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**Precision medicine Adaptive Network platform Trial in Hypoxaemic
acute respiratory failure**

CHIEF INVESTIGATOR: PROFESSOR DANNY MCCAULEY

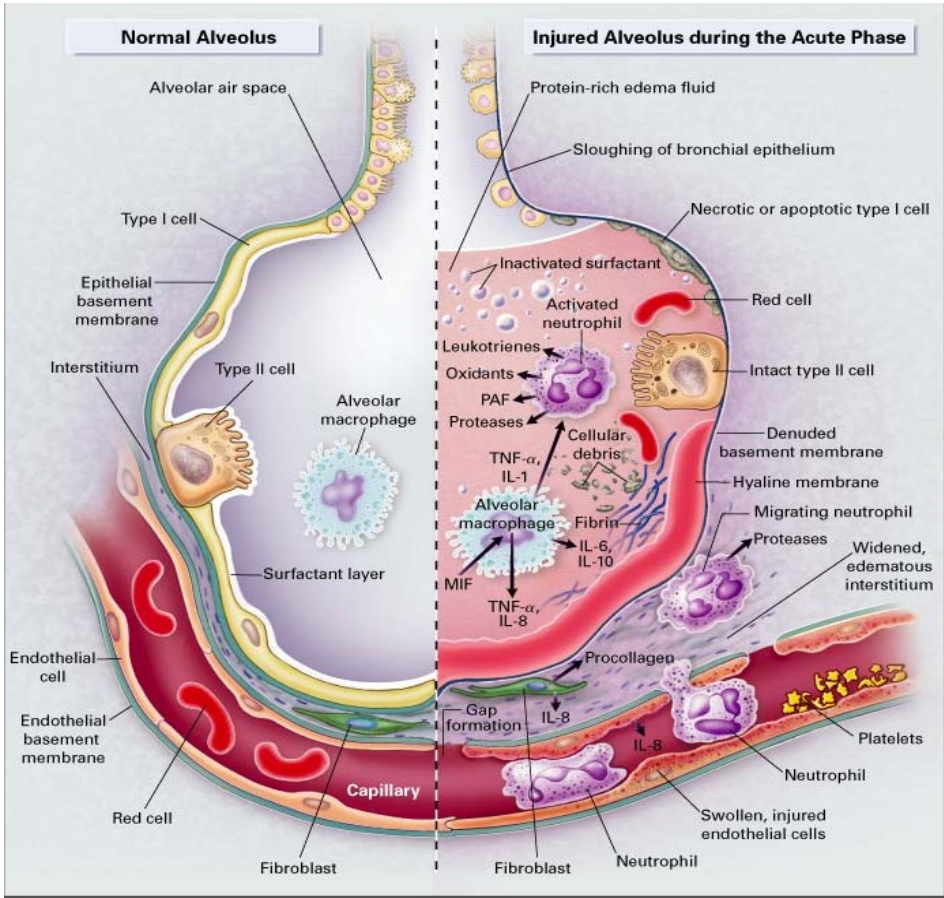
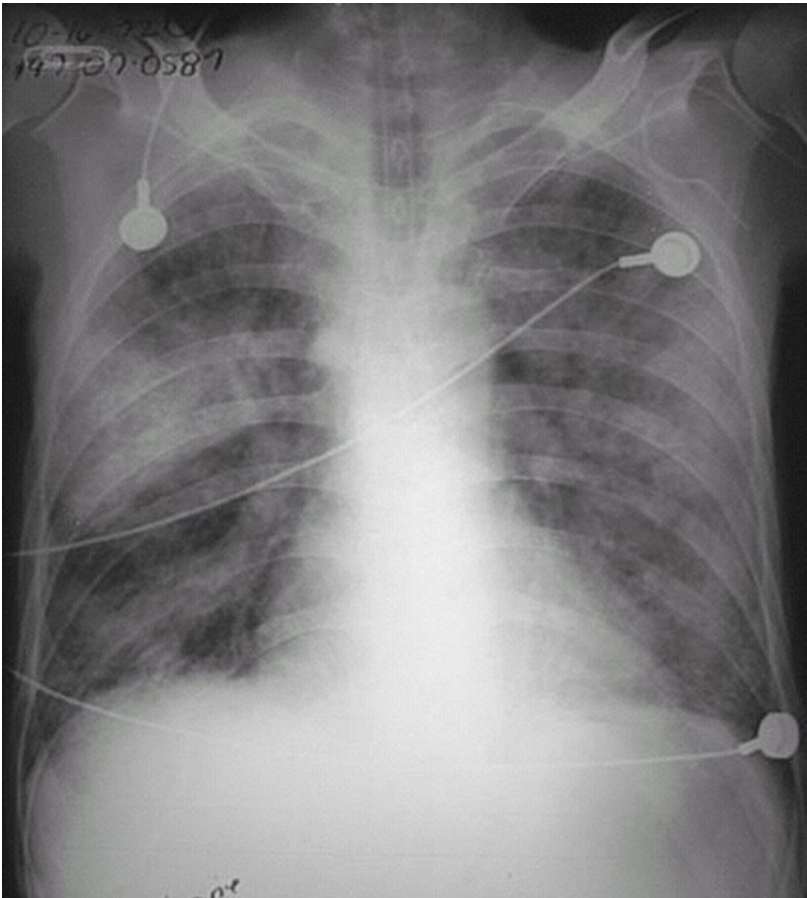
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Agenda



