Characterizing Major Issues in ClinicalTrials.gov Results Submissions Heather D. Dobbins,¹ Cassiah Cox,¹ Tony Tse,¹ Rebecca J. Williams,¹ Deborah A. Zarin¹ ¹ClinicalTrials.gov, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD

Background

- ClinicalTrials.gov provides public access to summary results for 27,000+ clinical studies.
- Before posting, results submissions are reviewed by ClinicalTrials.gov staff using standard review criteria to assess for apparent errors, deficiencies, or inconsistencies and to ensure complete, sensible entries that can be understood by readers of the medical literature.

Objective

 To characterize the type and frequency of major issues identified in results submissions by ClinicalTrials.gov staff

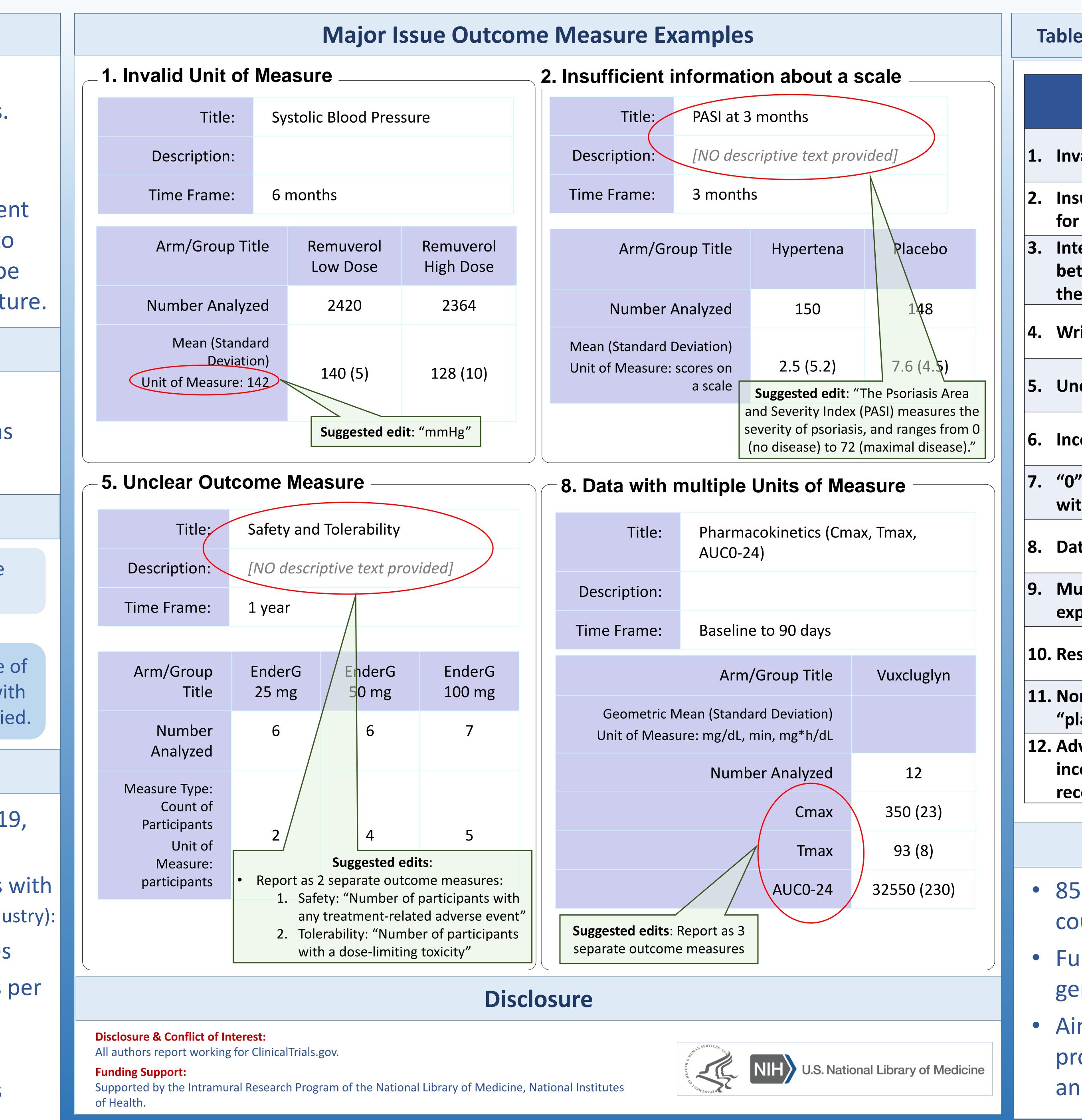
Study Design / Method

Initial results submissions 7/19/15 to 8/15/15 were reviewed per standard review procedures.

Second reviewer examined a convenience sub-sample of submissions with major issues to assess agreement with the reviewer and characterize the major issues identified.

Findings

- 67% (240/358) results submissions from July 19, 2015 to August 15, 2015 had major issues.
- In convenience sub-sample of 215 submissions with major issues (47% = 101 industry, 53% = 114 non-industry):
 - 471 occurrences of 37 unique major issues
 - Mean (SD) = 2.2 (1.3) unique major issues per submission
 - 1.9 (1.2) for industry submissions
 - 2.5 (1.4) for non-industry submissions





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Table 1: Categories of Major Issues in Results Submissions

Major Issue	Number (%) n=471
valid/inconsistent Unit of Measure	86 (40%)
sufficient information about a scale used or assessment	55 (26%)
ternal inconsistency—inconsistency etween information in different parts of ne record	52 (24%)
ritten results or conclusions	47 (22%)
nclear Baseline or Outcome Measure	44 (20%)
correct Measure Type	23 (11%)
" Participants at Risk for Adverse Events ithout explanation	19 (9%)
ata with multiple Units of Measure	19 (9%)
Iultiple time points without an oplanation	15 (7%)
esults not reported per arm	14 (7%)
on-meaningful values included as placeholder" data	12 (6%)
dverse Events at Risk population consistent with other information in cord	12 (6%)

Conclusions

• 85% (398/471) occurrences of major issues could be described using only 12 categories.

Further research is needed to confirm the generalizability of these findings.

 Aim to use findings to improve the validation process, develop targeted support materials, and improve results reporting on the platform.