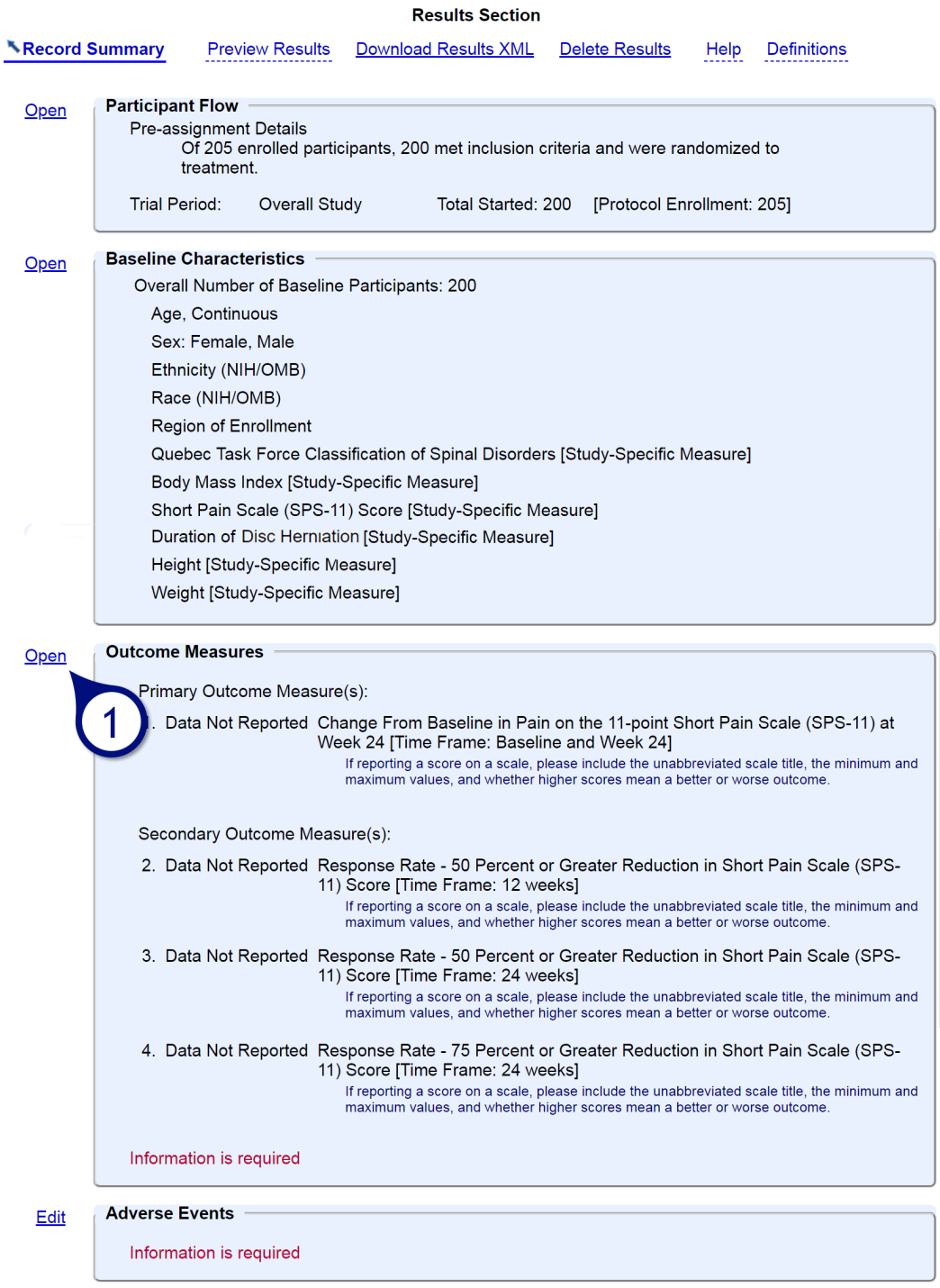
ClinicalTrials.gov PRS

Protocol Registration and Results System

Outcomes Measures Data Entry Walkthrough

Step 1

On the Results Section page, click on the **Open** link next to Outcome Measures.

