

# The Brain in Motion II Study: Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial of an Aerobic Exercise Intervention for Older Adults at Increased Risk of Dementia

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## Study protocol

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# Abstract

**Background:** There remains no effective intervention capable of reversing most cases of dementia. Current research is focused on prevention, by addressing risk factors that are shared between cardiovascular disease and dementia (e.g., hypertension) before the cognitive, functional, and behavioural symptoms of dementia manifest. A promising preventive treatment is exercise. This study describes the methods of a randomized controlled trial (RCT) that assesses the effects of aerobic exercise and behavioural support interventions in older adults at increased risk of dementia due to genetic and/or cardiovascular risk factors. The specific aims are to determine the effect of aerobic exercise on cognitive performance, explore the biological mechanisms that influence cognitive performance after exercise training, and determine if changes in cerebrovascular physiology and function persist one year after a 6-month aerobic exercise intervention followed by a 1-year behavioural support program (at 18 months).

**Methods:** We will recruit 264 participants (aged 50-80 years) at elevated risk of dementia. Participants will be randomly allocated into one of four treatment arms: (1) aerobic exercise and health behaviour support, (2) aerobic exercise and no health behaviour support, (3) stretching-toning and health behaviour support, and (4) stretching-toning and no health behaviour support. The aerobic exercise intervention will consist of three supervised walking/jogging sessions per week for 6 months whereas the stretching-toning control intervention will consist of three supervised stretching-toning sessions per week also for 6 months. Following the exercise interventions, participants will receive either one year of ongoing telephone behavioural support or no telephone support. The primary outcome is cognition assessed through neuropsychological tests. Secondary outcomes include variety of cerebrovascular/physiological, neuroimaging, sleep, cognitive, other psychological variables and healthcare utilization. The outcome assessments will be conducted at baseline, after the 6-month intervention, and 1 year after the completion of the exercise intervention (at 18 months).

**Discussion:** This study will address knowledge gaps regarding the underlying mechanisms of the pro-cognitive effects of exercise by examining potential mediating factors, including cerebrovascular/physiological, neuroimaging, sleep, and genetic factors that will provide novel biologic evidence on how aerobic exercise can prevent declines in cognition with aging.

**Trial Registration:** ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03035851, 30 January 2017).

## Background

Life expectancy is projected to rise over the coming decades for most industrialized countries [1]. The proportion of world's older population should increase from 12–22% between 2015 and 2020 [2]. Despite the increase in longevity, the number of years spent in good physical health (e.g., no mobility, functional, and/or cognitive impairments) has remained unchanged over the past few years in Canada [3]. There is a growing number of older individuals with age-related normative cognitive decline as well as Alzheimer's

disease and related dementias (ADRD). Recent estimates suggest that worldwide ~ 50 million people currently have dementia and by 2030 this is predicted to increase to ~ 82 million [4]. In Canada ~ 500,000 older adults are now living with dementia [5]. Almost 40% of Canadians over the age of 65 have some degree of cognitive impairment [5]. Their direct cost care was estimated to be \$10.4 billion CDN dollars in 2019 and are projected to climb to \$16.6 billion CDN by 2031 [5]. The personal costs of dementia and these alarming public health estimates are motivating efforts to identify lifestyle interventions that can slow the progression of ADRD. In addition to focusing on treatment, studies have been targeting prevention of neurodegenerative diseases with the aim of mitigating, delaying or preventing the onset of ADRD [6–10].

Exercise is a promising method to reduce the of dementia in both healthy older adults and those at elevated risk of ADRD due to cardiovascular risk factors [11]. The physiological benefits of exercise in older adults are clear in the research literature and include improved arterial compliance (i.e., ability of a vessel to expand as needed), endothelial function, energy metabolism, sleep quality, and muscle mass/strength [12]. Exercise also promotes cardiovascular fitness by improving global vascular health, including increases in middle cerebral artery vasodilation responses and cerebral blood flow (CBF) [13]. These brain adaptations could play an important role in delaying the onset of ADRD as greater CBF may prevent and/or reduce the accumulation of amyloid  $\beta$  in the brain, which is one of the main pathological hallmarks of AD [14]. Additionally, improved cerebral hemodynamics may help prevent or slow other conditions that act as risk factors for cognitive decline and ADRD, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD) and diabetes [15]. Although steady state CBF normally declines with post-maturation aging, chronic diseases like CVD, hypertension, and diabetes can accelerate age-related CBF alterations and lead to disruption of neuronal homeostasis [16, 17].

Existing scientific literature suggests that high levels of physical activity can positively impact cognitive function in middle-aged (50–64 years) and older (> 65 years) individuals [18–24]. Sofi and colleagues (2011) examined 15 prospective cohort studies that collectively followed more than 30,000 healthy older adults over 1–12 years. Individuals who were more physically active before the follow-up period had a 38% reduced risk of cognitive decline compared to those with a sedentary lifestyle at baseline [22]. Cross-sectional studies have found an association between higher levels of physical activity in older adults with both better performance on specific cognitive tasks [23, 25] and reduced risk of cognitive decline [24].

Evidence from neuroimaging studies also supports the positive effects of exercise on brain health. Exercise has been shown to reduce age-related atrophy in grey and white matter [26], decrease both brain [27] and hippocampal atrophy [28], and increase white matter integrity [29, 30]. Animal models suggest neural changes in response to exercise may be partially mediated by enhanced levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and insulin like-growth factor (IGF-1) in the hippocampus [31]. BDNF improves overall neural health by increasing brain vascularization, neurogenesis, and synaptic efficiency in the hippocampus [31]. As BDNF plays a role in memory formation, enhanced levels of BDNF in the brain may help prevent memory loss and cognitive decline with aging [31].

The literature on the associations between exercise, cognition, and brain health in older individuals is primarily comprised of epidemiological and observational studies [22–24, 29, 30]. These study designs only allow passive observation of events and are prone to selection, information, and confounding bias compared to RCTs, and cannot be used to determine causality. The few RCTs investigating the relationship between exercise, cognition, and brain health, have found, however, contradictory results [12, 32–34]. Possible explanations for the conflicting literature include sub-optimal study design and methods, such as small sample sizes, short exercise interventions, and inadequate tracking of participant adherence to prescribed exercise routines [8, 32, 35]. The methodological limitations of previous studies support the need for new well-designed RCTs to investigate the association between exercise and cognitive function in older adults [21].

