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ALIFE2 study: low-molecular-weight heparin for women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia - study protocol for a randomized controlled trial

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ALIFE2 study: low-molecular-weight heparin for women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia - study protocol for a randomized controlled trial

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Abstract

Background

A large number of studies have shown an association between inherited thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage. It has been hypothesized that anticoagulant therapy might reduce the number of miscarriages and stillbirth in these women. In the absence of randomized controlled trials evaluating the efficacy of anticoagulant therapy in women with inherited thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage, a randomized trial with adequate power that addresses this question is needed. The objective of the ALIFE2 study is therefore to evaluate the efficacy of low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) in women with inherited thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage, with live birth as the primary outcome.

Methods/Design

Randomized study of LMWH plus standard pregnancy surveillance versus standard pregnancy surveillance alone.

Study population: pregnant women of less than 7 weeks' gestation, and confirmed inherited thrombophilia with a history of 2 or more miscarriages or intra-uterine fetal deaths, or both.

Setting: multi-center study in centers from the Dutch Consortium of Fertility studies; centers outside the Netherlands are currently preparing to participate.

Intervention: LMWH enoxaparin 40 mg subcutaneously once daily started prior to 7 weeks gestational age plus standard pregnancy surveillance or standard pregnancy surveillance alone.

Main study parameters/endpoints: the primary efficacy outcome is live birth. Secondary efficacy outcomes include adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as miscarriage, pre-eclampsia, syndrome of hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelets (HELLP syndrome), fetal growth restriction, placental abruption, premature delivery and congenital malformations.

Safety outcomes include bleeding episodes, thrombocytopenia and skin reactions.

Discussion

After an initial period of slow recruitment, the recruitment rate for the study has increased. Improved awareness of the study and acknowledgement of the need for evidence are thought to be contributing to the improved recruitment rates. We aim to increase the number of recruiting centers in order to increase enrollment into the ALIFE2 study.

The study website can be accessed via www.ALIFE2study.org.

Trial registration

The ALIFE2 study was registered on 19 March 2012 under registration number NTR3361

Keywords

Recurrent miscarriage, Pregnancy complications, Fetal death, Thrombophilia, Anticoagulants, Aspirin, Low-molecular-weight-heparin

Background

In all clinically recognized pregnancies, a single spontaneous miscarriage occurs in 14 to 19% of patients, and 1 to 5% of women experience 2 or more miscarriages (recurrent miscarriage) [1,2]. After comprehensive investigation, a risk factor for recurrent miscarriage is identified in less than half of couples [3]. Many studies have confirmed a relationship between inherited thrombophilia and miscarriage and other adverse pregnancy outcomes [4,5]. The role of thrombophilia in recurrent miscarriage can be explained partially by the concept of thrombosis of the (microvasculature of the) placenta, and partially through inhibition of extra-villous trophoblast differentiation [6]. Therefore, anticoagulants are considered a possible therapy for women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia. In a recent Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis we reviewed the trial evidence on the effects of antithrombotic therapy and showed that no firm trial data are available for these women [7].

Previously, we performed a randomized, placebo controlled study (ALIFE study), investigating whether aspirin combined with low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) or aspirin alone as compared with placebo would improve the live birth rate among 364 women with unexplained recurrent miscarriage (<20 weeks' gestation) [8]. We found that neither aspirin combined with nadroparin (relative risk (RR) for live birth 0.96, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.76 to 1.19) nor aspirin alone (RR for live birth 0.89, 95% CI 0.71 to 1.13) improved the chance of a live birth in women with a history of unexplained recurrent miscarriage. In addition, no statistically significant benefits were found for women with inherited thrombophilia, although the study was not powered to assess this effect. The SPIN-study, another randomized controlled trial, assessed whether enoxaparin and aspirin reduced the rate of miscarriage compared to intensive pregnancy surveillance alone in 294 women with a history of 2 or more consecutive previous miscarriages (<24 weeks' gestation) [9]. Results showed 22% miscarriage in participants receiving enoxaparin and aspirin, compared with 20% miscarriage in subjects receiving intensive surveillance alone (odds ratio 0.91, 95% confidence interval 0.52 to 1.59). The Habenox study also found no beneficial effect of LMWH (with aspirin or placebo) compared to aspirin in women with or without thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage [10]. Neither individually, nor combined in meta-analysis, was any of these studies sufficiently powered to demonstrate an effect of pharmacological therapy in the subgroup of women with inherited thrombophilia [7]. For women with the antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), the use of heparin or LMWH combined with low-dose aspirin is an effective treatment for recurrent miscarriage, [11-13] although not demonstrated in all performed trials [14,15]. For inherited forms of thrombophilia, this effect has not profoundly been studied yet. Very recently, results of the TIPPS study showed that dalteparin did not reduce the incidence of a composite outcome (severe or early-onset pre-eclampsia, small-for-gestational-age infant, pregnancy loss, or venous thromboembolism (VTE)) in pregnant women with thrombophilia at increased risk of VTE or with previous placenta-mediated pregnancy complications [16]. However, again in this study, the subgroup of women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia was too small to draw conclusions of a potential effect on the outcome live birth.

