

# **Evaluating Clinical and Public Health Interventions**



# Evaluating clinical and public health interventions

A practical guide to study design and statistics

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To Igael Gurin-Malous, with love



# **Contents**

	Preface		page xi	
1	Intr	oduction	1	
	1.1	Why study interventions?	1	
	1.2	How can you tell whether an intervention is effective?	3	
2	Inte	erventions	15	
	2.1	What type of interventions are commonly evaluated in		
		medicine and public health?	15	
	2.2	How do I design an intervention?	15	
3	Eva	luating an intervention	23	
	3.1	How do I engage stakeholders?	23	
	3.2	What data should I collect for evaluating my intervention?	23	
	3.3	How do I choose a control group for evaluating my intervention?	24	
	3.4	How do I collect data and choose a control group for an		
		intervention that I did not develop?	28	
	3.5	What outcomes of an intervention should I assess?	33	
	3.6	Why measure the exposure of subjects to an intervention?	34	
	3.7	Should I use a longitudinal cohort or a serial cross-sectional design?	35	
	3.8	How do I develop measurement instruments?	37	
	3.9	How do I state the hypothesis of an intervention study?	38	
	3.10	Can an intervention study have more than one hypothesis?	40	
	3.11	Why should I have an analysis plan?	40	
	3.12	How do I calculate sample size for an intervention study?	42	
	3.13	How do I obtain an institutional review board (IRB) review		
		for a study?	43	

vii



viii	Contents		
	3.14 When do I need an independent data and safety monito	ring	
	committee?	45	
	3.15 Why should I register my trial?	45	
4	Randomized designs	47	
	4.1 What are randomized studies?	47	
	4.2 What are the advantages of randomization?	47	
	4.3 What are the disadvantages of randomization?	49	
	4.4 What are the different methods of allocating subjects?	50	
	4.5 What is clustered (group) randomization?	52	
	4.6 What can be randomized besides individuals or clusters of individuals?	54	
	4.7 When should subjects and researchers be masked (blind treatment assignment?		
	4.8 How do I account for subjects who do not adhere to their		
	treatment?	56	
5	Nonrandomized studies	61	
	5.1 What are nonrandomized studies?	61	
	5.2 Why perform nonrandomized studies?	61	
	5.3 What are the disadvantages of nonrandomization?	65	
	5.4 How can I assemble comparable samples in the design p		
	without randomization?	68	
6	Statistical analysis of intervention trials	73	
	6.1 How do I test whether my intervention has had a statisti	•	
	significant effect?	73	
	6.2 Is the difference between the pre-intervention and the		
	post-intervention assessment statistically significant		
	in a longitudinal study?	74	
	6.3 Is the difference between the pre-intervention and the	. 1	
	post-intervention assessment statistically significant in a		
	cross-sectional study?	81	
	6.4 Is the difference between the pre-intervention and the		
	post-intervention assessment of the intervention group		
	statistically greater (lesser) than that seen in the compar		
	group(s) in a longitudinal cohort study?	83	



ix	Conten	its	
	p st g 6.6 Is	s the difference between the pre-intervention and the ost-intervention assessment of the intervention group satisfically greater (lesser) than that seen in the comparison roup(s) in a serial cross-sectional study?  Is the post-intervention assessment of the intervention group gnificantly different than the corresponding assessment of the	95
		omparison group?	97
7	Metho	ods for adjusting for baseline differences	
	between treatment groups		101
		Iow do I adjust for baseline differences between persons who eceive the intervention and those who don't?	101
		Vhat are propensity scores? How are they calculated?	101
		Which variables should be included in a propensity score?	105
		Iow do you assess the adequacy of a propensity score?	106
		low are propensity scores used to adjust for baseline differences?	108
	7.6 V	What is instrumental variable analysis? How is it used to adjust or baseline differences between groups?	115
	7.7 W	What are the underlying assumptions of instrumental ariable analysis?	119
		Iow is instrumental variable analysis performed?	124
		Vhat are the limitations of instrumental variable analysis?	125
	7.10 H	Iow do the results of multivariable adjustment alone, propensity cores, and instrumental variable analysis compare?	126
		Vhat is sensitivity analysis?	126
8	Time :	series analysis	128
		Iow do I use time series analysis to analyze how an intervention ffects a series of observations over time?	128
		Iow many observations are needed for performing an nterrupted time series analysis?	133
9	Specia	al topics	135
		What methods are available for evaluating interventions that o not occur to all subjects at the same time?	135
		o not occur to an subjects at the same time:  What if I want to prove that an intervention is not inferior or is	133
		quivalent to another intervention?	138



