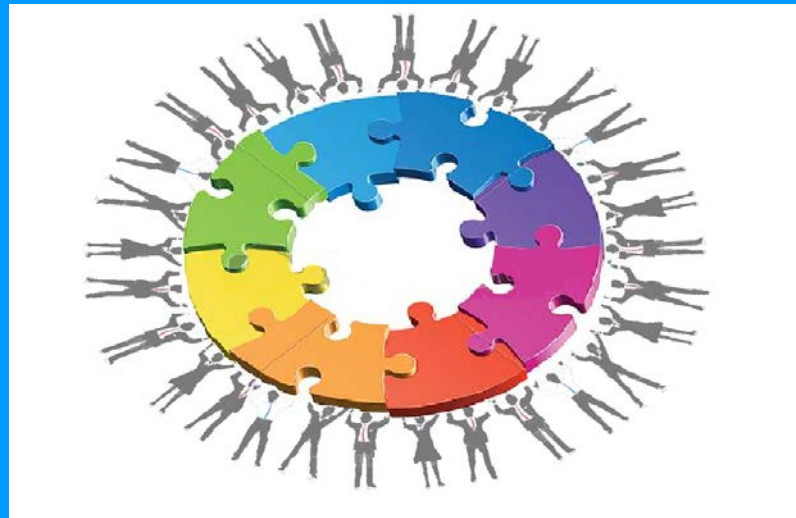




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'Trials within Cohorts' (TwiCs) Symposium



10-11th November 2014

Manson Lecture Theatre

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Supported by Yorkshire & Humber & North Thames CLAHRCs



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What are TwiCs?



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Outline

- Problems with standard designs
- Rethinking.....
- The 'cmRCT' design
- Key features



Standard pragmatic trials

- Problems
 - poor recruitment rates
 - unrepresentative recruited population
 - lack of long term outcomes
 - patient & clinician treatment experiences altered
 - informed consent barrier to recruitment
- poor generalisability

