Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to illustrations; those in **bold** refer to tables.

**a**
- adaptive threshold design  240
- agreement see observer agreement studies
- allocation ratio  10
- alternative hypothesis  4, 9
- anaesthesia, nausea after  144–145
- analysis of variance (ANOVA)  122–124, 227
- asthma exacerbation  87–88, 88
- atraumatic dental restorative treatment  124–125, 124
- autism spectrum conditions  143

**b**
- baseline measure, 155
- before-and-after design  117, 123, 128–130
- Best-of-5 design  242, 243
- Beta distribution  17
- between subject variation  115–116
- binary outcomes  41–52, 42, 117–119
  - cluster trials  197–198
  - comparing proportions  41–44, 49–52
    - analysis  42
    - effect size  42
    - examples  45–48
    - Fisher’s exact test  43, 46
    - one proportion known  44
  - $\chi^2$ test  43, 44
  - cross-over trial  119
  - effect size  42, 119
- more than two groups  233–235
- observer agreement studies  316–321
- sample size  118, 132
- binary variables  41
- Binomial distribution  12–15, 14
- confidence interval for a proportion  20–21
- Negative-Binomial (NB)  15
- bioequivalence  167, 168–169, 168, 175–178
- cross-over design  176, 184, 190
  - examples  184
  - intention-to-treat (ITT) principle  178
  - per-protocol (PP) analysis  178
  - ratio of means  176–177, 176
  - iteration  177
  - regulatory recommendations  178
- biomarker stratified design  239–240, 239, 246, 288–289, 289
- blindness, smoking association  145, 145, 150–151
- blood pressure examples
  - attaining a plateau  164
  - diastolic  146
  - hypertension  205–206
  - reduction  163–164
  - systolic, in chronic kidney disease  75–76
  - Bonferroni correction  33–35, 34, 227
- brain tumours in infants  107–109, 108
- brain volume, preterm infants  19–20
breast cancer examples
radiotherapy 181
recurrence free survival times 182
sequential hormonal therapy 37, 273
burns patients, MRSA infections 46–47

