

COVID-19	
PI: Claire Pegg	SIREN: This study aims to understand immunity against COVID-19 and rates of infection in COVID-19. Healthcare workers are regularly tested for SIREN antibodies to check for a previous infection, and swabbed for COVID-19 to check for current infection. This allows for researchers to analyse how long antibodies last for in the body and the potential for re-infection.
PI: Miriam Davey	GENOMICC: The GENOMICC study aims to understand the genetic factors that influence the outcome in critical illness. It aims to find the genes that cause susceptibility to serious illness which may help to prioritise treatments. During the pandemic, the study adjusted focus to look at COVID-19.
	The COVID Resilience Project: This study looks at the impact of COVID-19 and the affect that it has had on the NHS workforce. The information gleaned from this will be used to inform the provision of support.
PI: Matthew Szeto	RECOVERY: The RECOVERY trial aims to identify treatments that may be beneficial for people who are in hospital with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
PI: Dr Arabella Waller	NOVAVAX: This study is looking at the Nova vax COVID-19 vaccination and its efficacy and safety in people aged 18-84 year olds.
PI: Dr David Golden	REMAP-CAP: The REMAP-CAP trial is a Randomised, Embedded, Multifactorial, Adaptive Platform trial. It aims to continuously update the optimal set of treatment for community-acquired pneumonia. This trial has been adapted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to help find new treatments for people admitted to ICU with COVID-19. The nature of this trial allows for new treatments to be added as they are discovered.
	UKOSS: The UK Obstetric Surveillance System is used to determine the incidence of hospitalisation with COVID-19 infection in women and the neonates.
	Neonatal Complications of Coronavirus: This study looks at babies with coronavirus or those who have been born to mothers with coronavirus to look at the effect that coronavirus has on babies.
PI: Louise Swaminathan	PAN COVID: The PAN-COVID study is a global registry of women with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy and to record the effect of COVID-19 on the women and babies.
PI: Dr Rafid Sikafi	Prepare IBD: This study is looking at how well doctors have been able to treat people with IBD whom are experiencing a flare during the COVID-19 pandemic, and how the pandemic has affected treatment. The study will also see whether there are any IBD related factors impacting the outcome of patients with COVID-19 symptoms or COVID-19 disease.
	Protect IBD: This study is to see whether the perceived changes in Acute Severe Ulcerative Colitis management in response to the COVID-19 pandemic is widespread and to see the potential impact on patient outcomes.
	NHS Work Communication and Impact of COVID-19: This study is looking at the impact that work-related communications has on wellbeing, before as well as during, the pandemic.
PI: Dr Ravish Mankragod	ISARIC: The ISARIC WHO Clinical Characterisation Protocol study collects the demographic data of those admitted into the hospital with laboratory confirmed COVID-19. The information collected is then used by SAGE.
Surgery	
PI: Dr James Goodman	PQIP: This is a quality improvement programme evaluating the care that people undergoing certain qualifying colorectal and orthopaedic surgery receive pre-, post and during surgery.
PI: Mr Dinesh Balasubramaniam	EAGLE: ESCP sAfe-anastomosis proGramme in colorectal surgEry: This study is looking at how the risk of leaking from the point that two health ends of bowels are joined, following right colectomy and ileocaecal resection.

PI: Mr Yaseer Abdulaal	Emergency Laparotomy and Frailty Study (ELF) 2: This study aims to identify a consecutive series of older adults who are presenting with a acute abdominal pathology which is potentially able to be treated with an emergency laparotomy but the decision is made not to continue with surgery.
PI: Dr George Graham	CASAP: This study looks to evaluate the care that children between the ages of 1-16 undergoing emergency abdominal surgery receive pre-, post and during surgery. This study is supported by The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia.
Breast Cancer	
PI: Dr Charlotte Abson	OPTIMA: The OPTIMA study looks at how personalising treatment can benefit those who are due to have chemotherapy for breast cancer. This study aims to identify the genetic characteristics in those for whom chemotherapy would have limited beneficial gain.
