your condition.
* The relevant hospital data agency for your nation will use your NHS number and date of birth to identify any records of care you received in hospital and send this information back to us.
* This data will be stored on a secure server maintained by a specialist IT company for King’s College London Clinical Trials Unit. The company will not access the data.
* In order for the BOPPP research team to access the information held about you, we will ask your permission to share your name, NHS number and your date of birth with King’s College London and the relevant national agency to identify you.
* The transfer of this information will be subject to strict confidentiality and information governance policies.

####  What will happen to the results of the clinical trial?

* We will contact you to let you know the results once we know them (this can take some time as we need to be sure that they are entirely accurate).
* At the end of the trial, we will report trial results to the Department of Health and we will publish summary data in appropriate academic and professional journals and at conferences.
* The publications will be available to the general public on free to access websites.
* You will not be identified in any publication.

####  Who is organising and funding the clinical trial?

* BOPPP is funded by the Department of Health, through the National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment Programme (Project Number: 17/32/04).
* Department of Health and Social Care Disclaimer - The views expresses are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

#### Who has reviewed the clinical trial?

All research in the NHS is looked at by an independent group of people, called a Research Ethics Committee, to protect your rights, interests and wellbeing. This trial has been reviewed and given favourable opinion to proceed by the York and Humber (Leeds West) Research Ethics Committee.

You can find out more about Research Ethics Committees here: <https://www.hra.nhs.uk/about-us/committees-and-services/res-and-recs/research-ethics-committees-overview/>

It has also been approved by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) and the Health Research Authority (HRA) to ensure that the research is legal and safe.

We have involved patients in the design of the research, and patients sit on our advisory groups, to make sure that your voice is heard at every stage.

#### What if there is a problem?

* If you have a concern about any aspect of this trial, you should ask to speak to the researchers who will do their best to answer your questions **(see contact details on the last page)**.
* If you remain unhappy and wish to complain formally, in England and Wales you can do this by contacting the Patient Advice and Liaison Services (PALS). In Scotland, you can contact your local hospital’s Patient Experience Team. In Northern Ireland, you can contact <<insert details>>
* Contact details are: << INSERT LOCAL DETAILS HERE>>.
* In the unlikely event that something does go wrong and you are harmed during the research due to someone’s negligence, then you may have grounds for legal action and compensation against the Sponsor but you may have to pay your legal costs.
* The normal NHS complaints mechanisms will still be available to you, if appropriate.

**Thank you for taking the time to read this and for considering taking part.**

**If you have any questions, please contact the trial research team on** <INSERT CONTACT DETAILS HERE> **or Principal Investigator on** <INSERT CONTACT DETAILS HERE>

**Alternatively, you can contact the Chief Investigator for the BOPPP trial:**

Dr Vishal Patel (Consultant Hepatologist)

Institute of Liver Studies, King’s College Hospital

Denmark Hill

London SE5 9RS

kch-tr.BOPPPTrial@nhs.net

***Funders Disclaimer -*** The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.