- Background
- Interventions: Simvastatin & Baricitinib
- Consent
- IMP Management
- Sample Collection
- Follow up
- Site Training

Background



Research Question

In patients with ARDS with hyperinflammatory and hypoinflammatory phenotypes:

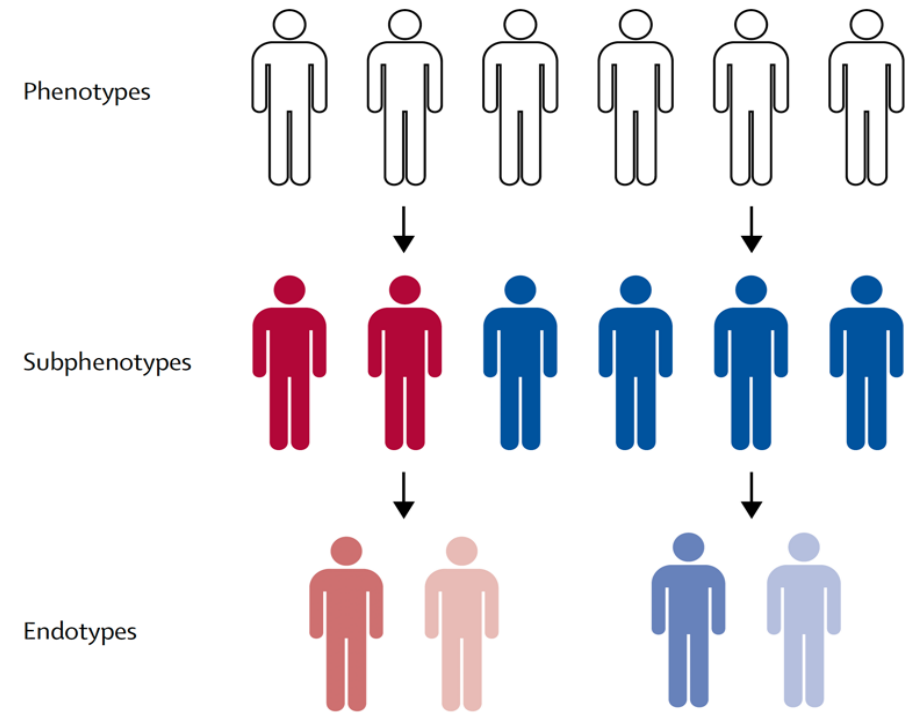
- Does simvastatin or baricitinib improve 28-day organ-support free days?

Rationale



ARDS phenotypes demonstrate differential responses to specific interventions in secondary analyses of completed clinical trials.

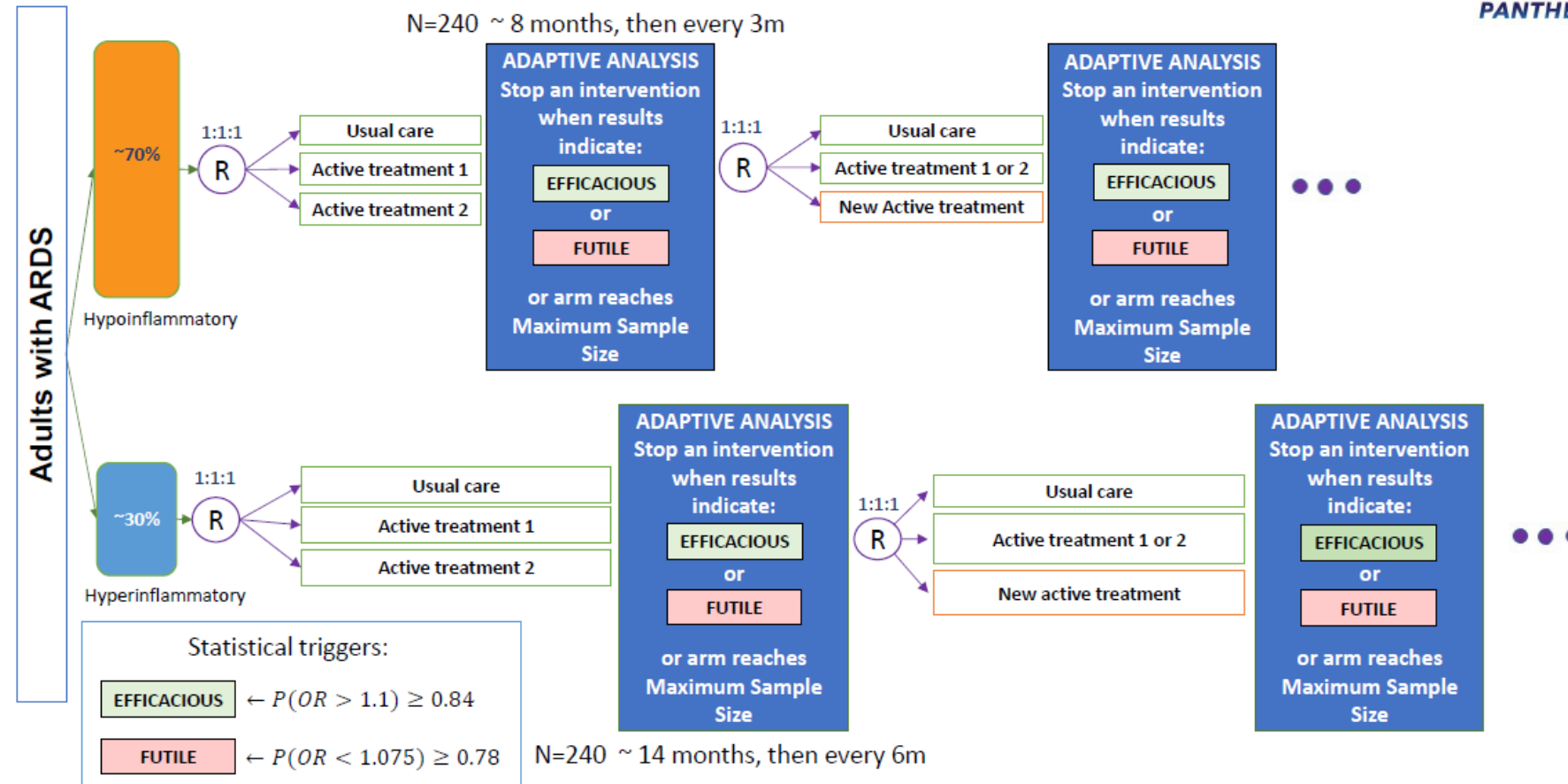
Reducing heterogeneity might solve the problem of lack of pharmacological therapies.