The association between inherited thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage together with the potential beneficial effects of anticoagulant therapy in women with acquired thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage have led some physicians to prescribe LMWH to women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia. While this practice may be supported by a plausible hypothesis, a beneficial effect of LMWH in these women still needs to be demonstrated. Gynecologists and hematologists, who expressed their support in the design phase of the study, and who are currently contributing to recruitment, recognize the urgent need for a trial such as ALIFE2 internationally.

The results of the ALIFE2 study will clarify the need to screen for inherited thrombophilia in women with recurrent miscarriage. Current guidelines advise differently on whether or not to test for inherited thrombophilia in these women [17-22]. The efficacy of LMWH in women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia has never been tested in a randomized controlled trial. Thus, if the results of the ALIFE2 study show that LMWH increases live birth in women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia, screening for inherited thrombophilia in this setting may be justified. Conversely, if no evidence of a benefit is found, the use of LMWH will not be justified and screening for inherited thrombophilia will not be indicated. This will decrease costs of inappropriate screening, and reduce the burden of anticoagulant treatment in pregnant women.

Methods/Design

Design of the study

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of LMWH in women with inherited thrombophilia and recurrent miscarriage and/or intra-uterine fetal death (≥ 2). The primary outcome is live birth.

Secondary objectives included efficacy and safety objectives:

Efficacy

- To evaluate other possible effects of LMWH on adverse pregnancy outcome other than miscarriage (e.g., preeclampsia, intra-uterine growth restriction, HELLP syndrome (syndrome of hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelets) placental abruption, premature delivery, congenital malformations, VTE)

Safety

- To evaluate the safety of LMWH in women with recurrent miscarriage with inherited thrombophilia by recording complications such as bleeding, thrombocytopenia and (allergic) skin reactions

All pre-specified outcomes are listed in Table 1. Criteria for the classification of bleeding are listed in Table 2.

Table 1 Outcomes

Primary efficacy outcome	Live birth (defined as birth of a living child)
Principal safety outcome	Clinically relevant bleeding (that is major bleeding and clinically relevant non-major bleeding)
Secondary study outcomes	
<i>Efficacy</i>	<p>Ongoing pregnancy beyond 12 weeks' gestation</p> <p>Preeclampsia^{ab}</p> <p>HELLP syndrome^{ac}</p> <p>Intrauterine growth restriction^{ad}</p> <p>Placental abruption^{ae}</p> <p>Premature birth^{af}</p> <p>Intra-uterine fetal death^a</p> <p>Major congenital anomalies^{ag}</p>
<i>Safety</i>	<p>Composite of confirmed deep vein thrombosis and confirmed pulmonary embolism^h</p> <p>Post-partum bleeding and severe post-partum bleeding</p> <p>Major bleeding</p> <p>Clinically relevant non-major bleeding</p> <p>Minor bleeding, including increased tendency to bruising not fulfilling the criteria for clinically relevant non-major bleeding</p> <p>Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (defined according to ACCP criteria [24])</p> <p>Allergic reactions (redness or itching) localized at the injection site of LMWH</p> <p>Type 1 allergy: e.g. generalized symptoms including anaphylaxis</p>

^aDenominator for these outcomes is ongoing pregnancies beyond 12 weeks' gestation.