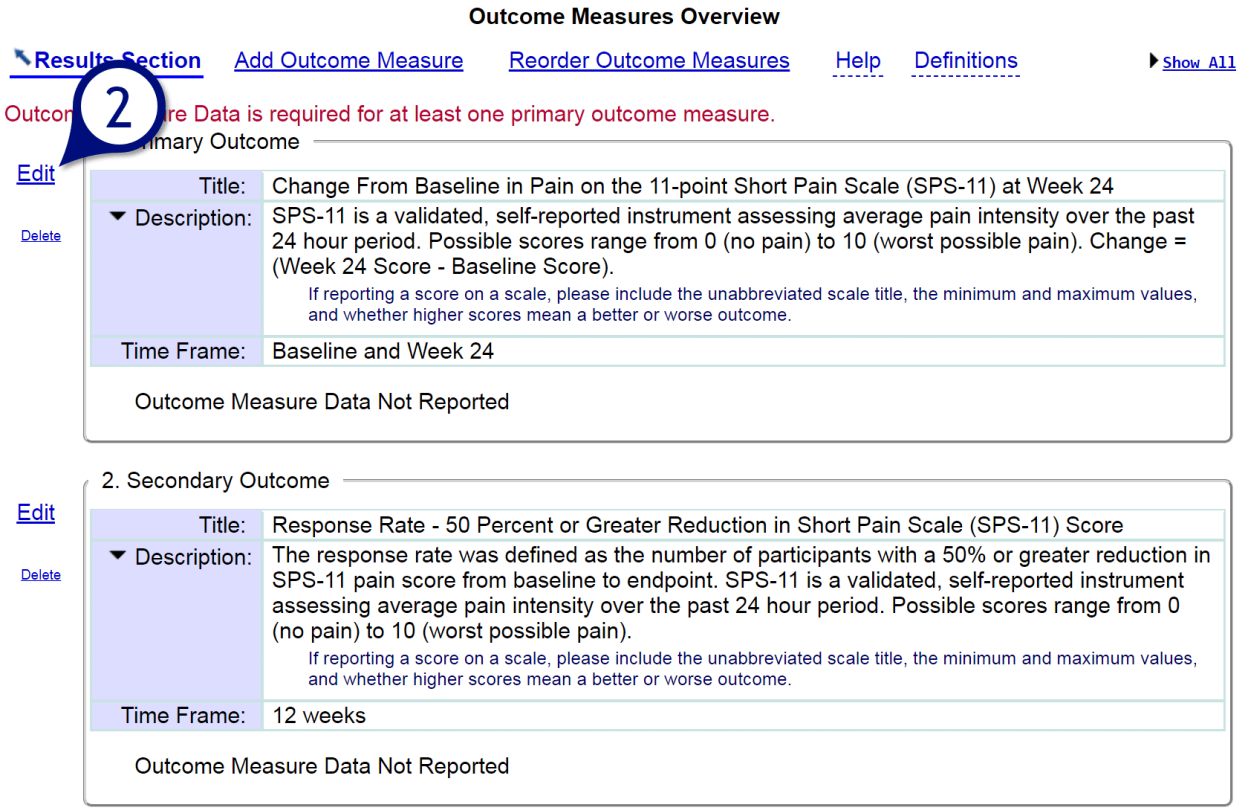


Step 2

The images for steps 2–12 show entry of continuous data for the primary outcome measure, Change From Baseline in Pain on the 11-point Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) at Week 24. Continuous data can take any value on a continuum for a given assessment (for example, a physiological range of values for weight or heart rate).

Once you have added data for the primary outcome measure, you will repeat steps 2–8 and complete steps 13–16 to enter discrete data for the secondary outcome measures in the Parallel Study Design Example. Discrete data are based on counts and represented by integer values (for example, numbers of participants classified as either “responder” or “nonresponder” on an assessment).

Click on the **Edit** link next to an outcome measure.

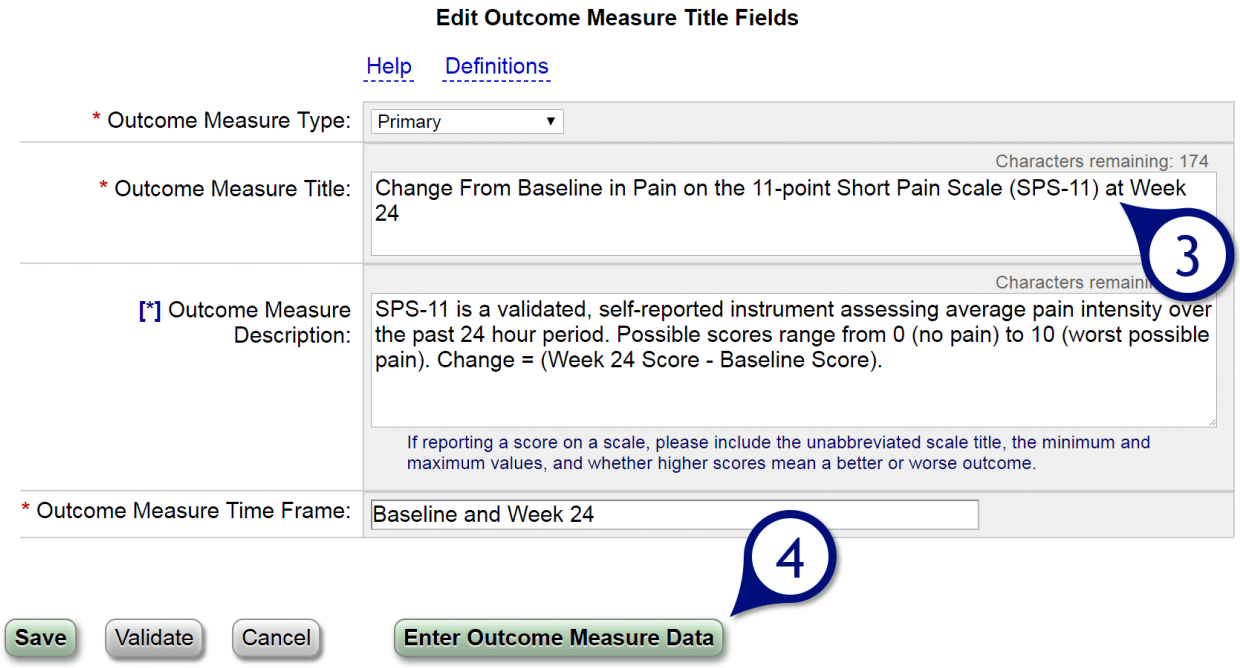


Step 3

Review the Outcome Measure Type, Outcome Measure Title, Outcome Measure Description, and Outcome Measure Time Frame fields, which have been prefilled using outcome measure information entered in the Protocol Section previously. Update the information if necessary. Then click on the **Validate** button to check for system validation messages that should be addressed. Address any error messages, and review any warnings or notes carefully and address them if necessary.

