

## Central Lancashire Online Knowledge (CLoK)

Title	Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a feasibility randomised controlled trial
Type	Article
URL	<a href="https://clock.uclan.ac.uk/34039/">https://clock.uclan.ac.uk/34039/</a>
DOI	10.12688/amrcopenres.12911.1
Date	2020
Citation	Kontou, Eirini, Walker, Marion, Thomas, Shirley, Watkins, Caroline Leigh, Griffiths, Holly, Golding-Day, Miriam, Richardson, Carla and Sprigg, Nikola (2020) Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a feasibility randomised controlled trial. AMRC Open Research, 2. p. 24. ISSN 2517-6900
Creators	Kontou, Eirini, Walker, Marion, Thomas, Shirley, Watkins, Caroline Leigh, Griffiths, Holly, Golding-Day, Miriam, Richardson, Carla and Sprigg, Nikola

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work.  
10.12688/amrcopenres.12911.1

For information about Research at UCLan please go to <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/>

All outputs in CLoK are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including Copyright law. Copyright, IPR and Moral Rights for the works on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/policies/>



## STUDY PROTOCOL

# Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a feasibility randomised controlled trial [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]

Eirini Kontou <sup>1</sup>, Marion Walker<sup>1</sup>, Shirley Thomas <sup>1</sup>, Caroline Watkins <sup>2</sup>, Holly Griffiths<sup>1</sup>, Miriam Golding-Day<sup>1</sup>, Carla Richardson<sup>3</sup>, Nikola Sprigg<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Division of Rehabilitation, Ageing & Wellbeing, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Health & Wellbeing, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK

<sup>3</sup>School of Medicine, Division of Clinical Neuroscience, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

**v1** First published: 29 Jun 2020, 2:24  
<https://doi.org/10.12688/amrcopenres.12911.1>

Latest published: 29 Jun 2020, 2:24  
<https://doi.org/10.12688/amrcopenres.12911.1>

## Abstract

**Background:** A transient ischaemic attack (TIA) and minor stroke are medical emergencies and often a warning sign of future strokes if remain untreated. Few studies have investigated the long-term psychosocial effects of TIA and minor stroke. Secondary prevention and medical management are often the primary focus with limited access offered for further psychosocial support. Psychoeducational interventions can provide education and advice to people with physical health conditions and, with suitable tailoring, could be appropriate for people after TIA and minor stroke. This study aims to develop a group psychoeducational intervention for people after TIA and minor stroke and to test whether it is acceptable and feasible.

**Methods:** This mixed-methodology study involves two phases: Phase 1) A qualitative study to determine the content of a suitable intervention; Phase 2) A single-centre feasibility randomised controlled trial to evaluate the acceptability of this intervention. The overall study has ethical approval. Stroke survivors have been involved in designing and monitoring the trial. The aim is to recruit 30-40 participants from a Stroke/TIA Service, within 6 months following their diagnosis. Participants will be randomly allocated to either the usual care control group or the intervention group (psychoeducational programme). The programme will consist of six group sessions based on providing education, psychological and social support. The primary outcomes will relate to the feasibility aims of the study. Outcomes will be collected at 3 and 6 months to assess mood, quality of life, knowledge and satisfaction, and resource use.

**Discussion:** There is a need to develop and evaluate effective interventions that enhance the education provided to people after TIA and minor stroke and to promote their psychosocial wellbeing. Findings will indicate the acceptability of the intervention and parameters needed to conduct a definitive trial.

**Registration:** ClinicalTrials.gov ID [NCT02550392](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02550392); registered on 15 September 2015; status: completed.

## Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

	Invited Reviewers	
	1	2
<b>version 1</b> 29 Jun 2020	 report	 report

1 **Terry J. Quinn** , University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

2 **Suzie Wang** , Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, UK

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

## Keywords

Transient Ischaemic Attack, Minor Stroke, Group Intervention, Psychoeducation, Feasibility Trial

**Corresponding author:** Eirini Kontou ([eirini.kontou@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:eirini.kontou@nottingham.ac.uk))

**Author roles:** **Kontou E:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision, Validation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Walker M:** Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision; **Thomas S:** Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Watkins C:** Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Supervision; **Griffiths H:** Investigation, Project Administration, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Golding-Day M:** Investigation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Richardson C:** Investigation, Project Administration; **Sprigg N:** Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision

**Competing interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Grant information:** This study is funded by a Stroke Association Postdoctoral Fellowship for Dr Eirini Kontou (TSA PDF 2015/01). *The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.*

**Copyright:** © 2020 Kontou E *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**How to cite this article:** Kontou E, Walker M, Thomas S *et al.* **Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a feasibility randomised controlled trial [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]** AMRC Open Research 2020, 2:24 <https://doi.org/10.12688/amrcopenres.12911.1>

**First published:** 29 Jun 2020, 2:24 <https://doi.org/10.12688/amrcopenres.12911.1>

## Abbreviations

OPTIMISM, Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management; CRN, Clinical Research Network; GCP, Good Clinical Practice; GP, General Practitioner; HRA, Health Research Authority; NHS, National Health Service; PPI, Patient and Public Involvement; R&D, Research & Development; RCT, Randomised Controlled Trial; REC, Research Ethics Committee; TIA, Transient Ischaemic Attack.

