



**BEAT CF**

PATIENT DRIVEN EVIDENCE

# Designing clinical trials using causal models



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# Some facts about cystic fibrosis



Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is a genetic disease affecting major organs including the lungs and pancreas



1 in 4 people with a CF-related lung exacerbation will not return to their previous lung function



CF affects a person's ability to clear their airway, allowing bacteria and viral infections to settle in the lungs and airways



The average person will be admitted to hospital once per year to manage a lung exacerbation



# Separation of evidence creation and decision-making

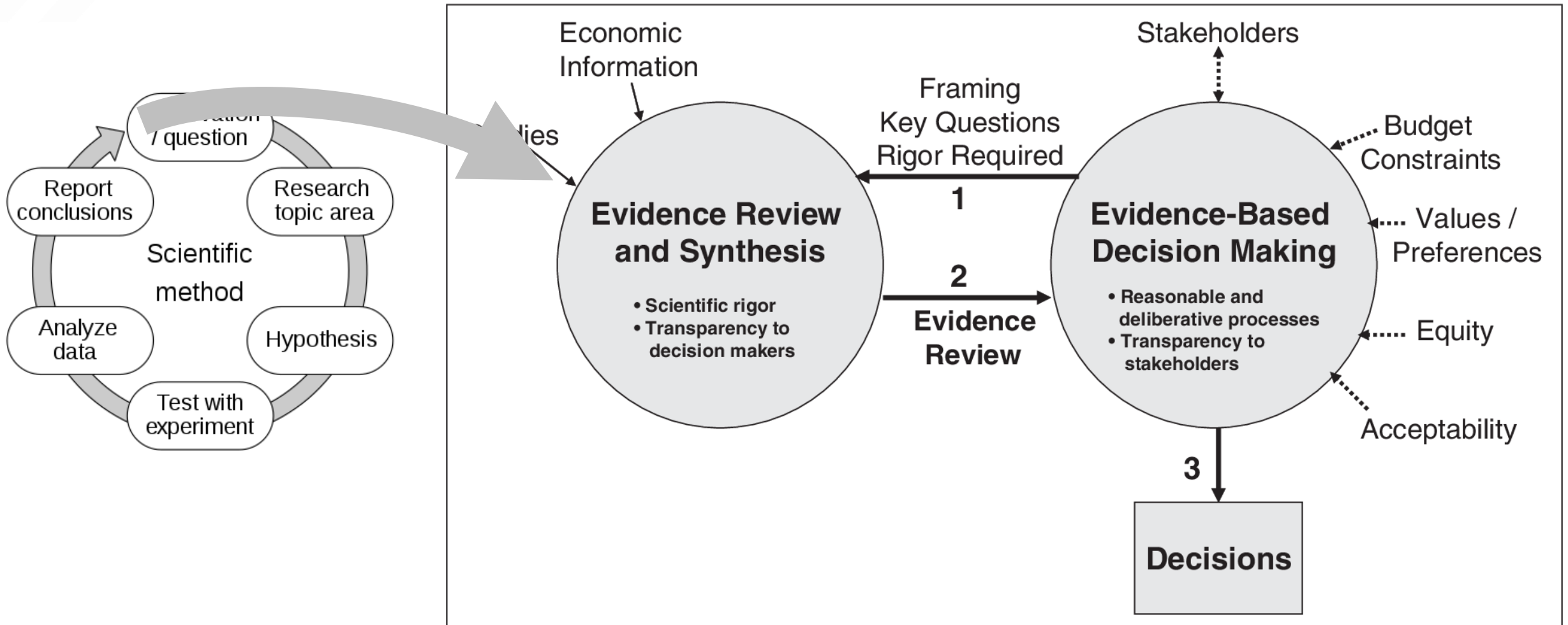


Figure 1 Dynamic relationship between evidence review and synthesis and evidence-based decision making.

