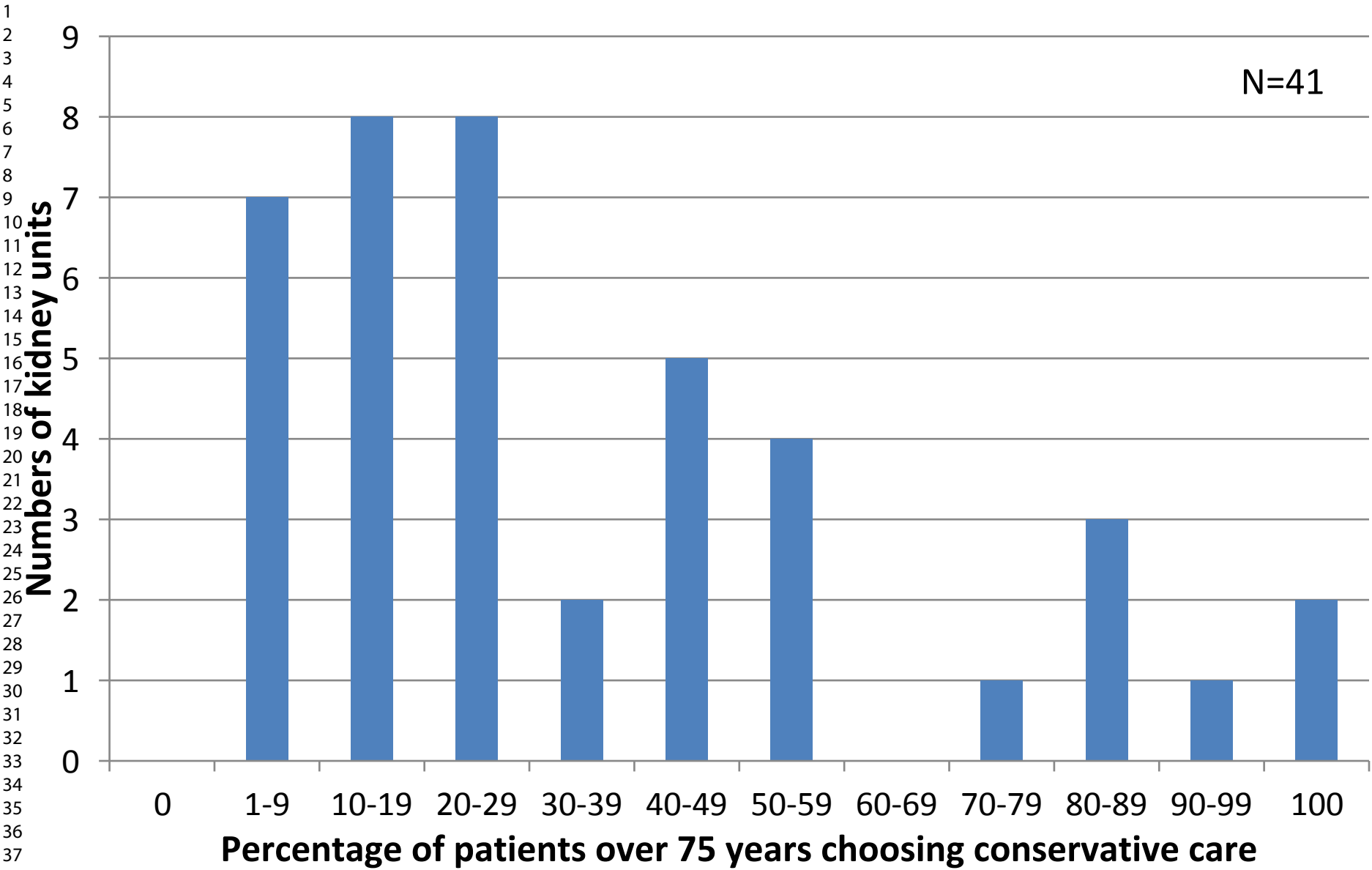


This is the overview page

The Prepare for Kidney Care Study: prepare for renal dialysis vs responsive management in advanced chronic kidney disease

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Keyword list:	Dialysis, Comparative effectiveness, Randomised controlled trial, Conservative care, Cohort study



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Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation
Assessed for eligibility
All patients aged 65+ with stage 5 CKD