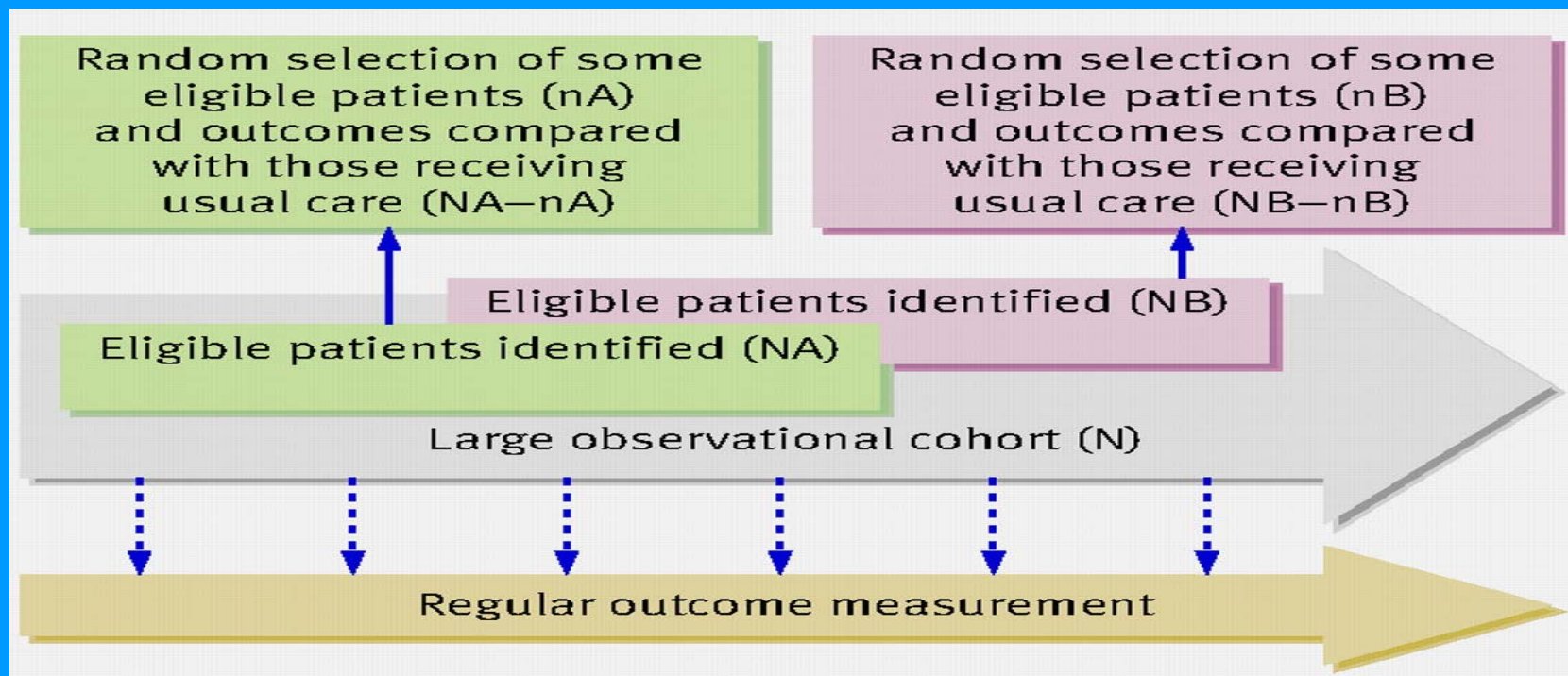


Rethinking....

- Origins
 - Our experiences
 - Increased efficiency
 - Increased generalisability
 - Ethical approach
 - Zelen (Single Randomised Consent Design)



‘Cohort multiple RCT’ design



Relton, Torgerson, O’Cathain & Nicholl. *BMJ* 2010;340:c1066



❖ Cohort

- ❖ Recruit observational cohort of patients
- ❖ Regular outcome measurement for whole cohort
- ❖ Facility for multiple trials
- ❖ Time and cost efficiencies
 - ❖ unequal randomisation

- New or ready made?
- Narrow (disease specific) vs broad (population based)



❖ For each RCT

- ❖ Eligible patients identified, from which some are randomly selected to be offered the intervention
- ❖ Outcomes of randomly selected patients compared to not randomly selected.

Randomisation

- Random allocation 'done' to all?
- Random selection of some?

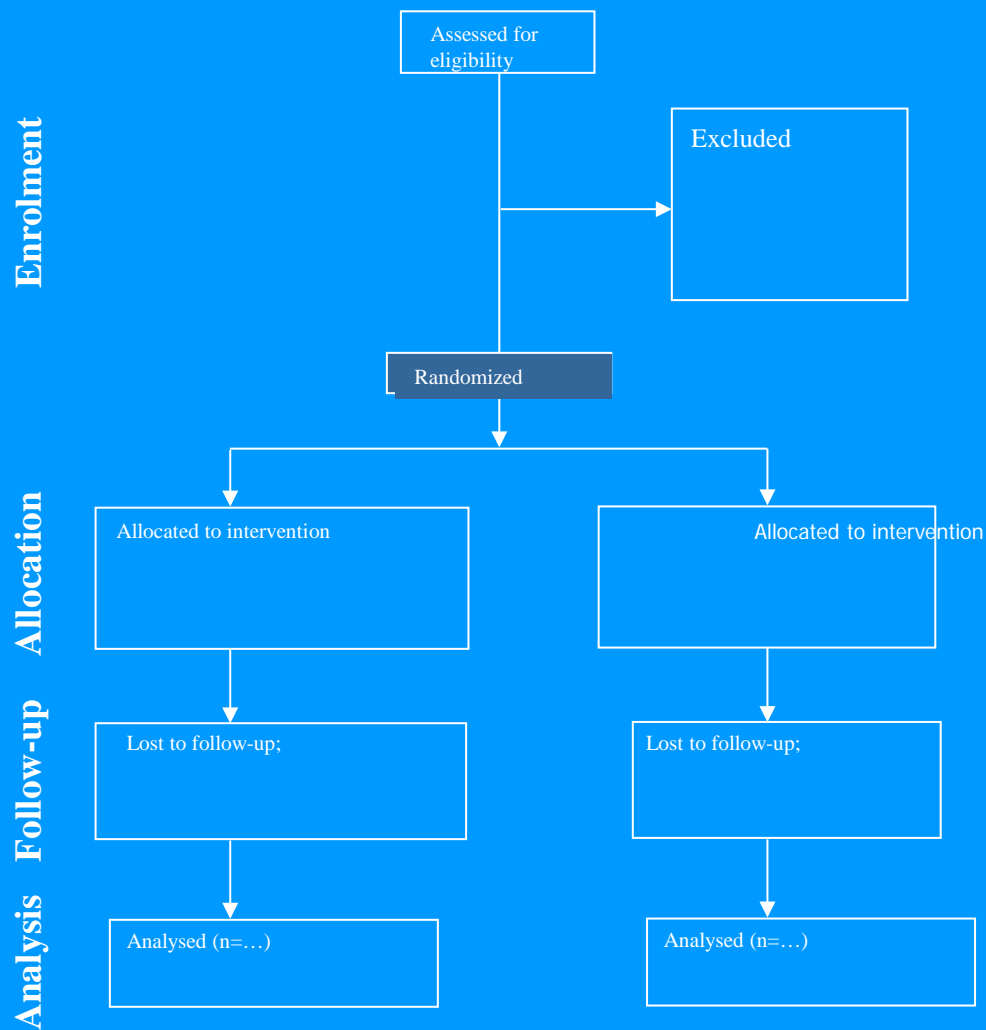


❖ ‘Patient centred’ Informed consent (IC)

