

臨床試驗研究方法介紹

國家衛生研究院

生物統計與生物資訊研究組

熊昭





臨床試驗之設計

- 平行設計(Parallel design)
- 交叉設計(Crossover design)
 - 需考慮試驗期間疾病之變化
 - 慢性病適用否？
 - 提早退出之影響如何？
 - wash out period？
 - carry over effect？



臨床試驗之設計

- 隨機分派(Randomization)
 - Permuted block randomization 是常用的方法
 - Stratification (by hospital, by prognostic factor; no more than 3 factors) to achieve balance in two arms.
 - Centralized randomization
 - Random number generating (seeds)
- 盲性 (Blinding):
 - 三盲、雙盲、單盲、開放式
 - 反應評估者應 blinding
- 對照組 (control arm):
 - 安慰劑 (placebo) 對照 , 活性對照 (active control, dose comparison)
- 回溯性對照 , 觀察對照



Schema & Schedule



時間表

給藥前

治療中

治療後

(頻率)

- 療效評估項目
- 安全性評估項目
- 實驗室檢查項目



資料之品質管制

- 要求試驗之精確，一致性；資料之完全，可靠。

Protocol \implies Raw data (Source documents) \implies Case report form (個案報告表) \implies Report

- Validation, Monitor

Audit

Inspection

- 若有任何改變 (inclusion/exclusion criteria, sample size analysis....., 在 break code 之前) 都應說明

其他如

- 排除條件：安全上考量、實際的考量
- 試驗長短、可行性之考量



Major Principles in Clinical Trials

- Minimizing bias
- Maximizing precision

Identify possible sources of bias.

Are the trial results robust relative to these bias?



試驗目的及主要變數

- 試驗的目的：清楚在計劃書中敘述特定之目標以及相應的檢定假設
- 清楚敘述重要臨床療效指標：
- 判定標準是否有明確界定？反應之評估是否會有 bias？
- 特別對類別反應資料(categorical data)要弄清如何分類，例如用量表將臨床反應嚴重程度量化。



試驗目的及主要變數

- 最好只有一個主要變數(Primary variable).
- 若有好幾個目標(multiple endpoints, 如多重療效、重複測量), 須考慮用適當統計方法來調整 type I error probability, 例如 Bonforoni procedure。若是重複測量, 也可轉換成單一值, 如用幾次測量值之平均, 特定時間之測量值或治療最後之測量值等。
- 若用替代變數 (surrogate variables), 要注意其所得結論與 clinical outcome 間之關係。
- 對重要療效指標, 報告中應有各組平均數、標準差、中數、最大值、最小值、信賴區間 (confidence interval) 等, 以及組間差異之 confidence interval, P-value 等, 盡量以圖表表示。



Multicenter Trials

- Similarity among centers
 - 所有試驗程序是否都有標準化？
 - 實驗室檢查 (centralized)
 - 臨床反應評估
 - 臨床治療給藥細節：如藥品、給藥方式、途徑、計量、間隔、時間等，concurrent medication 也要紀錄。

- Center-Treatment Interaction
 - 每家 center 病人數如何？
 - 每家 outcome 是否有不同？可 test for main effects，如有不同，解釋之。
 - 但若各家醫院之病人數差異大，則估計 center-treatment interaction 並不實際。



Equivalence Trials

- Equivalence margins should be pre-specified and clinically justified.
- Use of confidence intervals.



Sample Size

- “The number of subjects in a clinical trial should be large enough to provide a reliable answer to the questions addressed, but should also be the minimum necessary to achieve this aim.”
 - 統計考量
 - 臨床考量
 - 實際考量
 - 參考文獻
 - 若非統計學的考量，應注意試驗結果解釋之適當性
- 檢定假設
 - $\alpha=5\%$ $\beta=20\%$, 10%
 - 統計檢定力(power=80%, 90%)
 - 統計方法
 - 根據的估計值(expected treatment difference)有臨床意義否？



Interim Analysis

- Plans for interim review of data should be developed in advance.
 - 次數、方法、提早結束所用之統計方法均應記載於計劃書中。
- Confidentiality affirmed.
- Data Monitoring Committee.



Analysis Sets

1. “Intent-to-treat” analysis

- all randomized subjects (只要有數據就納入)
- may exclude those who never received treatment and/or those with no follow-up data

2. Per protocol analysis

- completed major amount of protocol
 - follow-up measurements available
 - no major protocol violations
- Potential bias as a result of exclusions and/or imputation should be considered.



Missing Values and Outliers

- Influence of outliers should be explored and sensitivity analysis may be done.
- There is no universally accepted approach of dealing with missing values.
- Modeling
 - LOCF
- 分辨 Missing value 與 0



統計分析方法

➤ 變數型態

- Continuous variables:如血壓.....
- Categorical variables:如感染症反應之分類
- 反應時效：“存活”分析，生命表分析



統計分析方法

- 所用統計方法是否恰當？資料是否滿足該方法關鍵性之假設？
 - 該方法是否robust？
 - 結論有否bias？
 - P-value是單尾或雙尾
 - Outcome by hospital
 - 用圖表比較
- Data transformation
 - Should prespecify intent to analyze transformed data(是否必要？)
 - Should consider clinical interpretation



臨床療效評估結果

- Use of P-values
- Accompany with confidence intervals
- Report precise P-values rather than "P<0.05"
- Clarify one-vs two-sided test and prospectively justify one-sided tests
- Adjustment of P-values for multiplicity



共變數的調整(Adjustment for covariates)

- Methods of accounting for potential influence of covariates should be pre-specified.
- When no covariates with clear prognostic value are known it may be to designate the unadjusted analysis as primary.
- Subgroup analysis should be considered exploratory.



Baseline Information

- 試驗族群的基本統計數據
 - 人數、年齡、性別
 - 體重、腎功能、肝功能等
 - 疾病嚴重程度，PS
 - 臨床病史
 - 疾病預後因子等
- 迴歸分析-adjustment for covariates
- 自基底變化、斜率分析等。



Safety Evaluation

- Repeated observations
- Descriptive methods
 - graphical presentation
 - Use of p-values as “flagging” devices
 - Confidence intervals preferred to hypothesis testing
 - Analysis set: 進入試驗，治療至少一次即納入。





Adverse Events

- 臨床不良反應之處理 - Toxicities to be monitored and dose modifications.
- 各週期結果 (by hospital) , 通報。
- 嚴重程度之定義(計劃書) , 毒性分類表 WHO, NCI
- 與研究藥品之可能因果關係之評估。
- 實驗室檢驗值變化情況、異常狀況、與劑量之關係等。



Report

➤ 除以上各項，也應報告以下各項之狀況: by treatment, by hospitals (if multi-center)

- Recruitment
- Drop outs
- Non-compliance
- Adverse events

如 ineligibility

應 off 而未 off

Institutional errors- wrong treatments

wrong dosage

wrong concurrent medication.



Report

- Compliance方面：
 - 確實使用之劑量(mg/m²)
 - 與臨床反應之關係
 - 與不良反應之關係
 - 在不同時間之狀況





Success of Clinical Trials

- Scientific Merit
- Quality
- Speed
- Team Work