# Designing studies that are reactive to decision-making

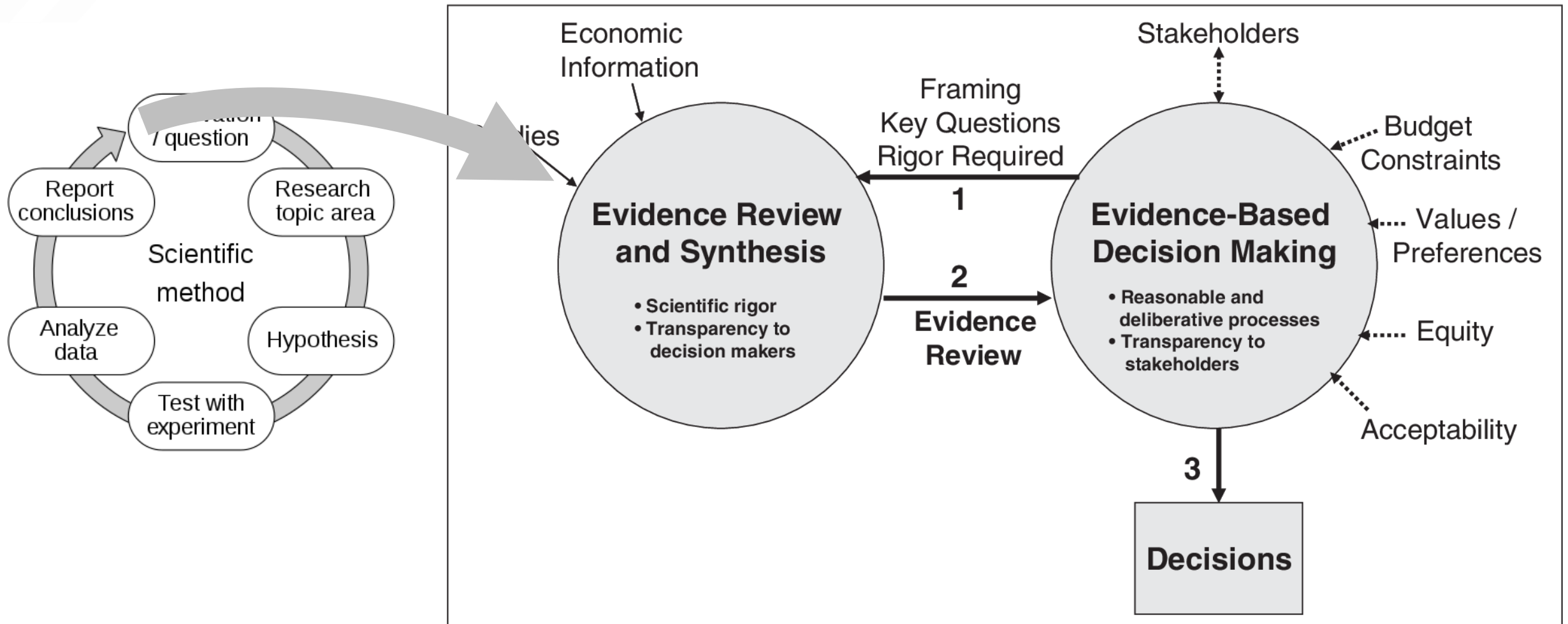
