آغاز سخن به نام یزدان تا نیک رسد سخن به پایان

وبينار كارآزمايي باليني

مدرس: دکتر منصور رضایی

واحد توسعه تحقیقات بالینی بیمارستان امام رضا دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمانشاه ۲۳ تیر ۴۴۰۰

### THE HIERARCHY OF EVIDENCE

- 1. Systematic reviews & meta-analysis
- 2. Randomised controlled trials
- 3. Cohort studies
- 4. Case-control studies
- 5. Cross sectional surveys
- 6. Descriptive study
- 7. Expert opinion



# ۱. مطالعات مداخلهای (Interventional)

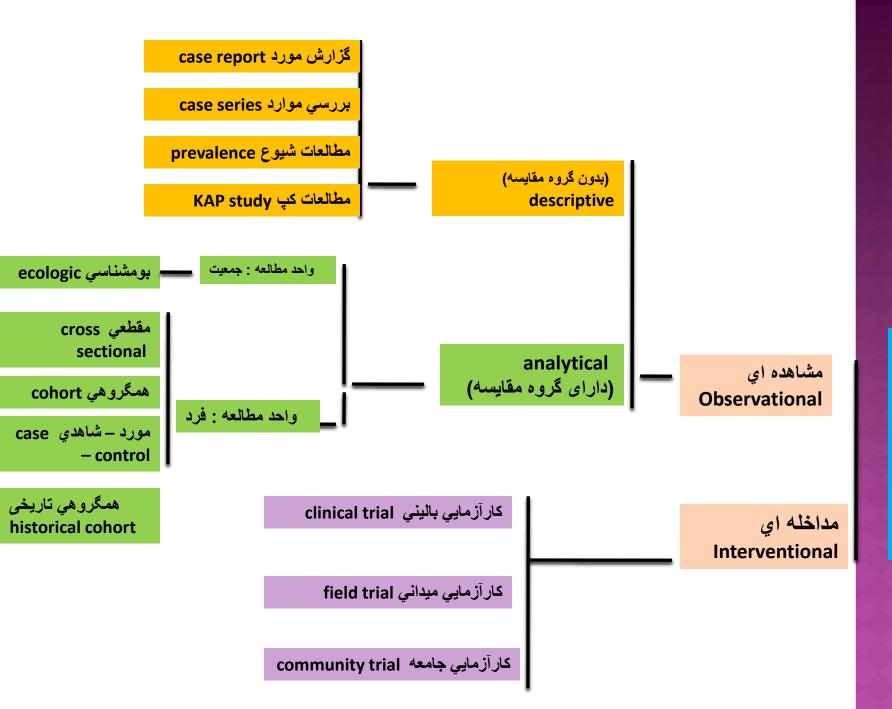
۱) تجربی کلاسیک (کامل) (Experimental) ۲) نیمه تجربی (شبه تجربی) (Quasi Experimental) ۳) پیش تجربی (قبل و بعد) (Pre Experimental)

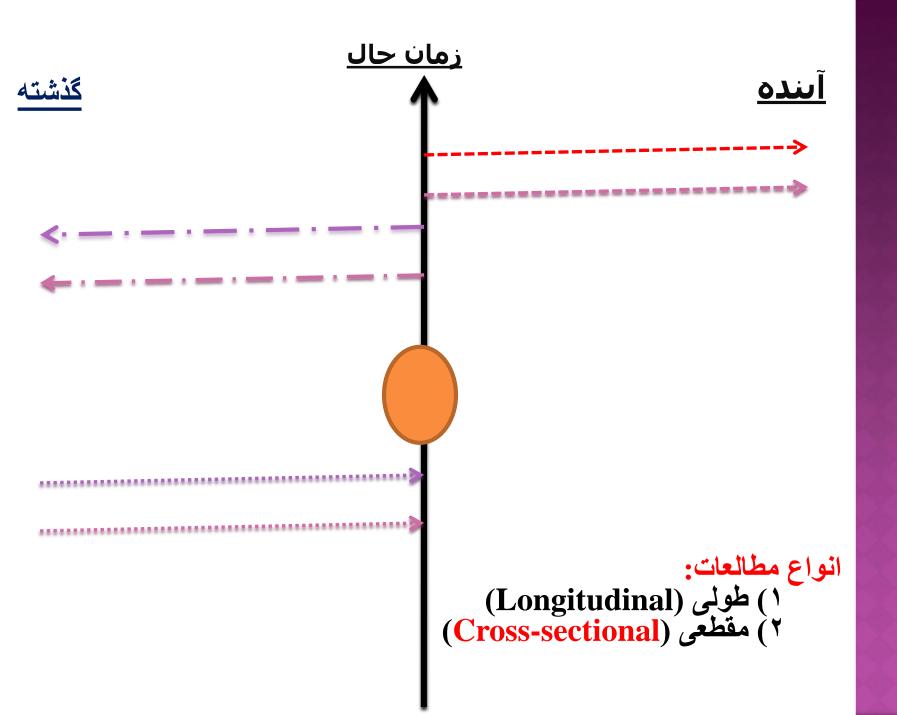
# ۲. مطالعات مشاهدهای (Observational)

