











### **Challenges**

- Delays in acquiring local R&D approval
  - Confirmation of capacity and capability average 243 days
  - Site activation from this point <14 days</li>
- · Significant imaging requirements, lack of radiology capacity
- Participant preference i.e., unwillingness to randomise (~40% of screening failures)
- · Physician lack of equipoise
- · Lower than anticipated participant throughput

### Going forward...

- · Revised sample size
  - SD reduced from 8 units to 4 units, 328 → 106
- · PTS only, no NIVLs
- · Leaner trial design, less burden to sites (no scans in control arm)
- Haematology Patient Identification Centres to increase participant referrals
- Qualitative sub-study exploring the patient journey and facing randomisation, aiming to improve the quality of recruitment

## Sample size re-calculation

· Planned (protocolised) revision at end of internal pilot

Orf Assume a slightly higher SD, of 5 rather than 4

4 units minimal change VCSS

90% power

ST

= 106 total

Demonstrated SD of 4 units VCSS at 12 months

### Will BEST answer the question?



- No not by itself
- Yes it will play a role in combination with with other trials e.g. (C-TRACT)



Nested qualitative sub-study on patient perceptions and preferences

# Why do deep venous trials fail to recruit?



- STEVECO trial
- BEST trial
- (C-TRACT)

# Imperial College London Thank you