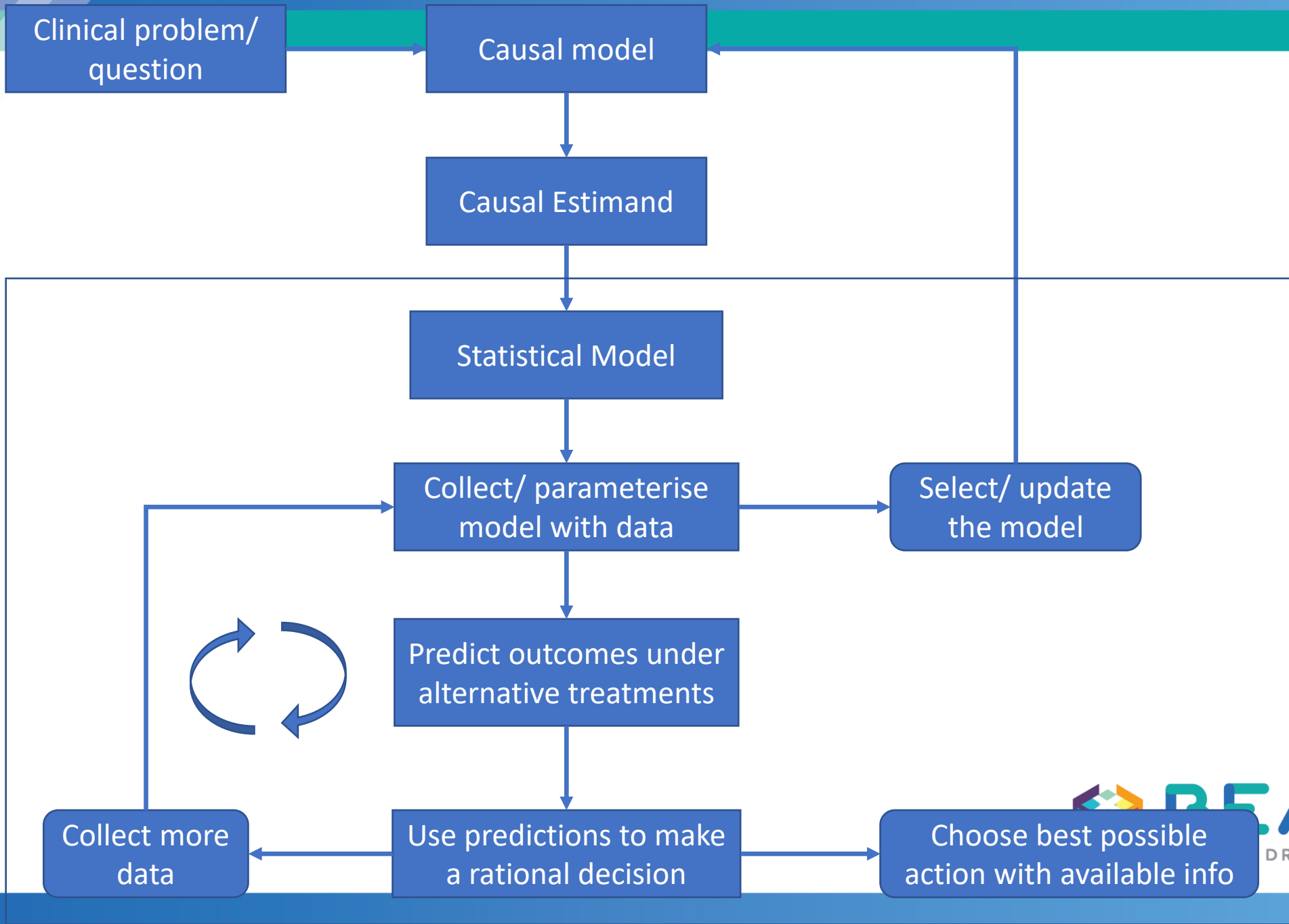
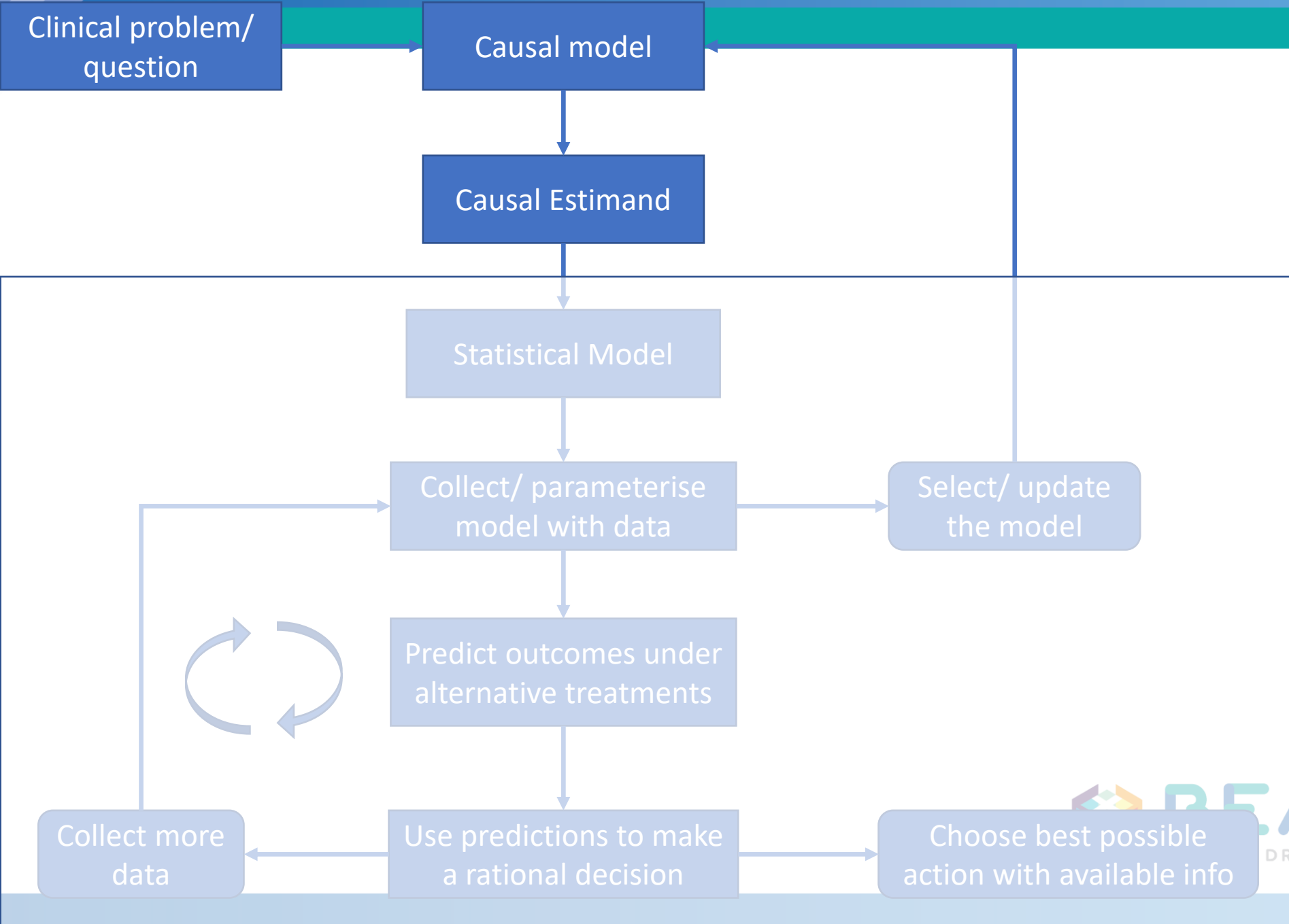