۱) توصیفی (Descriptive) ۲) تحلیلی (Analytical)

# ۳. ساير مطالعات (Other type)

۱) مدلسازی (Models) ۲) نرمافزار (Software)





# شرایط مطالعه تجربی کامل:

- ۱) مداخله (Intervention)
- ۲) گروه کنترل (Control group)
- ۳) انتساب تصادفی (Random allocation)

# شرایط مطالعه نیمه تجربی:

- ۱) مداخله (Intervention)
- ۲) گروه کنترل (Control group)

# شرایط مطالعه پیش تجربی:

۱) مداخله (Intervention)

# INTERVENTIONAL STUDIES

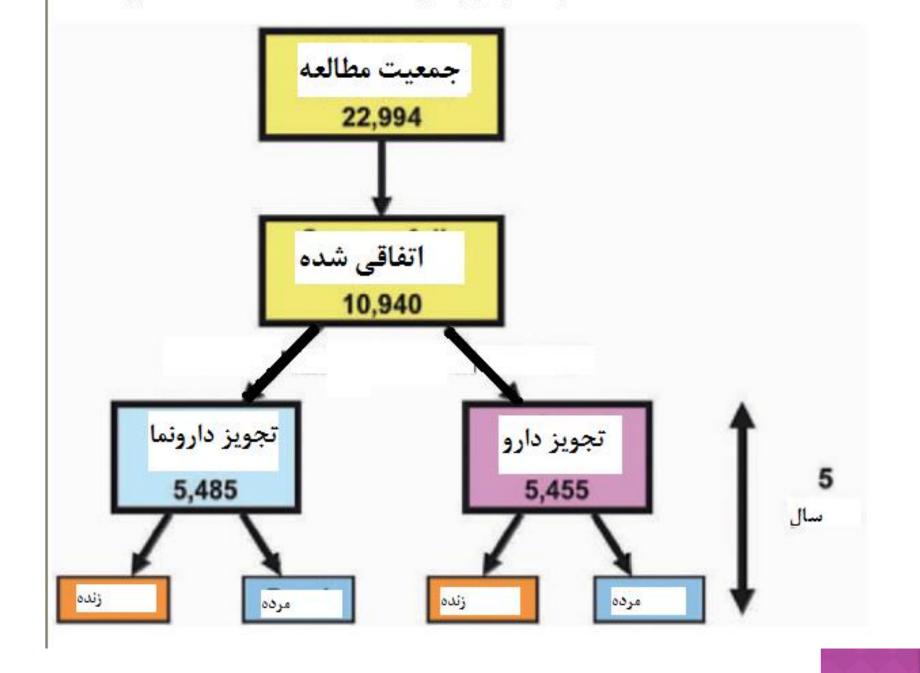
**Non Intervention Intervention** 

With outcome

Without outcome

With outcome

Without outcome



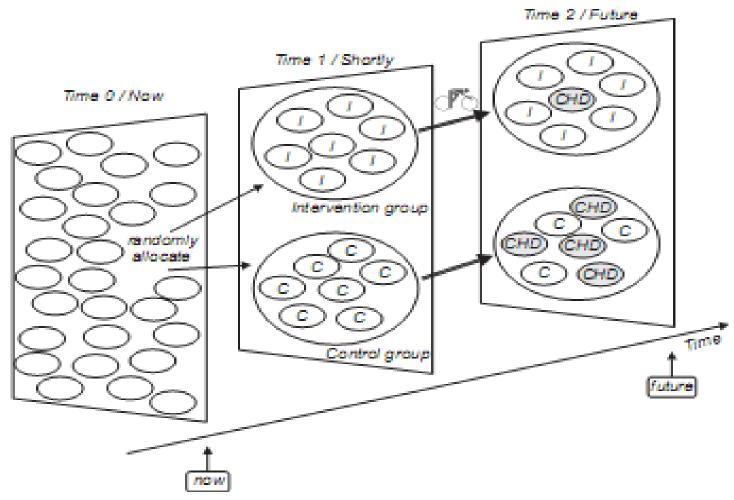
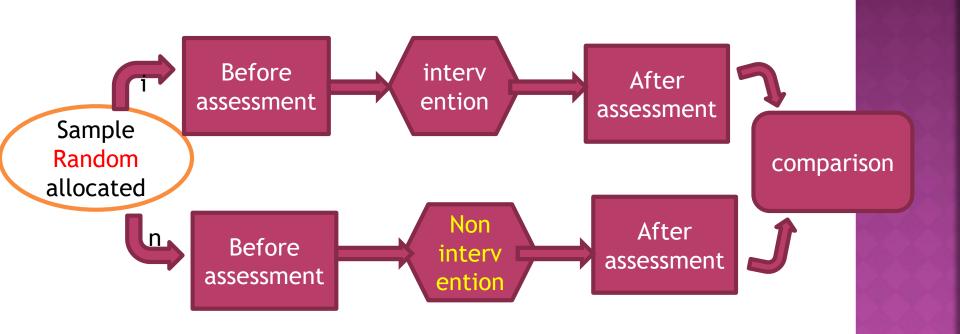
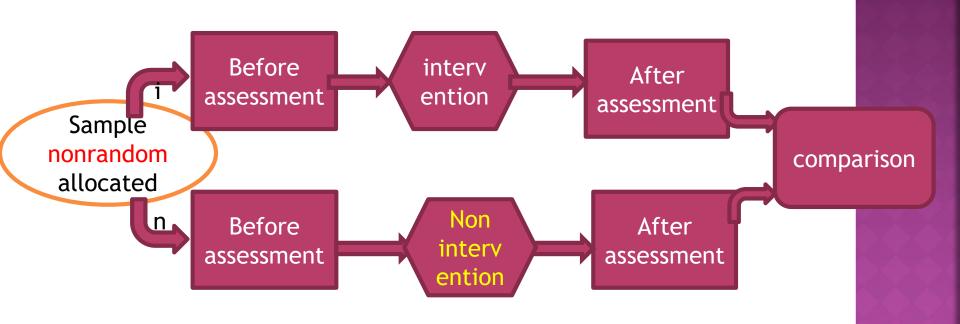


Fig. 9.11 Population concept of a trial.

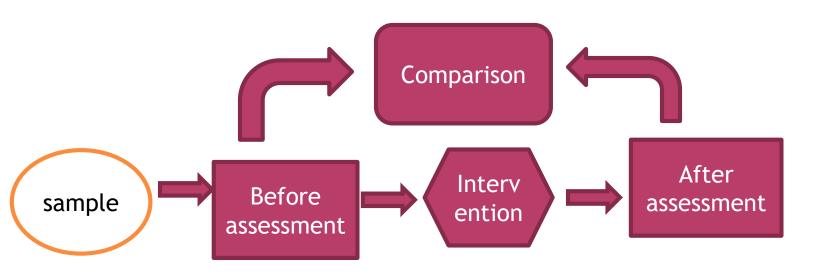
# Parallel design (Classic experimental)



# Parallel design (Quasi experimental)



# Pre experimental Before-After study



# تعریف کارآزمایی بالینی

کارآزمایی بالینی مطالعهای است آیندهنگر که برای مقایسه اثرات و ارزش یک مداخله (یا مداخلهها) در برابر شاهد در نمونههای انسانی انجام میشود.

THE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL (RCT) IS CONSIDERED THE GOLD STANDARD FOR TESTING THE EFFICACY OF MEDICAL TREATMENTS

# **RCT**

A properly planned and executed clinical trial is a powerful experimental technique for assessing the effectiveness of an intervention:

- 1- A prospective study comparing the effect and value of intervention against a control in human beings.
- 2- A clinical trial must employ one or more intervention techniques (diagnostic, preventive, or therapeutic drugs, biologics, devices, regimens, or procedures).
- 3- A trial, contains a control group against intervention group.
- 4- Only studies on human beings will be considered as clinical trials (animals (or plants) may be studied using similar techniques).

### RCT

#### Significant items:

- 1- rationale and phases of clinical trials,
- 2- ethical issues,
- 3- questions,
- 4- populations and samples,
- 5- study designs,
- 6- randomization,
- 7- blindness,
- 8- baseline measures,
- 9- recruitment techniques and participants,
- 10-adverse events
- 11- participant adherence,
- 12- data and safety monitoring.