^bPreeclampsia is defined as hypertension (systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure \geq 90 mmHg after 20 weeks' gestation, measured twice in a previously normotensive woman) with new-onset proteinuria at or beyond 20 weeks' gestation.

^cHELLP syndrome is defined as a platelet count less than $100 \times 10^9/L$ and aspartate aminotransferase of 70 U/L or greater and lactate dehydrogenase of 600 U/L or greater.

^dIntra uterine growth restriction is defined as birth weight < 10th percentile for gestational age.

^ePlacental abruption (also known as abruptio placentae) is a complication of pregnancy, wherein the placental lining has separated from the uterus of the mother. Diagnosis according to clinical criteria (vaginal bleeding and uterine tenderness in combination with fetal distress necessitating prompt delivery) and examination of the placenta.

^fPremature birth is defined as birth < 37 weeks' gestation.

^gMajor physical anomalies are defined as physical anomalies that have cosmetic or functional significance.

^hDeep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism are defined as abnormal compression ultrasound or an intraluminal filling defect on venography (deep vein thrombosis), or an intraluminal filling defect on spiral computed tomography (CT) scan, cut-off of vessels more than 2.5 mm in diameter on pulmonary angiogram or a perfusion defect of at least 75% of a segment with a local normal ventilation result (high-probability) on ventilation/perfusion lung scan (pulmonary embolism).

Criteria for bleeding are listed in Table 2.

ACCP, American College of Chest Physicians; LMWH, low-molecular-weight heparin.

Table 2 Criteria for major, clinically relevant non-major and minor bleeding

Major bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Associated with a fall in hemoglobin of 2 g/dL or more• Leading to a transfusion of two or more units of packed red blood cells or whole blood• Occurring in a critical site: intracranial, intra-spinal, intra-ocular, pericardial, intra-articular, intramuscular with compartment syndrome, retro-peritoneal• Contributing to death
Clinically relevant non-major bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any bleeding compromising hemodynamics• Any bleeding leading to hospitalization• Subcutaneous hematoma larger than 25 cm², or 100 cm² if there was a traumatic cause• Intramuscular hematoma documented by ultrasonography• Epistaxis lasting > 5 minutes, repetitive (defined as two or more episodes of bleeding more extensive than spots on a handkerchief within 24 hours), or leading to an intervention (e.g.,, packing or electrocoagulation)• Gingival bleeding occurring spontaneously (not related to eating, flossing or tooth brushing) or lasting > 5 minutes• Macroscopic spontaneous hematuria or hematuria that lasted > 24 hours after instrumentation (e.g., catheter placement or surgery) of the urogenital tract• Macroscopic gastrointestinal hemorrhage, including at least one episode of melena or hematemesis, with positive results on a fecal occult-blood test• Hemoptysis, if more than a few speckles in the sputum and not occurring within the context of pulmonary embolism• Any other bleeding type considered to have clinical consequences for a patient such as medical intervention, the need for unscheduled contact (visit or telephone call) with a physician, or temporary cessation of a study drug or associated with pain or impairment of daily life activities
Minor bleeding	All other overt bleeding episodes not meeting the criteria for major or clinically relevant bleeding or post-partum bleeding.

Other study variables include concomitant use of antithrombotic drugs (such as aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), maternal age, multiple gestation, number of preceding miscarriages, maternal ethnicity, partner's ethnicity, maternal weight, height, and body mass index, past obstetric history, medication, smoking, alcohol consumption, allergies, family history of VTE and of miscarriage and/or intra-uterine fetal death.

The study is designed as a multi-center randomized intervention study (Figure 1). Pregnant women with a history of recurrent miscarriage (two or more miscarriages or intra-uterine fetal deaths, not necessarily consecutive), and confirmed inherited thrombophilia are randomized to one of two groups. Women in the intervention group inject LMWH once daily in addition to standard pregnancy surveillance. Women in the control group receive standard pregnancy surveillance. Since blinding of patients or investigators is deemed unfeasible due to the nature of the intervention, an adjudication committee, whose members are blinded for the intervention, will assess primary and secondary outcome measures. End of follow-up is at 6 weeks after delivery or miscarriage. Members of the blinded adjudication committee will be Prof. Dr. MH Prins, MD, epidemiologist and Dr. WM Ankum, gynecologist.