- ❖ IC relevant to ‘patient’ identity & experience
- ❖ Imagine....
- ❖ Patients are not told
 - ❖ about treatments that they are not then offered
 - ❖ that their treatment will be chosen ‘at random’
- ❖ People enter trials primarily to obtain direct or indirect benefit
- ❖ Effective communication – intelligible & relevant



RQ: Does chocolate improve memory & concentration?





Information

'we don't know which treatment is best'

'will you take part in research?'

'you will be given x or nothing'

'this will be decided by chance'

Information

'You have (not) been selected to try X'



Enrolment

Allocation

Follow-up

Analysis

People/patients approached

Assessed for eligibility

Excluded

Randomized

Allocated to intervention

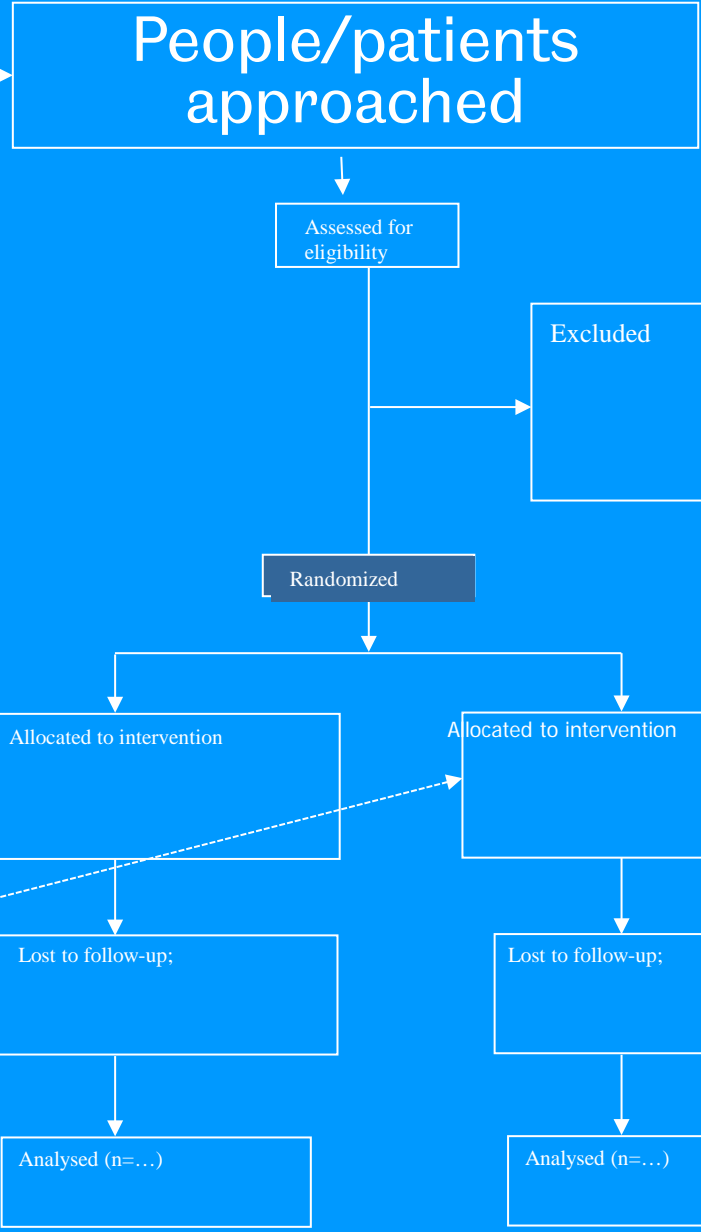
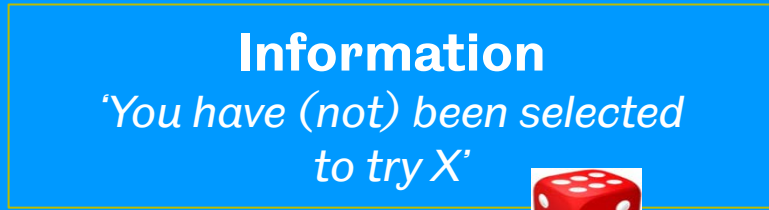
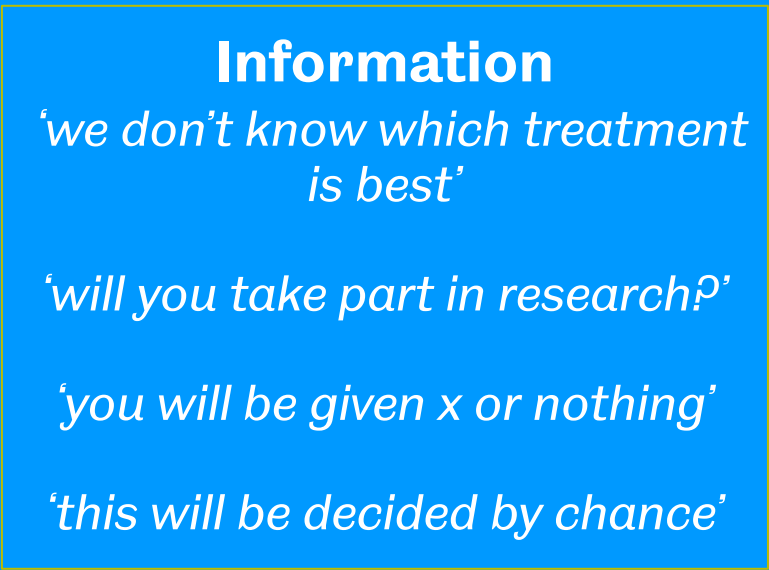
Allocated to intervention

