



Manual of Operations (MOP)

Section 4. Study Visit Schedule and Overview

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4.1 OVERVIEW

Recruitment will take place over a 2-year period. If targets are met within the first 2 years, sites will be notified and recruitment activities will cease. It is anticipated that participants who are randomized early will be followed for approximately 4 years for development of the primary outcome, diabetes. Because D2d is an event-driven trial, follow up periods are estimates and will depend on rates of enrollment and retention. On average, participants will be followed for approximately 3 years. Because of the study design, the exact study end date also cannot be determined in advance. However, after approximately 508 participants have been diagnosed with diabetes, the Coordinating Center will distribute a formal announcement informing the sites that the required number of outcome events has been reached and the end-of-study visit should be scheduled.

4.2 TIMING OF VISITS

4.2.1 Time of Day

All study visits, except the randomization visit, require the participant to come to the clinical site in the morning after fasting overnight for a minimum of 8 hours. Participants must not engage in vigorous exercise for 24 hours before visits.

4.2.2 Day of the Week

Participants can be seen any day of the week, including weekends. Site should be flexible and accommodate the participant by scheduling visits on days that are convenient for the participant with one exception noted below.

⇒ **PLEASE NOTE:** ***DO NOT schedule any visits with a blood draw on a Thursday before a Monday holiday (for instance Labor Day, Columbus Day, etc.).*** The refrigerated HbA1c specimen (whole blood) must be shipped within 5 days of collection and specimens can only be shipped to the Central Lab on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

4.3 VISIT WINDOW

A plus or minus 2-week window is allowed for each scheduled visit to occur. For instance, the M03 visit (month 3) may occur between days 77 and 105 from randomization (day 0). An effort should be made to schedule the visit in the first two weeks of the window. That way, if the participant needs to reschedule, there is sufficient time to do so and still stay within the window.

Visits can be scheduled outside of the window for two reasons:

1. If the participant experienced any condition that could affect glucose tolerance (e.g. infection, whole blood transfusion or donation [see MOP section 11.7 for a list], and consult with the site PI if it is unclear) in the 8 weeks prior to the scheduled visit.
2. Compelling social circumstances (e.g. participant is on extended vacation).

The reason for the visit occurring outside of the window must be documented in the EDC system. If a visit occurs outside of the visit window, all remaining follow-up visits will remain as previously scheduled.

Table 4.1 Visit windows

Visit	Target Day*	Visit Window*
Screening		-49 to -7
Baseline		-21 to -5
Randomization	0	0
M03	91	77-105
M06	183	169-197
M09 (phone call)	274	260-288
M12	365	351-379
M15 (phone call)	456	442-470
M18	547	533-561
M21 (phone call)	638	624-652
M24	730	716-744
M27 (phone call)	821	807-835
M30	913	899-927
M33 (phone call)	1004	990-1018
M36	1095	1081-1109
M39 (phone call)	1186	1172-1200
M42	1278	1264-1292
M45 (phone call)	1369	1355-1383
M48	1460	1446-1474
EOS (end of study)	Within 12 weeks of announcement of D2d closeout	
EOSP (phone call)	6 weeks after EOS	4-8 weeks after EOS

*Days from randomization date.

4.4 VISIT REMINDERS

At the first contact, participants will state their preferred method of communication (email, phone, text, social media etc.) with the research staff. If e-mail (or other electronic method) is agreed upon as the preferred method of communication, participants should be instructed to respond to the message, thereby letting the research staff know that the message was received.

Research staff will email (or call) participants, approximately one week prior to a scheduled visit to remind them of the visit and provide relevant information and instructions:

- Day and time of the visit.
- Procedures planned for the visit (e.g. fasting blood collection, urine collection).
- Need to fast for at least 8 hours overnight.
- Need to abstain from vigorous exercise for 24 hours prior to the visit.
- Need to take the study pill and morning medications on the morning of the visit with water.
- Need to bring bottles with study pills.
- Need to bring all other medications (prescription, over-the-counter and supplements).
- Need to wear comfortable clothes with loose sleeves, as blood will be drawn (all visits except Randomization).
- OGTT-specific instructions (relevant to the baseline, annual and some confirmatory visits; see MOP Sections 9 and 11).

