

Trials readiness				
Start date: 1 July 2014			Completion date: 30 June 2020	
<b>Overall work package objectives:</b> The dementia readiness cohort, involving the re-phenotyping (including brain imaging) of 10,000 UK Biobank participants at two years, supports the third DPUK strategic objective of re-purposing cohorts for trials readiness.			<b>Dependencies to and from other work packages, networks and themes</b> No dependencies from other WPs. WP16 (DFP) is dependent on this WP.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To establish a liaison structure with UK Biobank (UKB) to develop the readiness cohort protocol</li> <li>2. The liaison group will consider all dependencies between UKB and DPUK, focusing on the imaging cohort of 100,000 and the nested readiness cohort of 10,000 participants</li> <li>3. Potential dependencies with EPAD and DFP to be explored</li> <li>4. To recruit 10,000 participants with two-year re-assessment for trials readiness.</li> </ol>				
Deliverables	Milestones	Milestone deadline	Work package dependencies	Person(s) responsible
<b>Objective 1:</b>				
D1.1 Regular meetings with UKB	M1.1.1 Establish a regular agenda item on DPUK at the UKB Steering Group meetings	M1.1.1 Complete	None	JG
	M1.1.2 Meet with UKB Steering Group annually	M1.1.2 Complete		
<b>Objective 2:</b>				
D2.1 Re-imaging protocol agreed with UKB	M2.1.1 Imaging protocol working group established	M2.1.1 Complete	None	AB
	M2.1.2 Re-imaging proposals submitted to UKB	M2.1.2 Complete		
D2.2 A biosampling protocol agreed with UKB	M2.2.1 Biosampling working group established	M2.2.1 Complete	Samples will be assayed as a component of WP6	SL
	M2.2.2 Biosample protocols agreed with UKB	M2.2.2 Complete		
D2.3 Cognitive assessment and questionnaire protocol	M2.3.1 CA working group established	M2.3.1 Complete	Dependent on WP10	JG
	M2.3.2 CA protocols submitted to UKB	M2.3.2 Complete		
D2.4 Brain banking protocol	M2.4.1 BB protocols	M2.4.1 Complete	Dependent on WP13 Dependent on UKB cohort-partner policy	PF
	M2.4.2 BB protocols submitted to UKB	M2.4.2 Nov 2020 (was Mar 2019)		CS
	M2.4.3 BB pilot study	M2.4.3 Nov 2020 (was Mar 2019)		JG
	M2.4.4 BB implemented in UKB	M2.4.4 Dec 2020 (was Jun 2019)		JG
D2.5 Re-contact protocol	M2.5.1 Initiate discussions with UKB	M2.5.1 Complete	None	JG
	M2.5.2 Re-contact protocol agreed with UKB	M2.5.2 Complete		

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			Dependent on UKB recontact policy	
D2.6 Participant selection algorithm	M2.6.1 Meet analysts to explore and test algorithms	M2.6.1 Complete	None	JG
	M2.6.2 Algorithm agreed with UKB	M2.6.2 Complete		
D2.7 Finalise readiness cohort protocol	M2.7.1 Identify optimum repeat assessment period	M2.7.1 Complete		JG
	M2.7.2 Agree intercalation of programme between baseline and repeat imaging	M2.7.2 Complete		
<b>Objective 3:</b>				
D3.1 Establish recruitment pathway for EPAD / DFP	M3.1.1 Submit EPAD and DFP data access requests to UKB	M3.1.1 Complete	None Dependent on UKB data access agreement None Dependent on UKB recontact policy	JG  ST, JS (DFP), DG (EPAD)
	M3.1.2 Acquire UKB data instance on portal	M3.1.2 Complete		
	M3.1.3 Install 'Prepad' on data portal	M3.1.3 Complete		
	M3.1.4 Begin EPAD / DFP recruitment	M3.1.4 Complete		
<b>Objective 4:</b>				
D4.1 Finalise readiness cohort protocol	M4.1.1 Integrate the various components for the protocol from Objective 2 and agree with UKB a final protocol	M4.1.1 Complete	None	JG, AB
D4.2 Conduct pilot study	M4.2.1 Begin re-assessment of 500 participants	M4.2.1 Complete		JG
		M4.2.2 Review data and adjust protocol	M4.2.2 Complete	
D4.3 Conduct re-assessment on all participants	M4.3.1 Begin re-assessments	M4.3.1 Complete		JG
	M4.3.2 Complete re-assessments	M4.3.2 Feb 2023		JG
<p><b>Team members <u>funded</u> (full or part-time) by DPUK</b> John Gallacher</p> <p><b>Team members involved with the project but <u>not</u> funded by DPUK</b> Andrew Blamire, Cathie Sudlow, Delia Gheorghe, Simon Lovestone, Paul Francis</p>				
<p><b>Locations:</b> Oxford University, Edinburgh University, Kings College London, Swansea University, Newcastle University</p>				
<p><b>Summary of plan to deliver on outstanding work (with dates)</b> M2.4.2 BB protocols submitted to UKB November 2020 The International expert panel convened to sign off a proposal for submission to UKB Enhancements committee. M2.4.3 BB pilot study</p>				