Most prior RCTs of the effects of exercise did not include older participants at greater risk for ADRD due to CVD and/or genetic risk factors. Both CVD and ADRD share a number of risk factors (i.e., age, obesity, physical inactivity, smoking, elevated blood pressure, and high cholesterol) [36]. Older individuals with CVD risk factors may benefit more from exercise interventions in terms of their brain health and/or cognitive performance. People who have a family history of ADRD might also gain more from exercise programs due to their genetic susceptibility from, for example, carrying the apolipoprotein E (*APOE*) e4 allele. Individuals with at least one *APOE* e4 allele copy are at greater risk of developing AD [37].

Given the estimates of the burden of ADRD and the promising evidence of the benefits of exercise on cognitive health, we propose a RCT of aerobic exercise for individuals at increased risk of ADRD. This RCT will test the efficacy of a 6-month aerobic exercise intervention for primary and secondary prevention of ADRD in older adults (50–80 years old). We will measure cognitive and cerebrovascular outcomes, including vascular reactivity, vascular biomarkers, and changes in brain structure and function using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). A unique feature of this study is the inclusion of assessments linking vascular risk factors, neuroimaging markers, sleep, genetic risk, and cognitive health outcomes. The first aim of this study is to determine the independent effect of aerobic exercise on cognitive performance. We hypothesize that participants randomized to the 6-month aerobic exercise intervention will perform better on cognitive tests following training compared to participants allocated to a stretching-toning exercise intervention (control group). The second specific aim is to determine which cerebrovascular/physiological, genetic, neuroimaging, sleep, cognitive, and/or other psychological factors potentially mediate the relationship among exercise, cognition, and brain health. It is hypothesized that exercise will improve cognition due to changes at molecular/cellular (biomarkers), vascular (CBF), anatomical and functional (neuroimaging), and behavioural (sleep quality and other psychological factors) levels. Additionally, we hypothesize that genetic risk factors (e.g., presence of the *APOE* e4 allele) will moderate exercise-related cognitive outcomes. Finally, the last aim is to examine whether exercise-related changes persist 1 year after completion of the exercise intervention and if a telephone behavioural support intervention leads to improved maintenance of the exercise-related benefits. We hypothesize that the effects of improved aerobic fitness and brain health (e.g., increase in resting CBF) due to aerobic exercise will be, at least partially, maintained over the 1-year after completion of an exercise intervention. We also expect that the telephone behavioural support intervention will lead to persistent lifestyle

changes and greater retention of any benefits that arise. To test these hypotheses, the participants will be randomly allocated into one of four treatment arms: (1) aerobic exercise and health behaviour support, (2) aerobic exercise and no health behaviour support, (3) stretching-toning and health behaviour support, and (4) stretching-toning and no health behaviour support.

## Methods

The *Brain in Motion II* study is an 18-month RCT with a four-armed parallel-group design and 1:1:1:1 allocation ratio. The trial utilizes a PROBE design (Prospective, Randomized, Open with Blinded End-points; [38]. The study protocol has been approved by the University of Calgary Conjoint Health Research Ethics Board (REB16-1199) and registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03035851).

## Participants

A total of 264 male and female participants at elevated risk of ADRD between the ages of 50 and 80 will be recruited from the community in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and surrounding areas via printed advertisements (e.g., posters and newspaper ads), media campaigns, and from physician offices through the University of Calgary Department of Family Medicine Teaching Clinics.

## Eligibility Criteria

A full description of the inclusion and exclusion criteria is presented in Table 1. This study will include inactive men and women (50–80 years old) at baseline who have subjective cognitive symptoms but no dementia, one or more CVD risk factors for ADRD, or family history of ADRD. Inactivity will be assessed with a physical activity questionnaire [39] and defined as engagement in < 150 min/week of moderate-to-vigorous exercise [40]. The subjective cognitive symptoms, family history of dementia, and CVD risk factors for ADRD, family history of ADRD, and current physical activity level will be assessed during a telephone interview. The aim is to recruit participants with either subjective cognitive decline or mild cognitive impairment who are at risk for progressive cognitive decline and dementia. This recruitment strategy is similar to one used in a previous RCT that showed that exercise reduced the likelihood of cognitive decline [41], as measured by the Clinical Dementia Rating Scale [42]. That scale has been validated [43] and allows, with reasonable accuracy, the identification of individuals with mild cognitive impairment and those with very early AD. The presence of suspected dementia will be identified by medical history and cognitive impairment on the Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status (TICS-modified; score  $\leq 20$ ; [44, 45]). The CVD risk factors for ADRD include history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity (body mass index (BMI) < 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), elevated cholesterol, current smoking, history of coronary artery disease without recent (< 5 years) symptoms. Family history of ADRD is defined as having a first-degree relative (parent, sibling, or child) who has been diagnosed with ADRD.

Table 1  
Inclusion and exclusion criteria for the *Brain in Motion II* trial.

Inclusion Criteria:	Exclusion Criteria:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men and women aged 50–80 years (inclusive).</li> <li>• Inactive (engagement &lt; 150 min/week of moderate-to-vigorous exercise).</li> <li>• Subjective cognitive symptoms but no dementia.*</li> <li>• One or more CVD risk factors for ADRD or family history of ADRD.**</li> <li>• Female participants must be post-menopausal.</li> <li>• Able to walk independently outside, as well as up and down stairs of 20 steps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of dementia (based on DSM-5 criteria) or severe cognitive deficits (TICS-M score &lt; 20).*</li> <li>• Absence of CVD risk factors or family history of ADRD.**</li> <li>• Diagnosis of severe asthma or COPD (respiratory)</li> <li>• Presence of a developmental handicap.</li> <li>• Terminal illness (life expectancy &lt; 1 year).</li> <li>• Not fluent in verbal and written English.</li> <li>• History of stroke or serious cardiovascular condition.</li> <li>• Current participating in another trial.</li> <li>• Comorbid medical or neurological illness that would confound cognitive assessments or make trial completion and unlikely.***</li> <li>• Contraindication for exercise interventions.</li> </ul>
<p>* Existing or suspected dementia will be identified by medical history, cognitive impairment on the Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status (TICS-modified; score <math>\leq 20</math>), or impaired Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) - a response of needs assistance or dependent due to cognitive impairments on any item on the Lawton scale.</p>	
<p>** Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors for Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias (ADRD) include history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity (body mass index (BMI) <math>\text{BMI} \geq 30</math> but &lt; <math>40 \text{ kg/m}^2</math>), elevated cholesterol, current smoking, history of coronary artery disease without recent (&lt; 5 years) symptoms. Family history of ADRD is defined as having a first-degree relative (parent, sibling, or child) who has been diagnosed with ADRD.</p>	
<p>*** E.g., persistent post-concussive symptoms or medication for psychological condition that would impact cognitive performance.</p>	