Not eligible

Eligible ¹

Research team
Provide info re RCT
at home/ clinic visits

Declines RCT before info at home / clinic visits
Declines RCT following info at home/ clinic visits

Declines registry follow up & interviews
Declines registry follow up

Declines all

Interviews only

Randomised

Registry follow up only

Prepare for Responsive Management (N= 256)

Prepare for Renal Dialysis (N= 256)

1. Assess
Home visits; Liaise with MDT; Prepare for Responsive Management

2. Responsive Management
• Routine Support
Review in renal out-patients; Monthly telephone contact; One home visit by renal HCP per year; Communication with MDT
• Responsive Support
In renal out-patients; in the community (telephone calls, home visits, emergency surgery appointments)

3. Supportive care
Home visits; Communication with MDT

1. Assess
Clinic visits; Liaise with MDT; Prepare for renal dialysis

2. Renal Dialysis
Clinic visits; renal dialysis according to local protocols; Communication with MDT

3. Supportive care
Home visits; Communication with MDT

QuinteT Recruitment Intervention

Qualitative research²

Baseline & follow up research nurse visits³

Baseline & follow up research nurse visits³

Research team

Clinical team

Clinical team

Research team

Follow up

¹ Eligibility including frailty & comorbidity assessed by research nurse
² Third phase of qualitative research, RCT participants only
³ Follow up visits 4 monthly, 1:2 face-to-face: telephone/postal

Prepare for renal dialysis	Prepare for responsive management
Assess <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinic visits/ liaise with MDT • Prepare for renal dialysis (HD or PD) 	Assess <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visits by renal HCP to assess needs and symptoms – up to three
Renal dialysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialysis commenced as clinically appropriate • 3-4 monthly assessments in clinic • Liaison with other healthcare professionals 	Responsive management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review in renal out-patients ○ One home visit by renal HCP per year ○ Telephone call from renal HCP monthly • Responsive support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In renal out-patients • In the community, by renal HCP and/ or community teams
Supportive care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As delivered locally 	Supportive care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As delivered locally

For Peer Review

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3 **The Prepare for Kidney Care Study: prepare for renal dialysis vs responsive**
4 **management in advanced chronic kidney disease**
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9 **Word count: 3908**
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13 Emma Murphy
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15 Aine Burns
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17 Fliss E M Murtagh
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19 Leila Rooshenas
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21 Fergus J Caskey
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26 **Key words**
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28 Conservative care
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30 Dialysis
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32 Comparative effectiveness
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34 Randomised controlled trial
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For Peer Review

Abstract

Shared decision making in advanced chronic kidney disease requires unbiased information on survival and person-centred outcomes known to matter to patients: quality of life, symptom burden and support from family and healthcare professionals. To date, when deciding between dialysis and conservative care, patients have had to rely on evidence from small observational studies. Clinicians recognise that like is not being compared with like in these studies and interpret the results differently. Further, support differs considerably between renal units. What patients choose therefore depends on which renal unit they attend. To address this, a programme of work has been underway in the UK. After reports on survival and symptoms from a small number of renal units, a national, mixed-methods study – conservative kidney management: assessing practice patterns – mapped out conservative care practices and attitudes in the UK. This led to the Prepare for Kidney Care study, a randomised controlled trial comparing preparation for dialysis versus preparation for conservative care. Although powered to detect a positive 0.345 difference in quality adjusted life years between the two treatments, this trial also takes a realist approach with a range of person-centred secondary outcomes and embedded qualitative research. To understand generalisability it is nested in an observational cohort study, which is nested in a chronic kidney disease registry. Challenges to recruitment and retention have been rapidly identified and addressed using an established embedded mixed methods approach - the QuinteT recruitment intervention. This review considers the background to and progress with recruitment to the trial.

Introduction

A range of integrated treatment options should be available for estimated 4.9-9.7 million people who develop end-stage kidney disease each year worldwide – haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, transplantation and conservative care. (1) Reliable, stratified evidence of outcomes associated with each of these modalities is needed, whether local culture dictates that it is the patient, the family or the physician making the choice. This paper provides background to and presents the evolution of a programme of work underway in the United Kingdom to provide more robust evidence in one of these areas: the comparative effectiveness of dialysis and conservative care in the frail older people with multiple health conditions.