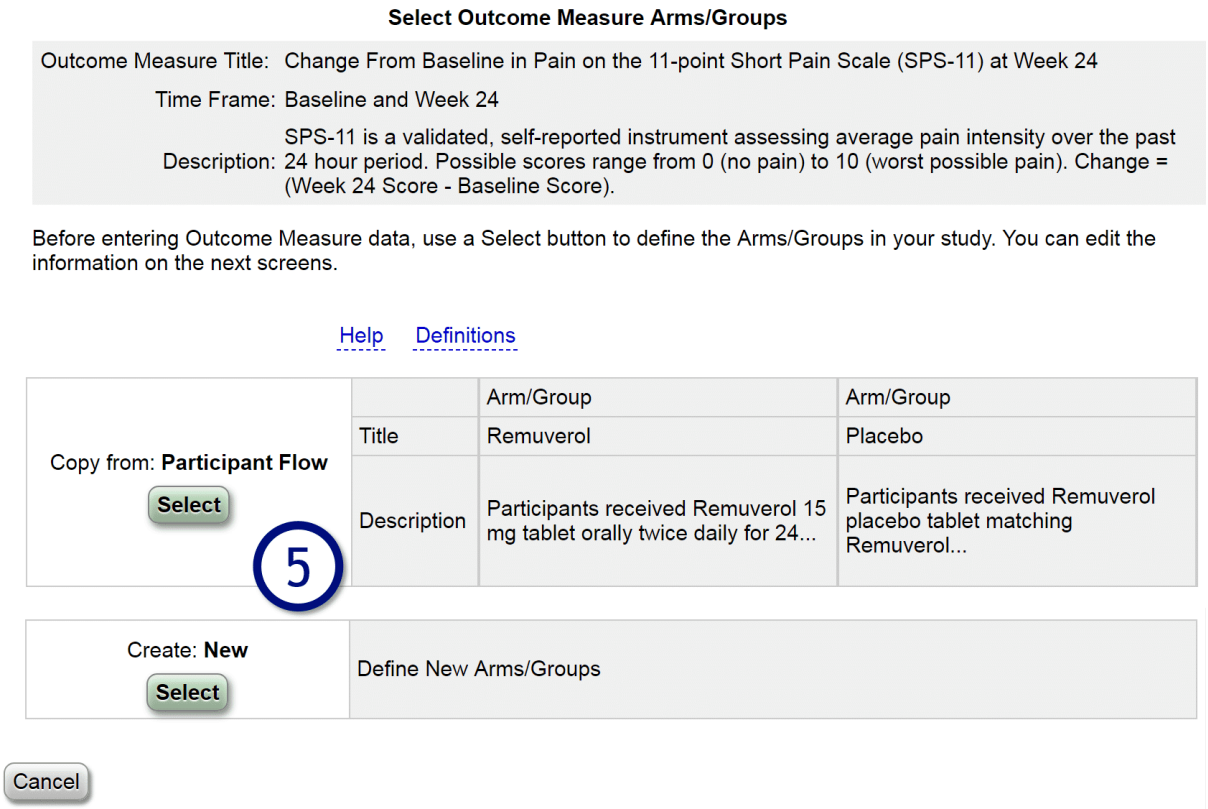
Step 4

Click on the **Enter Outcome Measure Data** button to begin entering data. This action will save any edits you made in step 3.



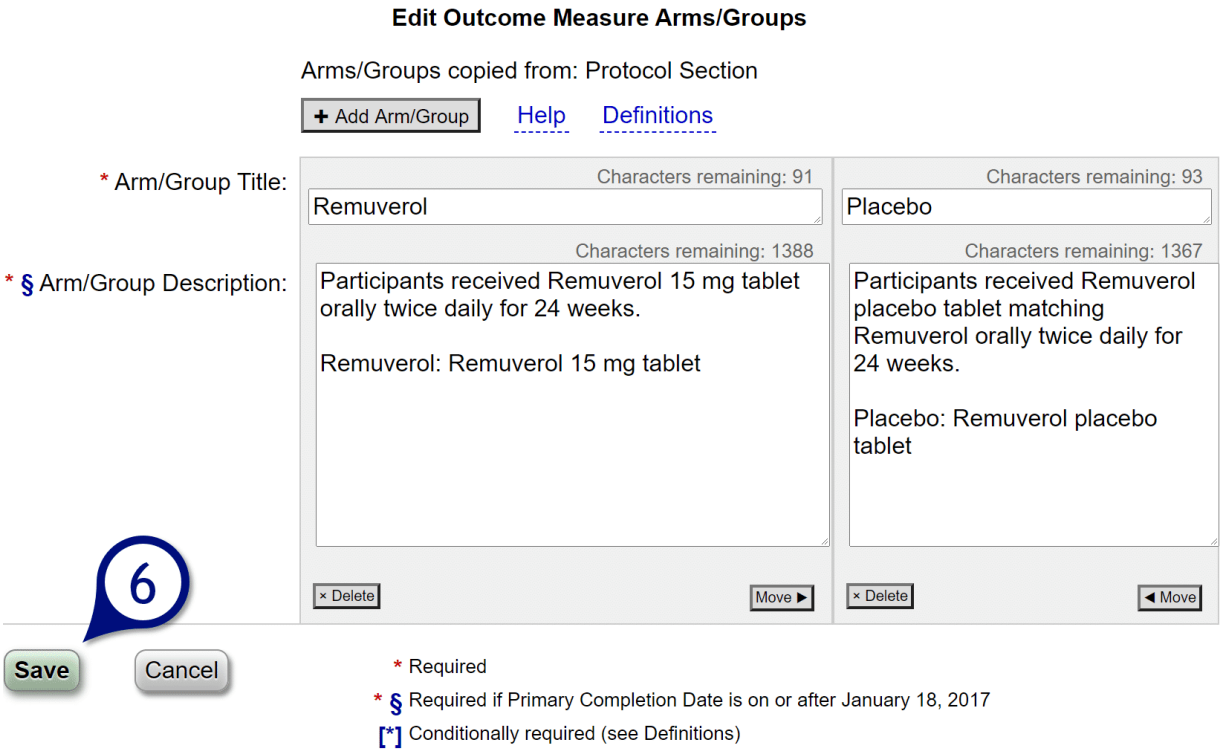
Step 5

Click on the **Select** button for the Copy from: Participant Flow option to copy arms/groups from the Participant Flow module.