Following the telephone evaluation, the participants will be asked to provide informed consent including written permission to contact their family physician for medical clearance to participate in the study. After, participants will attend a 60-min on-site eligibility screening session during which they will complete the following assessments: the Brain Injury Screening Questionnaire (BISQ; [46]), the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA; [47], the Memory Assessment Clinic questionnaire (MAC-Q; [48]), and the Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire (PAR-Q+; [49, 50]). The BISQ is a screening tool used to identify lifetime history of traumatic brain injury [46]. The MoCA score will be used to stratify the participants at baseline prior to their allocation into different experimental groups (see below). The MAC-Q is a validated measure of subjective memory complaints that has been previously used in healthy older and clinical/research populations [51]. Finally, the PAR-Q + form will be used to determine the safety of exercise program participation. This form will be completed by the participants and included in a fax sent to participant’s family physician requesting medical clearance to participate in the study. A certified exercise physiologist

will review this questionnaire with participants prior to completing their exercise testing. Additionally, participants will be requested to complete a sociodemographic questionnaire and report on their use of medications and other therapies.

The study exclusion criteria are: age less than 50 or greater than 80 years; current physical activity greater than 150 minutes per week of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity; absence of CVD risk factors; presence of dementia (based on DSM-5 criteria) or severe cognitive deficits (Modified Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status; TICS-M score < 20); presence of a developmental handicap; terminal illness (life expectancy < 1 year); non-fluency in verbal and written English; history of stroke; current participation in another clinical trial; comorbid medical or neurological illnesses (e.g., multiple sclerosis) that would confound cognitive assessments or make trial completion unlikely; and, contraindication for the aerobic or stretching-toning interventions.

## Risks

Risks of exercise creates falls, injuries, coronary heart disease events (myocardial infarct, acute coronary syndrome), and other generally minor side effects. Our previous experience with similar exercise interventions gives our team considerable expertise on means to mitigate these types of health risks. Maximal cardiopulmonary testing will be conducted by certified exercise physiologists with a physician on-call and present for high-risk participants and appropriate emergency equipment available. Exercise interventions will be conducted by qualified trainers with a background in kinesiology with suitable emergency equipment and procedures in place. In the event that any of the assessments identify any concerns, participant's family physician will be contacted to help in any further follow-up or the appropriate referral. There will be no compensation to those who suffer harm from trial participation. Participation is voluntary and participants may withdraw at any time and not suffer any disadvantage or reprisal for withdrawing. The researcher may request a participant to withdraw the study if a research procedure is judged to be potentially harmful to the participant.

## Sample Size

Preliminary estimates of effect sizes for improvement in cognition with aerobic exercise training are based on a previous similar study from our group, the *Brain in Motion* study [52]. This study will recruit a total of 264 participants. This power calculation, which is based on a sample size calculation formula for mixed model for repeated measures data with attrition [53], provides 80% power to detect 0.4 standard deviation between-group difference for an average repeated measurement correlation of 0.6 and three repeated measurements, taking 20% attrition into consideration (based on *Brain in Motion* study; [52]).

## Randomization

This study will be a prospective open label with blinded evaluation (PROBE) trial and randomize the participants into one of four treatment arms:

(1) Aerobic exercise and health behaviour support: Participants will undergo aerobic exercise training for 6 months and will receive 1-year of individually tailored telephone support after the intervention.

(2) Aerobic exercise and no health behaviour support: Participants will undergo aerobic exercise training for 6 months and will not receive health behaviour support during the follow-up 1-year follow-up period (at 18 months).

(3) Stretching-toning and health behaviour support: Participants will undergo stretching-toning exercise training and will receive 1-year of individually tailored telephone support after the intervention.

(4) Stretching-toning and no health behaviour support: Participants will undergo stretching-toning exercise training and will not receive health behaviour support during the follow-up 1-year follow-up period (at 18 months).

Randomization will be stratified by age (age > 65 vs  $\leq$  65 years) with blocked, simple randomization into each of 4 strata for each group of participants as they enter the study. Because enrolment occurs in complete groups of participants (rather than sequentially), randomization will be done in complete blocks such that randomness of allocation is completely preserved. Randomized allocation will be completely masked to all study personnel, except the database programmer who will not participate in any patient or protocol-related activities.

## Blinding

The nature of both the aerobic exercise intervention and health behaviour intervention precludes participants from being blinded to group status; however, the researchers assessing any of the outcome variables will be blinded to participant group assignment to avoid bias in result interpretation. Since patients are not blinded, safety can be assessed in the context of the actual intervention and therefore the research team will remain blinded to group allocation.

## Study Design

Figure 1 displays an overview of the study design and participant flow through the trial. Once a participant is eligible to join the study, he or she will be asked to provide additional information during the 60-min on-site eligibility screening session, including basic socio-demographic information (e.g., sex and gender), medical history (cardiovascular, respiratory, neurological), lifestyle habits (e.g., smoking history, physical activity levels), descriptive physical data (e.g., height, weight), level of education, current and past income and occupation, and current medications (prescribed, over-the-counter, and vitamins or supplements).

After the completion of the screening procedures, the participants will be randomly assigned to one of the four experimental groups. Following randomization, participants will undergo their first set of cerebrovascular/physiological, neuroimaging, sleep, and cognitive factors and will complete several lifestyle and psychological questionnaires (see Table 2). This battery of assessments will be completed again following the 6-month intervention period, and after a 1-year follow-up period.

Table 2

Schedule of physiological, cognitive, psychological, and neuroimaging assessments for the *Brain in Motion II* trial.

Assessment measure	Screening Assessments	Visit (month)			
		0	3	6	18
<b>Screening</b>					
Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status – Modified (TICS-m)	✓				
Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)	✓				
Medical history	✓				
Demographics and Health History	✓				
Eligibility screening questionnaire	✓				
Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire (PAR-Q+)	✓				
Brain Injury Screening Questionnaire (BISQ)	✓				
Sociodemographic Questionnaire	✓				
Vital signs		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Cognition</b>					
Neuropsychological test battery		✓		✓	✓
<b>Cerebral Blood Flow</b>					
Transcranial Doppler ultrasound		✓		✓	✓
<b>Maximal Aerobic Oxygen Uptake</b>					
Maximal aerobic capacity test		✓		✓	✓
<b>Blood Biomarkers</b>					
Blood work		✓		✓	✓
<b>Genetic Risk Factors</b>					
		✓			
<b>Risk/Protective Factors</b>					
Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ)		✓		✓	✓
Diet History Questionnaire		✓		✓	✓
Memory Assessment Clinic Questionnaire (MAC-Q)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Multiple Ability Self-Report Questionnaire (MASQ)		✓		✓	✓
Lifetime Cognitive Activities Questionnaire		✓			