Figure 1 Dynamic relationship between evidence review and synthesis and evidence-based decision making.





Clinical problem/  
question

# 1. Stating the clinical question

Broadly, what (and whose) clinical **decision/ action** do we wish to inform?

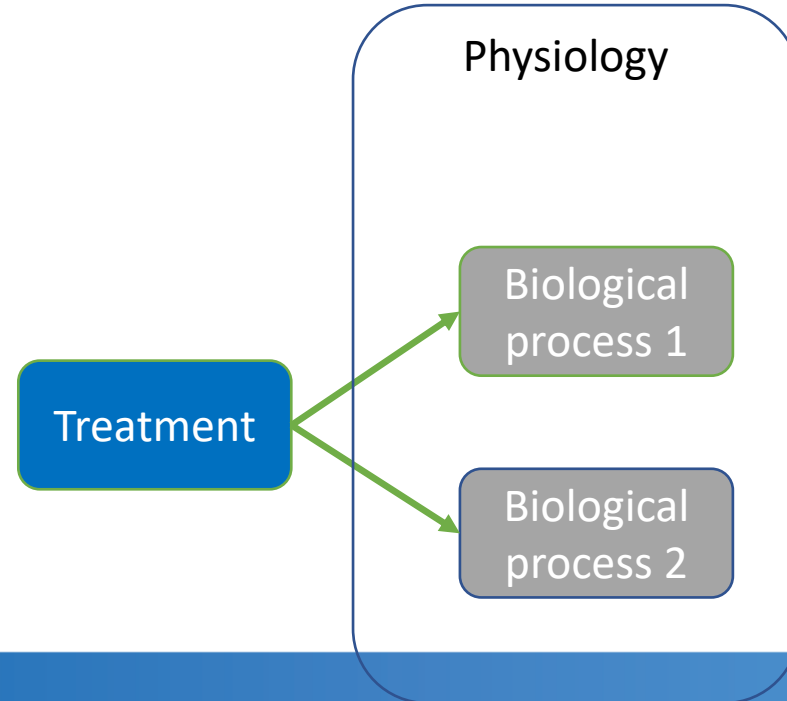
- How **should** pulmonary exacerbations of CF be managed?
- Which antibiotics? What dose? What frequency? What duration? What route of administration **should** be prescribed?
- When **should/can** inhaled antibiotics be used? At what dose, frequency and duration?
- Which adjunctive therapies **should** be used?
- How **should** chest physiotherapy be delivered?