# **PHASES**

#### Phase I

 Manufacturers usually test the effects of a new drug in healthy volunteers or patients unresponsive to usual therapies

#### Phase II

 Examine dose-response curves in patients and what benefits might be seen in a small group of patients with a particular disease

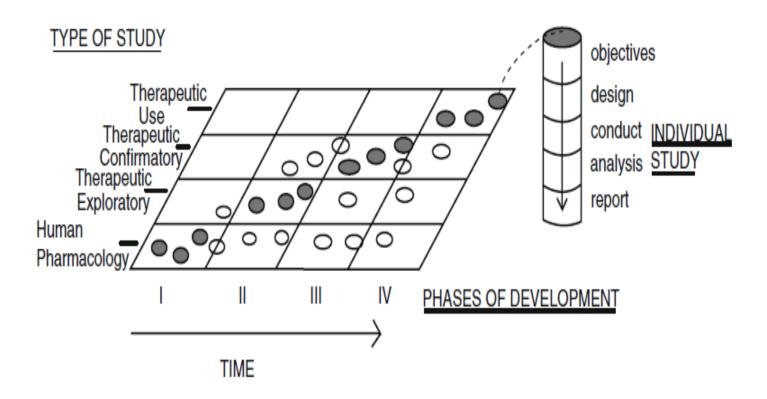
#### Phase III

 A new drug is tested in a controlled fashion in a large patient population against a placebo or standard therapy

#### Phase IV

Is often called a post-marketing study as the drug has already been granted regulatory approval/license. These studies are crucial for gathering additional safety information from a larger group of patients in order to understand the long-term safety of the drug and appreciate drug interactions.

# **CLINICAL TRIAL PHASES:**



Correlation between development phases and types of study

#### Classification:

Clinical trials can also be classified by whether the trial is:

- 1. Exploratory: the first to compare a specific treatment,
- 2. Confirmatory: is a further trial trying to confirm a previous observation

#### **Protocol:**

Studies have shown that protocol development is a collaborative scientific writing process, the aim of which is to achieve consensus within a group of interdisciplinary clinical trial experts

#### Questions addressed by a protocol:

- What is the clinical question being asked by the trial?
- What analyses should be performed in order to produce meaningful results?
- How will the results be presented?

#### **Qualities** of a good protocol:

- Clear, comprehensive, easy to navigate, and unambiguous
- Designed in accordance with the current principles of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and other regulatory requirements
- Gives a sound scientific background of the trial
- Clearly identifies the benefits and risks of being recruited into the trial
- Plainly describes trial methodology and practicalities
- Ensures that the rights, safety, and well-being of trial participants are not unduly compromised
- Gives enough relevant information to make the trial and its results reproducible
- Indicates all features that assure the quality of every aspect of the trial

#### Topic headings of a typical protocol:

- A. Background of the study
- **B.** Objectives
  - 1. Primary question and response variable
  - 2. Secondary questions and response variables
  - 3. Subgroup hypotheses
  - 4. Adverse effects
- C. Design of the study
  - 1. Study population
    - a. Inclusion criteria
    - b. Exclusion criteria
  - 2. Sample size assumptions and estimates
  - 3. Enrollment of participants
    - a. Informed consent
    - b. Assessment of eligibility
    - c. Baseline examination
    - d. Intervention allocation (e.g., randomization method)

- 4. Intervention(s)
  - a. Description and schedule
  - **b.** Measures of compliance
- 5. Follow-up visit description and schedule
- 6. Ascertainment of response variables
  - a. Training
  - **b.** Data collection
  - c. Quality control
- 7. Safety Assessment
  - a. Type and frequency
  - **b.** Instruments
  - c. Reporting
- 8. Data analysis
  - a. Interim monitoring
  - b. Final analysis
- 9. Termination policy

#### **D.** Organization

- 1. Participating investigators
  - a. Statistical unit or data coordinating center
  - b. Laboratories and other special units
  - c. Clinical center(s)
- 2. Study administration
  - a. Steering committees and subcommittees
  - **b.** Data monitoring committee
  - c. Funding organization