Figure 1 Flowchart of the ALIFE2 study.

The study intervention is LMWH at a dose that has been widely used in pregnant patients, and that is comparable with prophylaxis of VTE after orthopedic surgery, and is administered once daily, subcutaneously. The rationale for this dose is that it is high enough to produce an effect (that is higher than the standard prophylaxis dose of 20 mg), but not as high as the therapeutic VTE dose, to minimize the bleeding risks. Furthermore, there is great experience with this specific anticoagulant in obstetrics and previous studies and its safety profile is well established. Women are instructed to inject themselves daily in either the upper leg or abdomen.

The recommended intervention is:

- Clexane (enoxaparin, Sanofi-Aventis Netherlands B.V., Kampenringweg 45 E, 2803 PE GOUDA, the Netherlands) 40 mg LMWH, administered subcutaneously, 100mg/mL, 0.4mL syringe.

If the recommended intervention is unavailable (e.g., for practical or financial reasons in different countries), another type of LMWH in a dosage equivalent to enoxaparin 40 mg can be chosen from the list below:

- Fraxiparin (nadroparin, GlaxoSmithKline bv, 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, United Kingdom) 3,800 IU anti-Xa LMWH, 9,500 IU anti-Xa/mL, 0.4mL syringe. Fragmin (dalteparin, Pfizer bv, 235 East 42nd Street, NY, NY 10017, USA) 5,000 IU LMWH, 25,000 IU/mL, 0.2mL syringe.
- Innohep (tinzaparin, Leo Pharma bv, Industrieparken 55, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark) 4,500 IU LMWH, 4,500 IU syringe.

Doses will not be adjusted to body weight. In case none of the LMWH preparations is available, any other locally available LMWH, in a corresponding dosage and approved by the Trial Management Team (headed by principal investigators S Middeldorp and M Goddijn) is allowed.

Apart from the assigned study medication, women are strongly discouraged from using antithrombotic or other medications that affect hemostasis, including NSAIDs. Aspirin at a low dose (≤ 100 mg daily) to lower the risk for recurrent preeclampsia (at the discretion of the treating physician) is allowed, and is recorded. All women are encouraged to take folic acid 400 μ g daily, starting before conception and continuing until 8 weeks after conception, as routine prophylaxis for neural tube defects.

The study will be conducted in several international centers, both tertiary and non-tertiary. A list of participating centers and countries is available from the sponsor.

Ethics

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Academic Medical Center (IRB registration number METC_2012_173) and is conducted according to the principles of the World Medical Association (WMA) Declaration of Helsinki - Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Version Seoul, South Korea, October 2008, with Note of Clarification on Paragraph 29 added by the WMA General Assembly, Washington 2002; Note of Clarification on Paragraph 30 added by the WMA General Assembly, Tokyo 2004 and in accordance with the Dutch Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (WMO) and other guidelines, regulations and Acts.

Recruitment in individual centers will be commenced after local approval is obtained.

Study procedures

Women, aged 18 to 42 at randomization, with a history of 2 or more miscarriages and/or intra-uterine fetal deaths with confirmed inherited thrombophilia, who are actively trying to conceive or are less than 7 weeks pregnant are recruited for the study. They are informed of

the study by their treating physician and receive written study information. Women are instructed to perform a urine pregnancy test as soon as their menstrual periods are delayed or a pregnancy is suspected. Furthermore, they are contacted by telephone at 3-month intervals until they are pregnant. Once a urine test confirms pregnancy and all in- and exclusion criteria are met (Table 3), including signing of informed consent (see Additional file 1), they are randomized to either the intervention arm or the standard pregnancy surveillance arm of the study. Informed consent will be obtained by Good-Clinical-Practice-trained study personnel with use of the review-board approved consent form. Women will only be randomized in the study after informed consent is obtained.