## Introduction

### Background and rationale

A transient ischaemic attack (TIA), also referred to as a 'mini-stroke', is characteristically a brief and sudden episode of focal neurological dysfunction with clinical symptoms that typically resolve completely within 24 hours<sup>1</sup>. A 'minor stroke' is a term used for stroke patients with mild and non-disabling symptoms, but there is considerable variation between studies in the criteria used to define a minor stroke<sup>2</sup>. The National Institute of Health Stroke Scale is often used to define a minor stroke as a score of  $\leq 3$  at the time of initial assessment<sup>3</sup>.

More than half of all cases of stroke are patients who have experienced a TIA or minor stroke<sup>4</sup> and considered high risk for a subsequent major stroke. Typically, it is assumed that TIA and minor stroke patients are expected to make a full recovery and to experience only minimal or no functional deficits<sup>5</sup>. However, the Stroke Association has recently published a brief report stating that around 70% of people with a TIA had reported long-term effects (i.e., memory loss, poor mobility, problems with speech and understanding) and 60% of people reported having been affected emotionally by their TIA experience<sup>6</sup>.

To date, very few studies have addressed the long-term impact of TIA and minor stroke, but evidence suggests that patients report experiences of certain psychosocial difficulties affecting their quality of life<sup>7-9</sup>. Currently, secondary prevention is the predominant focus of TIA management, and patients presenting with no visible or minor impairments are not typically offered rehabilitation follow-up support or access to multidisciplinary stroke services<sup>10-12</sup>.

Emerging evidence suggests that the psychosocial effects of TIA and minor stroke often remain unrecognised and untreated. Psychosocial effects such as anxiety, depression and anger have been investigated<sup>13-16</sup>, but only a few studies have actually looked at these emotional effects post-TIA<sup>17-20</sup>. Regarding the risk of depression post-TIA, some studies have found a similar association following a stroke<sup>21,22</sup>. It has been reported that TIA patients have similarly high rates of depression (21%) and anxiety (29%) as those with stroke from a large regional stroke registry study<sup>23</sup>. Findings from recent systematic reviews report TIA patients and minor stroke patients may experience residual effects such as depression, fatigue and cognitive difficulties<sup>24,25</sup> and anxiety<sup>26</sup>. Typical emotional difficulties described by TIA patients have been sadness, frustration, worries for an uncertain future and loss of confidence<sup>27,28</sup>.

Psychosocial difficulties can significantly affect the quality of life for those following a TIA or minor stroke<sup>29</sup> and patients are less likely to adhere to secondary prevention precautions. A qualitative study<sup>30</sup> found that the experience of a TIA can reduce individuals' quality of life despite the short-term nature of their symptoms. Recently, a service evaluation published findings suggesting that there was a considerably high proportion of TIA and minor stroke patients with clinically significant levels of depression and anxiety compared to a healthy control group<sup>31</sup>. Programmes that have included healthy lifestyle counselling and exercise for cardiac rehabilitation have shown to be beneficial and could potentially be adapted for TIA and stroke patients<sup>32,33</sup>.

Despite some encouraging evidence to promote emotional well-being for people after stroke<sup>34,35</sup>, it continues to remain unclear what support could be offered to reduce distress and to promote adherence to secondary prevention. To date there have been no studies that have designed and tested an intervention offering education to address psychosocial difficulties following a TIA and minor stroke.

According to the NHS Improvement Stepped Care Model for Psychological Care in Stroke<sup>36</sup>, using a time-limited intervention could potentially allow a large number of individuals to access appropriate services which could improve their quality of life and stroke rehabilitation outcomes. Self-help leaflets, support groups, signposting, provision of information and other low-level interventions may be considered more appropriate for adjusting to a TIA/minor stroke diagnosis<sup>37,38</sup>. A demand for low-level interventions within physical healthcare settings has been increasing since the National Institute of Clinical Excellence recommendations for Improving Access in Psychological Therapies<sup>39</sup>.

Access to these interventions are currently limited and mainly targeted at patients with mental health problems. For an intervention to be affective and suitable for TIA and minor stroke survivors, content and delivery will require tailoring towards their needs.

Psychoeducation is a potential approach which necessitates the provision of information and self-help strategies that can empower individuals to manage and cope with their difficulties<sup>40</sup>. Psychoeducational interventions have already been effectively delivered in patients with physical illnesses<sup>40</sup>, and in stroke family caregivers<sup>41</sup>. Such interventions can be brief and delivered in a group setting to address cost-effectiveness and social support<sup>42</sup>. This evidence justifies greater focus on the psychosocial impact of TIA/minor stroke and development of an appropriate intervention.

### Research aim and objectives

The aim of this research is to develop a time-limited psychoeducational intervention that can be delivered in a group format for people with TIA and minor stroke and to evaluate the acceptability and feasibility of a randomised controlled trial (RCT). A qualitative study with people after TIA/minor stroke

and expert clinicians and researchers will be initially conducted to help develop the psychoeducational intervention (Phase 1). This protocol mainly describes the single-centre feasibility RCT (Phase 2) to determine the acceptability of the proposed intervention and the parameters to design a definitive trial.

**Primary objective.** The primary objective is to determine whether it is feasible to conduct a RCT to evaluate a group psychoeducational intervention for people after TIA and minor stroke.

**Secondary objectives.** The secondary objectives are to test the integrity of the study protocol, such as the methods of data collection, randomisation procedures and the blinding of independent assessors.