- ⇒ During these reminders, participants will be asked if they have experienced any condition in the prior 8 weeks that may affect glucose tolerance (e.g. infection, blood donation or transfusion).
- ✓ **Visits may be postponed for up to 8 weeks if a temporary concomitant condition exists that would affect glucose tolerance.** The reason for the visit occurring outside of the window must be documented in the EDC system. If a visit occurs outside of the visit window, all remaining follow-up visits will remain as previously scheduled.

4.5 SCHEDULED CONTACT IN-BETWEEN VISITS

Interim visit phone contact is scheduled between each 6-month follow-up visit commencing after the M06 visit. The objectives of the scheduled phone contacts are to: 1) promote participant retention 2) assess and encourage compliance with the study pill regime 3) determine if the participant has had any adverse events, including any visits to his physicians and 4) remind the participant to contact the study site prior to starting any new medications, especially if she has been diagnosed with diabetes outside of the study.

An end-of-study phone contact will take place approximately 6 weeks after the end-of-study visit to determine if the participant has had any adverse events.

See MOP section 13 for a phone contact source document worksheet.

At the screening visit, when complete contact information is collected, participants will be asked for the best time and phone number to be reached by research staff. Alternative phone numbers will be requested including work phone, mobile phone, and phone number of alternative contact (next of kin or emergency contact). If participants express no preference for time of day, phone calls should be first attempted during daytime hours. However, if staff is unable to reach the participant during daytime hours, calls should be made during the early evening. The participant should be asked for any changes in contact information at every visit, especially if the participant has moved, changed jobs, or been difficult to contact.

All attempts to contact participants will be recorded in the contact follow-up log e-CRF in EDC. See hints for contacting participants in section 4.9.4. After contact is made, information obtained during the phone call will be entered into the telephone contact e-CRF (see MOP section 15).

The preferred method of communication for the scheduled contact in-between visits is a phone call. However, occasionally, in lieu of a phone call, scheduled in-between visits contacts may be accomplished by email for participants who are difficult to reach by phone, to meet the same objectives and collect the same information as during the phone call. Participants who report adverse events or other issues will then be contacted by phone. All email communication must be included in the participant's source document.

4.6 SCHEDULED STUDY VISITS

First impressions become lasting impressions, which can influence participant retention and adherence to the study schedule and intervention. Therefore, efforts must be made to promote a pleasant visit experience at the screening and all other visits. Below is a list of items to consider:

- Access to the clinical site:
 - Is the clinical site easy to find? Consider sending the potential participant a map with the clinic location circled. On the study's web site, several sites also provide directions to the clinical site (e.g. www.d2dstudy.org/tufts-medical-center-site-page-2) or a link for obtaining directions (e.g. www.d2dstudy.org/university-of-kansas-medical-center/)
 - Transportation and parking: provide the participant as much information as possible to make arriving at the clinical site as simple as possible.
 - Availability of help: Be available by phone if a participant is lost and needs directions or is running late.
- Prior to the visit
 - Provide the participant with a realistic estimate of how long a visit will take. Do not underestimate visit time.
 - Consider other activities at the clinical site when scheduling participant visits. For example, do not have a participant wait to start the OGTT because the nurse who inserts saline locks is covering inpatient units.
 - Make sure the front desk knows the participant is coming and that she will be fasting and that the visit should begin on time.
- During the visit
 - Be prompt; be at the site before the participant arrives.
 - Provide the participant with an orientation to the clinic, and introduce him to the team members.
 - Remind all staff to be sensitive to the discomfort related to fasting and make sure others do not eat or drink in the participant's presence.
- Between visits
 - Return phone calls as soon as possible, preferably the same day.
 - Work with participants to reschedule appointments.
 - Show support and care by providing additional encouragement and support as needed with between visit follow-up contacts.

