

Table 1: Description of adaptations included in work package 2

	Studies	Brief description of adaptation	Study specific details
Recruitment	Two-stage remote-first eligibility assessment		
	STUDY B, STUDY C	Screening or eligibility process split, so that screening and/or eligibility assessment is partially undertaken at an earlier time point over the telephone, and if the participant is found to be potentially eligible, is then completed at a later follow-up appointment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY B. Opened up the University as a site and undertook an extra telephone screening step prior to an in-person consent/eligibility appointment. The step was undertaken due to the charity incorrectly inviting people – an extra step had to be incorporated to screen out ineligible participants. A physio would then confirm eligibility during another video call. - STUDY C. In person screening visit split into an initial telephone follow up, and then an in-person follow up if the participant met the screening criteria.
	Recruitment outside the NHS via a charity		
	STUDY B, STUDY K	Participants recruited to the trial outside of the NHS, involving input from a charity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY B. Participants were recruited via a charity. The charity emailed or posted the recruitment materials to participants on their database. - STUDY K. In order to boost recruitment, participants were permitted to self-select, rather than be selected via NHS Trusts. The trial was publicised by a charity. Potential participants were also invited via email by the charity.
Remote consent			
STUDY A, STUDY B, STUDY E, STUDY F, STUDY G, STUDY H, STUDY J, STUDY L, STUDY M.	Informed consent to participate in the trial is gained remotely, without the participant having to attend in-person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY A. Consent taken over the telephone by a consultant, who completed the consent form. - STUDY B. Participants logged into an online consent portal. - STUDY E. Consent undertaken via telephone, with the consent form completed by the person undertaking consent. - STUDY F. Verbal consent taken for screening measures to be collected from the participant’s medical notes, when a paper consent form was previously required. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY G. Flexibility allowed in the consent process – either in person, or remote (telephone/online) consent permitted. - STUDY H. Online consent process undertaken, with the link to the online forms sent via a letter. - STUDY J. Consent either gained via discussion over phone, and participant printing off consent form and sending photo of completed form back, on over the telephone, with a research nurse and witness signing the form (and the participant not signing the form). - STUDY L. Postal consent process prior to surgery (when the trial intervention was undertaken). - STUDY M. Consent gained via multiple adaptations (email, audio, online, telephone consent).
Intervention delivery	Remote delivery of the intervention by CTU staff		
	STUDY K	CTU staff were trained in the facilitation of the intervention and freelance Nurses were recruited to assist, removing the need for NHS staff to be involved.	
	Delivery of trial intervention by any interventionist at any NHS Trust		
	STUDY M	Therapists from any NHS Trust, not just trial sites, could deliver the trial intervention, enabling participants to be recruited from any NHS Trust, and outside of NHS Trusts.	
	Couriering of the IMP to the participant's home		
STUDY A, STUDY C, STUDY F STUDY I.	IMP sent to the participant via a courier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY A. IMP delivered to participant, which was organised by the research site, or could be collected by the carer - STUDY C. IMP delivered to participant, courier organised by CTU. - STUDY F. IMP delivered to participant, organised by site. - STUDY I. IMP couriered to participants, which was organised by the site. Amount of IMP provided was three months, instead of one month, as follow ups were undertaken remotely. 	
Follow-up	Remote collection of PROMs		

	<p>STUDY A, STUDY B, STUDY C, STUDY E, STUDY F, STUDY G, STUDY H, STUDY I, STUDY M STUDY N.</p>	<p>Follow-ups are undertaken remotely via various methods (telephone, via video call, postal), rather than being undertaken in person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY A. Research Nurse collected PROMs via telephone, with the consultant joining at the end to assess safety and if participant has the capacity to remain in the trial. - STUDY B. Physiotherapist completed CRFs (eligibility checklist and notes of consultations for fidelity assessment) were originally going to completed using paper CRFs, but these were moved online. - STUDY C. Participants telephoned one week prior to appointment to ascertain if they should be seen in person. Telephone follow-ups then undertaken by the investigator if appropriate, and questionnaires returned via post. - STUDY E. Participants followed-up either via post or telephone, with the follow-up being split if undertaken via telephone, due to the amount of data being collected. - STUDY F. Some follow-ups were undertaken via telephone by either the site or CTU, with blood pressures collected remotely. - STUDY H. Follow-ups undertaken by the CTU over the telephone, with data entered directly onto an online form. - STUDY I. Prioritisation of outcomes that needed to be collected in order to maintain safety and data integrity of primary outcome, and collection of safety information by RN over telephone when in-person visits could not be undertaken. - STUDY M. Follow-ups undertaken centrally by the CTU via multiple methods (video, telephone, post, online). - STUDY N. Questionnaires collected over the telephone by the CTU.
Remote collection of biological outcomes			
	<p>STUDY C, STUDY F, STUDY G, STUDY N.</p>	<p>Biological measures collected remotely, with limited involvement from NHS trial sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY C, STUDY F. Remote collection of blood pressures – measured by the participant at home and collected via telephone.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY G. Remote collection of spirometry data (via a Bluetooth spirometer, tablet and app) and cough sensor. - STUDY N. HbA1C blood tests undertaken remotely within the participant's home and then sent to a central laboratory.
Prioritisation of trial outcomes or in-person visits			
STUDY C, STUDY I.	Review of the outcomes collected within the trial, or individual reviews of whether a follow-up should be undertaken remotely or in-person.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY C. Safety of undertaking in-person visits assessed prior to outcome assessment, and decision made regarding whether to undertake follow-up remotely or in-person - STUDY I. Prioritisation of outcomes that needed to be collected in order to maintain safety and data integrity of primary outcome.
Collection of outcomes from a routine source			
STUDY G, STUDY N	Biological measures collected at a facility local to the participant, rather than having to attend a central location.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - STUDY G. Blood samples, to ensure patient safety, could be taken at the participant's GP, rather than at the site. - STUDY N. Routinely collected HbA1c measures used for outcomes data, instead of collecting data specifically for the trial.

CRF, Case Report Form; CTU, Clinical Trials Unit; GP, general practitioner; HbA1c, haemoglobin A1c; IMP, Investigational Medicinal Product (IMP); NHS, National Health Service.