- Can we identify participants willing to be randomised?
- Consent and drop-out rates
- Appropriateness of inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Can we deliver the intervention as planned?

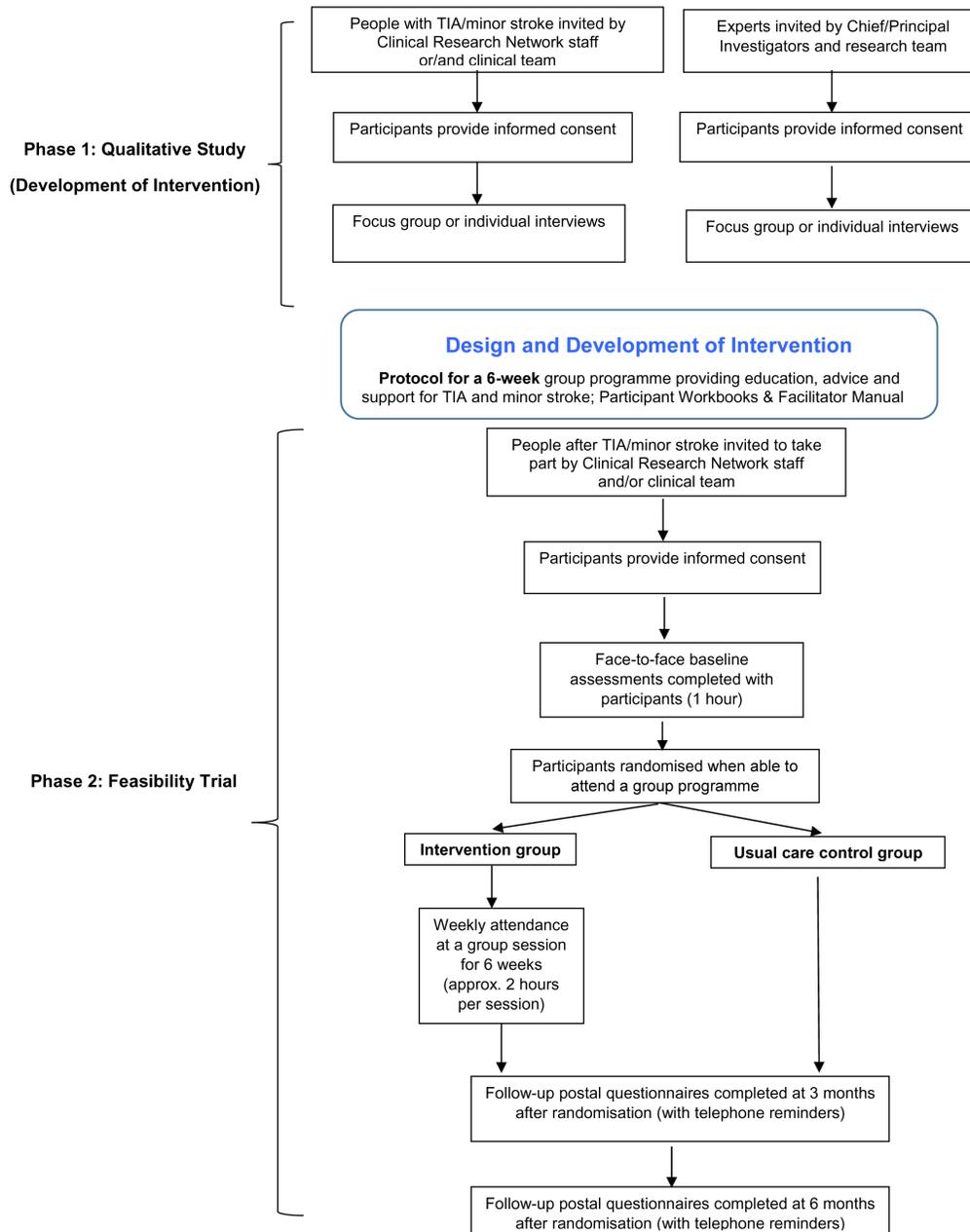


Figure 1. OPTIMISM Study Flowchart.

- Can we retain participants in the study?
- What are the most relevant outcome measures?

## Methods and analysis

### Study design and setting

The OPTIMISM study has two distinct phases. Phase 1 (Qualitative Study), outlined in [Figure 1](#), focused on the development of the intervention. Phase 2 (Feasibility Trial), described here in further detail, focuses on delivering the intervention within a single-centre feasibility RCT. The feasibility trial protocol methods adhere to the Standard Protocol Items Recommendations for Interventional Trials (SPIRIT) guidelines for the reporting of study protocols<sup>43</sup> (see *Reporting guidelines*).

The feasibility RCT is a parallel group, two-arm trial with a 1:1 allocation ratio of a group-based psychoeducational intervention versus a usual care control. We will adhere to the recommendations and ethical considerations proposed by the Standard Protocol Items for Randomized Trials (SPIRIT)<sup>43</sup> statement guidelines. Participants will be people diagnosed with TIA and minor stroke recruited from a Stroke/TIA Service.

### Participants

The timeline and proposed flow of participants through the feasibility trial (Phase 2) is shown in [Figure 1](#). Participant information materials are available as Extended data<sup>44</sup>.

