Challenges in testing Fluoxetine in stroke patients Experiences from the FOCUS trial

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Funders







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Outline

- Differences between FOCUS & EFFECTS
- Baseline data on first 1393 patients
- Adverse events up to 6 months
- Adherence to trial medication
- Successes
- Challenges

FOCUS, AFFINITY & EFFECTS

- Share common aims
- Share common protocol with only minor variations
- Chief Investigators participate in all three trials
- Data monitoring committees able to share data/experience
- Aim to publish a combined individual patient data meta-analysis of 6000 patients

Differences from EFFECTS

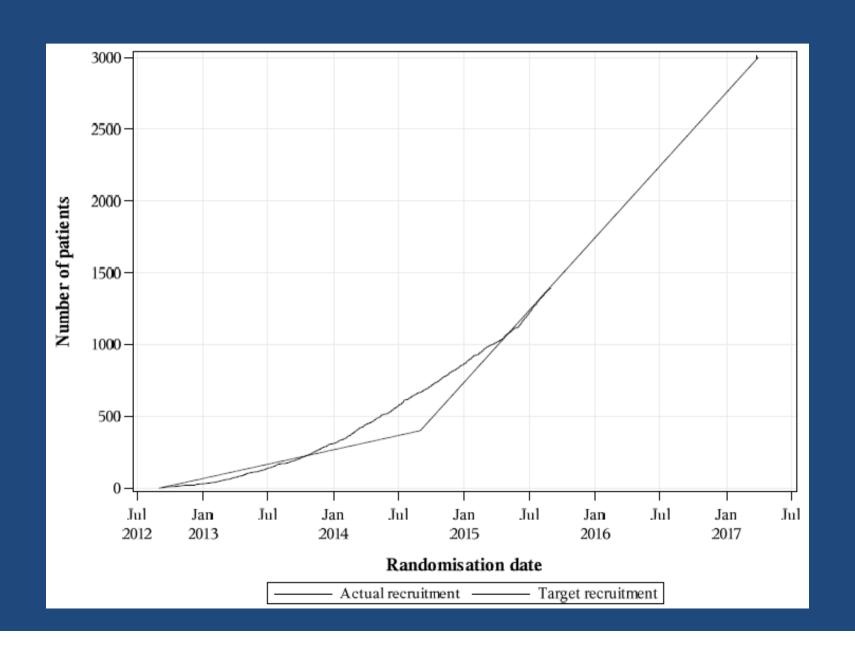
- We allow consent from family etc
- We collect patient/family contact details at baseline
- We dispense one bottle with 186 capsules
- Centres have research nurses provided by NHS funded Research Networks
- Our centres take no part in follow up after discharge – no face to face assessments
- We do not collect SF12, MADRS, DSM-IV
- Target recruitment 3000



Recruitment so far

- Recruitment started September 2012
- So far 1500 patients recruited from 81 centres (some of which have become 'live' over the last few months)
- Aim to recruit 3000 in total by April 2017
 - Recruitment rate of 100 per month from 120 centres

Recruitment



Adherence to Investigational Medicinal Product (IMP)

- No gold standard method
- Adherence recorded during hospital admission (medication chart review)
- Reported date of temporary/permanent stopping
- Adherence at 6 months
 - patient reported (various questions)
- Counts of capsules returned

Some measures of adherence

- 92/1192 (8%) not taking IMP at hospital discharge
- 224/849 (26%) reported did not complete 6 month
- Median duration of treatment
 - 186 days (IQR 163-186)
- Median duration in those not completing course
 - 58 days (IQR 25 to 103)

Successes

- Shared protocol agreed between FOCUS,
 AFFINITY & EFFECTS published in IJS 2015
- Government funding obtained for main phases of all three trials
- Overcame regulatory issues to initiate all trials

Successes

- Procurement of Fluoxetine/Placebo
 - UNICHEM manufacture both in GOA
 - Imported via Niche Generics (Oxford)
 - Purchased via DiscoveryPharmaceuticals
 - Delivered to SHARP for packaging/labelling/storage & distribution
 - Same as for EFFECTS



IT systems

- Although slow to develop now provide:
 - Web based training and testing for centres
 - Support for regulatory processes
 - Web based randomisation
- Shared with EFFECTS
- Stock control for trial drug
- Data entry for follow up
- Centre alerts
- Housekeeping more complicated still waiting for ultimate system

Challenges

- Recruitment
- Adherence
- Adherence
- Adherence
- Adherence
- Adherence
- Withdrawal
- Follow up

Recruitment

- Continue to enrol new centres aiming for >120
- Encourage active centres
 - Newsletters performance tables
 - Monthly prizes for best performers
 - Centre visits
 - 24/7 helpline support
- Minimise burden on centres

Early stopping of IMP

- Patients change their minds
 - Insufficient explanation
 - Insufficient time to consider
 - Lack of involvement of relatives
- Adverse effects
 - Relatively uncommon
 - Look for alternative explanations
 - Use temporary (1 week) stops and restarts to establish causation

Withdrawal

Patients can withdraw consent from the trial without giving a reason at any time

- Stopping the IMP
 - Emphasise still want to follow up
- Not wanting patient to be disturbed by follow up
 - OK to follow up via relatives?
- Patient & family not to be bothered
 - OK to follow up via family doctor?
 - OK to follow up via routine mortality/hospital data?