Challenges in counting and quality assuring treatment of kidney failure

Renal registries provide quality assurance for kidney replacement therapy (KRT), but in the early weeks of treatment, ascertainment bias is a problem (so some early deaths will be missed) (2) and few registries include kidney failure treated without dialysis. (3) Due to a lack of consensus on definitions, this latter group has proven particularly difficult to count, but in high income countries is estimated to be about 15% of all patients known to kidney clinics. (4, 5) Less well studied is kidney failure not referred to kidney clinics, but routine data from Canada and Australia suggest that in the over 85 years age group there may be as many as 13 people not treated with KRT for every one who is. (6, 7)

Defining conservative care

Treatment of kidney failure without dialysis – conservative care – can be divided into three types: comprehensive conservative care, where treatment is chosen or medically advised; choice-restricted conservative care, where resource constraints limit access to KRT, and; unrecognised stage 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD). (8) The first of these, comprehensive conservative care, is most relevant to this review and is defined as ‘planned holistic patient-centred care for patients with stage 5 CKD and including a full range of treatment and support, but not dialysis’. (8)

So, if comprehensive conservative care is patient-centred, we must consider what matters to patients approaching the end of their lives. In a European, seven-country, telephone survey of more than nine thousand people (median age 50, interquartile range 40-62), most prioritised quality of life over survival (from 57% in Italy to 81% in Spain), including those with advanced illness. (9) In this study, only 2-6% of patients in countries said that extending life was most important, and this did not vary according to the respondent’s health status. (9) More specifically, a systematic review of the literature by Parker and colleagues found that while survival does matter to those with advanced life-limiting illness, equally and sometimes more important are: improved quality of life; control of pain and other symptoms; family support; knowing what to expect and having time to prepare; knowing that – if their disease is not curable and is deteriorating – the professionals are comfortable talking about death and dying, and; continuity and co-ordination of care. (10)

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5 To help patients make shared decisions as they approach kidney failure, it is therefore important to
6 have data on a wide range of these outcomes – survival, quality of life and symptoms, and more –
7 and tailor the information provided to the priorities of the individual. Comparing experiences on
8 dialysis versus conservative care brings unique challenges, however, and these must be appreciated
9 when providing information to patients. Studies tend to be small, retrospective, and observational,
10 with all the associated biases. (11) Particular challenges are bias between the groups compared
11 (where there are unmeasured factors that determine which treatment the patient receives, i.e.
12 confounding by indication), and lead time bias (where it is hard to identify when dialysis would have
13 been started in patients on a conservative care pathway. (12))
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20 **Evidence on comparative effectiveness of dialysis and conservative care**

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22 Two systematic reviews have looked at quality of life and symptoms in relation to dialysis and
23 conservative care. (13, 14) In individual studies, physical quality of life has been shown to be
24 significantly lower in patients choosing conservative care rather than dialysis, though mental quality
25 of life is similar; (15-17) a nice reminder that we are not comparing like with like in the observational
26 studies. Once on their chosen treatments, trends in quality of life are broadly similar, though dialysis
27 initiation tends to be associated with a reduction in ‘satisfaction with life’ (17) and an increase in
28 ‘effect of kidney disease’ and ‘burden of kidney disease’. (18)
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34 Prognosis is still an important consideration. (9, 10, 19) Whilst there is clear evidence that, on
35 average, those over the age of 75 years treated with KRT can expect to live longer than those
36 managed conservatively, (20) this survival advantage diminishes when patients have higher co-
37 morbidity and poor functional status. A systematic review of older people (mean age across the
38 studies ranged from 60.5-92.0) treated with dialysis or conservative care found 89 studies conducted
39 between 1976 and 2014 including 294,921 older people with kidney failure. Regardless of whether
40 patients were managed conservatively or with dialysis, initial 1-year survival was similar at 73% (95%
41 CI 66-80%) in the dialysis group and 71% (95% CI 63-78%) in the conservatively managed group. At
42 two years, however, the data suggest a survival advantage in the group managed with dialysis: 62%
43 (95% CI 55–69%) for the dialysis group and 44% (95% CI 36–53%) for those managed conservatively.
44 While dialysis initiation may be associated with additional early risk, we shouldn’t over-interpret
45 these observational data as it is likely that the group of patients with a better prognosis will have
46 been chosen (or been medically advised to choose) to have dialysis. Even novel statistics can only
47 adjust for measured confounders; random allocation of treatment groups is required if groups are to
48 be balanced for measured and unmeasured confounders. (11) There was also residual heterogeneity
49 in the survival data, both between the studies and within the treatment groups. This likely reflects
50 the long period covered by the review, the changes in treatment rates over time, differences in
51 primary care referral patterns and differences in the components of care provided by centres. (20)
52 Finally, it should also be noted that only 724 (0.2%) of the 294,921 people studies received
53 conservative care and that only 6 studies directly compared survival on the two treatments.
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The Conservative Kidney Management: Assessing Practice Patterns Study