The inclusion criteria are as follows:

- Aged 18 years or over
- Have a confirmed diagnosis of first or recurrent TIA or minor stroke
- Are independent with activities of daily living after diagnosis
- Are identified within 6 months following diagnosis of TIA or minor stroke
- Able to provide informed consent

Exclusion criteria are as follows:

- Are not able to communicate in English
- Have a diagnosis of dementia prior to the TIA/minor stroke that would impact their ability to complete baseline questionnaires and to participate in group sessions (based on self-report by patient/carer and subsequently confirmed by checking medical records).
- Are receiving psychological interventions for mental health problems immediately prior to their diagnosis of TIA/minor stroke.
- Have visual (blindness) or auditory (deafness) impairments that would impact on their ability to complete baseline questionnaires.
- Have cognitive or communication difficulties that would impact on their ability to complete baseline questionnaires and to participate in group sessions.

### Intervention development

Phase 1 (Qualitative Study) will involve focus groups or individual interviews to explore the views of both people with TIA/minor stroke and experts working clinically or conducting research with people with TIA/minor stroke. Service users and experts will be asked to highlight the most important difficulties faced after TIA and minor stroke. A topic guide with open-ended questions will be used to guide the interview process. Data collection and sample size will be determined by saturation in themes identified. Results will be analysed using thematic analysis to determine the content of an intervention for people after TIA and minor stroke.

The intervention will be focused on providing education, advice and support within the first six months following a TIA and/or minor stroke diagnosis. It will be designed to help individuals to identify knowledge and skills to promote adjustment, coping and healthier lifestyles.

For each session there will be a presentation containing information about a topic and activities to aid group discussion. Each session will be facilitated by visual aids such as presentation slides and flipcharts. The topics will be shaped by findings from the Phase 1 Qualitative Study. Activities during and in-between group sessions will be introduced to encourage participants to practice and skills learnt.

Participant workbooks for each session and a facilitator workbook for the group programme will be developed by the research team (see [Figure 1](#)). These workbooks will support the intervention delivery and will be further developed after the end of the feasibility trial. The OPTIMISM group intervention programme will be described based on the Template for Intervention Description and Replication (TiDiR) checklist<sup>45</sup> (see *Reporting guidelines*).

### Intervention and comparator

Participants will be randomised after consent and baseline assessments to the intervention or usual care control.

- *Control group*: Usual care including all services routinely available to them.
- *Intervention group*: Usual care plus a group intervention based on a psychoeducational framework. This programme will be offered in 6 sessions over 2 months. Sessions will be delivered face to face in a small group of participants. The intervention will be delivered in a suitable place according to the availability of space and access for participants. It will be facilitated by an assistant psychologist or a trained professional with matched skills and competences to deliver low-level group interventions. The group facilitator will receive further training from members of the research team responsible for the development of the intervention. Each session will last approximately 2 hours and will include a 15-minute comfort break with refreshments, which will allow participants to socialise. Each session will focus on providing information about different topics and on developing problem-solving skills to cope with physical and psychosocial difficulties following a TIA or minor stroke.

## Outcomes

Primary outcome measures will mainly pertain to the feasibility aims of the study. Specifically, we are testing the feasibility of the trial and the tolerability and acceptability of delivering the intervention, study attrition, completing the trial and collecting valid and reliable data. This will be with the aim to determine the key parameters for conducting a larger definitive trial. The feasibility outcome measures are:

- Feasibility of recruiting TIA and minor stroke patients to a group psychoeducational intervention (rates of cognitive/mood difficulties, stroke severity, recruitment, providing consent, completing intervention, and returning outcome questionnaires).
- Recruitment and exclusion rates (how many patients eligible, approached and how many consented, or excluded).
- Completion rates for those who entered into the trial (how many completed the intervention/number of sessions attended, how many completed and returned the follow-up assessments by post, how many follow-up assessments required telephone reminders and/or face-to-face appointment).

At baseline we will collect sociodemographic details of participants including age, gender, ethnicity, employment, living arrangements and any relevant medical information (e.g., type of stroke, stroke classification etc).

*Measures to be completed face-to-face at baseline after informed consent:*

- TIA/stroke severity (NIHSS)<sup>46</sup>
- Cognition (Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS))<sup>47</sup>
- Mood (General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-30); Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2))<sup>48,49</sup>
- Quality of life (EuroQoL-5D-5L (EQ-5D))<sup>50</sup>
- Knowledge & feedback questionnaire based on one previously published<sup>51</sup>
- Resource Use questionnaire

*Measures to be completed by post at 3 and 6 months after randomisation:*

- Mood (GHQ-30; PHQ-2)
- Quality of Life (EQ-5D-5L)
- Knowledge & feedback questionnaire
- Resource use questionnaire

## Sample size and recruitment strategy

For the qualitative study (Phase 1), a minimum of 10 people with TIA or minor stroke and at least six experts will be interviewed. The sample size will be determined by data saturation

in themes. For the feasibility trial (Phase 2) no formal sample size is required. However, a sample size of 30 patients or greater is considered adequate to estimate key parameters to inform the design of a definite trial<sup>52,53</sup>. We aim to recruit a sample size of 30–40 participants (n=15–20 per group). Recruitment difficulties may affect progress and sample size; however, the research team has extensive experience in conducting feasibility trials.

The trial opened for recruitment in July 2018 and will be open for recruitment until June 2019. Participants will be enrolled into the study by a member of staff from the Clinical Research Network (CRN) or a member of the research team. The CRN/research staff will visit the Stroke wards and TIA clinics to provide information about trial to potential participants. If they wish to take part, then their permission will be sought to be contacted again by the CRN/research team. A pre-paid envelope will be provided to anyone who wish to return a reply slip with their contact details by post.

