







Survey: methods to minimise missing data in randomised trials

Overview: We are contacting you as the Chief Investigator of a HTA funded trial to seek your opinion on effective strategies to minimise missing data in randomised trials. We are also looking at the association between missing data, monitoring approach, trial design characteristics and how outcomes are measured to help inform the development of effective solutions. The results will contribute towards a wider MRC MRP funded project aiming to identify which strategies and practices used to minimise missing data should be assessed in further research.

Definition of missing data: Missing data occurs when randomised participants are not included in the trial analysis for a particular outcome. Missing data may arise due to participant loss to follow up, withdrawal from follow up, failure to measure a particular outcome for a participant or the exclusion of a participant's measured outcome from the analysis.

Confidentiality: Your responses will be treated confidentially. Overall responses and associations will be reported in an anonymous manner.

Completion: The survey takes around 5-10mins to complete. This can be done electronically within this Word document or on paper, depending on your preference. If you are unsure of any trial practice, you could ask your trial manager or supporting CTU to help answer the relevant questions. If your version of Word has problems with the checkboxes, please let us know and we can send an alternate version to you.

Return to: a.kearney@liv.ac.uk by 23rd January 2015

Paper copies can be posted to: Anna Kearney, Clinical Trials Research Centre, University of Liverpool, Institute of Child Health, Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust, Liverpool, L12 2AP

HTA ref	TA reference:			
Trial tit	rial title:			
1.	When di	d the above trial open to recruiting and randomising patients?		
2.	If applica	able, when did the trial close to recruiting and randomising patients?		
3.	Would th	ne primary outcome have been routinely measured for patients with the relevant condition		
	regardle	ss of their participation in the trial?		
		Yes, is a routine care measurement		
		Is likely to be measured in routine care, but might not be measured depending on local practice		
		Is unlikely to be measured in routine care, but might be measured depending on local practice		
		Would not be measured in routine care		
	<u> </u>			
	Optic	onal comments (for example, if you had more than one primary outcome, or to expand on your answer):		

ca	re visit	ts, or is it collected during a trial specific	visit?		
		Yes, measured during routine care visit			
No, measured during a trial specific visit					
		ific visit coincides with routine care visit			
		Not applicable (primary outcome is not measured at a visit) Other, specify			
		esigning the trial were you aware of any . patient population, technical issues, res	factors which made your trial at increased risk of missingonse rates to surveys etc.?		
		Yes (see below)			
		No (go to Q6)			
yo	u do to	o mitigate the risk?	Strategies used to mitigate the risk of missing data		
	10.000	•			
pa	tients		ave you used to minimise missing data, either to avoid mise data collection for patients retained in the trial? mplement.		

4. Is the measurement of the primary outcome taken during an appointment that coincides with routine

		How frequently is missing data reviewed? (e.g. never, monthly, 6 monthly, annually) Please note we are not interested in the frequency of the meetings or reports, but the frequency with which missing data is reviewed within them.
	Trial Steering Committee meetings	
	Independent Data Monitoring Committee meetings	
	Trial Management Group meetings	
	Internal CTU meetings	
	During statistical analysis (e.g. interim reports, periodic monitoring, final report)	
	For periodic reports to the sponsor or the funder	
	Other, Specify	
	 ☐ Much higher than expected ☐ Higher than expected ☐ As expected ☐ Lower than expected ☐ Much lower than expected ☐ Other, specify 	
	you are willing to say, what percentage of missing polease note this answer will not be linked to your trial a	
PI 	/hat proportion of this missing data do you think ma	y be obtainable?

the		
		Clinicians have withdrawn patients from treatment and follow-up
		Patients have withdrawn from follow up
		Losing contact with patients
		Patient deaths (unrelated to primary outcome)
		Patient outcomes (other than death) which prevent the measurement of the primary outcome
		Missed measurements by clinical staff
		Data not provided by clinical staff
		Failure of patient to return a questionnaire or the material to measure the primary outcome
		Failure of patient to attend a visit for the measurement of the primary outcome
		Problems with laboratory measurements
		Problems with data measured using technology e.g. pedometer, accelerometer, insulin pump etc.
		Other, Specify
Wi up		our HTA funded trial do you attempt to collect reasons why patients withdraw from trial foll
		Yes - If so have you had any problems trying to collect reasons (e.g. most patients not willing to say, si
		not willing to ask)
		not willing to ask) No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information?
	-	No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information?
use	ed wit	No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information? pinion what are the three most effective strategies for minimising missing data that you have not attempted to collect this information?
use	ed with	No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information? pinion what are the three most effective strategies for minimising missing data that you have hin the trial?
use	ed with	No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information? pinion what are the three most effective strategies for minimising missing data that you have hin the trial? ve any further insights from any trials you have been involved in about effective or ineffective.
use	ed with	No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information? pinion what are the three most effective strategies for minimising missing data that you have hin the trial? ve any further insights from any trials you have been involved in about effective or ineffective.
use	ed with	No – If so, was there a reason why you have not attempted to collect this information? pinion what are the three most effective strategies for minimising missing data that you have hin the trial? ve any further insights from any trials you have been involved in about effective or ineffective.

11. Which of the following reasons for missing primary outcome data have occurred in your trial? (tick all

15	Patient	inform	ation	chaat	incl	hahu	ŀ
13.	Patient	mnom	auon	Sneer	HILL	uueu	١.

Lack of patient retention through withdrawal of consent or loss to follow up are key causes of missing data within trials. As part of our work identifying strategies that might mitigate missing data we are interested to understand how withdrawal, outcome data collection and patient retention are communicated to participants. To do this we would like to review the content of patient information sheets from a number of trials, including your HTA funded trial (listed above).

It would be of great help to our research if you (or a colleague) could send us a copy of the trial's Patient Information sheet and consent forms. (For trials recruiting children, please include both the parental and patient information sheets and consent/assent forms)

Yes attached with the completed survey	
Please email	to obtain a copy.

Many thanks for taking the time to complete this survey.

It would be very helpful to know who completed the survey and if you would be willing to be contacted if we have any further questions about any of the information supplied.

Name:		Date:
Role:		
	I am happy to be contacted if you have any further questions about the information I have supplied	
	I would like a copy of the results when available	