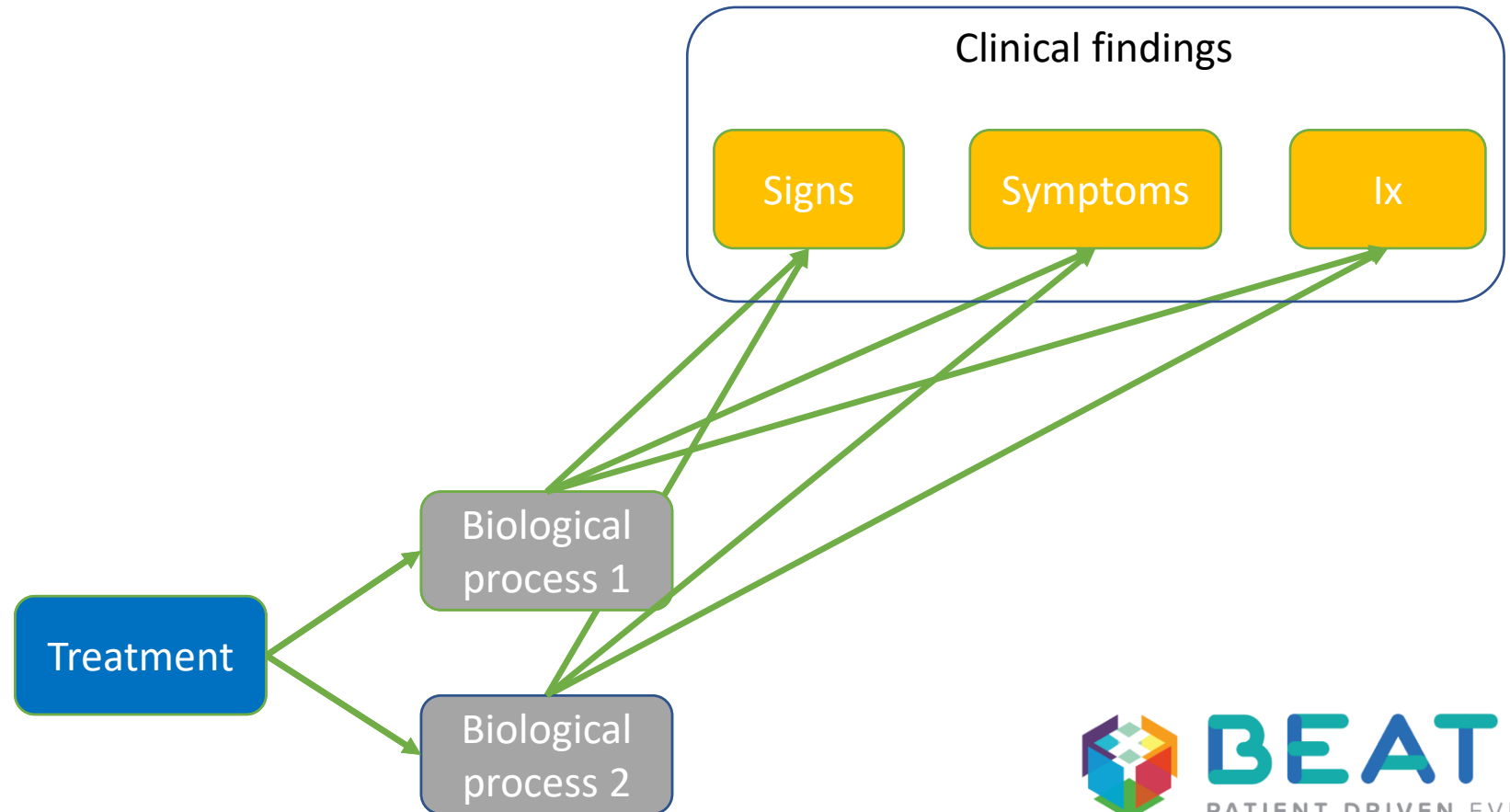
Clinical problem/  
question

Causal model