Trial Design – Traditional Vs Adaptive Platform Trial

Bayesian Adaptive Multi-Arm Trial design

Up to 2 active treatments recruiting in each subphenotype at any time



The Study

Adaptive – no fixed sample size

- Sample size projections evaluated by extensive simulation

Planned recruitment rate and retention

- 70 centres worldwide, 1 patient / ICU / month
- 4 years initial recruitment – study designed to be potentially perpetual

Primary Endpoints

28-day organ support-free days incorporating mortality

- Ordinal scale - composite of:
 - in-hospital death (-1)
 - number of days alive and not requiring organ support

Secondary Endpoints

- 28-day vasopressor-free days
- 28-day respiratory support-free days
- Receiving new renal replacement therapy
- Progression to invasive mechanical ventilation, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation or death among those not receiving that support at baseline
- ICU length of stay
- Hospital length of stay

Secondary Endpoints Cont.

All-cause mortality at 28 and 90 days

- Safety Outcomes – please refer to protocol
- Serious adverse events
- Physical function (SPPB) at hospital discharge (up to 1 week prior to discharge) – **unlikely to be collected in UK**
- Cognitive function (MoCA Mini) at hospital discharge (up to 1 week prior to discharge)*

** If these cannot be completed it will not be a protocol deviation*

Tertiary Endpoints

- 14-day delirium and coma free days
- Incidence of ICU acquired weakness (MMST and hand grip strength dynamometry and maximal inspiratory pressure) at day 7 and ICU discharge
- Health-related quality of life, (EQ-5D-5L) at 90 days and 180 days
- Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) at 90 days and 180 days
- Social and Wellbeing (SF-36) at 90 days and 180 days
- Impact of Events Scale (6 item) at 90 days and 180 days
- Care and wellbeing needs at 90 days and 180 days
- Cognitive function (MoCA) at 90 days and 180 days

****Not all sites are expected to collect these endpoints***

Trial Design – Modular protocol structure

- Master Protocol
- Intervention Specific Appendices
- Subphenotype Appendix
- Regional Appendix
- Statistical Design Appendix

Platform Inclusion Criteria

Critically ill patients in hospital and at least 1 of the following:

- a) Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)*
- b) A pandemic associated syndrome (this will be triggered if a new pandemic is declared)

*ARDS as defined by

- (i) a known acute clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory dysfunction, and
- (ii) receiving respiratory support via invasive mechanical ventilation or non-invasive ventilation including continuous positive airway pressure, or high-flow nasal oxygen $\geq 30\text{L/min}$ and
- (iii) Within the same 24-hour time period:
 - bilateral opacities on chest imaging not fully explained by effusions, lobar/lung collapse/atelectasis, or nodules, and
 - respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure, fluid overload, pulmonary embolism, acute airways disease, or interstitial lung disease and,
 - $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ratio < 40 kPa from arterial blood gases, or $\text{SpO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 315$ from pulse oximetry where $\text{SpO}_2 < 97$.

The time of onset of ARDS is when the last criterion in (iii) is met.

Platform Exclusion Criteria

- >48 hours from diagnosis of ARDS
- Planned withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment within the next 24 hours
- Previous enrolment in the PANTHER trial in the last 12 months
- Declined consent

NB - Intervention exclusions will also apply

Subphenotypes

Subphenotypes of ARDS to be studied:

Hyperinflammatory

Hypoinflammatory

PANTHER aims to identify which subphenotype will respond best to a treatment to improve patient care.

Device – Randox multiSTAT



- The MultiSTAT device is a fully automated immunoanalyser that enables on-site simultaneous detection of analytes from a single sample of blood.
- It requires a sample of approximately 200µl of blood which is centrifuged and diluted 4-fold prior to analysis.
- The results are generated typically within 60 minutes.
- Please refer to the device manual for further details.