Table 3 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with recurrent miscarriage and/or intra-uterine fetal deaths (that is \geq two miscarriages of intra-uterine fetal deaths, irrespective of gestational age) • Confirmed inherited thrombophilia^a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ factor V Leiden mutation ◦ prothrombin gene mutation (<i>G20210A</i>) ◦ protein S deficiency ◦ protein C deficiency ◦ antithrombin deficiency • Pregnancy confirmed by urine pregnancy test • Age 18 to 42 years at randomization • Willing and able to give informed consent
Exclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of current pregnancy \geq 7 weeks, based on first day of last menstruation • Indication for anticoagulant treatment during pregnancy (e.g., prosthetic heart valves, a history of venous thromboembolism or antiphospholipid syndrome) • Contraindications to LMWH (previous heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, active bleeding or renal insufficiency with creatinine clearance of $<$ 30 ml/minute) • Known allergy to at least three different LMWH preparations • Previous inclusion in the ALIFE2 study (for another pregnancy)

^aProtein S, protein C and antithrombin deficiencies need to be confirmed by two tests, performed on two separate occasions and not during anticoagulant therapy. Protein S tests should not be performed during pregnancy or in the 6-week post-partum period since spuriously low levels may then be observed.

Randomization is performed centrally, online via a secure Internet facility in a 1:1 ratio by the TENALEA Clinical Trial Data Management System using randomly permuted blocks with maximum block size of 6 within strata formed by maternal age ($<$ 36 or \geq 36 years), number of miscarriages (2 or \geq 3) and center type (tertiary or non-tertiary). Both the including physician and patient are concealed for allocation.

Women who are randomized to intervention arm start with LMWH immediately. They undergo a blood test twice (2.7 mL at baseline and 2.7 mL after 7 to 10 days) to check for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and are instructed to discontinue LMWH when they experience the first signs of labor. In case of a planned delivery or cesarean section, LMWH should be discontinued according to local policy, but at least 12 hours prior to neuraxial anesthesia or cesarean section. Randomized women will be contacted at 12 and 24 weeks' gestation and 6 weeks post-partum to collect outcome data and data on adverse events. No additional study visits are planned.

Women in both study arms will receive standard pregnancy surveillance. Data from routine obstetric visits is recorded in a case record form (CRF) for analysis, including medical history and family history. Additionally, maternal bleeding episodes, thrombotic signs, and possible reactions to study medication are monitored. Women are instructed to contact the study

center immediately when bleeding episodes occur or when developing (possibly heparin-induced) thrombocytopenia.

In case of a (serious) adverse event, emergency medication is administered by treating physicians according to local policy; e.g., in case of a major bleeding a patient may receive blood transfusions and/or antidote (e.g., protamine sulfate).

In case of serious type IV delayed hypersensitivity skin reactions to LMWH, an alternative form of LMWH can be prescribed. In case of type I allergy, LMWH must be discontinued.

The CRF can be downloaded from the study website www.ALIFE2study.org. Data handling will be coded, with the patient code only available to the local investigator and the research nurse working in the local center. Data recorded in the CRFs will be collected in an electronic CRF, accessible via the study website.

Women withdrawn from treatment will be asked to continue follow-up until the end of study (that is 6 weeks after delivery or miscarriage).

Important protocol modifications will be communicated to all relevant parties (e.g., investigators, trial nurses, review boards, trial participants, trial registries and journals) if indicated.

The study sponsor is the Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The currently approved study protocol is version 4.0, dated 18 August 2014. The full study protocol can be accessed via the study website (www.ALIFE2study.org).

Recruitment is currently taking place in the Netherlands and Belgium and is planned for the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and Australia and is open to more countries.

Statistical analyses

Baseline data and outcome data will be summarized separately. For continuous variables, we will examine the distribution of the observations and, if normally distributed, we will then summarize them as means with standard deviations (SDs). If they are not normally distributed, then medians and inter-quartile ranges (IRQs) will be reported. For dichotomous data, we will provide proportions (or percentages).

Differences in dichotomous outcomes between the two treatment arms will be analyzed using the chi-square test. For continuous outcomes we will use the independent *t*-test if the observations in each study arm are normally distributed, and if non-normally distributed, the Mann-Whitney *U*-test will be employed. For all outcome measures, we will calculate 95% CIs around point estimates.