Step 6

Review the Arm/Group Information (no edits should be needed), then click on the **Save** button.



Step 7

Use the Parallel Study Design Example: Figures and Tables document to determine the numbers of participants analyzed for the outcome measure for each arm/group, as well as any information about how the population was chosen (see tables 2 and 3; relevant text highlighted in yellow below).

Table 2: Primary Outcome - Change from Baseline to Week 24 in SPS-11 24-Hour Pain Score

SPS-11 is a validated, self-reported instrument assessing average pain intensity over the past 24 hour period. Possible scores range from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain). Change = (Week 24 Score – Baseline Score). Analysis was done on the Intent to Treat Population (all participants assigned to Remuverol or Placebo) with Last observation carried forward (LOCF) imputation method.

Measure	Remuverol		Placebo		Difference in Means (SD)*	P Value**
	N	Mean Change (SD)	N	Mean Change (SD)		
Change in SPS-11 Score	101	-3.84 ± 0.61	99	-2.08 ± 0.51	-1.76 (0.80)	0.002

*Treatment Difference = Remuverol – Placebo

** Mixed Models Analysis: it was calculated that 200 participants randomized in a 1:1 fashion between the 2 arms would have at least 85% power to detect a difference of 0.56 points in mean SPS-11 pain score between Remuverol and placebo from baseline to week 24. Sample size was determined using a 2-sided 2-sample t test (α= 0.05). Assumptions included a common standard deviation of 1.14 and a discontinuation rate of 7%.

Table 3: Secondary Outcomes - SPS-11 Pain Response Rates from Baseline to Endpoint

The response rate was defined as the number of participants with a reduction in SPS-11 pain score greater than or equal to the noted level (i.e., 50% or 75%) from baseline to endpoint. Analysis was based on the per-protocol population (all participants with baseline and week 12 or 24 pain scores available).

Time Frame	Remuverol		Placebo		P Value*
	N	No. Respondents	N	No. Respondents	
Response Rate at 50% Reduction in SPS-11 Pain					
Week 12	98	45	95	37	0.383
Week 24	76	73	81	67	0.009
Response Rate at 75% Reduction in SPS-11 Pain					
Week 24	76	57	81	43	0.005

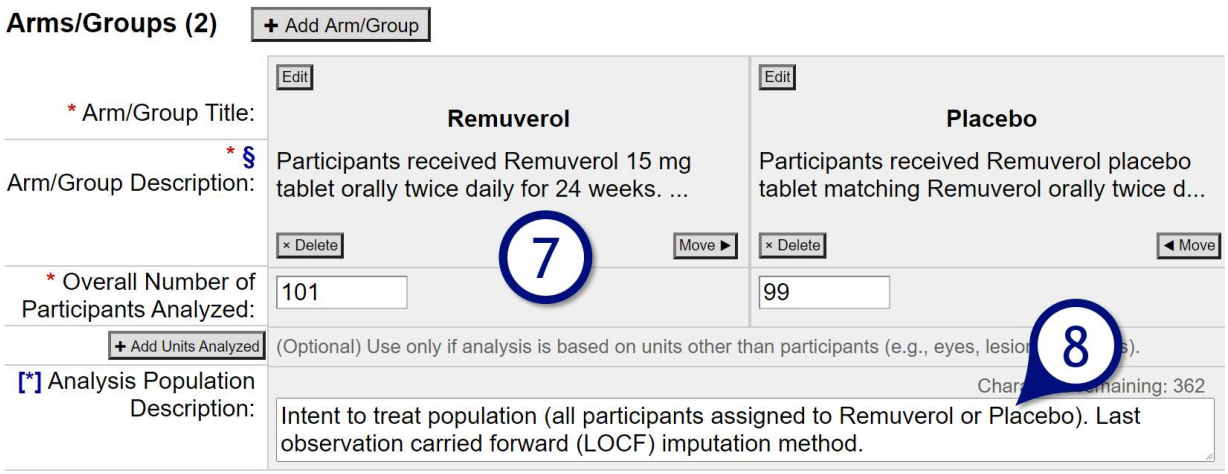
* Fisher Exact

Enter the Overall Number of Participants Analyzed for each arm/group.

Step 8

Enter the Analysis Population Description.

- Primary Outcome, Change From Baseline in Pain on the 11-point Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) at Week 24: The relevant information is highlighted in yellow in the table 2 legend. Enter this information and proceed to step 9.
- Secondary Outcome, Response Rate - 50 Percent or Greater Reduction in Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) Score (Time Frame: 12 Weeks): The relevant information pertains to participants with baseline and week 12 pain scores and is highlighted in yellow in the table 3 legend. Enter this information (for example, “Per-protocol population (all participants with baseline and week 12 pain scores available)”) and advance to step 13.
- Secondary Outcome, Response Rate - 50 Percent or Greater Reduction in Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) Score (Time Frame: 24 Weeks) and Response Rate – 75 Percent or Greater Reduction in Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) Score (Time Frame: 24 Weeks): The relevant information pertains to participants with baseline and week 24 pain scores and is highlighted in yellow in the table 3 legend. Enter this information (for example, “Per-protocol population (all participants with baseline and week 24 pain scores available)”) and advance to step 13.



Step 9

Locate the Measure Type, Measure of Dispersion/Precision, and data for the primary outcome measure in the Parallel Study Design Example: Figures and Tables document (see table 2; relevant text highlighted in yellow below).