PI: Dr Mark Hill	Add-Aspirin: This study aims to see whether taking regular aspirin after standard therapy for early stage common solid tumours will reduce the risk of a participant developing cancer again.
PI: Dr Catherine Harper-Wynne	HER2CLIMB-02: This trial is for patients with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer or locally advanced HER2-positive disease that can't be removed by surgery, looking at new treatments.
PI: Dr Catherine Harper-Wynne	WO41554: This trial is for patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer, to test a new medication called GDC-0077 for its effectiveness. Patients will either be given GDC-0077 with palbociclib and fulvestrant, or a placebo with palbociclib and fulvestrant.
PI: Mr Haresh Devalia	POSNOC: The aim of this study is to work out if it is always necessary to treat the lymph nodes in the armpit for those patients with breast cancers and if we do how can we treat the lymph nodes successfully in a way that doesn't affect the patient's way of life.
PI: Dr Harper Wynne	palmira: This study aims to find new treatments for patients with HR-positive/HER2-negative advanced breast cancer who have already had a line of endocrine therapy.
Colorectal Cancer	
PI: Dr Sukyana Ghosh	IMPRESS Trial: The IMPRESS trial is aiming to see whether a MRI rather than a CT scan before tumour removal surgery is more effective at planning the treatment for those with sigmoid cancers.
PI: Dr Mark Hill	TRACC: The TRACC study aims to see if there is a faster and better way to work out if a patient with stage II and III colorectal cancer will have either; residual disease, or a relapse. This is done by monitoring small fragments of DNA in the blood stream from the tumour (ctDNA). ctDNA may identify those patients who will benefit from more chemotherapy to reduce the risk of cancer coming back.
PI: Dr Mark Hill	Add-Aspirin: This study aims to see whether taking regular aspirin after standard therapy for early stage common solid tumours will reduce the risk of a participant developing cancer again
PI: Dr Mark Hill	BALLAD: The BALLAD trial is trying to see what chemotherapy is best for treating small bowel cancer by comparing different types of chemotherapy with no chemotherapy after surgery. This study compares three different drugs: fluorouracil (also known as 5FU), capecitabine and oxaliplatin.
PI: Jackie Evans	Oncore: This study collects information on patients who have had a clinical complete recovery from rectal cancer i.e. no residual tumour, during the period after their surgery as they have watch and wait treatment. This information is collated into the Rectal Cancer Complete Response Registry to allow researchers to address clinical questions.
Critical Care	
PI: Dr James Wood	BLING III: The purpose of this study is to establish whether antibiotics are more effective if given continuously or intermittently in patients who are within critical care.

PI: Dr David Golden	REMAP-CAP: The REMAP-CAP trial is a Randomised, Embedded, Multifactorial, Adaptive Platform trial. It aims to continuously update the optimal set of community-acquired pneumonia. This trial has been adapted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to help find new treatments for people admitted to ICU with COVID-19. The nature of this trial allows for new treatments to be added as they are discovered.
PI: Dr James Wood	PIM-COVID: This study is looking at the psychological impact of surviving an intensive care admission due to COVID-19. The data gathered from this study will be used to inform healthcare systems on how much support is required.
PI: Dr David Golden	UK-ROX: The UK-ROX study is aiming to evaluate the clinical and cost-effectiveness of giving a lower oxygen target to patients within ICU. Participants will be randomised to receive either a lower than normal or usual standard oxygen levels. Participants will be followed up at 90 days.
PI: Dr David Golden	CIRCA: The CIRCA study aims to establish the incidence and outcomes of in hospital Cardiac Arrest, and to look at the recovery of participants.
PI: Dr David Golden	Effectiveness IV Zanamivir: This study looks back at patients who have been admitted into ICU with a complicated flu infection and looks at how well Zanamivir works.