#### **Appendices**

**Definitions of eligibility criteria** 

**Definitions of response variables** 

**Informed Consent Form** 

پست الكترونيك 🗸 نسخه موبايل 🕻 RSS (

صفحه اصلی وب سایت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری



# Deputy of Research and Technology

وزارت بهداشت درمان و آموزش پزشکی کمیتهی ملی اخلاق در پژوهشهای زیست پزشکی

ų,	Ministry of Health and Medical Education

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آرشیو خبر		~	دستور العمل تشکیل کمیتههای اخلاق در پژوهش 🗸					
		~	بخشنامه ها		ا <b>طلاعیه ها :</b> برگزاری کارگاه آموزشی اخلاق در کار با حیوانات آزمایشگاهی ویژه پژوهشگران و اعضا			
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، پژوهش بر روی عضو و بافت انسانی	اهنماى اخلاقي	J						
ی پژوهش بر گروههای آسیبپذیر	اهنماى اخلاقي	J		•				
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راهنمای کشوری اخلاق در انتشار آثار پژوهشی			©کلیه حقوق این وب سایت متعلق است به : معاونت تحقیقات و فنآوری وزارت بهداشت ، درمان و آموزش پزشکی هرگونه استفاده از محتوای این سایت با ذکر					

# راهنمای اخلاقی کارآزماییهای بالینی در جمهوری اسلامی ایران (۱۳۹۲)

# فهرست مطالب:

مقدمه (۱ بند)

فصل اول: ارزیابی سود و زیان (۱۹ بند)

فصل دوم: رضایت آگاهانه (۱۲ بند)

فصل سوم: دارونما (۳ بند)

فصل چهارم: پرداخت غرامت (۵ بند)

# Crossover design (2 parallel design)

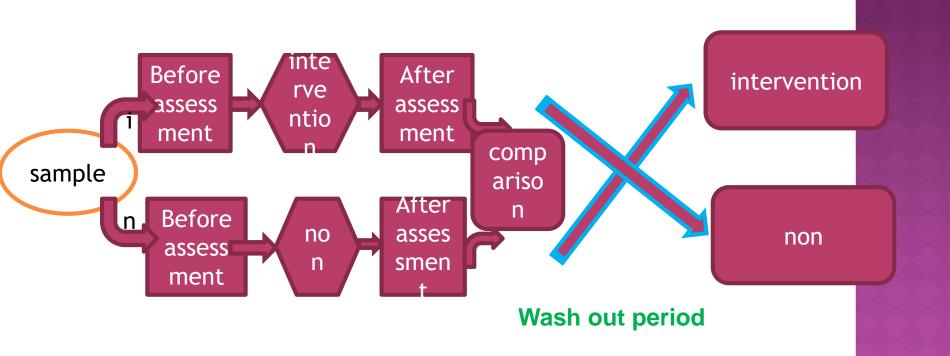
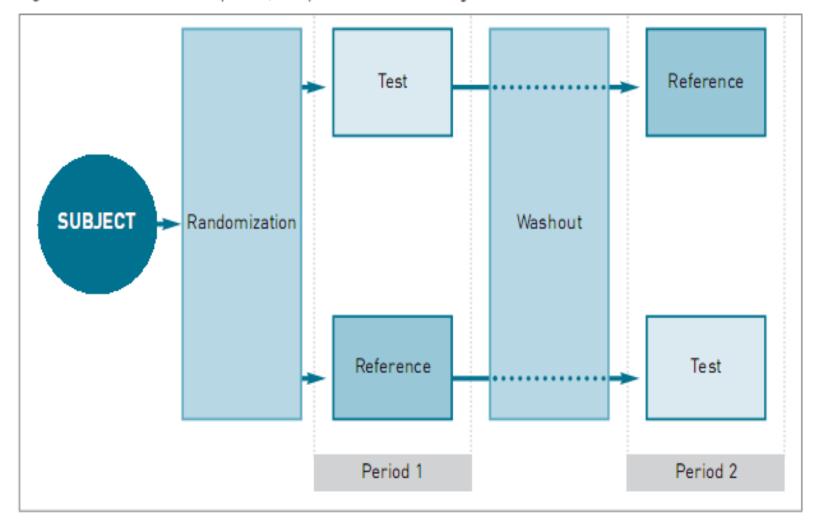


Figure 1. A standard two-sequence, two-period crossover design.



# **CROSSOVER TRIALS**

### **Advantages** of crossover trials:

- Since each subject in a crossover trial acts as his/her own control, there is an assessment of both (all) treatments in each subject. This means that treatment differences can be based on within-subject comparisons instead of between-subject
- As there is <u>usually less variability within a subject</u> than between different subjects, there is an <u>increase in the precision</u> of observations.
   Therefore, fewer subjects are required to detect a treatment difference.

# **CROSSOVER TRIALS**

#### Main limitations of crossover trials:

- The main limitation of crossover trials is that they pose greater inconvenience to the subjects because multiple treatments are given and the subjects will therefore be exposed to various transitions between treatment phases. This longer period of study involvement increases the chance of subject withdrawal from the study.
- Censored observations due to subject withdrawal have a higher impact in a crossover design study, particularly if unequal numbers of subjects have completed different phases of the trial, meaning that even partially complete data could produce biased results.
- For crossover studies, it is essential that subjects are in a comparable condition at the start of each treatment period.