Assessment measure	Screening Assessments	Visit (month)			
		0	3	6	18
Current Cognitive Activities Questionnaire		✓		✓	✓
Clinical Dementia Rating Scale (CDRS)		✓			✓
Lubben Social Network Scale		✓		✓	✓
Family and Friend Support for Exercise		✓		✓	✓
Physical Activity Related Autonomy Support, Persuasion and Pressure		✓		✓	✓
Motivation for Leisure Time Physical Activity (BREQ-3)		✓		✓	✓
Adult ADHD Self-Report Questionnaire (ASRS)		✓		✓	✓
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)		✓		✓	✓
Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)		✓		✓	✓
Centres for Epidemiological Studies Depression Inventory		✓		✓	✓
Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI)		✓		✓	✓
Perceived Stress Scale Questionnaire (PSS)		✓		✓	✓
Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI)		✓		✓	✓
<b>Sleep Quality</b>					
Polysomnography and actigraphy		✓		✓	✓
Sleep quality/Daytime sleepiness/Sleep disorders		✓		✓	✓
Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)		✓		✓	✓
Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)		✓		✓	✓
STOP Bang		✓		✓	✓
Insomnia Severity Index (ISI)		✓		✓	✓
Restless Legs Questionnaire		✓		✓	✓
<b>Health Behaviour</b>					
Motivational Readiness Questionnaire		✓		✓	✓
Exercise Benefits/Barriers Scale		✓		✓	✓
EuroQoL five-dimension quality of life scale (EQ-5D-5L)		✓		✓	✓
Exercise Self-Efficacy Scale (EXSE)		✓		✓	✓

Assessment measure	Screening Assessments	Visit (month)			
		0	3	6	18
Adherence Intent and Self-Regulatory Processes Scale		✓		✓	✓

## Exercise and Health Behaviour Support Interventions

### Aerobic Exercise Intervention

Participants randomized to this condition will take part in a 6-month aerobic training program held three days per week. Each exercise session will be comprised of a 5-min warm-up, 20–40 min of aerobic exercise (walking or jogging), and 5-min cool-down and stretching. Individualized exercise prescriptions will follow current principles and guidelines established by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) and the American Heart Association (AHA; [40]). As participants progress through the 6-month intervention, the duration of exercise will increase from 20 min (month one), to 30 min (months two and three), to 40 min (months four to six), with proportional increases to the corresponding warm-up and cool-down periods. Exercise intensity will be based on individual’s heart rate reserve (HRR) calculated by subtracting the resting heart rate from the maximal heart rate achieved during the incremental treadmill test conducted at baseline. Prescribed intensity will build from 30–45% of HRR (months one to three) to mitigate the risk of injury and will progress to 60–70% HRR (months four to six). Polar® heart rate monitors will be used to check compliance with target heart rate zones. Heart rate data will be exported for analysis after each exercise session. Adherence to the prescribed aerobic exercise program will be defined as participation in at least 80% of the exercise sessions. Participants who miss a supervised exercise session will be encouraged to complete the session independently and record the unsupervised session in a personal workout logbook (reviewed regularly by trainers). Participants will also record any additional independent unsupervised exercise in their logbooks.

### Stretching-Toning Intervention

Participants randomized to this condition will meet on a similar schedule to that of the aerobic exercise intervention group, but the training sessions will focus on stretching and toning exercises. This program consists of balance work, stretching, and core activation exercises and other basic movement patterns (e.g., static lunges, walking dips, and squats). Based on prior RCTs of similar interventions, we expect this control to be ineffective or minimally effective for some measures of executive function and memory compared to aerobic exercise [33]. We anticipate that stretching and toning exercises will provide a good comparison condition to aerobic exercise by maintaining participant’s enthusiasm and motivation. As in the aerobic exercise program, adherence will be defined as participation in at least 80% of the sessions. Participants who miss a supervised exercise session will be encouraged to make up for the missed session independently and record the unsupervised session in a personal workout logbook. Participants will also record any additional independent unsupervised exercise in their logbooks.

### Health Behaviour Support Follow-up

Building on well supported theoretical foundations [54], participants randomized to this group will undergo 1-year of individually tailored telephone support to facilitate and maintain behaviour change [55]. Given that no 'best' strategy exists for increasing physical activity levels [56], this behavioural support intervention will use an integrated model of modifiable determinants of physical activity behaviour to address intra- and inter-personal determinants [54, 57]. Support provided will address one or more constructs within the domains of cognitive, behavioural, and social support, with the specific behaviour change strategy determined by discussion with participants. Cognitive strategies target peoples' thoughts and perspectives surrounding exercise behaviour and include techniques such as inquiring about individuals' perceptions of the reasons underlying their motivation, intentions, and attitudes/beliefs. The behavioural domain will target strategies to alter exercise behaviour, focusing developing skills to initiate or cue exercise behaviour and/or reduce counterproductive behaviours, including strategies such as goal setting, stimulus control, action planning, and coping planning. Finally, social strategies emphasize interpersonal resources and barriers, and focus on seeking and leveraging interpersonal resources and social environments to encourage exercise, such as seeking group and/or partner exercise settings, emotional and/or informational social support, and modelling.

Participants allocated to receive support will be contacted by telephone to take part in 15-30-minute support discussion with a trained study staff member. Because early repetition of healthy behaviours is thought to precipitate larger increases in automaticity and habit formation [58], participants will receive four support phone calls within the first half of the behaviour support intervention, and two in the second half.

## **Primary Outcome**

### **Cognition**

The primary outcome of interest is an overall composite score incorporating four cognitive domains (executive functioning, complex attention, processing speed, and verbal memory) that will also be deconstructed, with each cognitive domain examined independently. The primary outcomes will be used to test the hypothesis that participants randomized to the 6-month aerobic exercise intervention will perform better on cognitive tests following training compared to participants allocated into a stretching-toning exercise intervention. Test scores will be converted to z-scores using study sample data, then averaged (equally weighted) within each of the four domains to obtain a domain score. Specific neuropsychological tests were chosen based on their relevance to ADRD, and on component domains known to be affected by fitness training (executive functioning, complex attention, processing speed, and verbal memory; [32, 59–61]). See Table 3 for a complete listing of individual neuropsychological tests to be administered. Full neuropsychological test batteries will be conducted with participants at baseline, exercise intervention completion (at 6 months), and follow-up (at 18 months).