Phenotype classification

- IL-6 and sTNFR1 measured by point of care assay
- Worst Bicarbonate level from a plasma or arterial blood gas in last 24hrs prior to randomisation
- Logistic regression equation

Current Interventions

Simvastatin

Baricitinib

Intervention Specific Appendices

Refer to the ISA for:

- Intervention rationale
- Intervention specific eligibility criteria
- Concomitant care
- Potential intervention specific adverse events

Background - Simvastatin

- Simvastatin is a statin that has shown potential in modifying pathogenic mechanisms in ARDS.
- While HARP-2 trial found no overall benefit, a secondary analysis indicated improved 28-day survival in patients with ARDS with the hyperinflammatory subphenotype.
- In COVID-19-related ARDS, simvastatin 80mg improved organ support-free days.
- The drug is generally well tolerated, and safe with recommended safety monitoring during the 28-day treatment period.
- These findings support further testing in a phenotype-stratified trial.

Exclusion Criteria - Simvastatin

- Age <18 years
- Patient is known to be pregnant
- Creatine kinase >10 times the upper limit of the normal range
- Liver transaminases >8 times the upper limit of the normal range
- Currently receiving ongoing treatment with any of the following: itraconazole, ketoconazole, HIV protease inhibitors, nefazodone, cyclosporine, amiodarone, verapamil, or diltiazem
- Severe renal impairment (eGFR < 30mL/min and not receiving renal replacement therapy)
- Current or recent treatment (within 2 weeks) with statins
- Physician decision that a statin is required for proven indication
- Contraindication to enteral drug administration, e.g., patients with mechanical bowel obstruction. Patients with high gastric aspirates due to an ileus are not excluded
- Known hypersensitivity to simvastatin
- Breast Feeding
- Any other medical condition or treatment that, at the clinical discretion of the investigator, is considered not in the participants best interest to start treatment with the IMP based on the approved version of the IMP SmPC.

Background - Baricitinib

- Baricitinib is an oral JAK1/2 inhibitor used for autoimmune diseases and has shown to reduce mortality in COVID-19 patients with ARDS.
- There is evidence supporting potential benefit in both hypoinflammatory and hyperinflammatory subphenotypes.
- Baricitinib was chosen over other immunomodulators due to its broad-anti-inflammatory activity but relatively short duration of effect.
- The recommended dose is 4mg daily for 10 days, with adjustments for renal dysfunction.

Exclusion Criteria - Baricitinib

- Age <18 years
- Patient is known to be pregnant
- Absolute neutrophil count less than $0.5 \times 10^9/L$
- Liver transaminases >8 times the upper limit of the normal range
- Currently receiving ongoing immunosuppressants (high-dose corticosteroids, T-cell-targeted or B-cell-targeted therapies, interferon, or JAK inhibitors)
- Severe renal impairment (eGFR < 15mL/min) or receiving renal replacement therapy
- Known active tuberculosis infection or, if known, latent TB treated for less than 4 weeks with appropriate anti-tuberculosis therapy per local guidelines
- Known hypersensitivity to baricitinib
- Breast feeding
- Known herpes zoster virus, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Any other medical condition or treatment that, at the clinical discretion of the investigator, is considered not in the participants best interest to start treatment with the IMP based on the approved version of the IMP SmPC.

Usual Care

- Each subphenotype will have a control which will be usual care.
- Usual care will be directed by international treatment guidelines, such as the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine ARDS guidelines.
- Agreement to comply with these guidelines will be a condition for a site to participate in the trial to ensure standardised best practice usual care.

Eligibility Confirmation

- Eligibility must be confirmed by a clinician on the delegation log.
- Here a clinician is defined as any role who has prescribing rights i.e. nurses, practitioners.
- Clinicians **must** confirm their eligibility review by completing an eligibility form.
- The form **must** be filed in the medical records – this is an MHRA requirement.
- Please ensure any lab values are entered on the form, this is also an MHRA requirement.



Site Name	
Patient ID	

PANTHER Eligibility form

Complete this form as part of the screening process for the PANTHER trial – to be completed by a clinician on the delegation log and filed in the medical records and eISF once complete.

Here, clinician is defined as any role who has prescribing rights i.e. nurses, practitioners.

Platform Inclusion Criteria	Please circle which apply	
	Yes	No
Critically ill patients in hospital with at least one of the following: - a) Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)* b) A pandemic associated syndrome (this will be triggered if a new pandemic is declared) *ARDS as defined by:- (i) a known acute clinical insult or new or worsening respiratory dysfunction, and (ii) receiving respiratory support via invasive mechanical		

IMP Management

Drug	Hospital Stock	Provided by Sponsor	Storage Conditions	Temperature Monitoring	Labelling	Accountability	Returns & destruction
Simvastatin	✓	X	SmPC	Local Process	No additional labelling required	At pharmacy level	Local Process
Baricitinib	✓	X	SmPC	Local Process	No additional labelling required	At pharmacy level	Local Process

Additional guidance regarding the preparation and administration of each intervention can be found in the intervention specific appendices and pharmacy manual.