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Contingent on support from UKB Enhancements Committee

M2.4.4 BB implemented in UKB

Contingent on support from UKB Enhancements Committee

**Will you complete all your Milestones by June 2020? No**

*Work will continue into DPUK 2*

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
1) UKB will decline to conduct a brain donation pilot study	1) We are building our request around strong arguments for the growing value of brain donation. The team developing the proposal includes John Gallacher (DPUK), Colin Smith (Edinburgh: UK Brain Banking Network), John Hardy (UCL), Jonathan Mill (Exeter University), David Bennett (Chicago)
2) The no-cost extension for brain donation into DPUK2 will not be granted by MRC	2) There is no advantage to the project in not granting the no-cost extension. The extension does not involve any financial cost and will build on what has already been achieved.

### Lessons Learnt

- Aligning major projects is challenging due to resourcing, planning and changing scientific priorities. Addressing these requires persistence and flexibility.
- The repeat imaging (D2.1) has proved a major success story in that the initial DPUK investment of £2.5m has realised a further £8m and is likely to release a further £20m for UKB repeat imaging. These investments will add considerably to the wider scientific value of UKB as well as to dementia research. UKB will likely be the global standard for population structural body and brain imaging for all common chronic disease. Our gratitude goes to Andrew Blamire (Newcastle) for his constructive chairing the DPUK/UKB imaging meetings that delivered D2.1.
- The biosample assays (D2.2) were not possible in UKB due to the strategic decision by UKB to reserve all samples for entire cohort analyses. Whilst this is a reasonable strategy, in that it builds on the unique strengths of UKB, it was not anticipated at the beginning of DPUK. In response, for WP 6, comparable samples were obtained from Generation Scotland and are currently being assayed. Simon Lovestone deserve much credit for his persistence in delivering D2.2.
- An enhanced cognitive assessment protocol (D2.3) was delivered (WP 9) and is being implemented at repeat imaging. This continues to be an important area for UKB and further discussions are underway to create opportunities for additional, more detailed, cognitive assessment. Credit should go to Ian Deary and Chloe Fawn-Ritchie (Edinburgh) for their high quality work in delivering D2.3.
- Developing a suitable protocol (D2.4) was achieved with the valuable assistance of Paul Francis (KCL). However, the wider issue of how this might be implemented is more challenging for a number of reasons. The most important of which is lack of clarity as to whom, and how, the invitation might be delivered. This is an important point as UKB has rapidly moved-on from repeat brain imaging of 10,000 participants to whole body imaging of 60,000 participants, and online repeat cognitive testing of 150,000 participants. A second reason is that introducing a brain donation programme is not immediately time critical; allowing time to developing a robust and low-risk protocol will be beneficial.
- Trials readiness (D2.5-D2.7) has also proven difficult. Immediately prior to implementing a pilot study to test re-contact, UKB was used as a sampling frame for a blood pressure reduction trial. This experience raised concerns for UKB, who implemented closer scrutiny of our (DPUK) proposals resulting in delays. Our response has been to continue to work with UKB, and recruitment to the Deep and Frequent Phenotyping study has been agreed, although delayed due to COVID. However, the realisation of a large trials-ready cohort recruited from UKB seems remote. In response we have worked with other cohorts (Airwave, Health-Wise Wales) and have recruited >50,000 to our Clinical Studies Register and >3,000 to the Great Minds register. Whilst these cohorts do not have the depth of genotyping and phenotyping available to UKB, they do provide an immediate source for re-contact that will enable precision recruitment to experimental medicine.

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- The EPAD study (D2.8) has not been renewed and recruitment to EPAD has been closed. However, we have offered our research register infrastructure as a means of maintaining the English EPAD centres recruitment. This offer has been provisionally accepted and we are working through the details as part of the Trials Delivery Framework of DPUK2.

### Outcomes

- International expert panel UKB Protocol
- Report

#### PROTOCOLS

#### OTHER

### Please tell us the most successful outcome and what it means to dementia research

Repeat imaging: The added numbers, modalities, and variable duration of repeat imaging, realised by the further investments will add fundamentally to our understanding of pre-clinical disease, early detection, and disease progression.

### Project narrative

By intention, DPUK is an investment in the long-term future of dementia research, and effort is focussed on delivering strategic initiatives. This is particularly relevant to WP3 where major scientific discoveries are not expected in the near term. Nevertheless, since the last OB, added investment in repeat imaging, assay of cohort samples, and the population of our research registers represent major progress.

We continue to pursue brain donation in UKB and would like this to extend in to DPUK2. It is our view that the value of brain donation will only increase and that in discussion with UKB we are highly likely to establish a protocol that will satisfy the needs and interest of a wide range of stakeholders.