The exploration of differential or subgroup effects of LMWH will be assessed in *a priori*-defined prognostic groups: age (continuous and dichotomized), number of previous miscarriages (two, or three or more), previous live birth (yes/no), type of inherited thrombophilia (factor V Leiden mutation, Prothrombin gene G20210A mutation PTM, antithrombin deficiency, protein C deficiency and protein S deficiency).

For issues such as loss to follow-up, missing data, and protocol violations, we will attempt sensitivity ('worst-case and best-case scenarios') analyses to explore the effect on the study findings. As a secondary analysis, we will adjust for missing data using imputation techniques to explore the effects of such imputations on the study findings.

Efficacy analyses will be based on the intention-to-treat (ITT) principle. A *P*-value of less than 0.05 will be considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses will be performed using the SPSS package (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Sample size calculation

In the previous ALIFE study [8], the occurrence of live birth in the subgroup of women who had an inherited thrombophilia and became pregnant was 60% in those randomized to placebo. Based on this information, a conservative sample size assuming a live birth of 55% in the control group is calculated. In order to detect an absolute risk difference of 15%, with a power of 80% and a 2-sided confidence level of 95%, the sample size required for the study is $n = 332$, with 166 women in each arm. Taking a potential loss to follow-up and exclusion from the study (due to ectopic pregnancy for example) into consideration, we aim to recruit 20% more women ($n = 399$).

The absolute risk difference of 15% was defined following consultations amongst health care providers and patients. Since we acknowledge that from a patient's perspective, a 10% absolute risk difference is still clinically relevant, we also plan to perform a conditional interim analysis to adjust the sample size. When approximately 95% of inclusion is reached, the adjudication committee will analyze efficacy outcome, blinded for allocation. If the estimated difference in live birth between the 2 groups is below 10% or above 15%, the study will continue as planned and will be completed with 399 enrolled women. However, if the estimated difference in live birth is between 10% and 15%, we will explore (financial) means and evaluate if continued recruitment until a total sample size of 776 women is feasible so that the study is sufficiently powered to assess this effect. For this interim analysis we will use a total 2-sided significance test with the O'Brien-Fleming alpha spending function and a type I error rate of 5%. Evaluable women are all women included (randomized) in the study.

In the Netherlands we aim to recruit 200 women; therefore, approximately 200 women will be recruited in other countries. This will be pragmatically adjusted depending on recruitment status.

Data Monitoring Committee (DMC)

A Data Monitoring Committee is installed for the ALIFE2 study. A DMC charter is supplementary to this protocol and available from the sponsor. Monitoring will be performed in collaboration with the Academic Medical Center Clinical Research Unit (CRU). A monitoring plan was drafted accordingly and is available with the sponsor. Members of the DMC are Prof. Dr. HR Büller, AMC, Amsterdam (chair); Dr. WM Ankum, gynecologist, AMC, Amsterdam and Prof. Dr. M Prins, statistician, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht.

The final trial dataset will be accessible by the lead investigator and statistical analysis team at the Academic Medical Center CRU. No contractual arrangements are in place that limit such access for investigators

Adverse events

LMWH is registered and recommended for a wide variety of indications. Also to pregnant women, LMWH is prescribed for several indications and in higher dosages than is used in the ALIFE2 study. Therefore, the spectrum of adverse events is well documented in regular patients as well as in pregnant women. For this reason, not all undesirable experiences occurring to women are recorded, but only adverse events that are suspected to be related to study medication. These adverse events include: clinically relevant bleeding (major or clinically relevant non-major bleeding) and any bleeding (hematoma, epistaxis, bleeding of gums, vaginal blood loss, hematuria or any other form of bleeding), heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, skin reaction to injection (e.g., itching, swelling) and (type 1) allergic reactions. When hematomas are related to venipuncture, only hematomas larger than 10 × 10 cm are reported.