PI: Dr David Golden	GENOMICC: The GENOMICC Study aims to understand the genetic factors that change the outcome in critical illness. It looks to find the genes that cause susceptibility which may help prioritise treatments.
PI: Dr James Wood	EFFORT: The aim of the EFFORT study is to work out the optimal dose of protein in patients within ICU. Participants will be randomised to receive either less than 1.2g/kg/day or more than 2.2g/kg/day. This will be used to see what amount is best for patients.
Diabetes	
PI: Dr Dennis Barnes	Address II: After Diagnosis Diabetes REsearch Support System-2. This study is a register of patients who have been diagnosed with diabetes in the last 6 months. Participants would then be recommended for research studies which potential could benefit them and other people with diabetes in the future.
Gastroenterology	
PI: Dr Rafid Sikafi	Prepare IBD: This study is looking at how well doctors have been able to treat people with IBD who are experiencing a flare during the COVID-19 pandemic, and how the pandemic has affected treatment. The study will also see whether there are any IBD related factors impacting the outcome of patients with COVID-19 symptoms or COVID-19 disease.
PI: Dr Laurence Maiden	Fast Track Faecal Calprotectin: The aim of this study is to determine prospectively the negative and positive power of faecal calprotectin for patients referred from primary care with fast-track lower gastrointestinal symptoms.
PI: Dr Rohit Gowda	PinPOINT: This study will record every new diagnosis of Paediatric Inflamed Bowel Disease over a 15-month period, to determine the number of cases and identify any areas of low or high prevalence.
Dr Bijay Baburajan	IBD Bioresource: The UK Inflammatory Bowel Disease Bioresource. The aim of this study is to create a biobank of samples from people with IBD, in order to look at the genes to identify markers of disease risk, severity and treatment response. As part of this study, there is a sub-group of newly diagnosed participants who will be recruited.
Genetics	
PI: Alicja Synowiec	ICI Genetics: This study is for people who are treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors in their treatment for cancer and aims to work out the genetic predisposition for someone who will go on to develop immune checkpoint inhibitor toxicity. This will be done by comparing the genes of those at different stages of toxicity.

Gynaecological Cancer	
PI: Dr Jeff Summers	COMICE: This trial is for those with cervical cancer that has spread or that has come back. It is comparing two medications (Olaparib and Cediranib), to see how well each treatment works, and to learn about the side effects of each of them.
PI: Dr Rema Jyothirmayi	OVAL-1: This study is for patients with BRCA mutated advanced ovarian cancer who received first dose maintenance olaparib, to garner 'real-world' data and associated clinical outcomes.
PI: Professor Omer Dejava	PROTECTOR: The PROTECTOR study aims to see what is the best way to prevent ovarian cancer in someone who is at high risk of developing ovarian cancer. Participants are be randomised to either have; an operation to remove fallopian tubes followed by a delayed removal of ovaries, an operation to have fallopian tubes and ovaries removed at the same time or have no operation at all.
PI: Dr Jeff Summers	Rango: The aim of this study is to gather more information about specific rare gynaecological cancers such as mucinous ovarian cancer or neuroendocrine carcinomas. The information gathered will then be used to help doctors understand rare cancers better and how we can better treat them.
Haematological Cancer and Lymphoma	
PI: Dr Evangelia Dimitriadou	AML18: This study is for people over the age of 60 with Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) or high risk myelodysplastic syndrome who are fit enough to have intensive chemotherapy. This study will look at potential new treatments and medication.
PI: Dr Saad Rassam	MaPLe: Molecular profiling for Lymphoma. This study uses extra tissue from routine biopsies of non hodgkins lymphoma to do molecular profiling. It is hoped that from this, for those whom molecular targeted therapies would be useful for, can be identified.
PI: Dr Lalita Banerjee	National cohort study of late effects of Hodgkin lymphoma treatment: This study looks at co-morbidities which develop in female Hodgkin Lymphoma survivors treated in childhood and young adulthood. This will allow for further understanding of long term effects of treatment, and to will better inform the advice given about different treatments.