Table 2: Primary Outcome - Change from Baseline to Week 24 in SPS-11 24-Hour Pain Score

SPS-11 is a validated, self-reported instrument assessing average pain intensity over the past 24 hour period. Possible scores range from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain). Change = (Week 24 Score – Baseline Score). Analysis was done on the Intent to Treat Population (all participants assigned to Remuverol or Placebo) with Last observation carried forward (LOCF) imputation method.

Measure	Remuverol		Placebo		Difference in Means (SD)*	P Value**
	N	Mean Change (SD)	N	Mean Change (SD)		
Change in SPS-11 Score	101	-3.84 ± 0.61	99	-2.08 ± 0.51	-1.76 (0.80)	0.002

*Treatment Difference = Remuverol – Placebo

** Mixed Models Analysis: it was calculated that 200 participants randomized in a 1:1 fashion between the 2 arms would have at least 85% power to detect a difference of 0.56 points in mean SPS-11 pain score between Remuverol and placebo from baseline to week 24. Sample size was determined using a 2-sided 2-sample t test (α= 0.05). Assumptions included a common standard deviation of 1.14 and a discontinuation rate of 7%.

Select “Mean” as the Measure Type and “Standard Deviation” as the Measure of Dispersion/Precision.

Step 10

Enter the summary-level data for each arm/group.

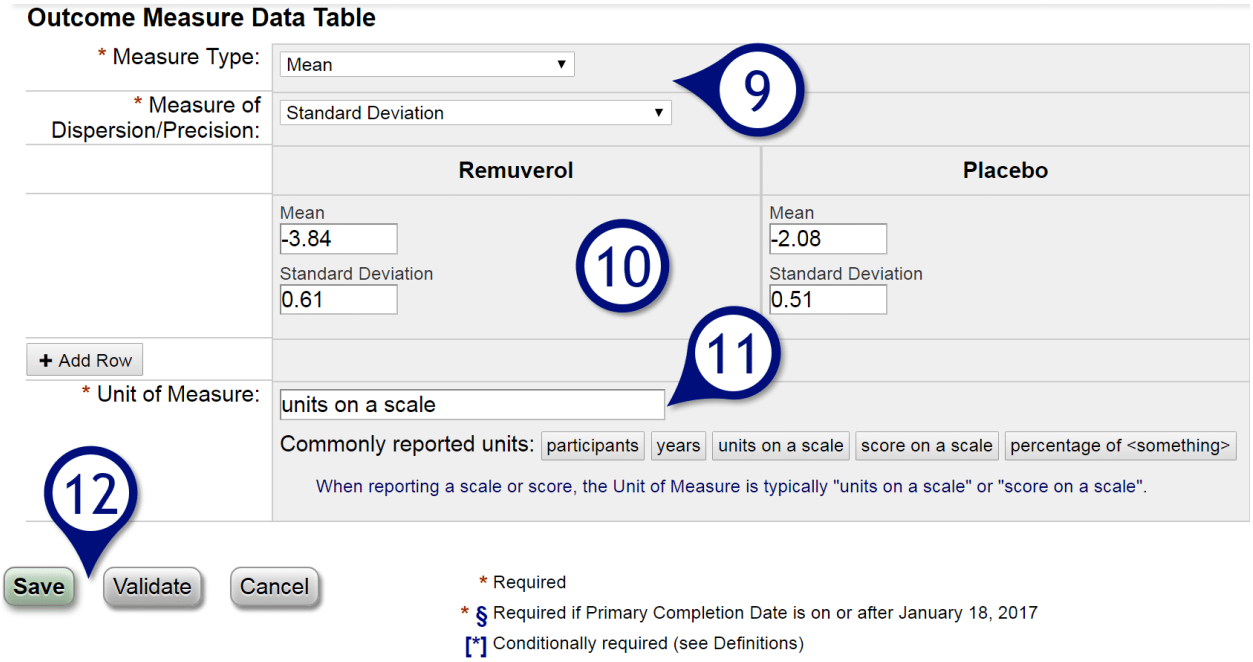
Step 11

Enter the Unit of Measure by clicking on the button for the appropriate Commonly reported units, in this case **units on a scale**.

Step 12

Before leaving the Outcome Measure Data page, click on the **Validate** button to check for system validation messages that should be addressed. Address any error messages, and review any warnings or notes carefully and address them if necessary. Then click on the **Save** button to save your work and return to the Outcome Measures Overview page.

Enter information for the remaining outcome measures by repeating steps 2–8 and then advancing to steps 13–16 to enter discrete data (data reported as counts).



Step 13

The images for steps 13–16 show data entry for the secondary outcome measure Response Rate - 50 Percent or Greater Reduction in Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) Score (Time Frame: 12 Weeks). Once you have added data for this secondary outcome measure, you will repeat steps 2–8 and 13–16 to continue entering data for the remaining secondary outcome measures in the Parallel Study Design Example.

Locate the data for the secondary outcome measures in the Parallel Study Design Example: Figures and Tables document (see table 3; relevant text highlighted in yellow below).

Table 3: Secondary Outcomes - SPS-11 Pain Response Rates from Baseline to Endpoint

The response rate was defined as the number of participants with a reduction in SPS-11 pain score greater than or equal to the noted level (i.e., 50% or 75%) from baseline to endpoint. Analysis was based on the per-protocol population (all participants with baseline and week 12 or 24 pain scores available).

Time Frame	Remuverol		Placebo		P Value*
	N	No. Respondents	N	No. Respondents	
Response Rate at 50% Reduction in SPS-11 Pain					
Week 12	98	45	95	37	0.383
Week 24	76	73	81	67	0.009
Response Rate at 75% Reduction in SPS-11 Pain					
Week 24	76	57	81	43	0.005

* Fisher Exact

Select “Count of Participants” as the Measure Type. “Not Applicable” will automatically be selected as the Measure of Dispersion/Precision. Note: The “Count of Participants” Measure Type is applicable to all three secondary outcome measures.