Table 3  
Neuropsychological tests administered for the *Brain in Motion II* trial.

Neuropsychological test by domain	Description (approximate time in min)
<b>Premorbid Intellectual Ability</b>	
The Spot-the-Word Test	Silent lexical decision task; pairs of items comprising one word and one non-word are presented (5 min)
<b>Cognitive Screening</b>	
Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)	Brief cognitive screening tool, used to stratify and characterize the participants at baseline (10 min)
<b>Complex Attention</b>	
Digit	Sequence of number strings (2–8 digits in length) presented for recall in same order or backwards (8 min)
Sustained Attention to Responding Task (SART)	Computer-based task, withholding key presses to infrequent and unpredictable stimuli amid 225 target stimuli (8 min)
<b>Processing Speed</b>	
Symbol-Digit Modalities Test (oral and written; SDMT-O/-W)	Written and oral speeded task matching digits with geometric symbols according to a legend (5 min)
Trail Making Test – part A (TMT-A)	Timed test of visuo-motor sequencing and scanning; speed of performance linked to functional outcomes (e.g., driving ability; 3 min)
<b>Language</b>	
Boston Naming Test – short version (BNT)	Naming vocabulary test; 15 pictures presented sequentially (5 min)
Token Test for Receptive Language	Identify and manipulate 20 tokens of varying size, shape, and color in response to given directions (7 min)
<b>Verbal Memory</b>	
Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLТ)	Twelve-word list presented for 5 trials with immediate recall, cued recall, multiple choice recognition, and delayed recall measured (14 min)
Brief Visuospatial Memory Test – Revised (BVMT-R)	Draw and recognize geometric figures that were presented 25 minutes earlier (10 min)
<b>Executive Function</b>	
Verbal Fluency	Generation of unique words beginning with designated letters (7 min)
Trail Making Test – part B (TMT-B)	Timed test of visuo-motor sequencing and scanning; performance speed linked to functional outcomes (3 min)

Neuropsychological test by domain	Description (approximate time in min)
Judgement of Line Orientation	Matching the angle and orientation of 2 angled lines to a set of 11 lines arranged in a semi-circle (10 min)
Card Rotations Test	Identify which of six irregularly shaped and rotated cards are the same as a target card (4 min)

## Secondary Outcomes

### Cerebral Blood Flow

A CBF test will be conducted to investigate whether aerobic exercise enhances brain health (e.g., increase resting CBF) and, if yes, whether increased resting CBF due to training will be maintained over the 1-year after the exercise intervention completion. Cerebrovascular responses to increases in arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and to submaximal exercise (measures of cerebrovascular reserve) will be assessed using transcranial Doppler ultrasound. The experimental set-up and protocol used is described in detail in a previous publication from our laboratory [52]. Outcome measures for these tests include baseline CBF and cerebrovascular reserve (i.e., brain responses to CO<sub>2</sub> and exercise), heart rate, blood pressure, and blood rheology (i.e., hematocrit, viscosity, and aggregation). These tests will be completed at baseline, exercise intervention completion (at 6 months), and follow-up (at 18 months).

### Maximal Aerobic Oxygen Uptake

A protocol to assess maximal oxygen uptake ( $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ ) will be performed to test the hypothesis that aerobic exercise will enhance aerobic fitness as measured by  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  and that the  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  improvement due to training will be maintained over the one year after completion of the exercise intervention. The  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  test will be conducted on a treadmill, and will involve a ramp increase in workload aimed at reaching the subject's  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  within 8–12 minutes, according to ACSM recommendations [62]. Exercise testing will be completed in the Clinical and Translational Exercise Physiology Laboratory, Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary by Certified Exercise Physiologists (Canadian Society of Exercise Physiology). The experimental set-up and the protocol used are similar to those described in previous studies from our lab (see [63]). Outcome measures for this test include  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ , ventilatory thresholds, heart rate, and blood pressure. The  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  test will be conducted at baseline, 6, and 18 months.

### Blood Biomarkers

Blood markers will be analyzed to examine if they moderate the observed effects of aerobic exercise on cognitive outcomes. Sex steroid hormone status (estradiol, progesterone, testosterone, and sex hormone binding globulin), lipids (cholesterol, high- and low-density lipoprotein, and triglycerides), thyroid (thyroid stimulating hormone), renal (creatinine), hepatic (alanine aminotransferase and bilirubin), and cardiovascular disease markers (hsCRP) will be measured. Complete blood count will be quantified

immediately after blood collection, while other markers will be assessed in batches after blood samples are centrifuged and frozen at  $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Fasted venous blood samples will be collected from each participant at baseline, 6, and 18 months. Details of the blood volumes required, and assays to be used (including reliability, validity, and coefficients of variation) are included in Table 4.

Table 4

Details of the blood volume required, assays to be used, intra-assay variability and measuring range.

Markers	Collection Tubes	Assay	Sample volume	CV% intra-assay	Measuring Range
<b>Hormones</b>					
Estradiol	PST/SST	Electrochemiluminescent immunoassay	500 µl plasma/serum	6	8.4-15781 pmol/l
Progesterone	PST/SST	Chemiluminescent immunoassay	200 µl plasma	6	0.48-190.8 nmol/l
Testosterone	PST/SST	Chemiluminescent immunoassay	0.5 mL plasma/serum	9	0.35-52.1 nmol/l
Free Testosterone	calculated				
SHBG	SST	Chemiluminescent immunoassay	0.5 mL serum	7	0.02-180 nmol/l
Albumin	PST/SST	Bromcresol Purple binding/colorimetric	0.2 mL plasma/serum	2.5	1-100 g/l
<b>Lipids</b>					
Cholesterol (total)	PST/SST	Enzymatic colorimetric – cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase	0.2 mL plasma/serum	1.7	0.08-20.8 mmol/l
LDL	calculated				
HDL	PST/SST	Enzymatic colorimetric – PEG modified cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase	0.2 mL plasma/serum	2.5	0.10-3.12 mmol/l
TG	PST/SST	Hydrolysis of TG by a lipoprotein lipase to glycerol, followed by oxidation to form hydrogen peroxide	0.2 mL plasma/serum	2.5	0.10-11.40 mmol/l
<b>Thyroid</b>					
TSH	PST/SST	Two-site chemiluminescent immunoassay (Siemens Centaur reagent)	1.0 mL plasma/serum	5.0	0.01-150 mU/l
<b>Kidney</b>					
CBC	EDTA	Beckman-Coulter GEN-S (Calibrated with SCAL kit)	4 mL whole blood		