Below is a detailed description of each visit. All study visits, except the Randomization visit, are conducted in the morning while the participant is fasting for 8 hours and abstaining from vigorous exercise for 24 hours. Additional details on the measurements and assessments to be made during each visit are found in MOP Sections 9, 10 and 11.

4.6.1 Screening Visit [SCR]

Each site will develop its own strategy for determining how participants will be pre-screened and invited to the screening visit (see MOP Section 5). The goals of the screening visit are to complete the informed consent process and determine whether the participant meets the screening eligibility criteria. All laboratory measures will be conducted at the local laboratory so results are available quickly.

- ✓ Please see MOP section 6 for activities that take place during the screening visit.

Volunteers will be invited to the baseline visit, if they meet the following criteria:

1. FPG 100-125 mg/dl (inclusive) and HbA1c 5.1-6.4% (inclusive) **or** HbA1c 5.7-6.4% (inclusive) and FPG 91-99 mg/dl (inclusive).
2. All non-glycemic inclusion criteria and none of the exclusion criteria.

4.6.2 Baseline Visit [BAS]

The baseline visit must occur after results of the screening laboratory tests (done at the local lab) have been reviewed by the investigator. The baseline visit should take place within 4 weeks of the screening visit. The goal of the baseline visit is to confirm eligibility based on the glycemic criteria analyzed at the central laboratory and collect baseline data, prior to randomization.

During the baseline visit, the following will occur:

- **Interim medical history and adverse event review**
Inquire if there have been any changes in the participant's health, including any contact with health care system (e.g. physicians, hospitals) since the screening visit. Details should be collected on positive responses including: description of the change in health; reason for contact with the health care system; the status or outcome; and changes made to his treatments.
- **Complete physical examination.**
Perform a complete physical examination. This task is completed by staff qualified to perform a physical examination (e.g. physician investigator, nurse). Special attention should be paid to findings that might meet an exclusion criterion.
- **Review of concomitant medications and supplements.** Review all prescribed medications, over the counter medications and supplements (see MOP Section 8). Note any changes from the screening visit and the reason for the change. Special attention should be paid to dietary supplement use, to ensure that the participant understands the calcium and vitamin D supplements restrictions and the rationale behind the restrictions.
⇒ *Please remind the participant to call the Research Coordinator or designee to discuss any changes in medications between study visits.*
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs):** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) and waist circumference (see MOP section 11). Please note that waist circumference is measured only at the baseline visit only.
- **Questionnaires:** Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) and Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) (see MOP section 10).
- **Lifestyle counseling:** All participants will receive information on pre-diabetes and diabetes prevention at baseline (see MOP Section 12). Participants will be provided with the National Diabetes and Education Program booklet, "Small Steps Big Rewards" and the research staff will review the content with the participant.
- **Laboratory specimen collection, including OGTT:** Blood and urine are collected and shipped to the Central Laboratory for analysis and storage. See MOP Section 9 and 11 for detailed instructions.

4.6.2.1 Diabetes diagnosed at Baseline visit

Given their high-risk profile, it is expected that some individuals will be found to have previously unrecognized hyperglycemia in the diabetes range (i.e. HbA1c \geq 6.5%, FPG \geq 126 mg/dL and/or 2hPG \geq 200 mg/dL). These people are ineligible to participate in D2d and they will receive an informational letter (MOP section 20) indicating the possibility that they may have diabetes and should be seen by their primary care provider to confirm the diagnosis of diabetes and to initiate appropriate therapy. Participants will be mailed copies of their laboratory results to share with their primary care provider, but study personnel will not participate in any further evaluation or treatment of participants who are found to have diabetes at baseline.

4.6.3 Randomization Visit [RAN]

The randomization visit should occur within 3 weeks of the baseline visit.