# **CROSSOVER TRIALS**

- The most significant problem of crossover trials is the 'carryover' effect. The carryover effect is defined as the persistence (whether physically or in terms of effect) of treatment applied in one treatment phase of the study to subsequent treatment phases
- Where it occurs, the consequence of carryover is that the investigators will be measuring the combined effects of two or more treatments, which in turn (if undetected) will lead to a biased evaluation.

#### Where are crossover trials useful?

- Crossover trials are most commonly used in early drug development, especially in Phase I studies (for investigating the maximum tolerated dose),
- Treatments with a quickly reversible effect are more suited for investigation under crossover design than those with a more persistent effect.

# **FACTORIAL TRIAL**

**Table 1.** Treatment groups after randomization in a  $2 \times 2$  factorial study comparing the effects of vitamin supplements on pregnancy outcomes in 1,075 Tanzanian women infected with HIV-1 [1].

Multivitamins	Vitamin A						
	Yes	No	Overall				
Yes	Vitamin A + multivitamins	Multivitamins	Treated with multivitamins				
	(n = 270)	(n = 269)	(n = 539)				
No	Vitamin A	Placebo	No multivitamins				
	(n = 269)	(n = 267)	(n = 536)				
Overall	Treated with vitamin A	No vitamin A	Total women				
	(n = 539)	(n = 536)	(n = 1075)				

- N / 4 individuals are allocated to no treatment (control group).
- N / 4 individuals are allocated to intervention A only.
- N / 4 individuals are allocated to intervention B only.
- $\bullet$  N / 4 individuals are allocated to the combination of A + B simultaneously.

- Women who received vitamin A only.
- Women who received multivitamins but no vitamin A.
- Women who received both multivitamins and vitamin A.
- Women who received neither.

Table 2. Number of strokes or deaths / number of individuals in the Canadian Trial in Threatened Stroke [4].

Sulfinpyrazone	Asp	irin
	Yes	No
Yes	20 / 146	38 / 156
No	26 / 144	30 / 139

The odds of stroke or death for individuals on aspirin was [20 + 26] / [[144 + 146] - [20 + 26]] = 46 / 244.

The odds of stroke or death for individuals not on aspirin was (38 + 30) / ([139 + 156] - [38 + 30]) = 68 / 227.

### What are the advantages of a factorial design?

- Cost: The main advantage of a factorial design is its relative economy: it is possible to evaluate two or more interventions within the same trial at less than the cost of two separate trials, and possibly with only a marginal additional cost to a single trial of one intervention.
- Exploring interaction effects: A second advantage is that factorial designs are useful to crudely evaluate the combination of interventions
- Sample size

## **DISADVANTAGE:**

• Compliance: Another notable disadvantage is that individuals randomized to only one or two interventions will find it easier to comply with treatment than individuals randomized to several different interventions.

## خطاهای رایج در مطالعات

## : (Random error) شانسی

علم آمار برای طراحی درست مطالعه و کاهش این خطا بکار میرود.

تورش (Systematic error)

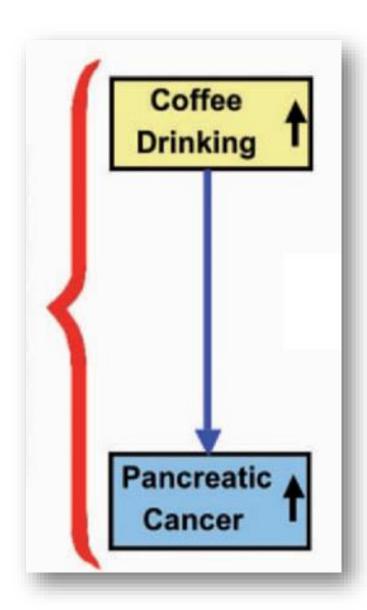
تورش انتخاب

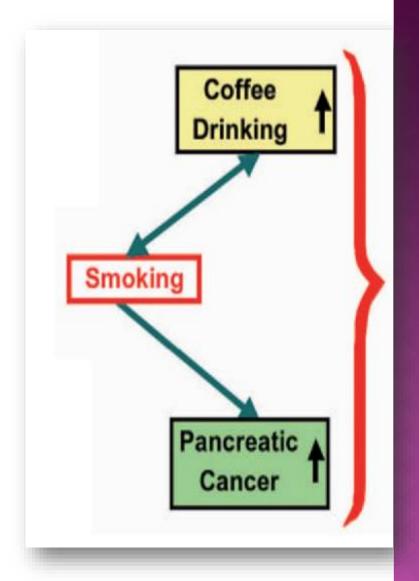
تورش اطلاعات

باید درطراحی مطالعه به آن توجه شود.