Although conservative care was being provided in the UK in the early-2000s, the components provided and resources available varied greatly. (21) Guidance from the Department of Health (22, 23) and kidney community (24-26) created a framework for delivering higher quality conservative care in the mid-2000s and it was in this context that the Conservative Kidney Management: Assessing Practice Patterns Study (CKMAPPS) was conceived and funded by the National Institute for Health Research. Its purpose, stated from the beginning, was two-fold: to inform service development and design of a future prospective multicentre study to evaluate the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and appropriateness of conservative care compared with dialysis for treating elderly patients. (27)

As a 'complex intervention' (28), conservative care needed to be better understood before a future definitive study could be undertaken. CKMAPPS therefore adopted a mixed-methods approach, with five sub-studies – a patient interview study, a staff interview study, a survey of renal units, a GP interview study, and a data linkage exercise; (27) the first three of these playing a key part in informing the design of Prepare for Kidney Care. The patient interviews highlighted the contrasting beliefs held by older patients according to the treatment option they have chosen and the renal unit they have attended. (29) It called for better evidence about the effectiveness of conservative care to support shared decision making. (29) In the staff interviews, most people stated that it was difficult to assess whether patients were suitable for renal replacement therapy or conservative care. While many staff considered it important for patients and their family to make their own decisions based on the information they had been given, some adopted a more directed approach and guided patients towards a decision, particularly if they felt that patients would not benefit from dialysis. Staff recognised that some patients changed their minds over time, supporting the theory that decision-making in this context is a process rather than a one-off event. (27)

The patient and staff interviews also determined the content of the renal unit survey. (30) This revealed that, although erythropoietin, iron, and symptom management were components of almost all conservative care pathways, 40% of renal units reported no psychology or social services support, and 50% could not offer home visits. (30) Most renal units (86%) reported discussing the option of conservative care with all patients over the age of 75 years and most (83%) reported using decision aids when discussing conservative care. Once patients decided to have conservative care or dialysis, all renal units reported that they subsequently reviewed that decision. (27, 30)

As data were not available on the numbers of patients opting for conservative care in the UK, the survey asked clinical directors to estimate the percentage of the patients over 75 years choosing conservative care in their unit, with striking differences reported. In 7 of the 42 responding renal units, less than 10% of patients were thought to be choosing conservative care, whereas in another 6 this figure was more than 80% (Figure 1). (27) Although based on the reports of clinical directors rather than data, this raised the possibility of considerable geographic variation in what patients were choosing, based on which kidney unit they attended. While we could not be certain of the extent of the variation, nor how much of the variation was warranted,(31) it seemed clear that

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3 equity in provision would require better evidence to inform clinicians' judgements and (if
4 organisational change was needed) to inform business cases.
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8 **Beyond CKMAPPS: observational study or RCT?**

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10 The final question in the CKMAPPS survey explored clinical directors' willingness to support future
11 research in this area. After a steer from the funder and evidence from the ProtecT study that an
12 embedded mixed-methods recruitment intervention could make challenging trials a success, (32, 33)
13 this final questions asked about a future RCT as well as the originally intended observational study.
14 The responses surprised many on the steering committee. When asked if their unit would consider
15 entering a patient aged 75 years or over with stage 5 CKD into an RCT comparing conservative care
16 with dialysis, more than half of clinical directors (42 of 65, 65%) indicated that they would, for
17 selected patients. (27) Of those, 18 units said that their unit would definitely be willing to participate
18 in such a trial. (27) Only one unit reported they would be unwilling to participate in such a trial.
19 Responses to a similar question about willingness to participate in an observational study were 60 of
20 65 (92%), 28, and 0, respectively. (27)
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28 **Initial criticism of the RCT approach**