For all events recorded, the nature and severity will be assessed. A serious adverse event (SAE) is any untoward medical occurrence or effect that at any dose that:

- results in death
- is life-threatening (at the time of the event)
- requires hospitalization or prolongation of existing inpatient hospitalization
- results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity
- is a congenital anomaly or birth defect
- is a new event of the study likely to affect the safety of the subjects, such as an unexpected outcome of an adverse reaction, lack of efficacy of an investigational medicinal product used for the treatment of a life-threatening disease, major safety finding from a newly completed animal study, and so on

SAEs that result in death or are life-threatening should be reported immediately. The reporting will occur not later than 7 days after the responsible investigator has first knowledge of the adverse reaction. This is for a preliminary report with another 8 days for completion of the report. The study efficacy outcome 'bleeding' will not be reported as SAE. A standard practice of hospitalization (e.g., for delivery) will not be considered as a prolonged hospitalization and should not be reported as an SAE. However, if this transfer is part of treatment of a medical complication, it should be considered prolonged hospitalization and the event should be reported as a SAE. Clinically anticipated events, such as bleeding, are exempted from the expedited reporting to regulatory authorities of suspected adverse reactions that are both serious and unexpected. These clinically anticipated events are periodically reviewed by the DMC in an unblinded manner to ensure prompt identification of any clinically concerning safety issues.

Public disclosure and publication policy

A writing committee chaired by the principal investigators will be put in place as the trial progresses. The composition of the committee will reflect the contribution of investigators to various aspects of the trial, including but not solely the conception and design, acquiring of funding, country coordination and recruitment of patients. This committee will write the study report, and the report will include list of centers and investigators that contributed patients to the study. There are no publications restrictions by the sponsor of the study.

Furthermore, trial results will be posted on the study website and communicated through patients via patient organization websites.

Compensation for injury

The sponsor/investigator in the Netherlands has a liability insurance that is in accordance with article 7, subsection 6 of the WMO.

The sponsor (also) has an insurance which is in accordance with the legal requirements in the Netherlands (Article 7 WMO and the Measure regarding Compulsory Insurance for Clinical Research in Humans of 23 June 2003). This insurance provides cover for damage to research subjects through injury or death caused by the study:

1. €450,000 - for death or injury for each subject who participates in the research;
2. €3,500,000 - for death or injury for all subjects who participate in the research;
3. €5,000,000 - for the total damage incurred by the organization for all damage disclosed by scientific research for the sponsor as '*verrichter*' in the meaning of said Act in each year of insurance coverage.

The insurance applies to the damage that becomes apparent during the study or within 4 years after the end of the study and is only applicable to patients included in the Netherlands.

Discussion

The choice for the intervention with LMWH in the ALIFE2 study was based on the following considerations. In the previous ALIFE study, LMWH was administered in combination with aspirin and compared with aspirin alone and to no-intervention (placebo for aspirin) in women with recurrent miscarriage of unknown cause [8]. Since there are no solid data supporting an effect of aspirin in women with recurrent miscarriage, with or without inherited thrombophilia, we chose to use LMWH as intervention, without aspirin as additional intervention in the ALIFE2 study, to exclude a possible deleterious effect of aspirin.

The dose of LMWH is higher than low-prophylactic dosages, in order not to miss a beneficial effect of LMWH on live birth. However, because results from the Live-Enox study showed no difference in live birth in women randomized to 40 mg enoxaparin or 80 mg enoxaparin, we chose to use the dosage of 40 mg enoxaparin to reduce the bleeding risk [23].

A timely execution of the trial is impeded because of two reasons. Firstly, the assumed efficacy of LMWH triggers physicians to give LMWH the benefit of the doubt. They offer the treatment despite a lack of its evidence; especially in poignant cases as for example women with a history of multiple miscarriages. Eligible women will thus be reluctant to be randomized, facing a 50% chance of no-treatment, when they can also approach physicians who are willing to prescribe them LMWH outside the context of the study. This hurdle can be overcome, provided both physicians and patients are well informed. Physicians who are aware of the lack of evidence for LMWH and the non-negligible bleeding risk associated with this treatment clearly understand the need for the study. They are more willing to contribute to recruitment and comply with guidelines advising not to treat in absence of evidence for treatment. A second reason for delay, potentially specific to the Dutch situation, is that eligible women for the study remain unidentified because screening for inherited

thrombophilia is not standard practice. A complete thrombophilia screen is expensive and as currently no proven effective treatment for women with recurrent miscarriage and inherited thrombophilia is available, testing for inherited thrombophilia (solely for the indication or recurrent miscarriage) is not always performed. Nonetheless, many women have already been tested for thrombophilia because of other reasons such as a positive family history of VTE. Moreover, as screening for inherited thrombophilia may provide an explanation for recurrent miscarriage, some physicians perform screening not to identify a treatable condition but to provide couples with this explanation. In this way, even physicians who do not incorporate thrombophilia screening in their standard practice can contribute to recruitment, identifying these women.