Lost to follow-up;

Lost to follow-up;

Analysed (n=...)

Analysed (n=...)



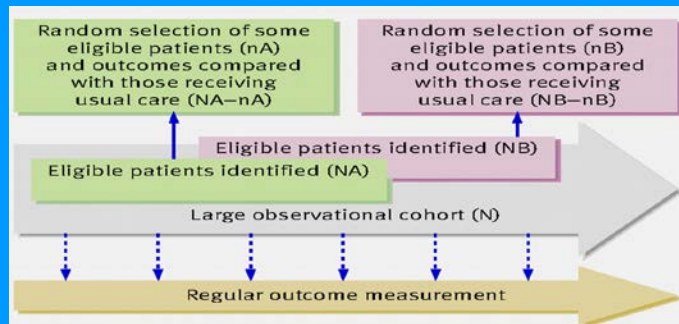
'cmRCT' design

❖ Key features

- ❖ Cohort - multiple trials facility
- ❖ Random selection of some
- ❖ Px relevant information and consent

• Benefits

- Recruitment: improved quantity and representativeness
- Long term outcomes as standard
- Ongoing information on natural history of the condition and TAU
- Increased comparability between each trial conducted within the cohort
- Increased efficiency (time and cost), particularly for expensive or high risk interventions





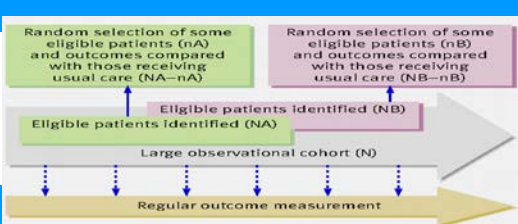
We thought that

Most suited to.....

- Open trials with 'treatment as usual' as comparator
- RQs with easily measured & collected outcomes
- Conditions where many clinical trials will be conducted
- Chronic conditions
- Highly desired treatments or expensive treatments

Least suited to.....

- Closed trial designs with masking or placebo arms
- RQs with hard to measure and hard to collect outcomes
- Acute or short term conditions



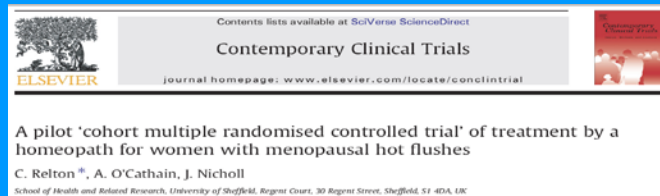
What are TwiCs?

Approach to pragmatic RCT (BMJ 2010) which rethinks:

- The nature of trial infrastructures
- How trial populations are identified
- The concept of randomisation
- The timing and content of the information provided to 'trial' populations

In an attempt to create a system for producing efficient, effective and ethical pragmatic trials (to provide robust information to aid routine healthcare decision making).

- Key publications



- Meetings (University of Sheffield workshop 2012, Prostate Cancer RCT Consensus Group 2013, Utrecht Medical Centre symposium 2013)
- Used and adapted in UK, Canada, Netherlands
- Renamed - TwiCs





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What's next?