

Section 1:

SPIRIT 2025 checklist of items to address in a randomized trial protocol*

Section / Topic	No	SPIRIT 2025 checklist item description	Reported on page no.
Administrative information			
Title and structured summary	1a	Title stating the trial design, population, and interventions, with identification as a protocol	1
	1b	Structured summary of trial design and methods, including items from the World Health Organization Trial Registration Data Set	1,2
Protocol version	2	Version date and identifier	2
Roles and responsibilities	3a	Names, affiliations, and roles of protocol contributors	1
	3b	Name and contact information for the trial sponsor	1,26
	3c	Role of trial sponsor and funders in design, conduct, analysis, and reporting of trial; including any authority over these activities	1,26
	3d	Composition, roles, and responsibilities of the coordinating site, steering committee, endpoint adjudication committee, data management team, and other individuals or groups overseeing the trial, if applicable	2,5,6,9,20,25
Open science			
Trial registration	4	Name of trial registry, identifying number (with URL), and date of registration. If not yet registered, name of intended registry	2,25
Protocol and statistical analysis plan	5	Where the trial protocol and statistical analysis plan can be accessed	2,5,21,22
Data sharing	6	Where and how the individual de-identified participant data (including data dictionary), statistical code, and any other materials will be accessible	20
Funding and conflicts of interest	7a	Sources of funding and other support (e.g., supply of drugs)	25,26
	7b	Financial and other conflicts of interest for principal investigators and steering committee members	20
Dissemination policy	8	Plans to communicate trial results to participants, healthcare professionals, the public, and other relevant groups (e.g., reporting in trial registry, plain language summary, publication)	NA
Introduction			
Background and rationale	9a	Scientific background and rationale, including summary of relevant studies (published and unpublished) examining benefits and harms for each intervention	3,4,5
	9b	Explanation for choice of comparator	5,6
Objectives	10	Specific objectives related to benefits and harms	6
Methods: Patient and public involvement, trial design			
Patient and public involvement	11	Details of, or plans for, patient or public involvement in the design, conduct, and reporting of the trial	7,8,9,10

Trial design	12	Description of trial design including type of trial (e.g., parallel group, crossover), allocation ratio, and framework (e.g., superiority, equivalence, non-inferiority, exploratory)	5,6
Methods: Participants, interventions, and outcomes			
Trial setting	13	Settings (e.g., community, hospital) and locations (e.g., countries, sites) where the trial will be conducted	5,6
Eligibility criteria	14a	Eligibility criteria for participants	9,10
	14b	If applicable, eligibility criteria for sites and for individuals who will deliver the interventions (e.g., surgeons, physiotherapists)	10,11
Intervention and comparator	15a	Intervention and comparator with sufficient details to allow replication including how, when, and by whom they will be administered. If relevant, where additional materials describing the intervention and comparator (e.g., intervention manual) can be accessed	11,12,13,14,15
	15b	Criteria for discontinuing or modifying allocated intervention/comparator for a trial participant (e.g., drug dose change in response to harms, participant request, or improving/worsening disease)	14,15
	15c	Strategies to improve adherence to intervention/comparator protocols, if applicable, and any procedures for monitoring adherence (e.g., drug tablet return, sessions attended)	15,16
	15d	Concomitant care that is permitted or prohibited during the trial	13,14,15
Outcomes	16	Primary and secondary outcomes, including the specific measurement variable (e.g., systolic blood pressure), analysis metric (e.g., change from baseline, final value, time to event), method of aggregation (e.g., median, proportion), and time point for each outcome	15,16,17,18
Harms	17	How harms are defined and will be assessed (e.g., systematically, non-systematically)	18,19
Participant timeline	18	Time schedule of enrollment, interventions (including any run-ins and washouts), assessments, and visits for participants. A schematic diagram is highly recommended (see Figure)	30(figure1)
Sample size	19	How sample size was determined, including all assumptions supporting the sample size calculation	6,7
Recruitment	20	Strategies for achieving adequate participant enrollment to reach target sample size	9,10
Methods: Assignment of interventions			
Randomization:			
Sequence generation	21a	Who will generate the random allocation sequence and the method used	7
	21b	Type of randomization (simple or restricted) and details of any factors for stratification. To reduce predictability of a random sequence, other details of any planned restriction (e.g., blocking) should be provided in a separate document that is unavailable to those who enroll participants or assign interventions	7,8
Allocation concealment mechanism	22	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (e.g., central computer/telephone; sequentially numbered, opaque, sealed containers), describing any steps to conceal the sequence until interventions are assigned	7
Implementation	23	Whether the personnel who will enroll and those who will assign participants to the interventions will have access to the random allocation sequence	7