#### مخدوشي:

هم در طراحی و هم در مرحله آنالیز میتوان آن را کنترل کرد.





## ۳ شرط برای این که عاملی مخدوشکننده باشد:

- با عامل مواجهه رابطه داشته باشد.
  - خود عامل بیماري یا رخداد باشد.
    - « در مسیر علیت نباشد.

#### **OBSERVER (ASCERTAINMENT) BIAS**

• When knowledge of the treatment assignment (<u>by participants already recruited into a trial, investigators, or persons who analyze and report trial results</u>) leads to systematic distortion of the trial conclusions, this is referred to as observer or ascertainment bias

## تصادفی سازی Randomization

محدود سازی Restriction

همسان سازی Matching

لايه بندی Stratification

> مدلسازی آماری Modeling

در مرحله طراحی مطالعه

در مرحله تحلیل آماری

روش های کنترل عامل مخدوشگر

### **BLINDING**

- Open/un-blind
- Single blind
- Double blind
- Triple blind/ total blind

### **BLINDING**

- Blinding can be performed by making study participants unaware of which treatment they are receiving (*single blind*)
- or by making both study participants and the investigator unaware of the treatment assignment (double blind).
- There is another level of study blinding called triple blind or total blind, which essentially means that all those involved in a study, including those responsible for data analysis, reporting, and study monitoring, have no knowledge of which treatment is being given to whom.
- Although most of these problems can be minimized by making trial procedures more stringent and improving trial participant and personnel compliance, the challenge of distinguishable side-effect profiles appear to be the most difficult to solve.
- It has been suggested that use of a <u>'three-arm design</u>' (involving a new drug, a reference drug, and a placebo) can help to overcome this problem,

- Many drugs can still be recognized by specific sideeffects, such as flushing of the face or a metallic taste in the mouth. If several participants with a similar drug code experience the same side-effects then this could unblined the study.
- Therefore, unique codes might be needed for each patient, but in large studies the use of unique codes might not be practical.

#### **Assessing trial blindness**

- The degree to which the blinding was maintained in a study can be estimated by asking the patients to guess which group they were assigned to.
- If the mean result of the guesses is close to being 50% correct, the study was well blinded.
- A similar enquiry could be made of the patients' study investigators also.

#### **RANDOMIZATION**

- Simple randomization
- Block randomization
- Stratified randomization

#### SIMPLE RANDOMIZATION

Simple randomization is one way of performing this balancing function, but other methods are needed when the number of patients is small.

Randomization must be protected by blinding so that it remains unpredictable.

#### SIMPLE RANDOMIZATION

- This method is easy to implement and unpredictable.
- However, as it is somewhat inconsiderate to previous allocations, it can often produce small inequalities between treatment groups, eg, 200 women were assigned to treatment A and 205 women to treatment B.
- In a large trial this makes only a small difference, but in smaller trials at an early clinical stage that involve only a few dozen subjects, these inequalities could have a substantial impact.

Subject	Treatment		
1	A		
2	В		
3	A		
4	A		
5	В		
6	В		
7	В		
8	В		
9	A		
10	A		
11	В		
12	В		

### **BLOCK RANDOMIZATION**

A block randomization method can be used to periodically enforce a balance in the number of patients assigned to each treatment.

Step 1: Choose the block size and the number of blocks needed to cover the number of patients in the study.

**Step 2:** List all possible permutations of treatments in a block.

**Step 3:** Generate a randomization code for the order in which to select each block.

Table 2. Example of block randomization using a block size of 4.

Block	Permutation	Subject	Treatment
1	6	1 2 3 4	B B A A
2	4	5 6 7 8	B A A B
3	3	9 10 11 12	A B B A
4	1	13 14 15 16	A A B B
5	2	17 18 19 20	A B A B
6	5	21 22 23 24	B A B A

### **BLOCK RANDOMIZATION**

The balance forced by blocking is especially important in long-term trials if:

- recruitment is slow
- the type of patients recruited in the trial changes during the enrollment period
- the trial may be stopped early for safety or efficacy reasons
- routine practice changes for patients in both groups during the trial

### STRATIFIED RANDOMIZATION

 Stratified randomization takes the balance correction suggested by blocking one step further. Not only are the numbers with treatments A and B balanced periodically, but a balance is also constantly maintained for a set of predetermined important factors that may impact on the prognosis of the patient, such as age, gender, diabetes, severity of illness, or geography.