PI: Dr Evangelia Dimitriadou	Agile: In this study people with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) are randomised to either receive; AG-120 with a drug called Azactidine compared to a placebo with Azaactidine. The aim of the trial is to see how effective they are at prolonging survival.
PI: Dr Lalita Banerjee	Myeloma XIV: This study is looking at how we manage Multiple Myeloma in frail patients who are ineligible for a transplant. This study is looking at whether introducing a frailty score-adjusted treatment is better than the standard treatment with modification for toxicity.
PI: Dr Lalita Banerjee	PiMMS: This study is for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple Myeloma and will investigate the real-world outcomes for those who have received Panobinostat in combination with Bortezomib and Dexamethasone. This will gather data retrospectively, meaning no further input from patients is necessary.
PI: Dr Lalita Banerjee	UK PTCL Biobank: The aim of this study is to collect part of biopsied lymph node samples from patients with Peripheral T Cell Lymphoma, to create a 'biobank' which will be used by researchers to do further studies to understand how to identify and treat PTCL better.
PI: Dr Lalita Banerjee	Enable: Patients who are diagnosed with cancers of the lymphatic system aren't always given a specific diagnosis. This study uses genetic testing called Next Generation Sequencing to specifically identify the type of cancer. Thus it is hoped that this will improve patient outcomes by increasing the opportunity to take part in other clinical trials but also to identify new therapeutic targets.
Lung Cancer	

PI: Dr Riyaz Shah	Beat-Meso: This trial is for those with pleural mesothelioma that has spread to other parts of the body. The aim of this trial is to see if adding Atezolizumab to the standard chemotherapy and bevacizumab improves treatment. This will be done through looking at the side effects and the quality of life in each treatment group.
PI: Dr Timothy Sevitt	Skyscraper: This trial is for patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) who haven't had tumour growth after they have completed their first round of chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Participants will be randomised to receive Durvalumab (standard treatment) or Atezolizumab and Tiragolumab.
PI: Dr Riyaz Shah	National Lung Matrix: This trial is looking at potential new treatments for those with non-small cell lung cancer. The treatment that a participant could potentially receive is based on the genetic make up of the cancer cells. This study will see how well the treatments work and understand how genetic changes are linked to drug resistance.
PI: Dr Riyaz Shah	Flaura 2: This trial is for those with Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) mutation-positive, locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. The trial aims to see whether taking Osimertinib in combination with chemotherapy is better than giving Osimertinib alone. Participants will be randomised to receive one or the other of these treatments.
PI: Dr Riyaz Shah	CR UK Stratified Medicine Pilot: This study is aiming to see whether routine molecular characterisation could be feasibly used within the NHS to perform large scale pre-screening genetic screening. This genetic testing will then be used to identify the genes at fault in small lung cancer.
PI: Dr Riyaz Shah	IM-Real: This trial is looking at the outcomes and safety of a drug called Atezolizumab for patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (treated and untreated) and for Small Cell Lung Cancer who haven't been treated.
Melanoma	
PI: Dr O'Hanlon-Brown	DANTE: This trial is for people who have melanoma cancer which has spread to other parts of the body. Normally patients receive Pembrolizumab or Nivolumab for up to 2 years. The main aim of the trial is to see how long the optimum period for taking Pembrolizumab or Nivolumab is.
Maternity and Gynaecology	
PI: Louise Swaminathan	Pool Study: The POOL Study looks at the safety of waterbirth for mothers and babies. Data will be collected on all women who have a water birth within the UK. The study will find out the number of women, the number of waterbirths and if any extra harm comes to either mother or baby due to the waterbirth.
PI: Mr Rowan Connell	The Cleft Collective Cohort Studies: This study aims to better understand the genetic and environmental determinants of cleft lip and/or palate and the long term outcomes for those children with a cleft lip and/or palate. Participants will be grouped into two cohorts of study; a birth or newborn cohort and a five year old cohort.