The process for obtaining participant informed consent will be in accordance with the Research Ethics Committee (REC) guidance, and Good Clinical Practice (GCP). Following a full explanation of the study, the participant will be required to provide informed written consent before they can participate. Model consent materials are available as *Extended data*<sup>44</sup>.

## Randomisation procedure and blinding

Randomisation to each arm on a 1:1 basis and once there are 8–12 individuals who have consented and who are able to attend the same therapy group (should they be randomised to receive it). Randomisation will be conducted using a computer-generated randomisation list that will be held on a secure server and overseen by an independent member of the research team.

It is not possible for the participants or person delivering the intervention to be blind to the group allocation. The researchers completing outcome assessments at 3 and 6 months after randomisation will be blinded and will not be involved in any other aspect of the trial.

## Data collection, management and analysis

Data will be collected on a paper-based data collection form designed specifically for each phase of the study and will subsequently be entered onto a secure electronic database. Each participant will be assigned a trial identity code number for use on study documents and databases.

When data collection is completed, a data quality check will be conducted, and the proportion of missing items will be examined. Analysis of the outcome data will be conducted on an intention to treat basis and will be presented using summary statistics. Any differences between the two arms will be calculated at baseline and 6-month follow-up, along with 95% confidence intervals. The findings will be used to inform power and sample size calculations for a future definitive study and to determine appropriateness of these measures. All study data will be kept strictly confidential and stored in a secure and locked office, and on password-protected databases.

### Feasibility of completing the intervention

In order to assist in assessing acceptability of the intervention we will provide all the intervention participants with a feedback questionnaire during their final session to gather information on appropriateness of timing, duration and frequency of sessions.

Tolerability will be captured by the proportion of participants who withdraw or decline the intervention or any sessions and the reasons for this. Any adverse events apportioned to be as a result of participating in the intervention will be reported.

The integrity of the study protocol will be examined by how many participants complete the study, percentage of missing data, percentage of people who complete questionnaires, percentage of people who complete each outcome measure at 3- and 6-month follow-ups, and calculation of the cost of running the study.

### PPI

PPI is integrated in all stages of the project, including for example the design and conduct of the intervention and suggestions in relation to all study materials. During Phase 1, PPI will be utilised to establish whether the study is both feasible and practical and whether the choice of the proposed intervention is something that would be well received by participants. PPI will also contribute to the dissemination of research findings. By choosing to include PPI in the research process we will ensure that the information provided to the study participants is user friendly, informative and written in lay language. This will help to enhance the recruitment and retention of participants to different stages of the project.

### Ethics and dissemination

The study is approved by the UK NHS Health Research Authority (East Midlands- Nottingham 1 Research Ethics Committee, ref 15/EM/0453) and the Research & Development department of the NHS participating site. This paper reports on the study protocol version 4.0, dated 17<sup>th</sup> May 2018. We will conduct our study in line with the Declaration of Helsinki<sup>54</sup> and according to the principles of GCP<sup>55</sup>. The sponsor for this study is the University of Nottingham, King's Meadow Campus, Nottingham, UK.

Any important protocol amendments will be reported to the Health Research Authority, will be registered at ClinicalTrials.gov and will be communicated to the participating site and study sponsor. A Trial Steering Committee with independent members will meet to assist in guiding and supervising the project team.

Participants will be informed that they are free to withdraw at any time without affecting their future care. Any data collected before their withdrawal may still be used in analysis. For participants who cannot attend all group intervention sessions, this will be recorded as an outcome. However, they will still be asked if they do not wish to receive the postal outcome measures. The occurrence of adverse events as a result of participation within this study is not expected, since the trial only involves

a low risk psychological intervention that will be designed to improve outcomes and ease distress, and therefore no adverse event data shall be collected. If a participant is identified as suicidal, then their GP will be informed and the usual clinical procedures will be followed by their clinical team.

We plan to disseminate our findings by presenting results at national and international stroke and rehabilitation conferences. The RCT results will also be submitted for publication to an international, peer-reviewed journal. We will provide trial participants with a lay summary of the findings at the end of the study if requested. Findings may be further publicised by the university, hospital, funder websites and publications.

### Trial status

Recruitment on the participating site closed on 30th June 2019 and the overall trial was completed on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.

### Data availability

#### Underlying data

No underlying data are associated with this study.

#### Extended data

Figshare: Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a Feasibility Randomised Controlled Trial. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.5019200.v1><sup>44</sup>

This project contains the following extended data:

- OPTIMISM Research Protocol v4.0, dated 17.05.18
- OPTIMISM Phase 2 Participant Information Sheet v3.0, dated 17.05.18
- OPTIMISM Phase 2 Participant Consent Form v3.0, dated 17.05.18
- OPTIMISM Phase 2 Poster Information Leaflet v1.0, dated 09.11.15
- OPTIMISM Invitation Reply Slip v1.0, dated 21.09.15
- OPTIMISM Intervention Outline v2.0, dated 17.05.18

The OPTIMISM participant or facilitator workbooks are not currently available publicly as the trial results are not yet published. For further details regarding the content of the intervention, please contact the corresponding author ([eirini.kontou@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:eirini.kontou@nottingham.ac.uk)).