C
C33D design 242, 243, 246–247
cadaveric heart donors 22
caesarean section, spinal anaesthesia 48
cancer patient survival studies 17
capnographic monitoring for sedation during colonoscopy 46
carboplatin study, metastatic rhabdomyosarcoma 21
cardiovascular disease examples 207
  cardiac arrhythmia 88
guidelines 37, 38
  information needs in cardiac rehabilitation 326–327
myocardial infarction 234
  single nucleotide polymorphisms 47–48
type 2 diabetes 182–183
carnitine deficiency 129–130
cartilage abnormalities 346–347
cartilage repair 72
Case–Morgan designs 281–284, 292
  Expected Duration of Accrual (EDA) 284, 292, 295
  Expected Total Study Length (ETSL) 283, 284, 292, 296
cause-specific hazard ratio (csHR) 98, 101–102
central t-distribution 11, 12
cerebrospinal fluid opening pressure 344–345
chest pain, acute 223
chi squared (χ²) test 43, 44
  one proportion known 44
chronic kidney disease, systolic blood pressure 75–76
chronic myelogenous leukemia 36–37
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 235
cleft palate 145–146, 152
cluster trials 193–210
  aggregate design 196, 205–207
  baseline observations 201
  design effect 195–196, 200–201, 209–210
  potential attrition 196
  design features 194–196
  examples 203–208
  fixed cluster 202
  intra-cluster correlation (ICC) 194–195
  non-aggregate design 196, 203–208
  numerical accuracy 203
  practicalities 202
  sample size 196–201
    binary outcome 197–198
    continuous outcome 196–197
    cross-over designs 201, 208, 209–210
    matched designs 200–201, 207
    ordinal outcome 198–199, 206
    rate outcome 199, 206–207
    survival times 199, 207
  see also stepped-wedge designs (SWD)
  Cohen’s Kappa, κ 320–321, 326, 331–332
  colonoscopy, capnographic monitoring for sedation 46
colorectal cancer, metastatic 247
colorectal surgery 72–73, 105–106
  comparing means 67–71
    cluster trials 203–205
    effect size 68
    examples 72–76
    independent groups 141, 170–171
    non-inferiority 170–171, 179–180, 185–186
    one mean known 71, 79
    paired or matched groups 141, 171
    ratio of means, bioequivalence evaluation 176–177, 176
    two-sample t-test 68–70
      equal variances 68–69, 76
      unequal variances 69–70, 77–78
    Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney U-test 70–71
  comparing proportions 41–44, 42, 49–52
  analysis 42
    Fisher’s Exact test 43–44, 46
    χ² test 43, 44
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster trials</th>
<th>205–206</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect size</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>45–48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent groups</td>
<td>138–139, 145, 148, 171–172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-inferiority</td>
<td>171–172, 173, 181, 187–188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matched pairs</td>
<td>181–182, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odds ratio</td>
<td>51–52, 139, 144–145, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One proportion known</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired groups</td>
<td>139–140, 145, 145, 150–151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-inferiority</td>
<td>181–182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparing rates</td>
<td>82–83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competing risks (CR)</td>
<td>98, 101–103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause-specific hazard ratio</td>
<td>101–102, 108–109, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>109–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-distribution hazard ratio</td>
<td>102–103, 108, 109–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound symmetry</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence intervals (CI)</td>
<td>18–19, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous data</td>
<td>145–146, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation coefficient</td>
<td>305–306, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson</td>
<td>305, 310, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearman</td>
<td>306, 310, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>142–146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard rate</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>19–20, 140–141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent groups</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired or matched groups</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-inferiority</td>
<td>169–170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power implications</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportions from two groups</td>
<td>138–140, 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent groups</td>
<td>138–139, 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired groups</td>
<td>139–140, 145, 145, 150–151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>21–22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single proportion</td>
<td>20–21, 135–138, 142–143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finite populations</td>
<td>137–138, 143–144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High or low anticipated response rate</td>
<td>137, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large populations</td>
<td>136–137, 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer risk, 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continual reassessment method</td>
<td>243–244, 244, 245, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous outcomes</td>
<td>67–79, 121–124, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of variance (ANOVA)</td>
<td>122–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster trials</td>
<td>196–197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparing means</td>
<td>67–71, 76, 77–78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One mean known</td>
<td>71, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence intervals</td>
<td>145–146, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observer agreement studies</td>
<td>321–323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired continuous data</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired t-test</td>
<td>121–122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation coefficient</td>
<td>303–310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence intervals</td>
<td>305–306, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of association</td>
<td>305, 309–310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson</td>
<td>303, 305, 311, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>307–308, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical considerations</td>
<td>306–307, 307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>304, 311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearman</td>
<td>303, 306, 311, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>308–309, 309, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covariates</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox proportional hazards regression</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crohn’s disease</td>
<td>327, 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-over trials</td>
<td>116, 116, 119, 123, 129–130, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioequivalence</td>
<td>176, 184, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster trials</td>
<td>201, 208, 209–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-inferiority</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepped-wedge design</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative incidence method (CMI)</td>
<td>98, 102–103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Daily exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees of freedom (df), confidence interval for a mean</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue fever</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental restorative treatment</td>
<td>124–125, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression examples</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major depressive disorder</td>
<td>179–180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment comparisons</td>
<td>179–180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design effects</td>
<td>157–160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster trials</td>
<td>195–196, 200–201, 209–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-intervention assessments</td>
<td>159–160, 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-intervention means</td>
<td>157–159, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-intervention slopes</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepped-wedge designs</td>
<td>217–218, 221, 224–225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
diabetes mellitus examples 105, 143–144
ordered categorical data 56, 120
cardiovascular morbidity and mortality
standardised 10, 71
impaired glucose tolerance 60, 61
endometriosis 258–259
lifestyle intervention 162–163
endpoints see outcomes
more than two groups 232
enrichment design 238–239, 238, 245–246, 288
non-inferiority 180
epidemiological studies 35–36
dialysis, oral nutritional supplement 258
equivalence 167, 168–169, 168, 174–175, 175
diastolic blood pressure 146
example 183
disagreement 324, 325
sample size 175
see also observer agreement studies
disease prevalence 142–143
see also bioequivalence
distribution
ethical issues, sample size 38–39
disease prevalence 142–143
Beta 17
excessive daytime somnolence (EDS) 345
Binomial 12–15, I4
exchangeable assumption 157
Exponential 17–18, I8
Fisher's Exact test 43–44, 46
everything else 157
Negative-Binomial (NB) 15
Dose response designs 228–229, 233
Normal 7–8, 9, 25, 26
simple (centred) 11–12, 26–27
standardised 7–8, 7
non-central (NCT) 11–12, I3
dose finding 241–245
dose–finding 241–245
choice of design 244–245
continual reassessment method 243–244, 244,
continual reassessment method 243–244, 244,
continual reassessment method 243–244, 244,
245, 247
elements 246–247
elements 246–247
step-by-step designs 241–242
non-central t-distribution 254–255
best-of-5 242, 243
equality of care studies 249, 250–251, 250
C33D 242, 243, 246–247
optimisation 256, 263
Storer–precursor design 241–242
stepped rule-of-thumb 255, 262
Dual Threshold Design (DTD) 271, 274, 278–279
using results to plan main study 253, 260
f
factorial designs 31–32, 231, 231, 235
falciparum malaria treatment study 169–170
false negative error 4, 342
false positive error 4, 342
false positive rate (FPR) 342–343
feasibility studies 249, 250–251, 250
example 257–258
feverish children, paracetamol treatment 56–60, 56
finite populations 137–138
Fisher's Exact test 43–44, 46
fixed cluster size 202
flat rule-of-thumb sample size 255, 262
Fleming-A'Hern design 269, 273, 275
Index