Trial status

The study commenced recruiting in January 2013 in the Netherlands, with at present 11 participating centers and 2 additional centers for which ethics approval is expected shortly. Participation of non-Dutch centers was initiated by the University Hospital of Brussels in Belgium, which is expected to be followed closely by centers in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Sweden.

At the time of writing 23 women have been randomized in the study. An initially slow recruitment is currently catching up to a rate of approximately 2 inclusions per month in the Netherlands, expected to increase to 4 per month with continuing expansion of the number of participating centers and increasing awareness of the study. Confirmed participation of centers abroad and especially dedicated recurrent miscarriage clinics in the United Kingdom is expected to further increase this rate to an eventual inclusion rate of 14 women per month.

As with most investigator-initiated multi-center trials, several hurdles, such as an administrative workload, (international) legislation and applications for approval in participating centers, and initial slow recruitment, had to be overcome to get the trial running. However, with these hurdles overcome, the trial now seems to have reached a new phase, with a steadily increasing recruitment rate, towards completion of the trial.

Endnote

The study website can be accessed via www.ALIFE2study.org. The study is still open for additional participating centers. If you consider participation in the ALIFE2 study, please contact the study authors.

Abbreviations

ACCP, American College of Chest Physicians; APS, antiphospholipid syndrome; CRF, case record form; CRU, Clinical Research Unit; CT, computed tomography; DMC, Data Monitoring Committee; HELLP syndrome, syndrome of hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelets; IRB, Institutional Review Board; IRQ, inter-quartile range; ITT, intention-to-treat; LMWH, low-molecular-weight heparin; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; RR, relative risk; SAE, serious adverse event; VTE, venous thromboembolism; WMA, World Medical Association; WMO, Dutch Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act.

Competing interests

SM is principal investigator of the Highlow study (Clinicaltrials.gov registration 01828697), supported by a grant from GlaxoSmithKline.

The previously performed ALIFE study [8] was supported by a grant (945-27-003) from the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development and a grant from GlaxoSmithKline. No other authors have any competing interests.

Authors' contributions

The ALIFE2 study was designed by PJ, SM and MG. PJ wrote the first version of this manuscript. SM and MG commented on the text and supervised the writing of the manuscript. SQ leads the funding applications for the study for the UK. BH commented on the statistical analyses sections. SQ, KB, BB, JB, AC, MD, MdS, OH, AH, KJ, CK, WK, BM, HT, HS, MS, HV, JV and JdV are all involved in the ALIFE2 study as investigators. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Authors' information

SM and MG were principal investigators of the ALIFE study [8].

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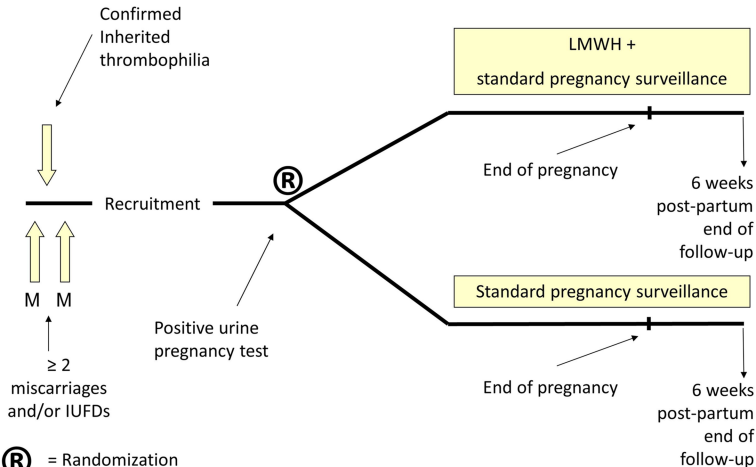
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Primary efficacy outcome:

Live birth



Additional files provided with this submission:

Additional file 1. Patient information and informed consent form (32kb)

<http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/supplementary/s13063-015-0719-9-s1.pdf>