✓ The randomization visit is considered Day 0 for the study.

During this short visit, which can occur any time of the day, participants will be randomized and provided with study pills. Prior to the participant's appointment, the site PI should review the eligibility criteria and confirm that the participant meets all criteria for enrollment. The PI will need to 'sign and save' the relevant eCRF prior to randomization.

- Upon participant's arrival, inquire about any adverse events since the baseline visit.
- After the participant's arrival, the research pharmacist, research coordinator or designee should log into the Drug Distribution system (SPIRS) and randomize the participant (see MOP section 7).
- A 6-month supply of the assigned study pills will be dispensed to the participant.
- The Participant Information pamphlet is provided to the participant and reviewed by research staff.
- The participant is given a printout of his visit schedule. The EDC system will calculate the study visit schedule for the participant based on the date of randomization (see MOP section 15). The visit schedule can be printed out from the EDC system and provided to the participant.
- A Letter to Physician (see MOP section 17 for template) will be sent to the participant's primary care provider (PCP), and other physicians on record, informing the clinician of her patient's participation in the study and requesting the clinician to contact the study staff if: (1) she makes the diagnosis of diabetes, (2) prior to starting any diabetes medications, (3) if the participant reports adverse events.
 - The Provider Pamphlet (see MOP section 17) should be sent with the Letter to Physician.

4.6.4 Month 3 Visit [M03]

The M03 visit is scheduled 3 months after the randomization visit. The goals of this visit are to encourage participant compliance and perform safety assessments. During this visit, the following will occur:

- **Interim medical history and adverse event review.** See Section 4.6.2
- **Symptom-directed physical examination.** If during the medical history, the participant reports any changes in their health, investigator judgment should be used to determine if a physical exam directed by the reported symptoms is needed.

- **Review of concomitant medications and supplements.** See Section 4.6.2 and see section 8.
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs).** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) (see MOP Section 11). Waist circumference will not be measured at M03 visit.
- **Laboratory specimen collection.** Blood (analyzed locally) and urine (sent to the Central Laboratory) will be collected for analysis and storage. See MOP Section 9 for detailed instructions.

4.6.5 Semi-Annual Visits [M06, M18, M30 and M42]

Semi-annual visits are scheduled at 6, 18, 30 and 42 months after the randomization visit. The goals of these visits are to encourage participant compliance, perform safety assessments, and provide the participant with a new 6-month supply of study pills. The following will occur during these visits:

- **Interim medical history and adverse event review.** See section 4.6.2
- **Symptom-directed physical examination.** See section 4.6.4.
- **Review of concomitant medications.** See section 4.6.2 and MOP section 8.
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs).** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) (see MOP section 11). Waist circumference will not be measured at these visits.
- **Laboratory specimen collection.** Blood is collected and shipped to the Central Laboratory for analysis (and storage during M06 visit only). See MOP section 9 for details.
- **Study pill return, adherence assessment and distribution.** See MOP section 7.
 - Participant will return pill bottles.
 - The research staff (pharmacist, coordinator, nurse or designee) will count the number of pills remaining. The number will be entered into EDC system, which will calculate adherence (based on the number of pills dispensed and the number of days since the last dispensing).
 - A 6-month supply of the assigned study pills will be dispensed to the participant with a new copy of the Participant Information pamphlet, which contains information about the date and time of the next visit and contact information about the site. The research pharmacist, research coordinator or designee will log into the Drug Distribution System and determine which bottle of pills should be dispensed to the participant.

4.6.6 Annual Visits [M12, M24, M36 and M48]

Annual visits are scheduled at 12, 24, 36 and 48 months after the randomization visit. The goals of these visits are to encourage participant compliance, perform safety assessments, assess study outcome measures, and provide the participant with a new 6-month supply of study pills. The following will occur during these visits:

- **Interim medical history and adverse event review.** See section 4.6.2
- **Symptom-directed physical examination.** See section 4.6.4.
- **Review of concomitant medications.** See section 4.6.2 and MOP section 8.
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs).** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) (see MOP section 11). Waist circumference will not be measured at these visits.
- **Laboratory specimen collection, including OGTT.** Blood is collected and analyzed locally. Blood and urine are collected and shipped to the Central Laboratory for analysis and storage. See MOP Section 9 for detailed instructions.