foetal compromise 72
forced expiratory volume and force vital capacity 307–308, 310
Fundamental Equation 8–10

**g**
gastric cancer examples 89, 90
surgical resection 37
gemcitabine, nasopharyngeal cancer 273–274
genomic targets 237–241, 238
adaptive threshold design 240
biomarker stratified design 239–240, 239, 246, 288–289, 289
enrichment design 238–239, 238, 245–246, 288
examples 245–246
single classifier 238
Therapeutic Exploratory trials 289–290
glioblastoma 22
gross motor function 327–328

**i**
impaired glucose tolerance with type 2 diabetes 60, 61
infant brain tumour 107–109, 108
information needs in cardiac rehabilitation 326–327
intention-to-treat (ITT) principle 178
inter-observer agreement see observer agreement studies
intermolar width 73–74, 74
internal pilot studies 251, 256–257
example 260
intimate partner violence 61, 62, 206
intra-class correlation (ICC) 156–157
confidence interval approach 322–323, 326–327, 327, 333
hypothesis testing approach 323, 327–328, 334
ICC coefficient 321–323
intraocular pressure reduction 131
iron deficiency, non-anaemic 260

**j**
juvenile idiopathic arthritis 73

**k**
Kaplan-Meier (K-M) estimates 98, 101–102, 281–282

**l**
5-L triage for emergency medicine 326
labour, epidural analgesia 146
learning studies 135
left ventricular systolic dysfunction 206–207
lichen planus treatment 37
lingual retainers 45
bond failure 86, 87
Logrank test 98, 99–100
loss to follow-up 104
lung cancer 106–107, 293–294
lymphoedema, reflexology in management 257–258

**m**
major depressive disorder 259
malaria treatment study 169–170
Mann-Whitney U-test 55–59, 56
planning values 56–57
sample size 57–59
non-proportional odds (NPO) 59
proportional odds 57–58
matched or paired studies 116–117, 117, 119, 123, 125–126, 125, 127, 127, 128
cluster trials 200–201, 207
comparing means 141, 171
comparing proportions 139, 145, 145, 150–151
continuous outcomes 121–122, 146
multiple 126
non-inferiority 171, 172–173, 173, 181–182, 189
post-marketing surveillance 85
maximum tolerable dose (MTD) 241
McNemar’s test 117–119
mean 67
confidence interval 19–20, 140
post-intervention means 157–159, 164
see also comparing means
metastatic colorectal cancer 247
metastatic rhabdomyosarcoma, carboplatin study 21
more than two groups 227–235
dose response designs 228–229, 233
examples 232–235
factorial designs 231, 231, 235
several comparisons with a reference 229–230, 233–235
unstructured groups 228
see also groups
MRSA infection in burns patients 45–46
multiple endpoints 32–33
ranking 33
myocardial infarction examples 234
single nucleotide polymorphisms 47–48
myocardial iron deposition 344