Markers	Collection Tubes	Assay	Sample volume	CV% intra-assay	Measuring Range
Creatinine	PST/SST	Enzymatic colorimetric - creatininase	0.2 mL plasma/serum	2.0	5-3000 µmol/l
<b>Hepatic</b>					
ALT	PST/SST	Rate UV without pyridoxal phosphate activation	0.2 mL plasma/serum	3.0	4-600 U/l
Bilirubin (total)	PST/SST	Colorimetric (diazonium ion, with blank)	0.2 mL plasma/serum	3.0	2-600 µmol/l
<b>CVD marker</b>					
hsCRP	PST/SST	Particle enhanced turbidimetric assay	0.2 mL plasma/serum	2.0	0.1–20 mg/l

## Genetic Risk Factors

DNA samples will be collected at baseline to test the hypothesis that genetic risk factors (e.g., presence of the APOE e4 allele) moderates exercise-related cognitive outcomes. Genomic DNA will be obtained from buffy coat blood samples (Gentra Puregene Blood Kit; Qiagen, Venlo, Netherlands). DNA samples will be sent for polymerase chain reaction amplification and Sanger sequencing (BigDye v1.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit; Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) on ABI 3130XL Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). These techniques will be used to genotype selected genes that have shown to influence cognitive performance and that are associated with neuronal integrity. These genes include BDNF, APOE, IGF-1, catechol-O-methyl-transferase (COMT), angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE), insulin degrading enzyme (IDE), methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), clusterin (CLU), complement component (3b/4b) receptor 1 (CR1), bridging integrator 1 (BIN1), phosphatidylinositol-binding clatherin assembly protein (PICALM), 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR), and translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane (TOMM40).

## Risk/Protective Factors

Self-administered validated questionnaires will be used to quantify the role of additional lifestyle factors on cognitive functioning at baseline, and changes over the intervention and follow-up periods. Measures include changes in dietary intake, food frequency, supplement intake [64], physical activity [65, 66], motivation for physical activity [67], cognitive activities [60], mood changes [68, 69], social support [70–72], social engagement [70, 73], and modifiable ADRD risk/protective factors [74], including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD; [75]). These data will provide collective insights on possible mechanisms by which our interventions improve cognitive functioning and help to prevent ADRD [74]. These questionnaires will be applied at baseline, 6, and 18 months.

## Brain Structure and Function

Brain MRI will be used to test the hypotheses that 6 months of aerobic training, but not stretching-toning training, is associated with: (1) increases in brain volume, specifically cortical gray and white matter volume, including the frontal lobes and cortical areas implicated in attention control and memory processes [27] and hippocampal volume [76]; (2) increases in MRI measured resting CBF [77]; (3) reduced progression of white matter hyperintensities of presumed vascular origin; and (4) increases in functional connectivity of the default mode network [78].

Neuroimaging data will be collected on the 3T scanner (General Electric Discovery 750, GE Healthcare, USA). Our 37-minute MRI protocol is built on the multi-site Alzheimer Disease Neuroimaging Initiative protocol [79]. Our protocol (see Table 5) includes a high-resolution whole-brain 3D T1-weighted structural image, a T2-weighted fluid attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) image to evaluate white matter hyperintensities, resting perfusion measured with arterial spin labelling (ASL), high angular resolution diffusion imaging to calculate mean diffusivity and fractional anisotropy and for tractography analysis, and resting-state blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) functional MRI for functional connectivity analyses. Further, we will generate cerebrovascular reactivity maps from BOLD and ASL time-series acquired during hypercapnia [80–85]. Brain MRI will be collected from all the participants at baseline, 6, and 18 months. It is expected that 60–70% of participants will consent to the MRI component of the study; however, participants with contraindication for an MRI exam will not be included in this part of the study. Therefore, an additional 10–20% non-completion rate is expected for participants who do consent to an MRI.

Table 5  
MRI acquisition parameters.

Sequence	Repetition time (ms)	Echo time (ms)	Voxel size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	Bandwidth (kHz)	Other	Scan duration (min:s)
T1w (inversion-recovery prepared fast spoiled gradient echo)	6.7	2.9	1.0 × 1.0 × 1.0	31.25	Inversion time = 650 ms,  2x acceleration	5:31
T2-FLAIR	10000	140	0.9 × 0.9 × 3.0	31.25	Inversion time = 2250 ms,  3 segments	5:01
Diffusion (spin-echo echo planar imaging)	8000	65	2.2 × 2.2 × 2.2	250.00	2x acceleration, 30 directions  b-value = 1000, 3 b-value = 0 images	4:32
BOLD (echo planar imaging): resting state and CVR	2286	30	3.5 × 3.5 × 3.5	83.33	2x acceleration, 5:00 rest,  2:00 hypercapnia, 1:11 rest	8:11
pCASL (fast spin echo stack-of-spirals): resting perfusion	4786	10.2	3.6 × 3.6 × 5.0	62.50	Label duration = 1500 ms,  post-label delay = 2025 ms,  2 averages	3:21

Sequence	Repetition time (ms)	Echo time (ms)	Voxel size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	Bandwidth (kHz)	Other	Scan duration (min:s)
Dual echo pCASL: simultaneous BOLD and perfusion CVR	4000	12.7/28	3.75 × 3.75 × 3.8	250.00	Label duration = 1600 ms, post-label delay = 1000 ms, 2:16 rest, 2:00 hypercapnia, 2:00 rest	6:16

## Sleep Quality

We will test whether the beneficial effect of aerobic exercise on cognitive functioning is modulated by an improvement in sleep quality. We will use three complementary modalities to monitor sleep quality. First, we will apply the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire [86], which assesses participants' quality of sleep during the previous month. Second, we will measure inactivity as a proxy for sleep using actigraphy [87]. Finally, we will analyze sleep quality through an in-home based overnight level two polysomnography (Embletta MPR PG, Natus Medical Inc., Pleasanton, CA) and an ST1 proxy unit. Sleep outcomes will be collected at baseline, 6, and 18 months.

## Cost-utility Analysis

To estimate the cost utility of our aerobic exercise intervention, we will assess costs associated with the intervention itself (e.g., recreational facility membership, personal trainer time, equipment), physical activity engaged in during the maintenance phase, and healthcare resource utilization. Using provincial administrative databases costs of pharmaceuticals, primary care physician visits, emergency room visits, and hospitalizations will be calculated. We will use the EuroQoL five-dimension five-level quality of life scale (EQ-5D-5L; [88–90]) to measure quality of life at baseline, 6, and 18 months. The scores will be translated into utilities using the Canadian social value set [91].