- **Questionnaires:** FFQ at M12 and M36 for those who have not been diagnosed with diabetes and Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) at each annual visit (see MOP Section 10).
- **Study pill return, adherence assessment and distribution.** See Section 4.6.5 and MOP Section 7.

4.6.7 End-of-study Visit [EOS]

The end-of-study visit is scheduled is scheduled within 12 weeks of the announcement of study closeout. The goals of this visit is to perform safety assessments, assess study outcome measures, and complete closeout activities. The following will occur during this visit

- **Complete medical history and adverse event review.**
- **Complete physical examination.** See section 4.6.4.
- **Review of concomitant medications.** See section 4.6.2 and MOP section 8.
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs).** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) (see MOP section 11). Waist circumference will not be measured at these visits.
- **Laboratory specimen collection.** Blood is collected and analyzed locally. Blood and urine are collected and shipped to the Central Laboratory for analysis and storage. See MOP Section 9 for detailed instructions.
- **Study pill return and adherence assessment.** See Section 4.6.5 and MOP Section 7.

4.7 UNSCHEDULED STUDY VISITS

4.7.1 Visit for symptoms consistent with hyperglycemia.

At any time when a participant reports symptoms consistent with hyperglycemia (see below), a visit should be scheduled to evaluate glycemia. The visit should be scheduled as soon as possible, preferably within a week of the participant notifying the site.

The following will occur during this visit:

- **Interim medical history and adverse event review.** See section 4.6.2
- **Symptom-directed physical examination.** See section 4.6.4.
- **Review of concomitant medications.** See section 4.6.2 and MOP section 8.
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs).** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) (see MOP section 11). Waist circumference will not be measured at these visits.
- **Laboratory specimen collection.** Blood is collected (for FPG and HbA1c only) and shipped to the Central Laboratory for analysis. See MOP section 9 for details.

4.7.2 Visit for diagnosis of diabetes made outside of the D2d study or use of diabetes medication

If a health care provider makes the diagnosis of diabetes outside of the D2d study or if the health care provider plans to initiate diabetes-specific pharmacotherapy (for any reason), participants need to return to the clinic for a visit outside the schedule to undergo glycemic testing *before* they start any diabetes-specific medication (see MOP section 18). The visit should be scheduled as soon as possible, preferably within a week of the participant notifying the site.

The following will occur during this visit:

- **Interim medical history and adverse event review.** See section 4.6.2
- **Symptom-directed physical examination.** See section 4.6.4.
- **Review of concomitant medications.** See section 4.6.2 and MOP section 8.
- **Note:** If a participant was diagnosed with diabetes outside of the study, it is important to determine if the participant has started any diabetes medications. If the participant has started diabetes medications, laboratory specimens will not be drawn and the record from the outside provider must be obtained (see protocol figure 9.2).
- **Physical Measurements (vital signs).** Vital signs (height, weight, blood pressure and heart rate) (see MOP section 11). Waist circumference will not be measured at these visits.
- **Questionnaire about diabetes diagnosis (if applicable).** See MOP section 18 for the Non-D2d Diabetes Diagnosis Worksheet.
- **Laboratory specimen collection.** Blood is collected and shipped to the Central Laboratory for analysis. See MOP section 9 for details.

4.7.3 Confirmatory Visit

A confirmatory visit is scheduled if at any visit, a participant meets glycemia criteria for diabetes that requires confirmation (see protocol figure 9.1.1 and figure 9.1.2). The confirmatory visit will be scheduled within 8 weeks of initial “trigger” visit.