n
nasopharyngeal cancer examples 109–110
combination therapy 274
gemcitabine treatment 273–274
nausea after anaesthesia 144–145
Negative-Binomial distribution (NB) 15
new analgesic 90–91, 94
non-anaemic iron deficiency 260
non-central t-distribution (NCT) 11–12, 13, 68–69
external pilot study 254–255
non-equivalence 169
see also bioequivalence
non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma 294
non-inferiority margin 167–168, 169–174, 170
cross-over trial 180
difference of means 170–171, 179–180
independent groups 170–171, 185–186
matched paired groups 171
difference of proportions 171–172, 181
independent groups 171–172, 187–188
matched paired groups 172–173, 173, 181–182, 189
examples 179–183
hazard ratio 173–174
intention-to-treat (ITT) principle 178
per-protocol (PP) analysis 178
regulatory requirements 174
Normal distribution 7–8, 9, 25, 26
confidence interval for a mean 19–20
reference intervals 338–339, 347
standardised 7–8, 7
normal range see reference intervals (RI)
null hypothesis 3–4, 168–169
numerical accuracy 23–24
nursing home resident self-destructive behaviours 308
nutritional supplement during dialysis 258

O
observer agreement studies 315–334
agreement 316, 316, 317–319
binary outcomes 316–321
Cohen’s Kappa, κ 322–321, 326, 331–332
sample size 317, 319–320, 322, 329–330
continuous outcomes 321–323, 333, 334
confidence interval approach 322–323, 326–327, 327, 333
hypothesis testing approach 323, 327–328, 334
disagreement example 324, 325
examples 324–328
reproducibility 316, 316, 318, 325
single observer error example 324–325
odds ratio 42
change in 46–48
comparison between proportions 51–52, 139, 144–145, 149
conditional 117–118
effect size 43, 56
one-sample t-test 71, 79
one-sided significance tests 5–6
oral nutritional supplement during dialysis 258
ordered categorical data 55–65, 119–121
cluster trials 198–199, 206
effect size 56, 120
examples 59–65, 127–128, 127, 128
aggregate design 61, 62
equal allocation 60–63, 63
non-proportional odds 64–65, 65
unequal allocation 63–64, 64
varying number of categories 59–60
Mann-Whitney U-test 55–59, 56
planning values 56–57
sample size 57–59
non-proportional odds 59
proportional odds 57–58
ordered groups 30–31
osteoarthritis 89
hip 163
temporomandibular joint 308–309, 309, 310
out-of-hours GP consultations 125–126, 125
outcomes 3
binary outcomes 41, 42, 117–119
continuous see continuous outcomes
multiple endpoints 32–33
ranking 33
ordered categorical outcomes 55–59, 119–121
Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) 33
rate outcomes 81–94
survival time outcomes 97–113
outdoor time for children 203–204
ovarian cancer treatment 292–293

p
paired organs design 117
paired t-test 121–122
pancreatic cancer 292
paracetamol treatment for feverish children 56–60, 56
Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) 33
Pearson correlation coefficient see correlation coefficient
per-protocol (PP) analysis 178
periodontal disease 345–346
personality and social desirability 309–310
Phase II trials see Therapeutic Exploratory (TE) trials
phenylketonuria study 155–156, 156, 161–162, 162
photo-aged skin 74–75
physician-diagnosed asthma 47
pilot studies 135, 250, 250, 251
sample size issues 253
using results to plan main study 253, 260
see also external pilot studies; internal pilot studies
pioglitazone safety 88–89
plaque psoriasis 233
Poisson distribution 15, 16, 81
comparing rates 82–83
confidence interval for a rate 21–22
population parameter 3
post-marketing surveillance 83–85
comparative studies 84, 93
matched case-control studies 85
several independent reactions 85
single group studies 83–84, 91
known background incidence 84, 92
power 4, 6–7
confidence interval implications 135
predictive classifier 237
prescription event monitoring 88–89
preterm infant examples
brain volumes 19–20
ventilator-dependent infant management 259–260
producer risk 178
proof-of-concept study 251
proportion
  confidence interval  20–21, 136–140
  finite populations  137–138, 143–144
  high or low anticipated response rate  137, 143
  independent groups  138–139, 148, 171–172
  large populations  136–137, 147
  paired groups  139–140, 145, 145, 150–151
see also comparing proportions
proportional hazards (PH)  99, 111