	Neonatal Complications of Coronavirus: This study looks at babies with coronavirus or those who have been born to mothers with coronavirus to better understand the effect that coronavirus has on babies.
PI: Louise Swaminathan	PAN COVID: The PAN-COVID study is a global registry of women with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy, to record the effect of COVID-19 on the women and babies.
PI: Miss Shazia Nazir	The 'Big Baby Trial': The aim of the Big Baby trial is to see whether inducing labour at 38 weeks is better in those who are predicted to have a big baby.
	UKOSS: The UK Obstetric Surveillance System is used to determine the incidence of hospitalisation with COVID-19 infection in women and the neonates.
PI: Miss Shazia Nazir	CRAFT: The aim of this study is to evaluate the risk of pre-term birth in women who have a history of a previous in labour c-section.
Neurology	

PI: Dr Laura Petzold	The UK Multiple Sclerosis Register: This study is gathering information about what it is like to live with Multiple Sclerosis in the UK. More data needs to be gathered about the physical, environmental and social effects for people and carers affected by the condition.
PI: Dr Gerald Saldhana	Tonic 2 Phase 4: This study is for people with Motor Neuron Disease, and looks at their quality of life and the opinions of their carers.
Ophthalmology	
PI: Dr Matthew Maguire	VIDEO Trial: This trial is for patients with Diabetic Macular Edema, which is the leading cause of blindness in people with diabetes. Participants are randomly assigned to receive either Ranizumab eye injection only or Ranizumab as well as surgery to remove the jelly-like substance in the eye and from the surface of the retina (Vitrectomy). The aim is to see whether the addition of Vitrectomy surgery improves outcomes in terms of vision, macular swelling, and the number of injections.
PI: Mr Luke Membrey	RATE Study: This study is for patients with Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration who are being treated with an anti-VEGF (e.g. Aflibercept or Ranizumab) and aims to understand what happens to them. This will be done by accessing clinical records of participants.
Pathology	
	Molecular analysis of the Sloane Project: The aim of the study is to collate formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue blocks from women whose data is held from within the Sloane Project. This will allow for a analysis of the genomic changes and identify any atypical hyperplasia. Data gathered will help identify a potential particular signature which define cases that will develop into invasive disease.
Paediatrics	
PI: Dr Rantimi Ayodele	Science: This trial aims to try and work out the best way to treat children with an elbow fracture, whether that is surgery or a non-operative option. Children will be randomised to receive one of the treatments before they receive any treatment.
PI: Dr Mithun Urs	FEED1: This study is for premature babies born between 30 and 33 weeks, and is designed to see whether premature babies should be feed totally on milk from birth or a mix of milk and IV fluids. The data gathered through this will see if full milk feeds can reduce infections, reduce the length of stay in hospital and therefore reduce the cost to the NHS.
PI: Dr Rantimi Ayodele	RUDY: This study is a register for those with a rare disease (affecting 1 in 2000 according to the EU), to understand what it is like to live with a rare disease.
Radiotherapy	
PI: Dr Kathryn Lees	RAPPER: This study aims to predict which patients are most likely to develop radiation injuries as a result of their radiotherapy treatment as well as to identify the molecular pathways which are responsible for radiation-induced tissue damage.
PI: Dr Kathryn Lees	PIVOTAL Boost: This trial is for patients with prostate cancer that is likely to come back and aims to find out whether extra radiotherapy to the lymph nodes in the pelvis as well as the prostate improves the recovery rates of prostate cancer.
PI: Dr Timothy Sevitt	SCOPE 2: This trial is for those with Oesophageal Cancer who cannot have surgery and who are having chemotherapy and radiotherapy together. It looks at seeing whether a higher than normal dose of radiotherapy is better for patients.
PI: Dr Jeff Summers	PLATO: This trial is for patients who have anal cancer with a tumour that is 4 cm or bigger or anal cancer which has spread to the lymph nodes. PLATO compares a regular dose of chemoradiotherapy with higher doses to see which is more effective.