⇒ It is important to emphasize to the participant that being called back for additional testing *does not necessarily mean that they should be concerned about a possible diagnosis of diabetes* and they should avoid making drastic changes to their diet or physical activity level before the confirmatory visit.

The following will occur during this visit:

- **Adverse event review.**
- **Review of concomitant medications.** See section 4.6.2 and MOP section 8.
- **Laboratory specimen collection, which may include OGTT:** Laboratory testing depends upon the conditions that triggered the confirmatory visit (see protocol figures 9.1.1 and figure 9.1.2).

4.7.3 Diagnosis of Diabetes Communication

If a participant meets the D2d glycemia criteria for diabetes, then the information needs to be communicated to the participant either via a phone call or visit (to be decided between the participant and site staff).

The following will occur during this phone call or visit:

- Laboratory results are shared with the participant and the significance discussed.
- Participant will be instructed to see her primary healthcare provider for management of her diabetes (diabetes will not be managed within the study).
- Participant will be provided with a letter outlining the laboratory results and instructing them to see her primary healthcare provider (see MOP section 20).
- A letter will be sent to the participants primary healthcare provider (see MOP section 20)
- The importance of continued participation in the study will be stressed.

4.8 SEQUENCE OF VISIT ACTIVITIES

At each visit, multiple tasks must be accomplished. Some tasks need to be performed in a certain order so that the tasks are completed without interference or the introduction of factors that may alter the results. Stress is one factor that can alter the results of OGTT, the study's primary outcome measure. Therefore, efforts should be made to minimize stress during the OGTT procedure. The following study activities may be perceived as stressful to the participant: blood draws, phlebotomy, saline lock insertions, blood pressure measurement, weight measurement.

The following is a suggested order for completion of visit activities (not all activities occur at all visits).

- Written informed consent (screening visit or at other visits if ICF changes)
- Medical history/interim history
- Non-study medication review
- Vital signs and waist circumference
- Fasting specimen collection
- OGTT*
- Physical examination*
- Questionnaires**
- Lifestyle counseling**
- Study pill count**
- Study pill teaching**
- Study pill distribution**

* The complete physical examination should be done before or after the OGTT, to minimize its influence on the OGTT measurements. A symptom-directed physical examination may be done during the OGTT.

** Can be done during the OGTT

4.9 MISSED VISITS

4.9.1 Contacting Participant after Missed Visit

If a participant does not come to a scheduled visit, research staff should call the participant that same day to reschedule the visit. In a non-judgmental manner, staff will inform the participant that he missed the visit and that he needs to reschedule. Staff will thank the volunteer for his willingness to participate in the study and stress that all study visits are important to accomplish the study goals.

Staff will try to determine if the reason for missing the visit will make it difficult for the participant to attend future visits (e.g. lack of transportation, childcare responsibilities on certain days). Staff will work with the participant to remedy any attendance obstacles (for instance, schedule the visit on a day of the week convenient to the participant, arrange transportation).

4.9.2 Timing of Rescheduled Visits

Efforts should be made to reschedule visits within the visit window. However, if this cannot be accomplished, it is acceptable to schedule the visit outside of the window following the guidelines in the table below.