Visit Schedule

	Baseline (24 hours pre randomisation)	Day 0 (post randomisation)	D2	D6	Up to D28	Hosp D/C	D90	D180	D365
Screening	X								
Informed Consent	Patient / PerLR / ProLR will be obtained initially. Retrospective patient consent will be obtained when the patient has recovered capacity to consent.								
Inclusion / Exclusion criteria	X								
Phenotyping	X								
Randomisation	X								
Research samples	X		X	X					
Intervention administration					X				

PANTHER

[illegible]

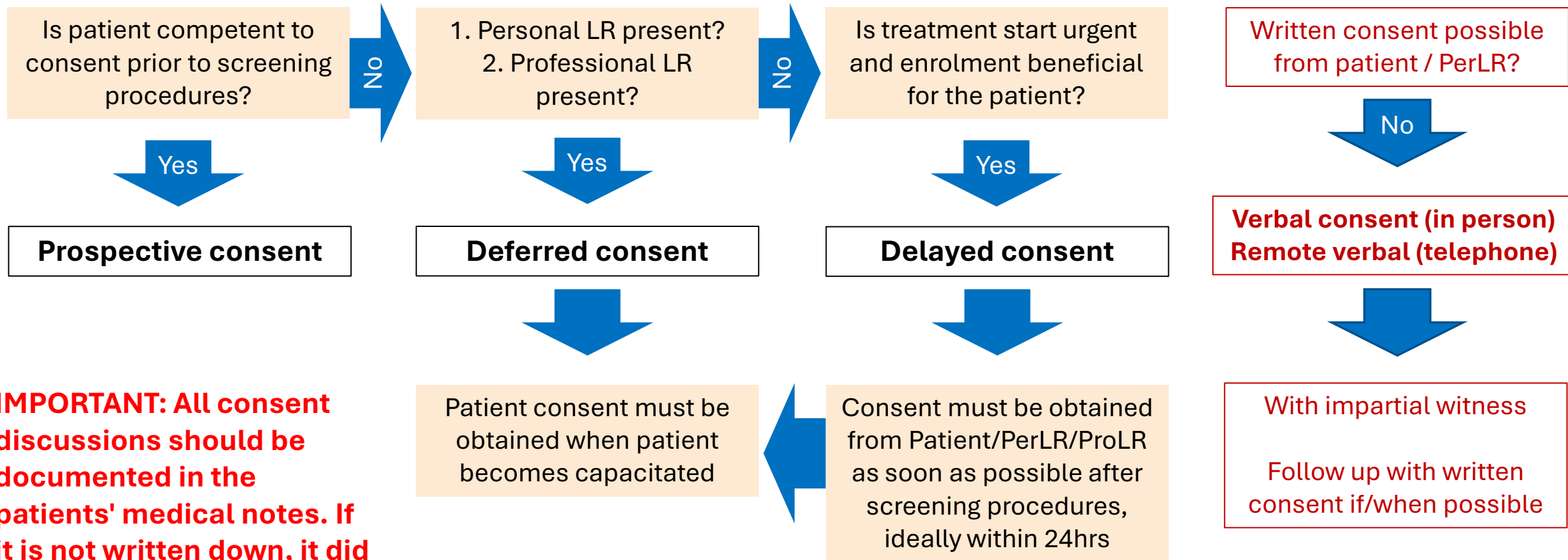
Sample Collection and Management

- There are different tiers of sampling in PANTHER.
- Sites may choose which level of sampling they wish to participate in.
- The different tiers are described here:
- Sample kits will be provided by the sponsor.
- More details in the sample collection guide.

Tier	Biological Samples
0	Phenotyping sample only (Li heparin)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Phenotyping sample- Day 0 bloods = plasma/serum/Paxgene RNA- Other Day 0 samples = nasopharyngeal swab (NPS)/ tracheal aspirate in patients on invasive mechanical ventilation
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tier 1 samples PLUS <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Longitudinal samples: plasma/serum/RNA plus- Longitudinal NPS/ tracheal aspirate sampling in patients on invasive mechanical ventilation
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tier 2 samples PLUS <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Day 0 and longitudinal CPT samples
4	Tier 2 or 3 PLUS BAL where possible (selected sites only)



Consent Process



IMPORTANT: All consent discussions should be documented in the patients' medical notes. If it is not written down, it did not happen.