Stratum	Atopy	FEV, (%)	Age (years)	Randomization
1	Positive	40-60	<17	ABAB, BABA, AABB
2	Positive	40-60	≥17	
3	Positive	61-80	<17	
4	Positive	61-80	≥17	
5	Positive	81-100	<17	
6	Positive	81-100	≥17	
7	Negative	40-60	<17	
8	Negative	40-60	≥17	
9	Negative	61-80	<17	
10	Negative	61-80	≥17	
11	Negative	81-100	<17	
12	Negative	81-100	≥17	

## ثبت كارآزمايي باليني

## مهمترین دلایل ضرورت ثبت کارآزماییهای بالینی

- دولتها، مراکز دانشگاهی و مراکز پژوهشی به خاطر در دسترس بودن دادههای قابل جستجوی کارآزماییهای بالینی، قادرند تا در زمینه حمایت از کارآزماییهای بالینی جدید تصمیم مقتضی اتخاذ کنند.
- ۲. این امر سبب صرفهجویی در بودجههای محدود پژوهشی (بهویژه در کشورهای رو به توسعه) شده و از انجام پژوهشهای تکراری خودداری می گردد.
- 7. ثبت کارآزماییهای بالینی از سوگیری گزینشی (Selection Bias) توسط پژوهشگران پیشگیری می کند.
  - ۴. به سردبیران و داوران همتا (Peer Reviewers) در ارزشیابی
    کارآزماییهای بالینی تکمیلشده موجود کمک میکند و آنها میتوانند از
    مطالعات مشابه انتشار یافته و کوششهای در حال انجام آگاه شوند.
    - ۵. ثبت کارآزماییهای بالینی منبع مفیدی برای جامعه به شمار میرود و بیمارانی که مایل به شرکت در کارازماییهای بالینی هستند به سادگی میتوانند به آنها دسترسی داشته باشند.

## مراکز ثبت کارآزمایی در جهان

- ۱. ثبت كارآزمايي باليني استراليا،
- ۲. ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی تصادفی سازی شده بین المللی کارنت انگلستان،
  - ٣. ثبت كارآزمايي باليني سريلانكا،
  - ۴. ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی شبکه اطلاعات پزشکی بیمارستانهای دانشگاهی ژاپن،
    - ۵. ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی هند،
    - ع. ثبت كارآزمايي باليني چين،
      - ۷. ثبت كارآزمايي ملى هلند،
    - ۸. كارآزماييهاي باليني ايالات متحده امريكا.

# مركز بين المللي ثبت كارآزمايي هاي باليني ايران

آدرس:

http://www.irct.ir

# مراحل ثبت كارآزمايي

۱- با مراجعه به سایت, یک حساب کاربری برای خود ایجاد کنید.

۲- درخواست عضویت شما بررسی و در صورت تائید مراتب به صورت پست
 الکترونیکی به شما اطلاع داده خواهد شد.

۳- پس از تائید عضویت، شما با مراجعه به سایت ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی ایران
 اطلاعات مربوط به کارآزمایی بالینی را وارد می کنید.

۴- اطلاعات کارآزمایی شما توسط کارکنان مرکز طی مکانیزمی بررسی و پس
 از تکمیل نهائی آن، شماره اختصاصی مرکز ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی ایران به آن
 تعلق میگیرد. همزمان تمام اطلاعات در سایت در دسترس عموم قرار میگیرد.

۵- شما با یک حساب کاربری میتوانید کارآزماییهای متعدد ثبت کنید.

#### سه سوال اساسی که باید در تهیه یک گزارش پاسخ شود:

- ۱) آیا کارآزمایی خوب طراحی شده است؟
- ٢) چگونه يافته ها با نتايج مطالعات ديگر مقايسه مي شوند؟
  - ۳) یافته های بالینی چه مفهومی دارند؟

چک لیستی از مواردی که در گزارش یک کار آزمایی بالینی باید وجود داشته باشد بوسیله ی (CONSORT) فراهم شده است.

#### **REPORT:**

محققان موظفند یافته های مطالعه خود را به صورت دقیق و منتقدانه بررسی کنند و اطلاعات کافی و مناسب و یافته های بحرانی را ارائه دهند به طوری که خوانندگان بتوانند به درستی کارآزمایی را ارزیابی کنند.