PI: Dr Jennifer Glendenning	Briter: This trial is for people of the age of 65 with Glioblastoma (a type of brain cancer). The main aim of the study is to work out if MRI's can be used to see who will have side effects from brain radiotherapy.

PI: Dr Patryk Brulinski	PACE 2: This trial is for people whose prostate cancer hasn't spread beyond the prostate, and whether stereotactic radiotherapy, conventional radiotherapy or surgery is best for survival and what the side effects are for each treatment.
PI: Dr Timothy Sevitt	Systems 2: This trial is for people with mesothelioma which started in the membranes that cover the lungs. Radiotherapy is often used as a pain relief for those with mesothelioma. This trial aims to see what dose is best for this, and to learn more about the side effects.
Respiratory	
PI: Dr Philip Davidson	Tri-Optimize: This study is for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to measure quality of life and treatment adherence on a particular medication called Trimbaw.
Rheumatology	
PI: Dr Michael Batley	UKIVAS: This study is for patients with Primary Systemic Vasculitides. There is often a renal involvement, and a significant number of patients are affected by acute and chronic kidney diseases. This study is establishing a UK PSV dataset to investigate disease associations.
PI: Dr Amit Saha	Toxicity from biologic therapy (BSRBR): This study is for people with Rheumatoid Arthritis who have been prescribed a biologic as treatment. It tracks the progress of those patients on this treatment through 6 monthly questionnaires and information gathered in a 'study diary'.
PI: Dr Arabella Waller	GCA PRO: This study is for patients with Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA). It aims to develop and validate a disease-specific patient reported outcome measure for GCA to capture the impact on health-related quality of life of the disease and its treatment within clinical trials and clinical care.
PI: Dr Michael Batley	uk MYONET: This study is investigating genes in patients with polymyositis and dermatomyositis. Data is collated on a registry which will allow for the subclassification of myositis.
PI: Dr Michael Batley	Jaim: This study is for patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of long term usage of Baricitinib.
PI: Dr Michael Batley	PREvent RA: This study is for first degree relatives of people with Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) to identify risk factors for developing RA, including looking at genes, the immune system, and the lifestyle environment.
PI: Dr Michael Batley	Sequencing Based Analysis of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE): This study is to discover the genetic factors that increase the risk of developing SLE. A blood sample is collected from people with SLE and a short questionnaire is completed by the participant.
PI: Catherine Oram	The British Society for Rheumatology Psoriatic Arthritis Register (BSR-PsA): This is a long term study for people with Psoriatic Arthritis to investigate the impact of PsA on quality of life and to monitor the safety of different treatments for PsA.
PI: Dr Michael Batley	Fatigue in Primary Sjogren's syndrome (PSS Registry): This study is to see how fatigue in Primary Sjogren's Syndrome is affected by general disease activity and damage.
PI: Dr Michael Batley	BILAG-BR-Obs: BILAG Biologics Prospective Cohort: This is a study for those with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus who are starting treatment with either biologic or non-biologic medication. The aim is to see whether using biologics is associated with an increased risk of hospitalisation for infection. It also will be used to determine the long-term efficacy.
Stroke	
PI: Heidi Field	PLORAS version 1: Predicting Language Outcome and Recovery After Stroke: This study aims to make a protocol that will be able to predict how an individual's language ability is after a stroke. This is done by comparing brain scans, 'matching' lesions, and predicting when language recovers.
Trauma and Orthopaedics	

PI: Mr Hagen Jahnich	PROFHER2 Trial - Version 1.0: This study aims to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a surgical versus a non-surgical approach in patients over the age of 65 with a three or four part fracture of the proximal humerus (the top part of the arm near the shoulder).
PI: Mrs Rantimi Ayodele	Rare and Undiagnosed Diseases Study (RUDY): This study is a questionnaire based study for those with a rare disease (as categorised as less than 1 in 2000), to understand what it's like to live with a rare disease.