### Reporting guidelines

SPIRIT Checklist for Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a Feasibility Randomised Controlled Trial. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.5019200.v1><sup>44</sup>.

TIDieR Checklist for Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management

(OPTIMISM): Protocol for a Feasibility Randomised Controlled Trial. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.5019200.v144>.

### Authors' Contributions

EK is the chief investigator for the study. HG has delivered the intervention. MGD has assisted with the data collection for the study and in the drafting of the manuscript. NS is the principal investigator at the participating NHS site and a collaborator. ST, CW, MW are co-investigators. CR is the lead recruiting officer at participating site.

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

### Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the Stroke Association for funding this project as part of a postdoctoral fellowship. We would like to thank the Clinical Research Team at Nottingham University Hospitals for their support with recruitment. We would also like to thank the stroke survivors who have assisted with the development of the intervention and those who have taken part. Additional thanks to Abigail Lee for her help with the formatting of the submitted manuscript.

### References

- Royal College of Physicians: **Diagnosis and initial management of TIA**. London: Royal College of Physicians, 2010.
- Crespi V, Braga M, Beretta S, *et al.*: **A practical definition of minor stroke**. *Neuro Sci*. 2013; **34**(7): 1083–6. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Fischer U, Baumgartner A, Arnold M, *et al.*: **What is a minor stroke?** *Stroke*. 2010; **41**(4): 661–6. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Verbraak ME, Hoeksma AF, Lindeboom R, *et al.*: **Subtle problems in activities of daily living after a transient ischemic attack or an apparently fully recovered non-disabling stroke**. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*. 2012; **21**(2): 124–30. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Green TL, King KM: **Functional and psychosocial outcomes 1 year after mild stroke**. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*. 2010; **19**(1): 10–16. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Stroke Association: **Not just a funny turn: The real impact of TIA**. Stroke Association Campaign Briefing Report. London: Stroke Association, 2014. [Reference Source](#)
- Daffertshofer M, Mielke O, Pullwitt A, *et al.*: **Transient ischemic attacks are more than “ministrokes”**. *Stroke*. 2004; **35**(11): 2453–8. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Adarnit T, Maeir A, Ben Assayag E, *et al.*: **Impact of first-ever mild stroke on participation at 3 and 6 month post-event: the TABASCO study**. *Disabil Rehabil*. 2015; **37**(8): 667–73. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Luengo-Fernandez R, Gray AM, Bull L, *et al.*: **Quality of life after TIA and stroke: ten-year results of the Oxford Vascular Study**. *Neurology*. 2013; **81**(18): 1588–95. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- National Institute for Health and of Clinical Excellence: **Stroke: Diagnosis and management of acute stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA)**. London: NICE, 2008. [Reference Source](#)
- Fens M, van Heugten CM, Beusmans GHM, *et al.*: **Not as transient: patients with transient ischaemic attack or minor stroke experience cognitive and communication problems; an exploratory study**. *Eur J Gen Pract*. 2013; **19**(1): 11–6. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Terrill AL, Schwartz JK, Belagaje SR: **Best Practices for The Interdisciplinary Rehabilitation Team: A Review of Mental Health Issues in Mild Stroke Survivors**. *Stroke Res Treat*. 2018; **2018**: 618738. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Kneebone II, Lincoln NB: **Psychological problems after stroke and their management: state of knowledge**. *Neurosci Med*. 2012; **3**(01): 83–9. [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Morsund ÅH, Ellekjær H, Gramstad A, *et al.*: **Cognitive and Emotional Impairment after Minor Stroke and Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI): A Prevalence Study**. *Stroke Res Treat*. 2019; **2019**: 2527384. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Blöchl M, Meissner S, Nestler S: **Does depression after stroke negatively influence physical disability? A systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies**. *J Affect Disord*. 2019; **247**: 45–56. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Unsworth DJ, Mathias JL, Dorstyn DS: **Preliminary Screening Recommendations for Patients at Risk of Depression and/or Anxiety more than 1 year Poststroke**. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*. 2019; **28**(6): 1519–28. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- McHutchison CA, Cvoro V, Makin S, *et al.*: **Functional, cognitive and physical outcomes 3 years after minor lacunar or cortical ischaemic stroke**. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*. 2019; **90**(4): 436–43. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Sackley CM, Mant J, McManus RJ, *et al.*: **Functional and emotional outcomes after transient ischemic attack: A 12-month prospective controlled cohort study**. *Int J Stroke*. 2019; **14**(5): 522–529. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Moran GM, Calvert M, Feltham MG, *et al.*: **A retrospective cohort study to investigate fatigue, psychological or cognitive impairment after TIA: protocol paper**. *BMJ Open*. 2015; **5**(4): e008149. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Croot EJ, Ryan TW, Read J, *et al.*: **Transient ischaemic attack: a qualitative study of the long term consequences for patients**. *BMC Fam Pract*. 2014; **15**(1): 174. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- El Husseini N, Goldstein LB, Peterson ED, *et al.*: **Depression and antidepressant use after stroke and transient ischemic attack**. *Stroke*. 2012; **43**(6): 1609–16. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Luijendijk HJ, Stricker BH, Wieberdink RG, *et al.*: **Transient ischemic attack and incident depression**. *Stroke*. 2011; **42**(7): 1857–61. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Broomfield NM, Quinn TJ, Abdul-Rahim AH, *et al.*: **Depression and anxiety symptoms post-stroke/TIA: prevalence and associations in cross-sectional data from a regional stroke registry**. *BMC Neurol*. 2014; **14**: 198. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Moran GM, Fletcher B, Feltham MG, *et al.*: **Fatigue, psychological and cognitive impairment following transient ischaemic attack and minor stroke: a systematic review**. *Eur J Neurol*. 2014; **21**(10): 1258–67. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Cai W, Mueller C, Li YJ, *et al.*: **Post stroke depression and risk of stroke recurrence and mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis**. *Ageing Res Rev*. 2019; **50**: 102–9. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Rafsten L, Danielsson A, Sunnerhagen KS: **Anxiety after stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis**. *J Rehabil Med*. 2018; **50**(9): 769–78. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Spurgeon L, James G, Sackley C: **Subjective experiences of transient ischaemic attack: a repertory grid approach**. *Disabil Rehabil*. 2013; **35**(26): 2205–12. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Crowfoot G, van der Riet P, Maguire J: **Real-life Experiences of People With Transient Ischaemic Attack or Minor Stroke: A Qualitative Literature Review**. *J Clin Nurs*. 2018; **27**(7–8): 1381–98. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Sangha RS, Caprio FZ, Askew R, *et al.*: **Quality of life in patients with TIA and minor ischemic stroke**. *Neurology*. 2015; **85**(22): 1957–63. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Gibson J, Watkins C: **People's experiences of the impact of transient ischaemic attack and its consequences: qualitative study**. *J Adv Nurs*. 2012; **68**(8): 1707–15. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Kellett N, Drummond AE, Palmer T, *et al.*: **Impact of transient ischaemic attack and minor stroke on daily life**. *Int J Ther Rehabil*. 2014; **21**(7): 318–23. [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Ellis H, Ahmed T, Khanna P: **Life after stroke and transient ischaemic attack**. *GM Journal*. 2011; **41**: 413. [Reference Source](#)
- Lennon O, Blake C: **Cardiac rehabilitation adapted to transient ischaemic attack**