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30 There have been two major criticisms of adopting an RCT approach to address this question. One
31 raised from the very beginning was whether it was ethical to randomly allocate patients to prepare
32 for dialysis or conservative care. The other, which surfaced later and was less clearly expressed,
33 related to whether the evidence from an RCT approach was going to be useful for decision making in
34 such an individualised situation.
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37 The ethics question turned out to be quite easily addressed. First, the observational data showed no
38 clear survival or quality of life differences between patients choosing one treatment and patients
39 choosing the other. Recognising that treatment response is determined by more than a person's age
40 or list of diagnoses, the clinical teams also had to confirm that neither option – dialysis or
41 conservative care – was inappropriate for a particular patient before they were offered information
42 about the study. In addition, patients needed to have the mental capacity to make a shared decision
43 to take part in the RCT and, importantly, could only remain on a treatment allocated through
44 randomisation if they retained that mental capacity. As with any RCT, patients were free to decide to
45 come off their allocated treatment and return to usual care at any point after randomisation.
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50 The second criticism is an often cited criticism of RCTs (and indeed observational studies) and relates
51 to the way the results are presented as net effects and applied as 'evidence-based medicine'. (34)
52 Indeed this had been a criticism of science since the 19th century, as it tried to predict and explain all
53 actions and reactions – "positivism". (35) In clinical research, this manifests as results being
54 presented as net, population-average effects, ignoring individual differences. An extreme example of
55 this is explanatory trials done by the pharmaceutical industry, but epidemiological analyses of
56 observational data do the same thing. The alternative approach is a "realist" one, which places
57 greater emphasis on the range of outcomes that patients themselves prioritise, and embeds
58 qualitative research to understand pathways and differences in responses and preferences. (34)
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3 Whilst Prepare for Kidney Care is powered to detect a 'positivist' 0.345 quality adjusted life years
4 (QALYs) difference between the two treatment arms, its extensive qualitative work, numerous
5 patient-centred secondary outcomes and embedded position within a registry cohort study allows
6 for a realist approach to interpreting the results and incorporating them in future shared decision-
7 making. Further, a logic model was developed setting out how each of the components of the
8 intervention might, it was hypothesised, produce the desired outcome. This logic model served two
9 purposes: it informed decisions about the components of the intervention that were essential and
10 the ones which could be delivered more flexibly by sites, and; it determined the process data items
11 that would need to be collected to assess fidelity of delivery of the interventions and explore, post
12 hoc, how the intervention had had its effect (or not). (36) In essence, the RCT approach is providing
13 two groups of patients who should be similar in terms of measured and unmeasured confounders,
14 allowing an unbiased comparison of the patient experience across a range of outcomes, something
15 that is impossible to achieve with observational data. (11)

21 22 23 **Prepare for Kidney Care: the study design**

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25 The main study is a two-arm, superiority, parallel group, non-blinded, individual-level, pragmatic RCT
26 in multi-morbid, frail, older people with advanced CKD, comparing the QALYs gained over three
27 years after preparing for responsive management versus preparing for dialysis. The term responsive
28 management was adopted for the conservative care arm for several reasons. There was feedback
29 from QuinteT team that the word conservative may deter some patients, as it may not sound active
30 enough. This had previously been an issue in the ProtecT trial. (32) It was also felt important that a
31 distinction was made between conservative care as delivered locally and the protocol-determined
32 conservative care (including home visits) being delivered as part of the trial. This RCT is embedded in
33 an observational cohort study, which is itself embedded in a national stage 4/5 CKD registry. (Figure
34 2.) Full details of the trial – including the power calculation and how enrolment works – are available
35 from the publically available protocol (37) and will be published as a protocol paper before
36 recruitment ends.

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38 Qualitative and mixed-methods are integrated throughout the trial to optimise its design and
39 delivery. These are arranged in three interconnected stages: optimising the trial design and
40 intervention (stage 1), optimising recruitment (stage 2), and understanding the acceptability of the
41 intervention and reasons for non-compliance (stage 3).

42
43 Someone will be eligible for the study if they have new or existing stage 5 CKD and are:

- 44 - Aged 65+ with a World Health Organisation performance status 3+ (38), or
- 45 - Aged 65+ with a Davies co-morbidity score 2+ (39), or
- 46 - Aged 80+ (38).