Consent

Retrospective Consent

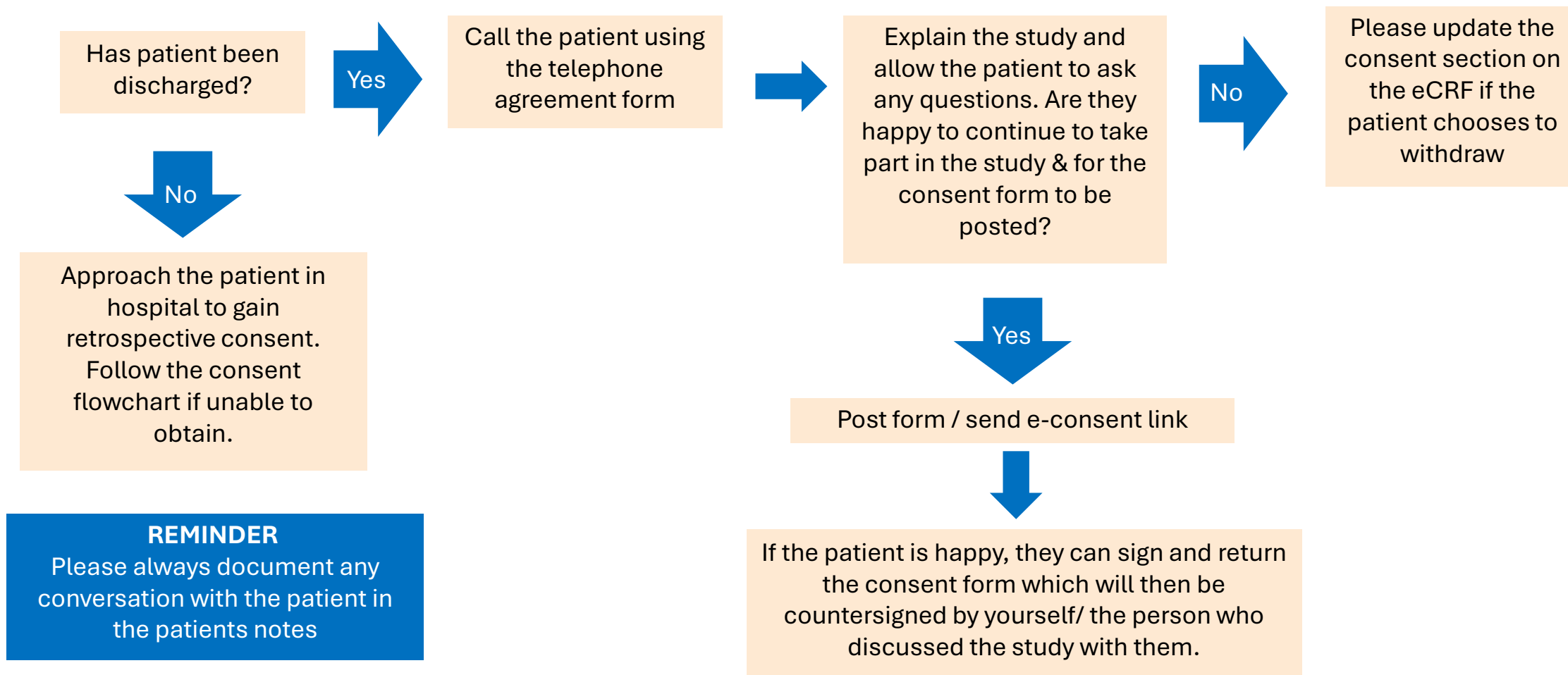
- If the patient regains capacity, ensure Retrospective consent is obtained.
- If the patient is discharged prior to obtaining retrospective consent, then please contact the patient/family member and use the Telephone/Postal/ e-consent option.

**ensure the family member/patient is aware of the study before discharge*

**ensure the participation of the patient is documented in the GP discharge letter*



** Additional support materials on the consent process can be found on www.panthertrial.org.uk*

Telephone / Postal / e-Consent







UAT1-1007: eConsent (Patient)

Full Title of Project:	
PANTHER	
Patient Information Sheet <small>Select the Patient Information Sheet file to upload:</small> Click here to upload file. (< 100MB)	 
Privacy Notice - <small>Select the Privacy Notice file to upload:</small> Click here to upload file. (< 100MB)	 

eConsent Form

I confirm that I have read and understand this document and have read/received a copy of the appropriate patient information sheet and privacy notice (see links above)	<small>Please initial box</small> SB	
I confirm I am happy to consent to participate in the following trials: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PANTHER Trial	<small>Please initial box</small>	

1. Add form to OpenClinica
2. Enter email address for patient/family member completing the form
3. The patient/family member receives a link to complete
4. Once complete this will appear in the eCRF where the research nurse will countersign

Inclusion

Research needs to include everyone to make sure that it is robust and applicable to the whole community. Here are some suggestions to help inclusivity in research:

- Every **eligible** patient (and their family, where relevant) on the ICU **should be offered the opportunity to take part in the trial.**
- Screen all patients for eligibility and it is **best not to make assumptions** that a patient would find it difficult or would not be able/want to take part.
- Be culturally aware and **consider changing language or approach** after the initial meeting with the patient and relatives, if another would be more suitable **to build trust and rapport with them.** See if there is a member of the team who may be more able to connect with them. Consider the use of trained interpreters.
- **Check if the patient and family or friend have any communication requirements e.g. disability, low literacy or vision.** Consider language, verbal and expressions used in communication.



- **Don't assume a patient's gender** and use gender-neutral terms until preferred pronouns can be confirmed.
- **Don't assume patients' marital status.** Don't assume patients' sexuality and ensure to use gender-neutral terms to refer to their partners/relationships when their gender is not known.
- Have trial **materials in a variety of formats** to offer choices to best suit the patient and their relatives (such as video/audio/translation etc). Do not make assumptions about literacy levels.
- Do not stereotype and **be aware that you may have your own sub-conscious biases.** Question your own assumptions.
- Ensure there is an **appropriate environment when taking consent**, there is time to discuss the research and there is some privacy. You can check with the clinical team when it might be best to approach a patient. Always give thinking time between initial approach and consent and check retention of information.

