Supplementary Table: Trial registration—data set

Data category	Information
Primary registry and trial identifying number	ANZCTR ACTRN12622000499785
Date of registration in primary registry	29/03/2022
Secondary identifying numbers	NA
Source(s) of monetary or material support	The University of Queensland
Primary sponsor	The University of Queensland
Secondary sponsor(s)	NA
Contact for public queries	a.ullman@uq.edu.au
Contact for scientific queries	a.ullman@uq.edu.au
Public title	Preventing adverse events during paediatric cancer treatment: A multi-site hybrid randomised controlled trial of catheter lock solutions (The CLOCK trial) Protocol
Scientific title	Preventing adverse events during paediatric cancer treatment: A multi-site hybrid randomised controlled trial of catheter lock solutions (The CLOCK trial) Protocol
Countries of recruitment	Australia and New Zealand
Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied	Paediatric cancer
Intervention(s)	Tetra-ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (T-EDTA)
Key inclusion and exclusion criteria	Children (<18 years) with an oncological or malignant haematological condition who have a central vascular access device (CVAD) in situ (including peripherally inserted central catheters [PICCs], tunnelled (cuffed or non-cuffed) [e.g., Hickman®; Becton Dickinson, US] and totally implanted [e.g., PORT-A-CATH®; Smith Medical, US]) will be eligible for inclusion. Exclusion criteria include: end-of-life pathway/measures at recruitment, pre-existing coagulopathic condition not related to current diagnosis or treatment (e.g., Haemophilia A and B or other factor deficiency; Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP); Von Willebrand's disease), and known allergy to heparin or T-EDTA.
Study type	A two-arm, superiority type 1 hybrid effectiveness-implementation randomised control trial
Date of first enrolment	
Target sample size	720 recruitments
Recruitment status	
Primary outcome(s)	Primary outcome for the effectiveness component will be a composite of CVAD-associated bloodstream

	infections (CABSI), CVAD-associated thrombosis or CVAD occlusion during CVAD dwell or at removal.
Key secondary outcomes	Secondary outcomes will include CABSI, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention - National Healthcare Safety Network (CDC-NHSN) CABSI only, CVAD-associated-thrombosis, CVAD failure, incidental asymptomatic CVAD-associated-thrombosis, other adverse events, health related health-related quality of life, healthcare costs, and mortality.