Withdrawal

- Local investigators and central team need to define precisely what the patient wants
 - Stop IMP only
 - Not to receive questionnaires etc
 - Not to have family involved
 - Not to have GP providing data
 - Not to have routine data accessed
 - Complete withdrawal of consent but we can use all data collected up to that point!

Some reasons for poor adherence

- Dispensing the wrong bottle of IMP
- Losing the IMP on ward
- Failures to send IMP home with patient
- Losing IMP or trial awareness during moves between wards and hospitals
- Describing IMP as "Fluoxetine" in discharge letter to GP
- Pharmacy provided dosette boxes only contain meds prescribed by GP
- GPs prescribing Fluoxetine

Problems and responses

- Wrong bottle dispensed
 - Encourage careful checking in centre
 - Check confirmation of dispensing fax matches allocation
 - Rapid identification and correction
- Patient must receive allocated treatment (Fluoxetine or placebo) and will be analysed by allocation (intention to treat) – not necessarily the allocated treatment number

Problems and responses

REGULAR MEDICATIONS
PEAR MONTH

VARIABLE DOSE MEDICATION

Once Investment of the pear of t

- Losing the IMP on ward
 - Train ward staff about trial
 - Involve patients and families
 - Resupply if necessary we have a system for this
- Describing IMP as "Fluoxetine" in discharge letter to GP
 - Ensure described properly during admission on medication chart (FOCUS trial medication (Fluoxetine or Placebo))
 - Find out how IMP can be described in your local electronic prescribing system
 - Train those prescribing discharge drugs
 - Pharmacy to check discharge prescription is correct

Problems and responses

- Failures to send IMP home or to downstream unit with patient
 - Train stroke unit staff
 - Discharge checklist
 - Education & information for downstream units
 - Phone patient shortly after discharge to check
 - Encourage patients/families to query and use helpline
 - Resupply promptly if missing

Dosette boxes

- In UK many patients receive their prescribed medication in dosette boxes provided by local pharmacy
- Currently no way of getting the trial medication included
- Have to rely on patients/family/carers



Prescription of SSRIs

- Mistakes by discharging doctor and GPs
 - Incomplete or misleading information on discharge letter
 - GPs don't read letters carefully
- Failure to read information or adhere to guidance about treatment of depression in trial
 - Mirtazapine
 - Trazadone
 - Tricyclics

Actions to reduce inappropriate prescription of SSRIs

- Education of stroke unit staff
- Educate patients/carers encourage them to ring helpline if concerned
- Encouraging real time reporting of depression via helpline so treatment discussed
- Revision of initial information to GPs
- Additional "safety alert" letter sent to GPs after discharge (but depends on prompt completing of discharge forms!)

Requests for unblinding

- All assessed by chief investigator
- Reasons for request varied
 - Curiosity
 - Adverse effects
 - Overdose
- Only one patient unblinded so far because answer would make a significant difference to management
- Trial team remain blinded to allocation

Follow up

- Response to postal questionnaire lower than in FOOD, CLOTS – about 80%. In FOCUS only 50-60% complete
- We do not use routine postal reminders because of inevitable delays
- Cls phone non responders to encourage response or more often answer over phone
- Very time consuming

Follow up

- Incomplete/incorrect contact information provided at randomisation/hospital discharge
- GPs filing but not reading information sent out about trial
- GPs not identifying that we have sent them a copy of the consent form already
- Teams not clarifying with patients that follow up still important even when IMP stopped early

Outcome measures at 6/12 and 12/12

- mRS simplified modified Rankin questionnaire (5 qs)
- EuroQol -EQ5D-5L (5 qs)
- SF36 vitality subscale (4 qs)
- Mental Health Inventory (MHI 5)(5 qs)
- Stroke Impact Scale (SIS) 59q!)
 - Limb strength (4q)
 - Memory & thinking (7q)
 - Emotion (9q)
 - Communication (7q)
 - Daily activities (11q)
 - Mobility (9q)
 - Hand function (4q)
 - Limitation of participation (8q)
 - Overall recovery (Visual analogue scale)

Important

- Screen for incompatible answers before entering data
 - mRs questions
 - -SIS
 - Miss items by mistake
 - Don't read questions properly
 - Don't answer those which don't seem relevant
- Query incompatible answers by phone

Simplified modified Rankin questionnaire

. If you had to, could you live alone without any help from another person? (This means being able to bathe, use the toilet, shop, prepare or get meals, and manage f	Yes □ finances)	No 🗆
8. Can you do everything that you were doing right before your stroke? (even if slower and not as much)	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
9. Are you completely back to the way you were right before your stroke?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
10. Can you walk from one room to another without help from another person?	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
11. Can you sit up in bed without any help?	Yes □	No 🗆

SIS Emotion

In the past week, how often did you	None of the time	A little of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time
a) Feel sad?	5	4	3	2	1
b) Feel that there is nobody you are close to?	5	4	3	2	1
c) Feel that you are a burden to others?	5	4	3	2	1
d) Feel that you have nothing to look forward to?	5	4	3	2	1
e) Blame yourself for mistakes that you made?	5	4	3	2	1
f) Enjoy things as much as ever?	5	4	3	2	1
g) Feel quite nervous?	5	4	3	2	1
h) Feel that life is worth living?	5	4	3	2	1
i) Smile and laugh at least once a day?	5	4	3	2	1

Questions?