Inclusion

More information and resources on inclusion in clinical trials can be found here:

- [Improving inclusion of under-served groups in clinical research: Guidance from INCLUDE project | NIHR](#)
- [TRIAL FORGE – Improving Trial Diversity](#)

Randomisation

- Screening, randomisation and data collection will all be via the OpenClinica database
- Randomisation emails should be saved in the eISF and in the medical records
- Data Entry :
 - Phenotyping, Baseline (vital signs, imaging results, lab results), demography, co-enrolment, samples, consent
 - Day 1 to 28 – organ support, lab results, IMP given
 - Follow ups – D90, D180, 1 year
- Protocol Deviations
- Serious Adverse Events

Data Collection

- Data is collected via OpenClinica
- Enter IL-6, sTNFR1 and sodium bicarbonate and randomise the patient
- Data is entered daily
- Intervention administration data forms are separate

Administration 06-Aug-2025	*Simvastatin Administration	*Baricitinib Administration					
Day 0 (post randomisation) 06-Aug-2025	*GCS and Delirium						
Baseline (24 hours pre randomisation) 06-Aug-2025	*Consent	Contact Details	*Hospital Admission	*Demography	*Equality and Diversity	*Baseline Data	*Lab Parameters - 24hrs prior to...
	*Samples Baseline	*Co-Enrolment					
Pre Randomisation 06-Aug-2025	*Date of Visit	*Pre Randomisation...	*Eligibility - Platform	*Eligibility - Simvastatin	*Eligibility - Baricitinib	*Initial Consent	*Phenotyping
06-Aug-25 by UATDES (1)							

Withdrawal & Lost to Follow-up

Withdrawal and LTFU

If the patient/family member chooses to withdraw from the study:

- Amend the consent form page to 'no consent' or 'consent to use partial data' and confirm if the patient/family would like to keep data already collected
- Complete the End of Study form, if not complete select 'no' and the reason:-

Primary reason for Withdrawal

- ☐ Adverse Event
- ☐ Consent Withdrawn
- ☐ Subject did not meet Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria
- ☐ Lost to follow-Up
- ☐ Sponsor Decision
- ☐ Investigator Decision
- ☐ Other

Recruitment & Follow-up

- The database will notify you when D90 and D365 follow up requires completion.

REMINDER

Day 90 – no need to contact patient – status obtained from records

Day 180 - no need to contact patient, will be completed by the central team when required

Day 365 - 1 year post randomisation – no need to contact patient - status obtained from records

**there is a +/-14-day window on each follow up*

Overview Safety Reporting

Adverse Events - Due to the population of patients AEs are expected, therefore only SAEs are collected.

Abnormal Test Results - Similarly due to the population these are expected and so not reported.

Serious Adverse Events

An SAE is defined as any event that:

- Results in death;
- Is life-threatening;
- Requires hospitalisation or prolongation of existing inpatient's hospitalisation;
- Results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity;
- Is a congenital abnormality or birth defect;



- In PANTHER there may be intervention specific SAEs, please refer to the Intervention Specific Appendix for details.
- The PI or staff member must enter the SAE on the eCRF immediately of becoming aware or within 24hrs of occurring during the patient's ICU stay up to a maximum of 28 days.
- The SAE should be followed up to resolution or discharge.
- The sponsor should be notified of any potential serious breaches immediately.
- SAEs will be reported using MedDRA coding by the trial team.

NB – The RSI in this study is the SmPC for each intervention – MHRA approved version

Expectedness and MedDRA

- Reporting of an SAE – the PI can delegate this task to a site study member as long as they are delegated this task on the delegation log are suitably qualified and are GCP trained.
- In PANTHER the PI will assess the expectedness and causality of any SAE
- All SAEs are medically coded in the eCRF using the MedDRA coding system
- MedDRA coding will be completed by the PANTHER study team

Safety Reporting – Safety Outcomes

The following events are captured as outcomes and so **do not need to be captured as SAEs***:

- Elevated Creatine Kinase more than 10 times the upper limit of normal
- Alanine Transaminase or Aspartate Transaminase more than 8 times the upper limit of normal
- Severe thrombocytopenia, out of keeping with clinical disease
- Severe neutropenia, out of keeping with clinical disease
- Serious infection defined as a positive blood cultures requiring treatment and pulmonary aspergillosis requiring treatment
- Venous thromboembolism
- Stroke
- Myocardial infarction
- Ischaemic bowel
- Gastrointestinal perforation
- Clinically important gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding.
Defined as overt bleeding on GI endoscopy, developing as a complication in the ICU and accompanied by 1 or more of the following features within 24 hours:-
 - Spontaneous drop of systolic, mean arterial pressure or diastolic blood pressure of 20mmHg or more
 - Start of vasopressor or a 20% increase in vasopressor dose
 - Decrease in haemoglobin of at least 2 g/dl or Transfusion of 2 unites of packed RBC or more

Protocol Deviations and Violations

- All protocol deviations and violations will be entered on the eCRF
- If in doubt, please contact the Trial Team