Step 14

Enter the data for each arm/group.

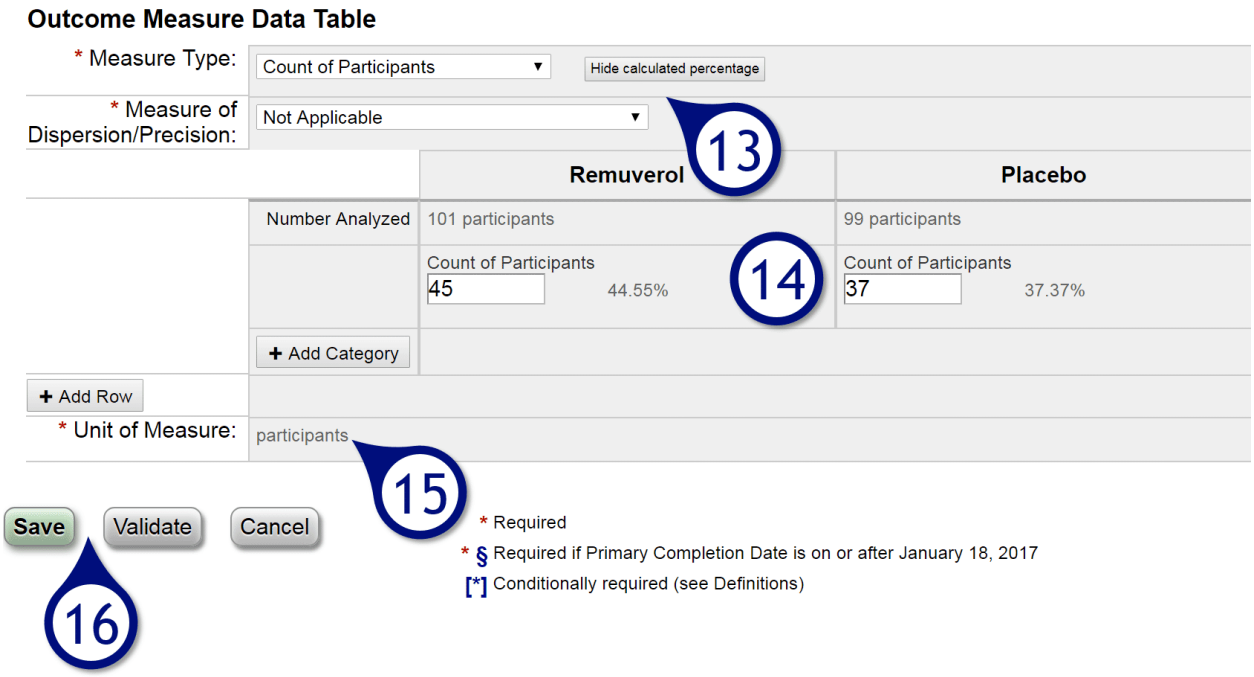
Step 15

“Participants” will appear automatically as the Unit of Measure if “Count of Participants” is selected as the Measure Type.

Step 16

Before leaving the Outcome Measure Data page, click on the **Validate** button to check for system validation messages that should be addressed. Address any error messages, and review any warnings or notes carefully and address them if necessary. Then click on the **Save** button to save your work and return to the Outcome Measures Overview page.

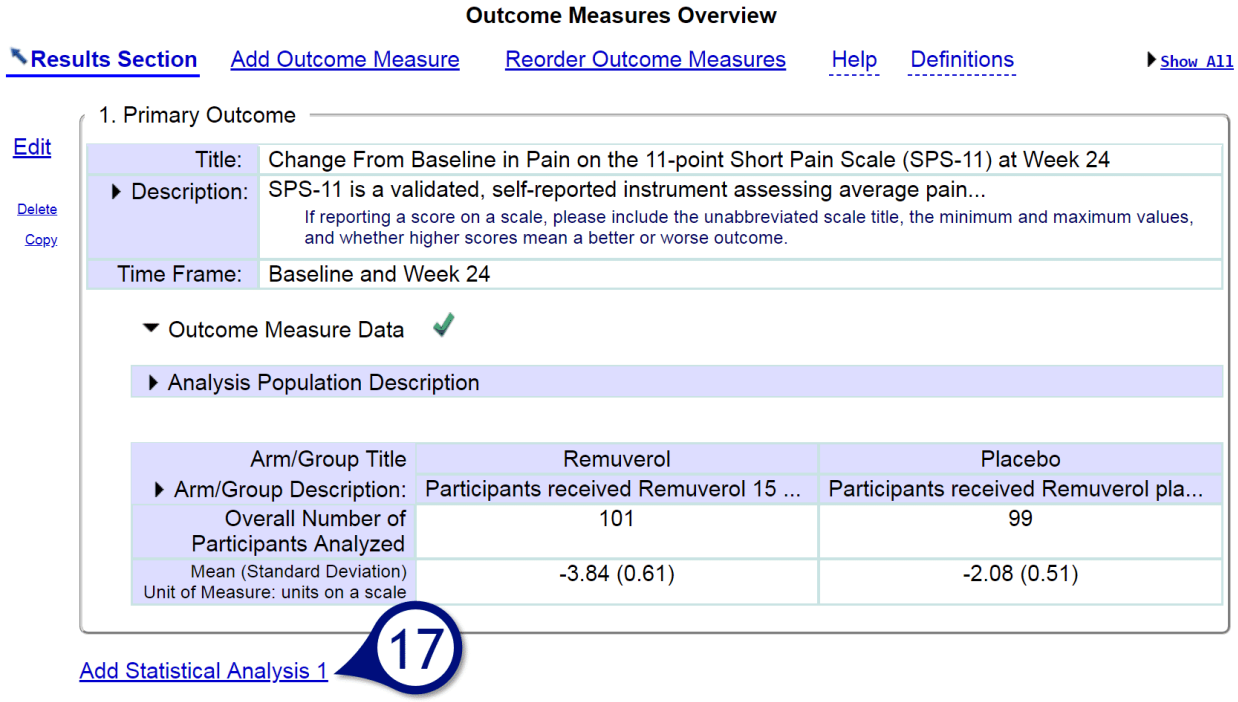
Enter information for the remaining outcome measures by repeating steps 2–8 and 13–16.