Blinding	24a	Who will be blinded after assignment to interventions (e.g., participants, care providers, outcome assessors, data analysts)	7,8
	24b	If blinded, how blinding will be achieved and description of the similarity of interventions	8,9
	24c	If blinded, circumstances under which unblinding is permissible, and procedure for revealing a participant's allocated intervention during the trial	21,22
Methods: Data collection, management, and analysis			
Data collection methods	25a	Plans for assessment and collection of trial data, including any related processes to promote data quality (e.g., duplicate measurements, training of assessors) and a description of trial instruments (e.g., questionnaires, laboratory tests) along with their reliability and validity, if known. Reference to where data collection forms can be accessed, if not in the protocol	19,20,21,22
	25b	Plans to promote participant retention and complete follow-up, including list of any outcome data to be collected for participants who discontinue or deviate from intervention protocols	19,20,
Data management	26	Plans for data entry, coding, security, and storage, including any related processes to promote data quality (e.g., double data entry; range checks for data values). Reference to where details of data management procedures can be accessed, if not in the protocol	20
Statistical methods	27a	Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes, including harms	21,22
	27b	Definition of who will be included in each analysis (e.g., all randomized participants), and in which group	21
	27c	How missing data will be handled in the analysis	22
	27d	Methods for any additional analyses (e.g., subgroup and sensitivity analyses)	22
Methods: Monitoring			
Data monitoring committee	28a	Composition of data monitoring committee (DMC); summary of its role and reporting structure; statement of whether it is independent from the sponsor and funder; conflicts of interest and reference to where further details about its charter can be found, if not in the protocol. Alternatively, an explanation of why a DMC is not needed	20
	28b	Explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines, including who will have access to these interim results and make the final decision to terminate the trial	20
Trial monitoring	29	Frequency and procedures for monitoring trial conduct. If there is no monitoring, give explanation	20
Ethics			
Research ethics approval	30	Plans for seeking research ethics committee/institutional review board approval	25
Protocol amendments	31	Plans for communicating important protocol modifications to relevant parties	25
Consent or assent	32a	Who will obtain informed consent or assent from potential trial participants or authorized proxies, and how	25
	32b	Additional consent provisions for collection and use of participant data and biological specimens in ancillary studies, if applicable	NA
Confidentiality	33	How personal information about potential and enrolled participants will be collected, shared, and maintained in order to protect confidentiality before, during, and after the trial	19

Ancillary and post-trial care	34	Provisions, if any, for ancillary and post-trial care, and for compensation to those who suffer harm from trial participation	14
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Section 2:

Nocturnal Cramps Sleep Diary (NCSD)

Participant code:

Evaluation node: week _____;

☐ screening period (Week-4~0), ☐ after treatment (Week 5-8), ☐ follow-up period (Week 13-16)

Evening questionnaire – Should be filled before going to sleep (Daytime situation)

1.Date									
2.Day of the week (ex. Monday)									
3.Did you sleep during the day?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
4.Did you do any physical activity?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
How long? (minutes)									
5.Did you take a sleeping medication?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
6.Did you drink alcohol?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
7.Did you drink coffee after 15:00?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
8.Did you smoke before sleeping?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
9.Was it a normal /typical day?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No

Morning questionnaire - should be filled in the morning

1.At what time did you get into bed?									
2.How long did it take until you fell asleep (minutes)?									
3.How many hours did you sleep at night?									
4.How many times did you wake up because of cramps? _a									
What is the pain level of each cramp (on a scale of 0-10: 0=almost no pain, 10=unbearable pain) _b									
5.First cramp									
6.Second cramp									
7.Third cramp									
8.Fourth cramp									
9.How long on average did every cramp last (minutes)? _c									
10.How long did it take until you fell back to sleep (minutes)?									
11.How long did you actually sleep this night (hours)?									
12.Did you have a sore calf in the morning?									
13.What was the quality of your night sleep? (0=extremely bad, 1=bad, 2=moderate, 3=good, 4=very good)									

a. The answer to this question defines the primary outcome of the study of the frequency of NLC; we count the number of NLC events during each week of the entire study for each participant; for the statistical analysis, the weekly means will be calculated for both the FNT and SFNT groups during the four-week baseline and the two follow-up periods.

b. The answer to this question defines the secondary outcomes of the study; to assess the severity of NLC, we calculated the weekly average of the severity of pain of the reported events (sum of pain severity in all NLC

divided by their number); for the statistical analysis, the weekly means will be calculated for both the FNT and SFNT groups during the four-week baseline and the two follow-up periods.

c. Similar assessment, as is done for severity of pain, will be used for the duration of NLC.