Table 4.2

Missed visit	Rescheduling Guideline
Baseline [BAS]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dates for the Screening and Baseline visits should be scheduled at the same time to ensure that these two visits fall within 4 weeks of each other. If the baseline visit does not occur within 4 weeks of the Screening visit, an additional 2 weeks for scheduling are permitted. If > 6 weeks since Screening visit, all screening labs (including HbA1c and glucose) need to be repeated and the medical history and concomitant medications must be updated to determine eligibility.
Randomization [RAN]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If > 3 weeks since Baseline visit, repeat Baseline visit. If > 6 weeks since Baseline visit, repeat Screening Visit and Baseline visit.
Month 3 (M03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visit can be rescheduled up until month 4. If > 4 months have passed since randomization, do not reschedule the visit; <u>collect</u> the 3-month laboratory data at M06.
Semi-annual [M06, M18, M32, M42]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the visit can be scheduled within 3 months of the scheduled semi-annual visit date, conduct the full semi-annual visit and dispense study pills. If less than 3 months remain until the next annual visit, skip the semi-annual visit and proceed with the annual visit. The semi-annual visit will be considered missed.
Annual [M12, M24, M36, M48]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the visit can be scheduled within 3 months of the scheduled annual visit date, conduct the full annual visit and dispense study pills. If less than 3 months remain until the next semi-annual visit, skip the annual visit and proceed with the semi-annual visit. The annual visit will be considered missed.
Multiple missed visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants who miss > 1 visit and wish to resume participation need to be scheduled to come in for the scheduled study visit that is closest to the date the participant re-appeared. For example, if a participant returns in month 25, then the M24 annual visit is conducted. If a participant returns in month 29, then the M30 semi-annual visit is conducted.

4.9.3 Repeated Missed Visits

If a participant misses a visit and fails to return for the re-scheduled visit, multiple additional attempts to reschedule the visit should be made. If the participant fails to keep 3 appointments for a visit, the Follow-up letter #1 should be sent to the participant via certified mail (see MOP section 20). The letter stresses the important role the participant plays in the research and that the site staff are eager to discuss follow-up with the participant. Phone contact should be attempted one week after the letter was sent. If the participant granted permission for the research staff to share information with the primary care provider (PCP), the PCP can be sent a letter providing an update on the participant's status and encouraging continued participation (see MOP section 20).

As the date of the next scheduled visit approaches (e.g. participant missed the semi-annual visit, and the date of the annual visit is approaching), attempts to contact the participant to schedule the visit will be undertaken beginning 4 weeks prior to the visit. Attempts should include phone calls to the participant, email, and contacting the next of kin/emergency contact as well as sending a letter (see

section 4.9.4). All attempts to contact a participant will be documented in the EDC contact log. Attempts to contact the participant should be repeated every 6 months, before each scheduled visit, until the study end.

4.9.4 Hints for Contacting Participants

To prevent and/or address difficulties with contacting participants, staff should consider the following:

- At the beginning of each contact with a participant (phone or in person), confirm that the contact information on record is correct and inquire if there are any changes that need to be made.
- Inquire whether participants have any plans to move or change jobs, and encourage the participant to call the research coordinator with any updates.
- Contact the participant by using the different numbers and contact names provided. Note: always remain respectful of the participant's privacy when leaving messages.
- Call the participant at different times of the day, especially the evening if they work during the day.
- Call the participant from different phone numbers, especially if the number is blocked on caller-id. Consider calling from a private phone instead of using a phone from a medical center.
- Engage the participant's healthcare provider (if permission was granted), by sending a Status letter (see section 20).
- Consider utilizing the internet or medical center registration system to find the participant.

4.9.5 Lost to Follow Up

⇒ *While the study is ongoing, participants are never considered to be lost to follow-up.*

As noted in section 4.9.3, attempts to contact the participant will continue until the study end or until the participant has requested withdrawal from study participation.

4.9.6 Withdrawal from the study (going “off study”)

Participants can go “off study” only for withdrawal of consent, which is defined as no longer wishing to participate in all aspects of the trial. The site investigator may also withdraw participants for a safety reason, but that will be a rare occurrence.

If a participant does not return for study visits but is willing to respond to questions over the phone and/or release medical records, information on the participant's status (alive, dead) and diagnosis of diabetes or other outcomes will continue to be obtained.

4.9.7 Documentation

All attempts at contacting participants, including rescheduling efforts should be documented in the participant contact log in EDC. Copies of letters sent to participants and participant healthcare providers will be included as source documents

4.10 TOOLS TO HELP WITH SITE MANAGEMENT

4.10.1 Follow Up Due Report

The EDC system can generate a report that lists all participants at the site with a follow-up due in the next two weeks or an overdue visit.