Step 17

The images for steps 17–25 show the entry of statistical data for the primary outcome measure, Change From Baseline in Pain on the 11-point Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) at Week 24. Once you have added data for the primary outcome measure, you will repeat steps 17–21 and 25 to enter statistical data for the secondary outcome measures in the Parallel Study Design Example.

Click on the **Add Statistical Analysis 1** link for an outcome measure.



Step 18

Locate the statistical data for the primary and secondary outcome measures in the Parallel Study Design Example: Figures and Tables document (see tables 2 and 3; relevant text highlighted in yellow below). Information in these tables will be used to populate the statistical analysis tables as you progress through steps 19–25.

Table 2: Primary Outcome - Change from Baseline to Week 24 in SPS-11 24-Hour Pain Score

SPS-11 is a validated, self-reported instrument assessing average pain intensity over the past 24 hour period. Possible scores range from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain). Change = (Week 24 Score – Baseline Score). Analysis was done on the Intent to Treat Population (all participants assigned to Remuverol or Placebo) with Last observation carried forward (LOCF) imputation method.

Measure	Remuverol		Placebo		Difference in Means (SD)*	P Value**
	N	Mean Change (SD)	N	Mean Change (SD)		
Change in SPS-11 Score	101	-3.84 ± 0.61	99	-2.08 ± 0.51	-1.76 (0.80)	0.002

*Treatment Difference = Remuverol – Placebo

** Mixed Models Analysis: it was calculated that 200 participants randomized in a 1:1 fashion between the 2 arms would have at least 85% power to detect a difference of 0.56 points in mean SPS-11 pain score between Remuverol and placebo from baseline to week 24. Sample size was determined using a 2-sided 2-sample t test (α= 0.05). Assumptions included a common standard deviation of 1.14 and a discontinuation rate of 7%.

Table 3: Secondary Outcomes - SPS-11 Pain Response Rates from Baseline to Endpoint

The response rate was defined as the number of participants with a reduction in SPS-11 pain score greater than or equal to the noted level (i.e., 50% or 75%) from baseline to endpoint. Analysis was based on the per-protocol population (all participants with baseline and week 12 or 24 pain scores available).

Time Frame	Remuverol		Placebo		P Value*
	N	No. Respondents	N	No. Respondents	
Response Rate at 50% Reduction in SPS-11 Pain					
Week 12	98	45	95	37	0.383
Week 24	76	73	81	67	0.009
Response Rate at 75% Reduction in SPS-11 Pain					
Week 24	76	57	81	43	0.005

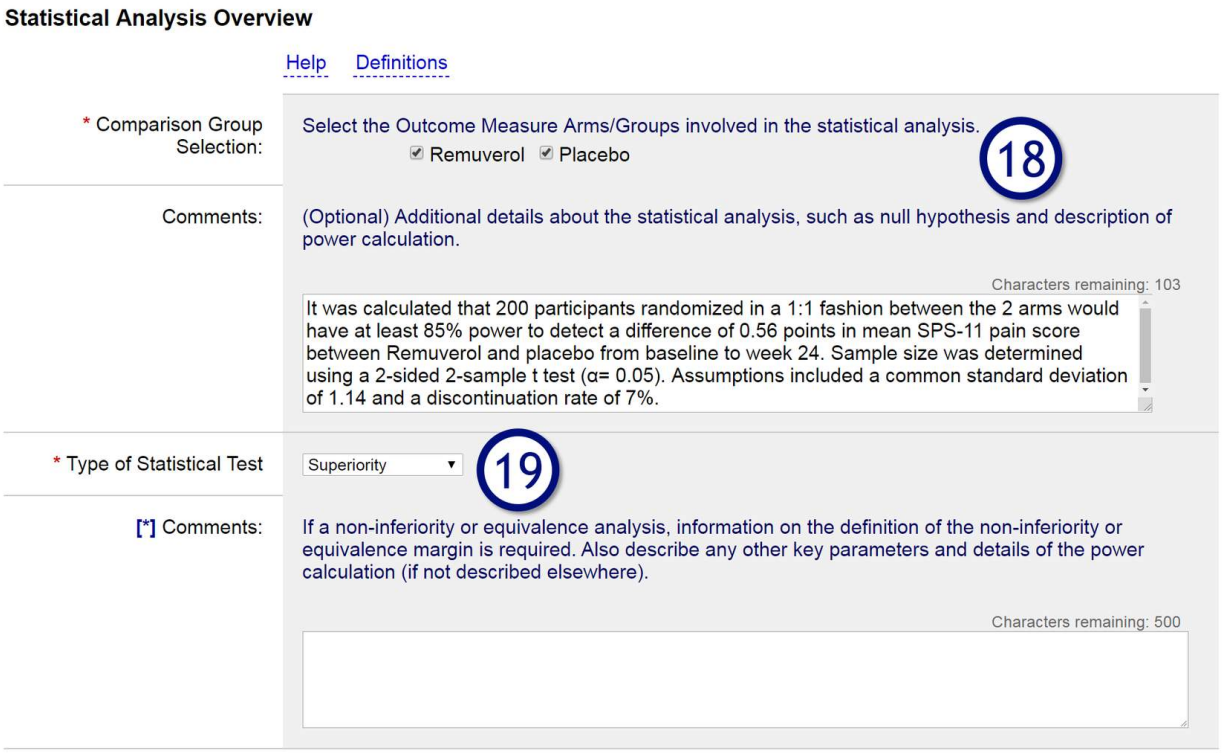
* Fisher Exact

Select the outcome measure arms/groups involved in the statistical analysis by marking the Comparison Group Selection checkboxes for the Remuverol and Placebo arms/groups. Use the Comments text field to provide details about the analysis, if available.