q
Quality of Life (QoL) outcomes  33

r
random intercepts model  157
random sample  135
randomised control trials (RCT)  249, 252
rate  81
  confidence interval  21–22
rate outcomes  81–94
  cluster trials  199, 206–207
  comparing rates  82–83
  examples  86–91
  post-marketing surveillance  83–85
ratio of means, bioequivalence evaluation
  176–177, 176
receiver operating curve (ROC)  342, 355–356
  example  346–347
reference intervals (RI)  337, 338–341
  examples  344–345
  non-normal situation  339–341, 344–345, 347
    logarithmic transformation  339–340
    ranked data  340
    Normal distribution  338–339, 344, 347
    subject choice  338
reflexology in lymphoedema management  257–258
refractory dyspnoea  129, 130
regression model  30
renal cell carcinoma  104–105, 245–246
repeated outcome measures  155–165
  design effects and sample size  157–160
    post-intervention assessments  159–160, 160
    post-intervention means  157–159, 164
    post-intervention slopes  159
design features  155–157
  examples  161–164
  practicalities  160–161
reproducibility see observer agreement studies
retinopathy and smoking  64–65, 65
rhabdomyosarcoma, carboplatin study  21
rheumatoid arthritis  89, 233

s
sample size  1–2, 5
binary outcomes  118, 132
  comparing proportions  43, 49, 51
  one proportion known  44
cluster trials  196–201
  binary outcome  197–198
  continuous outcome  196–197
  cross-over designs  201, 209–210
  matched designs  200–201
  ordinal outcome  198–199
  rate outcome  199
  time-to-event outcomes  199–200
continuous outcomes  122–123, 133
  comparing means  68–71, 76, 77–78
  one mean known  71, 79
correlation coefficient  304, 311
equivalence trials  175
ethical issues  38–39
interpretation of significance  6–7
justification  36–38
numerical accuracy  23–24
observer agreement studies  317, 319–320, 329–330
  Cohen's Kappa  321, 326, 331–332
  continuous outcomes  323, 333–334
ordered categorical data  57–59, 120
  continuous outcomes  321–323, 331–332
pilot studies  253
  external pilot  255, 262
  optimisation  256, 263
rate outcomes  82–83, 85
  post-marketing surveillance  83–84, 91–93
software for calculations  24
stepped-wedge designs  217–219
survival time outcomes  102, 103
table use  23
sample size software 359–360
installation instructions 360
system requirements 359
schizophrenia examples
first episode 233–234
tardive dyskinesia 86–87
school breakfast provision 223–224
sedation, capnographic monitoring 46
self-destructive behaviours in nursing home
residents 308
sensitivity 341–342
examples 345–346
one sample design 341, 345, 349–350
two sample design 341–342, 345–346
independent groups 341–342, 351–352
paired design 342, 353–354
significance tests 3–4
one- or two-sided tests 5–6
repeated 33–35, 34
see also statistical significance
Simon designs 269–270
Minimax 270, 273–274, 276
Optimal 270, 273–274, 276
single nucleotide polymorphisms and myocardial
infarction 47–48
Single Threshold Design (STD) 271, 274, 277
smoking
blindness and stroke association example 145, 145, 150–151
retinopathy example 64–65, 65
social desirability and personality 309–310
Spearman rank correlation see correlation coefficient
specificity 341–342
one sample design 341, 349–350
two sample design 341–342
independent groups 341–342, 351–352
paired design 342, 353–354
spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section 48
spinal cord injury 328
split-mouth design 117, 124–125, 124
standard deviation of the difference 122
standardised Normal distribution 7–8, 7
statistical significance 2–4
effect size 3–6
notation 2–3
outcomes 3
sample size relationship 6–7
significance tests 3–4
step-by-step designs 241–242
best-of-5 242, 243
C33D 242, 243, 246–247
Storer–precursor design 241–242
stepped rule-of-thumb sample size 255, 262
stepped-wedge designs (SWD) 213–226
basic structure 213–215, 214, 215
closed-cohort design 220–222, 223–224
design effect 221
design features 220–221, 220, 221
sample size 221
cross-sectional design 215–219, 216, 223
crossover design 219
design effect 217–218, 224–225
design features 216–217, 217, 218, 219
sample size 217–219, 225–226
examples 222–224
link with a repeated measure design 222, 222
numerical accuracy 222–223
Storer–precursor design 241–242
stroke examples 107, 127–128, 127, 128
recovery study 61–64, 63, 64
smoking association 145, 145, 150–151
survivor study 246–247
Student’s t-distribution 11–12, 26–27
central 11, 12
non-central (NCT) 11–12, 13
two-sample t-test 68–70, 76
see also t-test
study outcomes see outcomes
sub-distribution hazard ratio (sdHR) 98, 102–103
superiority 167, 168
intention-to-treat (ITT) principle 178
see also non-inferiority
surgical hand preparation 208
survival function, exponential 17–18, 18
survival studies 17
Index