## Data Management and Monitoring

This study will be conducted in a manner consistent with good clinical practice. Drs. MJP, MDH, and DBH will oversee all research activities. The study coordinator (AMD) will be responsible, in part, for communication with all investigators. The team leader, project manager, and site coordinator will hold weekly meetings; full team meetings will be held monthly.

Amendments in the research protocol, including consent form changes, will be communicated to investigators and local REB. Individuals already enrolled in the study will be asked to sign an updated version of the consent form if applicable.

This RCT does not require regulation by Health Canada (no Clinical Trial Application is sought). Serious adverse events (SAEs) information will be collected for the duration of the participant's involvement in the RCT. SAEs will be managed according to the best current standard of care and reported to local REB according to good clinical practices. All SAEs will be reported within one business day, in a structured narrative explaining the events that occurred. An internal safety monitor will adjudicate all SAEs for report completeness, seriousness of event, and relationship to study interventions. An external safety monitor will review the safety report and make the same determinations.

## **Data Withdrawal**

Participants may request the removal and permanent deletion of data and/or biological samples collected from their participation at any time in the study up until their withdrawal. Data collected up to the date of the withdrawal will be retained in the study to preserve the integrity of the study.

## **Data Storage and Confidentiality**

Identifying information will be kept in locked cabinets in the study coordinator's office. As such, research assistants will only be provided with a unique number that has been given to each participant upon enrollment in the study. As we will be assessing various parameters that are dependent on age, we will need to retain the participants' date of birth in order to calculate their age at each assessment period. This is crucial to our data analysis, which will begin once data collection is complete.

Data storage will be in secure servers requiring two-factor authentication. Data are backed up at a remote site for safety in the event of natural disaster. Participant files will also be stored in a locked cabinet in the study coordinator's office, to which only the study coordinator and primary investigator possess a key.

## **Dissemination**

This RCT is registered with the publicly accessible [www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov) registry for dissemination and data sharing purposes. RCT results will be published in high-impact, peer-reviewed journal no more than 12 months after the end of the participant 18-month assessment visits and made freely available for public access within 6 months of publication. We expect to prepare up to ten publications addressing the different facets of this work. We will also present our results at national or international scientific conferences. We will disseminate our study findings on our website, in letters to the editor, participation in online journal clubs, through Alberta Health Services (AHS) newsletters, and internal publications at the University of Calgary and AHS. Similar routes will disseminate results to other knowledge user team members and partners. Data and biological samples collected during this RCT will be made available to other qualified researchers with informed consent of participants; data and samples will be de-identified to protect participant confidentiality and privacy.

## **Statistical Analyses**

Analyses will be conducted on the intent-to-treat principle. The primary analysis will utilize a repeated measure mixed-effects analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model to assess the effects of the exercise

intervention on cognitive performance for the aerobic exercise intervention group versus the stretching-toning control group, while also adjusting for participants' baseline characteristics (age, sex, MoCA score, years of education, and physical fitness level). The change in cognitive composite score will be reported as mean, standard deviation and 95% confidence intervals, and  $p$ -values will be estimated for all the regression coefficients (i.e., predictor variables, such as CBF,  $\dot{V}O_2$ max, genetic risk factors, sleep quality, etc.). Statistical significance will be set at  $p < 0.05$ ; all tests will be two-sided. A final analysis plan, that includes analyses of secondary outcomes and strategies for handling missing/incomplete data, will be formalized by the investigators prior to breaking the blind.

## Discussion

Results from this RCT will provide additional evidence on the cerebrovascular/physiological, genetic, neuroimaging, sleep, cognitive, and other psychological mechanisms by which 6 months of aerobic exercise may improve cognitive function—in comparison with a stretching-toning intervention—in older adults at elevated risk of ADRD. In addition, data from this study will help determine if any gains seen in cognitive functioning with aerobic exercise are maintained and potentially enhanced by a behavioural support intervention. Given that aerobic exercise is safe, economical, and can be implemented in community settings, our results will have substantial practical importance as they will provide novel evidence that can be used to inform exercise recommendations for the target population (i.e., older individuals at risk of ADRD).

Notable strengths of the current study include a relatively large sample size ( $N = 264$ ), ample post-intervention follow-up period (at 18 months), blinded (in the assessment of outcome measures) RCT design, collection of a multitude of physiological and psychological variables via 'gold standard' techniques that may prove to mediate or moderate the relationship among exercise, cognition, and brain health. The ability to characterize how these intervening variables covary with improvements in fitness and cognition due to exercise will provide a wealth of information that may be clinically actionable for those at elevated risk of ADRD due to CVD risk factors. The *Brain in Motion II* study will individualize aerobic exercise prescriptions based on the fitness levels of each individual (HRR) and track adherence to these training prescriptions via continuous collection of HR data during exercise sessions. The ability to monitor and measure adherence beyond simple measures of session attendance yields important insights regarding optimal exercise intensity required for cerebrovascular and cognitive benefit from exercise.

Despite these strengths, this RCT has two main limitations. The nature of the interventions, aerobic exercise and stretching-toning, precludes a double-blind trial design. First, it is possible that the cognitive outcomes may be, at least partly, influenced by confounding factors, such as socialization offered by the exercise class, participants' differential expectations for improvement from one type of exercise, and systematic differences in their motivation to improve in fitness. Although these potential confounding variables are difficult to control in a RCT, a previous study showed that participants' expectations are very unlikely to drive cognitive improvements due to aerobic exercise training [92]. In this study, Stothart et al.

(2014) conducted a large survey to examine if people would expect greater improvements in cognitive functioning after aerobic exercises training compared to a control condition (non-aerobic exercise training). Participants who completed the survey expected similar cognitive performance outcomes after aerobic and non-aerobic exercise interventions [92]. Second, it remains possible that 6 months of aerobic exercise might not be sufficient in length to positively impact cognitive functioning, and/or that one year of behavioural support is insufficient in length to observe sustained improvements. Results will need to be compared to intermediate findings of those RCTs with longer exercise intervention and/or follow-up periods [35]. Finally, although participants will be asked to record additional independent unsupervised exercise in their logbooks, it is not possible to control for the exercise they do outside the scheduled exercise sessions.

These limitations notwithstanding, the *Brain in Motion II* study seeks to gain critical insights into the mechanisms by which exercise training improves cognition in older adults at elevated risk of ADRD, and stands uniquely situated to do so by examining a large selection of salient physiological and psychological variables. The importance of answers to these questions cannot be overstated given the devastating magnitude of impact that ADRD currently have in the global aging population.

## Trial Status

This trial is ongoing. Enrollment began in January 2017 and is expected to be completed on January 2025. This study reflects the first version of the protocol registered on ClinicalTrials.gov on January 30, 2017 (NCT03035851, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03035851>).