x	Contents	
	<ul><li>9.3 How do I adjust for multiple comparisons?</li><li>9.4 Should a trial have pre-specified interim analyses with early</li></ul>	140
	stopping rules?	143
	9.5 How do I analyze subgroup differences in the response to an intervention?	146
	9.6 How should I deal with missing data in my intervention study?	148
	9.7 What special considerations are there for publishing the results of intervention trials?	149
	9.8 What special considerations are there for publishing negative studies?	152
10	Research to action	154
	10.1 How do you translate research into practice?	154
	10.2 How is the translation of interventions assessed?	156
11	Conclusion	158
	Index	159



### **Preface**

My experience as a public health director has taught me that solving complex health problems requires identifying useful interventions. This book is my intervention to make it easier (and more fun) to conduct intervention studies.<sup>1</sup>

Many different types of interventions can improve health and health care, including drugs and medical devices, laws and changes in medical and organizational practices. To enable you to evaluate a wide range of interventions, this book explains the advantages and disadvantages of many different approaches: randomized and nonrandomized studies; prospective and retrospective studies; planned clinical trials and observational studies (e.g., studies using administrative databases, disease registries); evaluations of investigator-initiated interventions as well as evaluations of interventions created by others (e.g., a law or a system change).

By covering both study design and statistical analysis in one book I hope to save you from having to go back and forth between a textbook on study design and one on statistics. Also, for many intervention studies, especially nonrandomized designs, understanding the statistical approach to analyzing the data is key to judging the robustness of the design. Within the statistics section I have organized the material the way that researchers think: what is the best test to perform to answer a particular question? For readers who wish to learn more about particular tests (e.g., McNemar test, mixed-effects model) I have provided references in the footnotes.

To illustrate the points in this book, I have included many examples from the medical and public health literature. Examining published articles builds on your knowledge of how to read the literature, and illustrates practical strategies to use in planning your study and analyzing the results. Also, you may find it helpful to model your study after one of the examples in the book. Given the number and range of examples I am certain you will find one that is similar to your work.

хi

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Katz, M. H. "Interventions to increase interventions are needed." *J. Publ. Health Mgt. Pract.* **14** (2008): 224–7.



xii

### Preface

To minimize overlap between this book and my other two books: *Study Design and Statistical Analysis: A practical guide for clinicians* (Cambridge University Press, 2006) and *Multivariable Analysis: A practical guide for clinicians* (2nd edition: Cambridge University Press, 2006), I liberally cite them. Please don't see this as an expression of ego, but rather as a desire to minimize overlap. Some may prefer all the material in one text. Although that would have some advantages, it would make the books longer, more expensive, and more daunting to people new to the field. If you like this book and are interested in learning more about non-intervention studies (e.g., descriptive studies, risk-factor studies) or learning more about statistics I hope you will read these other two books.

I have benefited from reading several existing textbooks. *Experimental and Quasi-experimental Designs for Generalized Causal Inference* by W. R. Shadish, T. D. Cook and D. T. Campbell (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2002) provides a deeper theoretical review of many of the study designs included in this book. Investigators planning to conduct a clinical trial should read *Fundamentals of Clinical Trials*, by L. Friedman *et al.* (3rd edition: Springer, 1999).

I appreciate the support of my editors Richard Marley and Katie James and the staff at Cambridge University Press.

If you have any questions or suggestions for future editions, please e-mail me at mhkatz59@yahoo.com. Readers of my other two books have e-mailed me from all around the world. Writing textbooks is an arduous and lonely business. Knowing that others benefit from the books sustains me.