survival time outcomes 97–113
- competing risks 101–103, 107–110
- cause-specific 101–102, 108–109, 110
- sub-distribution 102–103, 108, 109–110
- events of a single type 98–104
- exponential survival times 98–99
- number of events 99–100, 111, 112
- number of subjects 100, 113
- proportional hazards 99, 111
- study duration 100–101
- examples 104–110
  - equal allocation 104–105
  - unequal allocation 105–106, 107
- non-inferiority 182
- subject withdrawals 103–104, 106–107
- Therapeutic Exploratory trials 281–284
  - Case-Morgan designs 281–284, 295, 296
- systolic blood pressure in chronic kidney disease 75–76

\( t \)

- \( t \)-test
  - one-sample 71, 79
  - paired 121–122
  - Satterthwaite's modification 69–70
  - two-sample 68–70
    - equal variances 68–69, 76
    - unequal variances 69–70, 77–78
  - see also Student's \( t \)-distribution
- tardive dyskinesia 86–87
- temporomandibular joint osteoarthritis 308–309, 309, 310
- test size 4
- Therapeutic Exploratory (TE) trials 267–279, 268
- Bayesian designs 270–272
  - based on hypothesis tests 271–272
  - based on posterior credible intervals 270–271
- dual threshold design (DTD) 271, 274, 278–279
- prior distributions 271
- single threshold design (STD) 271, 274, 277
- decision algorithm for Phase III trial 291
- examples 273–274, 292–294
- genomic targets 288–290
  - randomised design 289–290
  - single arm design 288–289
  - randomised designs 287–288, 293–294
  - single-stage design 269
  - time-to-event (survival) endpoint 281–284
    - Case-Morgan designs 281–284, 292, 295, 296
  - two-stage designs 269–270, 281–284
- tied observations 59
- time-to-event outcomes see survival time outcomes
- tocilizumab in rheumatoid arthritis 233
- triage for emergency medicine 326
- true positive rate (TPR) 342–343
- two-period crossover 119
- two-sample \( t \)-test 68–70, 76
  - equal variances 68–69, 76
  - unequal variances 69–70, 77–78
- two-sided significance tests 5–6, 10
- Type I error 4
- Type II error 4
- type 2 diabetes mellitus see diabetes mellitus examples

\( U \)

- unstructured groups 30
  - more than two groups 228
  - upper confidence limit (UCL), external pilot study 254, 261
- urothelial dysplasia 325–326

\( V \)

- ventilator-dependent preterm infant 259–260

\( W \)

- whole blood clotting time 128–129
- Wilcoxon signed rank test 119–121
- Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney \( U \)-test 70–71
- withdrawals 103–104
- within subject variation 115–116
- wound infection 48