PI: Mr Nick Bowman	PFC: All Polyethylene Versus Metal Backed Tibial Components in Knee Replacement - A Comparison Study: This study is looking at which backing (polyethylene or metal) is better for those undergoing knee replacements.
PI: Mrs Rantimi Ayodele	Science: This study is used to try and work out the best way to treat children with an elbow fracture, whether that is surgery or a non-operative option. Children will be randomised to receive one of the treatments.
PI: Mr Justin Forder	WAX: Weight Bearing in Ankle Fractures: This trial is to establish what's the best advice is regarding weight bearing after surgery for an ankle fracture. Patients will be randomised to either weight-bear or not weight-bear at 2 weeks post-surgery.
PI: Mrs Helen Samuel	CORE KIDS: This study will try to establish the best way to measure recovery following a lower limb being broken.
PI: Mr James Nicoll	POINT: This is a trial of surgery vs. non-surgery treatment for proximal phalanx shaft fractures of the finger (a fracture in the section closest to the knuckle). It aims to see which is best for patients and see which treatment provides a more convenient recovery with fewer complications and ensures better long term use of the hand.
PI: Mr Hagen Jahnich	SOFFT: This trial aims to see which is the best treatment for those who have a fracture of the olecranon (just above the elbow). It compares using metal wiring to fix the fracture against a strong material cord, and which has a better outcome for patients.
PI: Mr Hagen Jahnich	HUSH: The Humeral Shaft Fracture Trial: This trial randomises participants to either receive a surgical vs a non-surgical interventions for humeral shaft fractures. It will be evaluated to see which is better for the patient in terms of quality of life.
Upper GI Cancer	
PI: Dr Justin Waters	INCYT (FIGHT-302): This trial is for patients with Cholangiocarcinoma (bile duct cancer) who have a FGFR2 arrangement within their genetic code. There are two potential groups that a participant would be assigned to, one which gives Pemigstatinib or Gemcitabine and Cisplatin. The safety and how well each work will be recorded.
PI: Dr Justin Waters	ACELARATE: This is a trial looking at different treatment options for patients with Pancreatic cancer which has spread and aims to see whether Acelarin is more effective than Gemcitabine in treating the cancer and prolonging patient life.
PI: Dr Justin Waters	ACTICCA-1: This is for people whose gall-bladder or bile duct cancer which has been removed or will be removed by surgery, and hasn't spread to other parts of the body. In this study, researchers want to see if being given two chemotherapy drugs after surgery delays or stops the cancer coming back.
PI: Dr Justin Waters	PLATFORM: This trial is for patients with either oesophageal cancer or stomach cancer which can't be removed by surgery, and has moved to other parts of the body. After having the initial treatment, 'maintenance therapy' is given to prolong the time it takes for the cancer to come back. This study aims to see if having extra treatment can increase the time before the cancer comes back, if it can help people live longer and what the side effects are.
Urological Cancer	
PI: Dr Sharon Beesley	UK Genetic Prostate Cancer Study: This study is looking how family history can increase the risk of developing prostate cancer. It aims to increase our understanding of the genetics behind prostate cancer.

PI: Dr Mark Hill	Add-Aspirin: This trial is looking at giving aspirin and seeing if it can stop cancers coming back after treatment.
PI: Dr Sharon Beesley	Barcode-2: This study is for patients with metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer and is investigating how having genetic changes in the genes which repair DNA can affect how well someone responds to treatment.
PI: Dr Kathryn Lees	Quality of life after bladder cancer (Q-ABC): Patients with bladder cancer are often offered radiotherapy or surgery, usually with chemotherapy. This study is looking at the quality of life over two years after a patient has completed treatment. The two treatment groups (radiotherapy and surgery) will be compared to see how each affects people's lives afterwards.
PI: Dr Sharon Beesley	ATLANTIS: This study is looking at different possible treatments for cancers of the urinary tract, which will be taken as part of 'maintenance therapy'. This is to delay cancers coming back after chemotherapy.