## Abbreviations

ACSM: American College of Sports Medicine; ACE: Angiotensin converting enzyme; ADRD: Alzheimer's disease and related dementias; AHA: American Heart Association; AHS: Alberta Health Services; ANCOVA: Analysis of covariance; APOE: Apolipoprotein E; ASL: Arterial spin labelling; BDNF: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor; BIM II: Brain in Motion II; BIN1: Bridging integrator 1; BISQ: Brain Injury Screening Questionnaire; BMI: Body mass index; BOLD: Blood oxygen level dependent; CBF: Cerebral blood flow; CLU: Clusterin CO<sub>2</sub>: Carbon dioxide; COMT: Catechol-O-methyl-transferase; CR1: Complement component (3b/4b) receptor 1; CVD: Cardiovascular disease; EQ-5D-5L: EuroQoL five-dimension five-level quality of life scale; FLAIR: Fluid attenuated inversion recovery; IDE: Insulin degrading enzyme; IGF-1: Insulin like-growth factor; HMGCR: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase; HR: Heart rate

HRR: Heart rate reserve; MAC-Q: Memory Assessment Clinic questionnaire; MoCA: Montreal Cognitive Assessment; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; MTHFR: Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase; TICS-M: Modified Telephone Interview for Cognitive Status; TOMM40: Translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane; PAR-Q+: Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire; PICALM: Phosphatidylinositol-binding clatherin assembly protein; PROBE: Prospective, Randomized, Open with Blinded End-Points; PSQI:

Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; REB: Research Ethics Board; RCT: Randomized-controlled trial; SAEs: Serious adverse events;  $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ : Maximal oxygen uptake.

## Declarations

### Acknowledgements

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### Authors' Contributions

Conception and design: MJP, TJA, FC, PJH, HMH, MDH, DBH, JH, SL, MM, BP, JR, and TS. Drafting of the manuscript: RLK, CMC, AMD, and MJP. Critical Revision: RLK, CMC, AMD, MJP, TJA, FC, PJH, HMH, MDH, DBH, JH, SL, MM, BP, JR, and TS. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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### Availability of Data and Materials

The final trial dataset will be available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Data Monitoring Committee

There is no data monitoring committee; however, MJP, MDH, and DBH will oversee all research activities.

### Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study protocol has been approved by the University of Calgary Conjoint Health Research Ethics Board (REB16-1199) and registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03035851). We will obtain written informed consent from all the participants before enrollment.

### Consent for Publication

Not applicable.

### Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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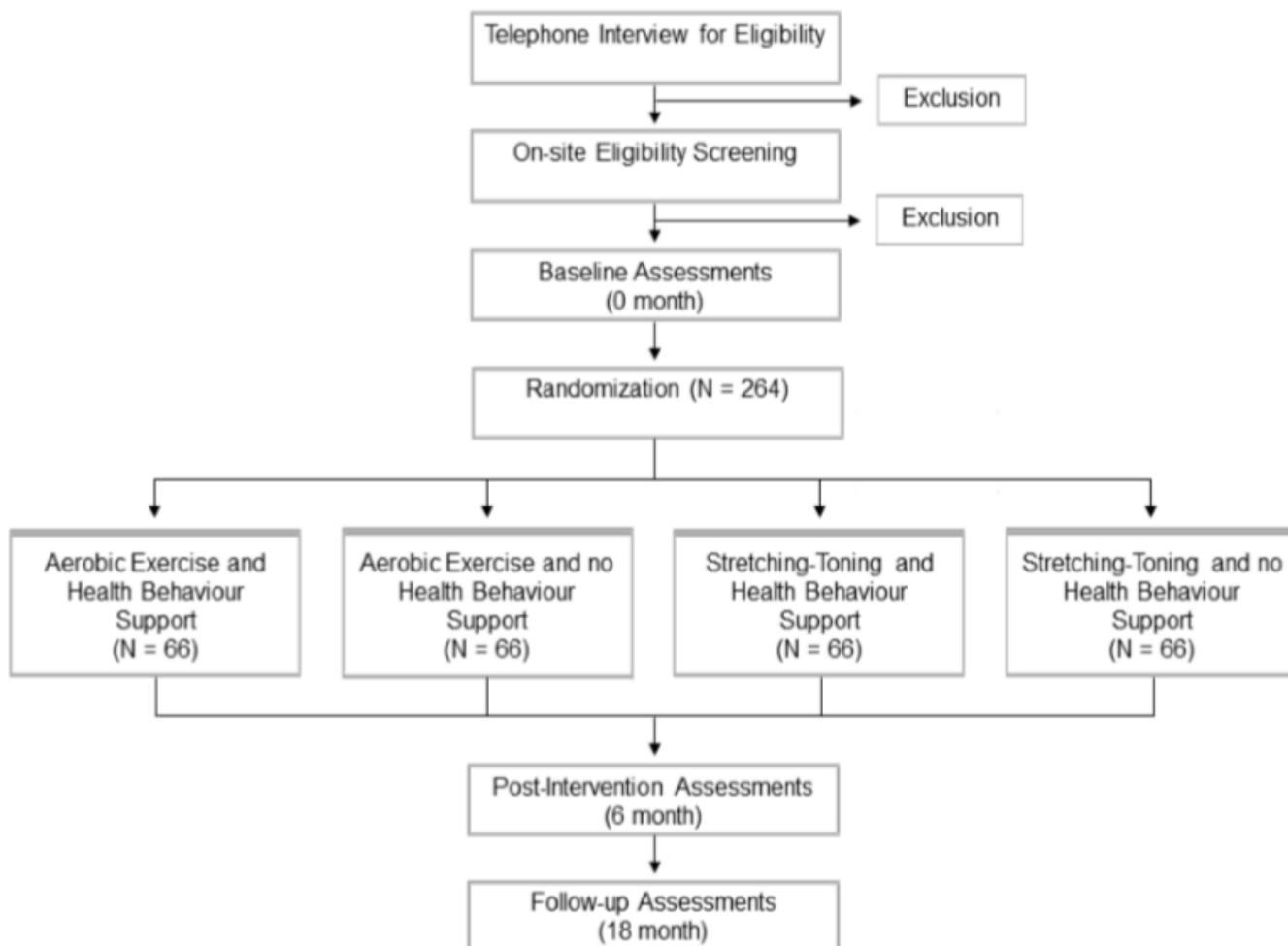
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## Figures



**Figure 1**

Overview of study design and participant flow through the trial.

## Supplementary Files

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