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48 Although almost all of the observational evidence comparing conservative kidney care and dialysis is
49 based on people 70 years and above, it was recognised by the trial management group that there
50 are patients aged 65-70 years for whom conservative care is considered clinically appropriate. For
51 this reason, and to ensure that the results of the trial addressed as many questions as possible in
52 relation to the provision of dialysis and conservative care, it was agreed that for each person
53 meeting these criteria, the local clinical team must agree that neither preparing for dialysis nor
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3 conservative care would inappropriate. Patients are considered ineligible if unable to consent,
4 considered medically unfit for dialysis, within 4 weeks of needing to start dialysis, have had a
5 previous kidney transplant, are 'active' on the kidney transplant waiting list, or are being worked up
6 for the kidney transplant waiting list.
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9 Family members, friends and carers are also being invited to take part in a parallel study to assess
10 carer burden.
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12 13 14 **The intervention and standard of care**

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16 A pragmatic approach was needed when designing the intervention and agreeing the standard of
17 care. Pre-trial qualitative research was rapidly conducted with health care professionals to
18 understand current practice and feasibility of the proposed intervention, as well as anticipated
19 recruitment issues. Experts in conservative care and dialysis met to agree the core components and
20 worked with the QuinteT team to present these in a balanced way. (40) The nomenclature of the
21 two treatment options was carefully considered to minimise any influence on recruitment.
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24 For presentation purposes, both treatment options were divided into three stages – an assess stage,
25 a treatment stage, and a supportive stage. (Table 1)
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28 For patients allocated to prepare for responsive management, the assess stage involves up
29 to three home visits to undertake advanced care planning. Once this is considered complete,
30 the patient progresses to the responsive management stage: clinic visits as usual, an annual
31 home visit to reassess the advance care plan and a review of symptoms by telephone in any
32 month that they did not have a clinic visit or home visit. Symptoms are managed optimally
33 with medication, but if things progress to a stage where they cannot be controlled then the
34 patient progresses to the supportive stage and has palliative care, as best delivered locally.
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37 For patients allocated to prepare for renal dialysis, the assess stage involves coming to clinic
38 as usual and agreeing the most appropriate way to prepare for dialysis. This can include
39 plans to start haemodialysis with an arteriovenous fistula, graft or central venous catheter or
40 have peritoneal dialysis. If and when kidney function and symptoms progress to the point
41 that dialysis is being considered, the decision to start is made by the treating clinician in
42 agreement with the patient. Dialysis can be started incrementally. If symptoms cannot be
43 controlled on dialysis, the patient can choose to progress to the supportive stage and
44 receive palliative care, as best delivered locally.
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49 It is worth noting that not all patients will have a progressive decline of the kidney function and need
50 to decide to start dialysis during the study – we anticipate significant numbers will have stable
51 function, decline slowly or die from other causes.
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53 54 55 **Understanding recruitment**

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57 The QuinteT Recruitment Intervention (QRI) was embedded into Prepare for Kidney Care to support
58 trial recruitment. (33) Recruitment 'lessons-learned' are often reported towards the end stages of an
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3 RCT, by which point there is limited opportunity to support accrual to the trial in question. The QRI is
4 designed to rapidly investigate and address recruitment issues in real-time, using methodology that
5 originated in the ProtecT study. (41, 42) The methods have been refined through application to over
6 40 RCTs, (43, 44) with Prepare for Kidney Care the first to apply these in a renal context.
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9 **Challenges and actions taken to address**

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11 As anticipated, recruitment to Prepare for Kidney Care has been no easy feat. Challenges identified
12 through the QRI have varied across individual sites and over time, though several core issues have
13 emerged:
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16 • Some recruiters have been reluctant to discuss the trial with patients deemed to have a
17 treatment plan in place, leading to around half of eligible RCT patients not being approached.
18 This issue is linked to renal units' tendencies to initiate discussions about end-stage CKD
19 management before eGFR falls below 15, with the intention of supporting shared decision-
20 making around future treatment. Recruiters' reluctance and discomfort around discussing the
21 trial with these eligible patients has stemmed from assumptions that decisions are fixed, and
22 concerns that re-opening discussions could be confusing or distressing for patients. The time and
23 resource invested into supporting patients are also at odds with the RCT recruitment discussion,
24 which requires communication of uncertainty and equipoise. (45)
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- 26 • Where eligible patients have been approached, audio-recordings of recruitment discussions
27 have revealed a tendency for equipoise to be undermined through subtle indications that one
28 treatment arm (often response management) is more appropriate than the other (preparation
29 for renal dialysis).
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34 Developing a nuanced understanding of recruitment issues has allowed for tailored actions to be
35 implemented iteratively as sites have continued to open to recruitment. To address concerns around
36 re-opening treatment discussions, clinical vignettes of patients who have entered the trial and
37 extracts from audio-recorded discussions have been used to gently challenge assumptions that
38 patients have fixed decisions. Challenges in conveying equipoise have been addressed through
39 individual feedback for recruiters who provide audio-recordings of recruitment discussions, as well
40 as study-wide 'tips and guidance' documents and 'cue cards' to support communication. These
41 documents have been kept under review to ensure relevance as new evidence of recruitment issues
42 emerge. The above strategies have been reinforced through investigator meetings, which have
43 served as an opportunity to engender a collaborative approach to delivering Prepare for Kidney
44 Care. The QRI strategies will continue through a combination of site-specific and study wide activities
45 until the end of recruitment.
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52 **Progress with recruitment**