- Primary Outcome, Change From Baseline in Pain on the 11-point Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) at Week 24: Enter the information highlighted in the second footnote for table 2. This information details the power (sample size) calculation.
- Secondary Outcomes: No additional information is available.

Step 19

Select “Superiority” as the Type of Statistical Test used. (Other options are “Non-inferiority,” “Equivalence,” and “Other.”) “Superiority” is chosen for the statistical analyses in this study because an active drug (Remuverol) is compared to an inactive drug (Placebo) with the goal of demonstrating that the active drug is more effective.



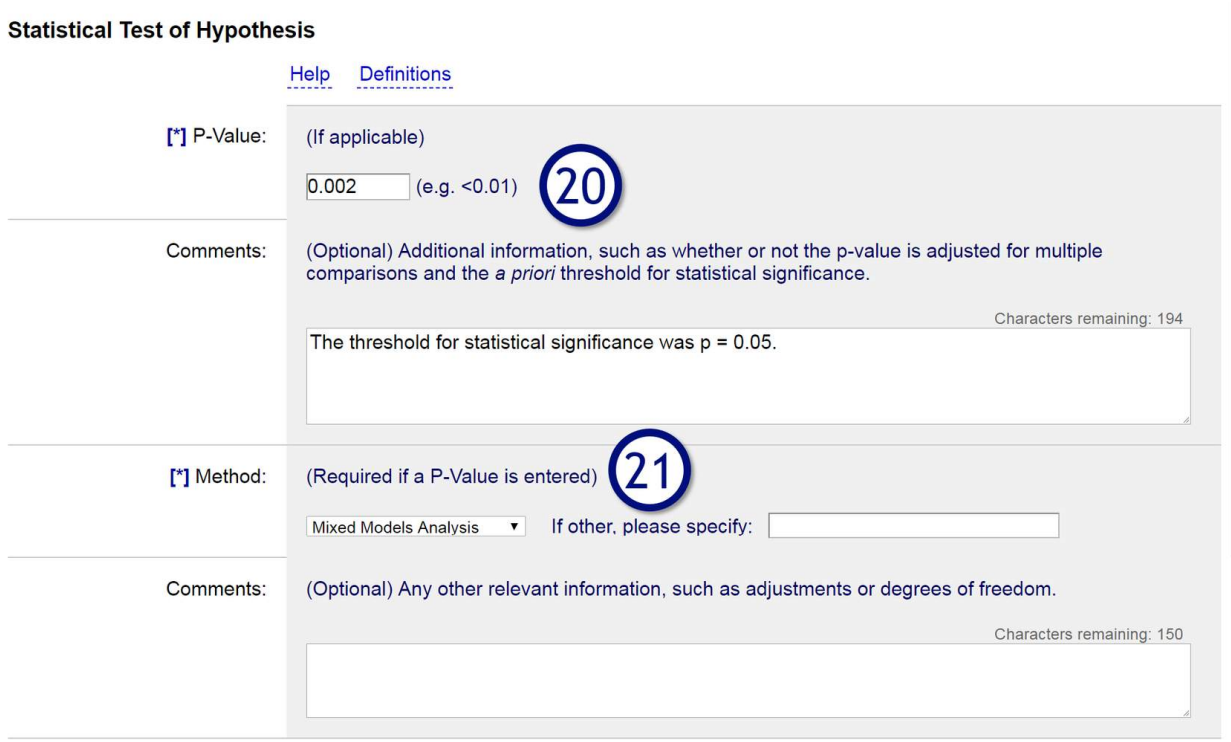
Step 20

Enter the calculated P-Value. Use the Comments text field to provide additional information about the p-value, such as the a priori threshold for statistical significance. For the primary outcome measure, the p-value threshold is equivalent to the alpha value used for determining the sample size.

Step 21

Select the Method used to calculate the P-Value.

- Primary Outcome, Change From Baseline in Pain on the 11-point Short Pain Scale (SPS-11) at Week 24: Select “Mixed Models Analysis” and proceed to step 22.
- Secondary Outcomes: Select “Fisher Exact” and advance to step 25.



Step 22

For the primary outcome measure, select “Mean Difference (Net)” as the Estimation Parameter and enter the Estimated Value. The net mean difference compares the difference in the change values (that is, week 24 score minus baseline score for Remuverol vs. week 24 score minus baseline score for Placebo).

Step 23

For the primary outcome measure, select “Standard Deviation” as the Parameter Dispersion Type and enter the Dispersion Value.

Step 24

For the primary outcome measure, enter the information highlighted in the first footnote for table 2 in the Estimation Comments text field. This information clarifies the direction of the comparison.

Step 25

Before leaving the Edit Outcome Statistical Analysis page, click on the **Validate** button to check for system validation messages that should be addressed. Address any error messages, and review any warnings or notes carefully and address them if necessary. Then click on the **Save** button to save your work and return to the Outcome Measures Overview page.

Enter statistical information for the secondary outcome measures by repeating steps 17–21 and then advancing to step 25.

Return to the Results Section page by clicking on the **Results Section** link at the top of the Outcome Measures Overview page.