- and stroke (CRAFTS): a randomised controlled trial. *BMC Neurol.* 2009; 9(1): 9. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
34. Majumdar S, Morris R: **Brief group-based acceptance and commitment therapy for stroke survivors.** *Br J Clin Psychol.* 2019; 58(1): 70–90. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
35. Kirkevold M, Bragstad LK, Bronken BA, *et al.*: **Promoting psychosocial well-being following stroke: study protocol for a randomized, controlled trial.** *BMC Psychol.* 2018; 6(1): 12. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
36. NHS Stroke Improvement: **Psychological Care after Stroke: Improving Stroke Service for people with mood and cognitive disorders.** 2012. [Reference Source](#)
37. Turner GM, Backman R, McMullan C, *et al.*: **Establishing research priorities relating to the long-term impact of TIA and minor stroke through stakeholder-centred consensus.** *Res Involv Engagem.* 2018; 4: 2. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
38. Faux SG, Arora P, Shiner CT, *et al.*: **Rehabilitation and education are underutilized for mild stroke and TIA sufferers.** *Disabil Rehabil.* 2018; 40(12): 1480–4. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
39. Department of Health: **Talking therapies: A four-year plan of action.** 2011. [Reference Source](#)
40. Lukens EP, McFarlane WR: **Psychoeducation as evidence-based practice: Considerations for practice, research, and policy.** In: Roberts AR, Yeager KR, eds. *Foundations of evidence-based social work practice.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006; 291–313. [Reference Source](#)
41. Cheng HY, Chair SY, Chau JP: **The effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for stroke family caregivers and stroke survivors: a systematic review and meta-analysis.** *Patient Educ Couns.* 2014; 95(1): 30–44. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
42. Rodgers M, Asaria M, Walker S, *et al.*: **The clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of low-intensity psychological interventions for the secondary prevention of relapse after depression: a systematic review.** *Health Technol Assess.* 2012; 16(28): 1–130. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
43. Chan AW, Tetzlaff JM, Gøtzsche PC, *et al.*: **SPIRIT 2013 explanation and elaboration: guidance for protocols of clinical trials.** *BMJ.* 2013; 346: e7586. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
44. Kontou E, Walker M, Thomas S, *et al.*: **Optimising Psychoeducation for Transient Ischaemic Attack and Minor Stroke Management (OPTIMISM): Protocol for a Feasibility Randomised Controlled Trial.** *figshare.* Collection. 2020. <http://www.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.5019200.v1>
45. Hoffmann TC, Glasziou PP, Boutron I, *et al.*: **Better reporting of interventions: template for intervention description and replication (TIDieR) checklist and guide.** *BMJ.* 2014; 348: g1687. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
46. National Institute of Health: **NIH Stroke Scale International.** [Reference Source](#)
47. Demeyere N, Riddoch MJ, Slavkova ED, *et al.*: **The Oxford Cognitive Screen (OCS): Validation of a stroke-specific short cognitive screening tool.** *Psychol Assess.* 2015; 27(3): 883–94. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
48. Goldberg DP, Hillier VF: **A scaled version of the General Health Questionnaire.** *Psychol Med.* 1979; 9(1): 139–45. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
49. Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JB: **The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: validity of a two-item depression screener.** *Med Care.* 2003; 41(11): 1284–92. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
50. EuroQol Group: **EuroQol-a new facility for the measurement of health-related quality of life.** *Health Policy.* 1990; 16(3): 199–208. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
51. Lincoln NB, Francis VM, Lilley SA, *et al.*: **Evaluation of a stroke family support organiser: a randomized controlled trial.** *Stroke.* 2003; 34(1): 116–21. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
52. Lancaster GA, Dodd S, Williamson PR: **Design and analysis of pilot studies: recommendations for good practice.** *J Eval Clin Pract.* 2004; 10(2): 307–12. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
53. Hertzog MA: **Considerations in determining sample size for pilot studies.** *Res Nurs Health.* 2008; 31(2): 180–91. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
54. World Medical Association: **World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects.** *Bull World Health Organ.* 2001; 79(4): 373–374. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
55. International Council for Harmonisation: **Guideline for good clinical practice.** *J Postgrad Med.* 2001; 47(3): 199–203. [PubMed Abstract](#)

# Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

## Version 1

Reviewer Report 08 July 2020

<https://doi.org/10.21956/amrcopenres.13981.r26513>

© 2020 Wang S. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



**Suzie Wang** 

School of Social Sciences, Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, UK

This is a well-written protocol aiming to address an important research gap on providing psychoeducational intervention for people who had TIA/minor stroke. This is also much needed in practice for the target population. I enjoyed reading the protocol. The main focus of this protocol is on the second phase- a feasibility randomised controlled trial. I have provided the following suggestions:

- I understand that the study is almost completed. Maybe for future reference, we could have a bit more information on the intervention used in the study (e.g., the content and order of the sessions).
- I do wonder how many participants were planned to be in the small group face to face intervention session. What might be the rationale for the decision regarding the numbers?
- It's great to see that people with aphasia (PWA) is not excluded in participating the study. Is there any tailoring made to ensure the intervention is suitable for PWAs?
- I missed some explanations on the 'usual care' in the setting.
- It would be great if we could see the participants feedback questionnaire in the protocol.
- I am slightly confused about the PPI in Phase 1, I assume members in this PPI did not participate in the Phase 1 focus group study.

**Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?**

Yes

**Is the study design appropriate for the research question?**

Yes

**Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?**

Yes

**Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?**

Yes

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** psychosocial interventions for stroke, stroke secondary prevention

**I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.**

Reviewer Report 02 July 2020

<https://doi.org/10.21956/amrcopenres.13981.r26509>

© 2020 Quinn T. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



**Terry J. Quinn** 

Institute of Cardiovascular and Medical Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

- Dr Kontou and collaborators offer a protocol for their Stroke Association funded program, of work looking at a psychoeducational intervention following transient ischaemic attack (TIA).
- This seems a well-designed project in a field where more research is urgently needed.
- The protocol majors on phase II – a single centre pilot.
- As this is a protocol for a study that is now complete there is no value in suggesting changes to the method of the study (I didn't think changes were needed anyway). Rather, I will limit my comments to those aspects that perhaps need a bit more clarity in the description. I would hope this would be helpful to the team when they come to share their work as a scientific paper.
- The target population is TIA. The definition of TIA continues to evolve, and the working definition varies across centres depending on access to acute imaging. I think the team need to fully operationalise the TIA/minor stroke concept and if they are using a time-based, rather than tissue-based definition this needs to be justified. I accept that a time-based definition is still common in most of the UK NHS.
- As the study is now complete, it would be good to know more about the content of the intervention and its delivery. Perhaps this is the focus of an alternative paper.
- Usual care of TIA/minor stroke varies considerably, and it would be useful to know a little more about usual care in the setting of this single centre trial.
- The 'Research Aims' section outlines a series of secondary objectives that are not mentioned again in the 'Outcomes' section.

- Feasibility studies are often used to inform whether a full scale trial should be pursued. In this case it is useful to pre-specify some 'go' and 'no-go' criteria around recruitment etc. Assuming the team haven't already started data analysis, there would be opportunity to add these progression criteria to this protocol.
- General Health Questionnaire 30 contains items relating to depression, I wasn't sure why the Patient Health questionnaire 2 was also needed. If the PHQ2 is being used as an initial screen to determine need for the longer questionnaire, then there is some recent research to support this approach: Levis *et al.* (2020<sup>1</sup>).
- Could the feedback questionnaire be included in the protocol?
- I am assuming there will not be a separate statistical analysis plan publication. So, the authors could use the protocol to prespecify how they will handle situations of missing data e.g. fully or partially incomplete postal questionnaires.
- The description of the patient involvement seemed a bit vague. The research team have a great track record in involving stroke survivors in their research, so I would like to see more in this section.
- At times some of the text reads more like an ethics/R&D application, rather than a protocol describing a now complete trial. For example rather than outline the various authorities that protocol amendments will be sent to, for this final protocol paper, it would be useful to actually state if there were any protocol amendments and what they involved.
- There are many data sharing platforms for stroke and vascular cognitive impairment – once primary analyses are complete are the authors going to share data with any of these platforms?

### References

1. Levis B, Sun Y, He C, Wu Y, et al.: Accuracy of the PHQ-2 Alone and in Combination With the PHQ-9 for Screening to Detect Major Depression. *JAMA*. 2020; **323** (22). [Publisher Full Text](#)

### Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?

Yes

### Is the study design appropriate for the research question?

Yes

### Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

### Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** Stroke, trials, methods

**I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.**

---