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54 Prepare for Kidney Care was proposed to the Health Technology Assessment programme of the
55 National Institute for Health Research and funded in September 2016. Work officially commenced in
56 Jan 2017 with national research ethics approval secured in May 2017. Recognising the complexity of
57 the trial, site opening was arranged in two phases – an initial four sites followed, six months later, by
58 a further 12 sites. In fact, six sites opened in the initial phase and as of 31st March 2020 there are 24
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3 sites open with 246 of the required 512 (48%) participants recruited. A further 103 participants have
4 been recruited to the observational study. Additional funding has been secured from the funder to
5 extend recruitment from the original end date of 31st September 2019 to 31st March 2021 and
6 several additional sites are being worked up to open. However, the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to
7 change some of these timelines, with recruitment activity paused from 1st April 2020 to allow
8 resources to be focused on the immediate public health threat.
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13 **Conclusion**

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16 There have historically been few RCTs to inform practice in kidney clinics. (46) While there may be a
17 number of explanations for this, other specialties have faced similar challenges and expanded and
18 transformed the research they undertake. From a position in the mid-1990s, when evidence relied
19 on case series and it was felt that "...the personal attributes that make a successful surgeon differ
20 from those needed for collaborative multicentre research...", (48) surgical colleagues have
21 transformed the way they do research. (49) If we are to improve our evidence base and reduce
22 unwarranted variation in practice, the kidney community must improve its ability to recognise
23 uncertainty and offer randomisation to patients. As one of the Prepare for Kidney Care investigators
24 nicely put it when challenged: "I don't see what the problem is, you are just offering patients a third
25 option – they can choose to have dialysis, choose to have conservative care or choose to take part in
26 research." It is hard to argue with that.
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Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank all the patients who have agreed to take part in Prepare for Kidney Care, and their friends and families. They also acknowledge the extraordinary efforts of principal investigators, research nurses and clinical teams in the 24 sites; many have had to find local solutions to make recruitment possible in their local service (www.bristol.ac.uk/population-health-sciences/projects/prepare-kc-trial/recruitment-centres/). Finally, the authors would like to thank the Trial Management Group for their support and advice in delivering Prepare for Kidney Care. This project was funded by the National Institute for Health Research Health Technology Assessment (project number 15/57/39). The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Health Technology Assessment, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.

Conflict of interest

FC has received honoraria from Baxter and research funding from NIHR and Kidney Research UK. AB reports research costs having been received by her NHS Trust for the research.

For Peer Review

Table 1. The two treatment options in Prepare for Kidney Care.

Prepare for renal dialysis	Prepare for responsive management
Assess <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinic visits/ liaise with MDT • Prepare for renal dialysis (HD or PD) 	Assess <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visits by renal HCP to assess needs and symptoms – up to three
Renal dialysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialysis commenced as clinically appropriate • 3-4 monthly assessments in clinic • Liaison with other healthcare professionals 	Responsive management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review in renal out-patients ○ One home visit by renal HCP per year ○ Telephone call from renal HCP monthly • Responsive support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In renal out-patients • In the community, by renal HCP and/ or community teams
Supportive care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As delivered locally 	Supportive care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As delivered locally

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3 Figure 1. Percentage of patients with stage 5 chronic kidney disease choosing conservative care
4 based on a survey of clinical directors asked the question: "In the calendar year 2012, what
5 percentage of CKD5 patients aged 75+ opted for conservative care?" (27)
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10 Figure 2. Flow diagram for the Prepare for Kidney Care study
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For Peer Review

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