Classification of Protocol Deviation/Violation

<input type="radio"/> Inclusion/exclusion criteria	<input type="radio"/> Study drug administration	<input type="radio"/> Sampling / laboratory measurements
<input type="radio"/> Consent issue	<input type="radio"/> Study visit windows	<input type="radio"/> NIMP administration
<input type="radio"/> Study drug prescription	<input type="radio"/> Dispensing	<input type="radio"/> Accountability
<input type="radio"/> Compliance	<input type="radio"/> Missed study visit	<input type="radio"/> Study measurements/assessments
<input type="radio"/> Device	<input type="radio"/> Equipment	<input type="radio"/> Prohibited medication/substance(s)
<input type="radio"/> AE/SAE reporting	<input type="radio"/> Blinding/unblinding	<input type="radio"/> Randomisation
<input type="radio"/> Implementation of document prior to research approval	<input type="radio"/> License/certification/calibration/servicing (labs and equipment)	<input type="radio"/> Delegation log/authorisation
<input type="radio"/> Dose interruptions / modifications not specified in the protocol	<input type="radio"/> Variation in clinical management of participant	<input type="radio"/> Withdrawal issue
<input type="radio"/> Falsifying research or medical records	<input type="radio"/> Repeated protocol deviations (of same type)	<input type="radio"/> Other

- Please refer to the pharmacy manual for protocol deviations relating to missed doses

Definitions

Protocol Deviation = a procedure/treatment is not followed as per protocol (non-serious).

Protocol Violation = a serious deviation that reduces quality/completeness of data, incorrect consent process, impacts patient safety.

Co-enrolment

Yes	No
GuARDS (Simvastatin only)	ADCAP
Awake Prone	AnakARDS
RELEASE	Rhu-pGSN for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
NAVA	

*NB Co-enrolment must be documented in the medical notes and eCRF
Full co-enrolment list is on www.panthertrial.org.uk*

Site Training

- Study training
 - SIV
 - OpenClinica full users and randomisation users
 - Study training log we have study specific training for:-
 - Eligibility assessors
 - Randomisation users
 - eCRF
 - Simvastatin
 - Baricitinib
- All training materials will be available on our study website:-
www.panthertrial.org.uk

Delegation Logs

- All site staff listed on the delegation log **must be GCP trained**.

Delegated Tasks – PI is ultimately responsible for the study

- Obtaining consent (**YES**) - Only those listed on the delegation log with the delegated task of 'obtaining consent' can take consent from the patient/legal representative.
- Eligibility (**YES**) – this must be confirmed by a clinician. The individual **does** need to be listed on the delegation log; However a shortened slide deck is available which includes GCP training. We have generated an eligibility worksheet this should be completed and signed for each patient and filed in the ISF.

Monitoring

Plan to adapt a combined approach to monitoring:

- **On site** – each site will receive an onsite visit during the 1st year opening to the study.
- **Remote** - if acceptable to the site, remote visits will be offered as an option for subsequent visits– see further detail below.
- **Central** - central monitoring will be used throughout the study, we will take this approach to pull reports from the data base and remote/central consent checks.

Remote/Central monitoring tools

Egress Account/nhs.net email – allows the review of consents and secure data

Access to source data – if the Trust allows access (as per the new MHRA guidance/requirements)

Checklists – provision of eISF and consent checklists

Study Management

The following study procedure manuals/guidelines are available:-

- eCRF Completion Guidelines
- OpenClinica Manual
- Sample Management and Collection Guide
- Sample Shipping Form
- Device Manual
- Pharmacy Manual – specifics on how to handle the IMP
- Randomisation/screening log
- All study documentation is available on our website:- www.panthertrial.org.uk

All websites and emails will include **UK** for PANTHER UK – as this is an international trial, please ensure you are using the correct details.

eISF, PSF and Archiving

- This study will use an eISF called Florence. Separate training for those who will maintain and use Florence is required.
- Please ensure these are well maintained and kept up to date.
- The PSF will also be on Florence.
- Prior to Green Light the PANTHER study team will arrange a session with the site eISF admin to transfer the eISF and walkthrough the filing.

Archiving

The Sponsor Trial team will inform sites when archiving will take place. This will usually be once the close out visit is complete. As per the IRAS application and privacy notice, the archive period for this study is at least 10 years.



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<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Investigator's Brochure and Product Insert	1	30-Jan-2025 @ 1:34 PM BST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Investigator Qualification and Site Staff Details	0	30-Jan-2025 @ 12:17 PM BST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Clinical Research and Study Training	0	30-Jan-2025 @ 12:17 PM BST	

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- + 1. Investigator Agreement**
- + 2. Site Contact Details and Qualifications**
- + 3. Financial Disclosure Forms**
- + 4. Investigator's Brochure and Product Insert**
- + 5. Investigator Qualification and Site Staff Details**

- Florence training involves a series of short courses and demonstrations on an easy-to-use portal.
- Your dedicated trial team will be on hand to support sites with implementation.

Site Activation and Green Light

- Fully executed mNCA
- SIV Attendance Log
- PI signed protocol signature pages
- Site sampling choice page
- Completed delegation log (all site trial team listed and signed off by the PI)
- Signed and dated CVs and valid GCPs for all those listed on the delegation log
- Localised copies of all PIS/ICFs
- Lab normal ranges and accreditation certificates
- Staff Training (OpenClinica, SIV, Interventions)
- CCC from R&D

PANTHER Team



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