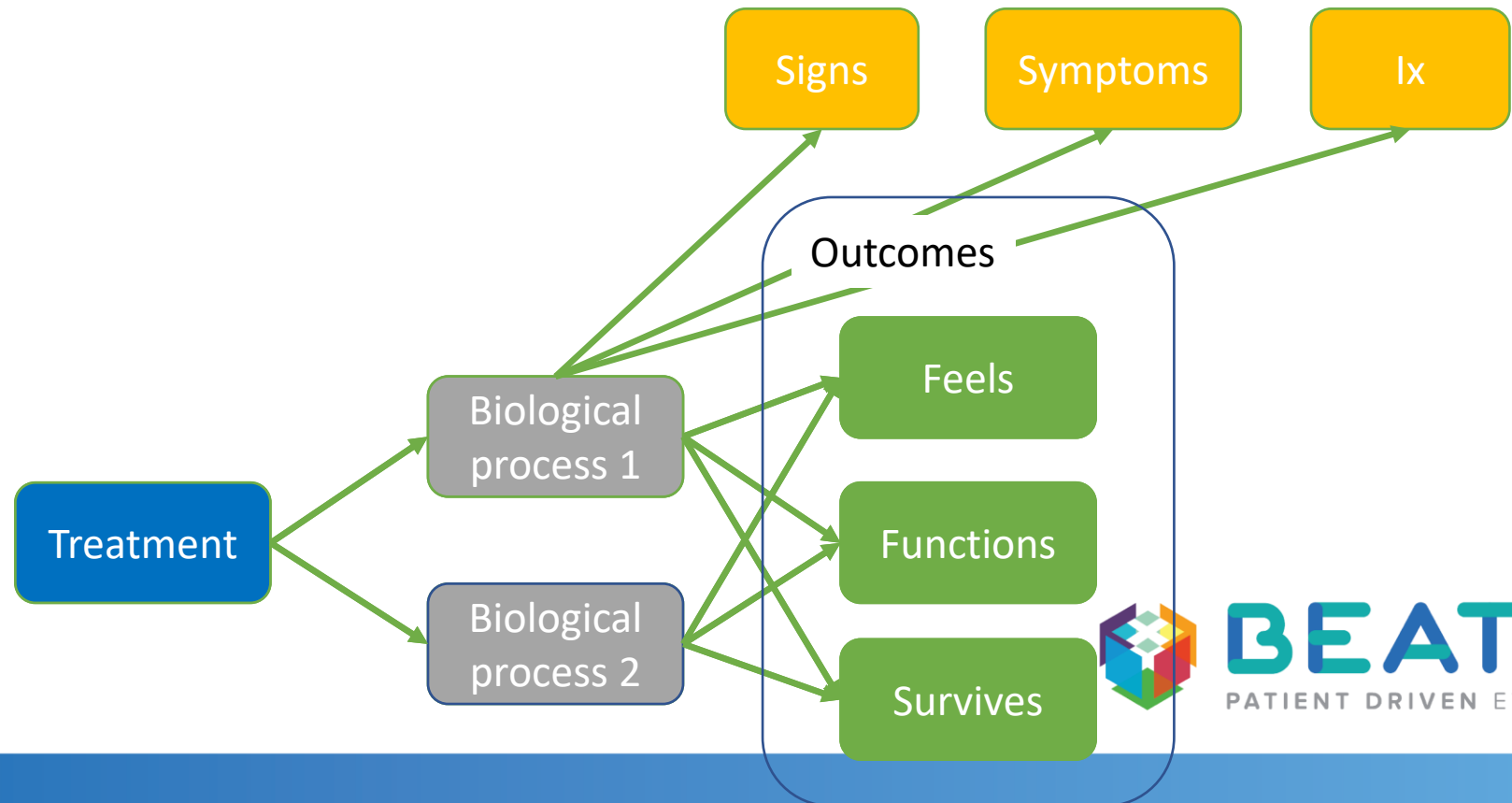
## 2. Formulate a causal model of the clinical problem



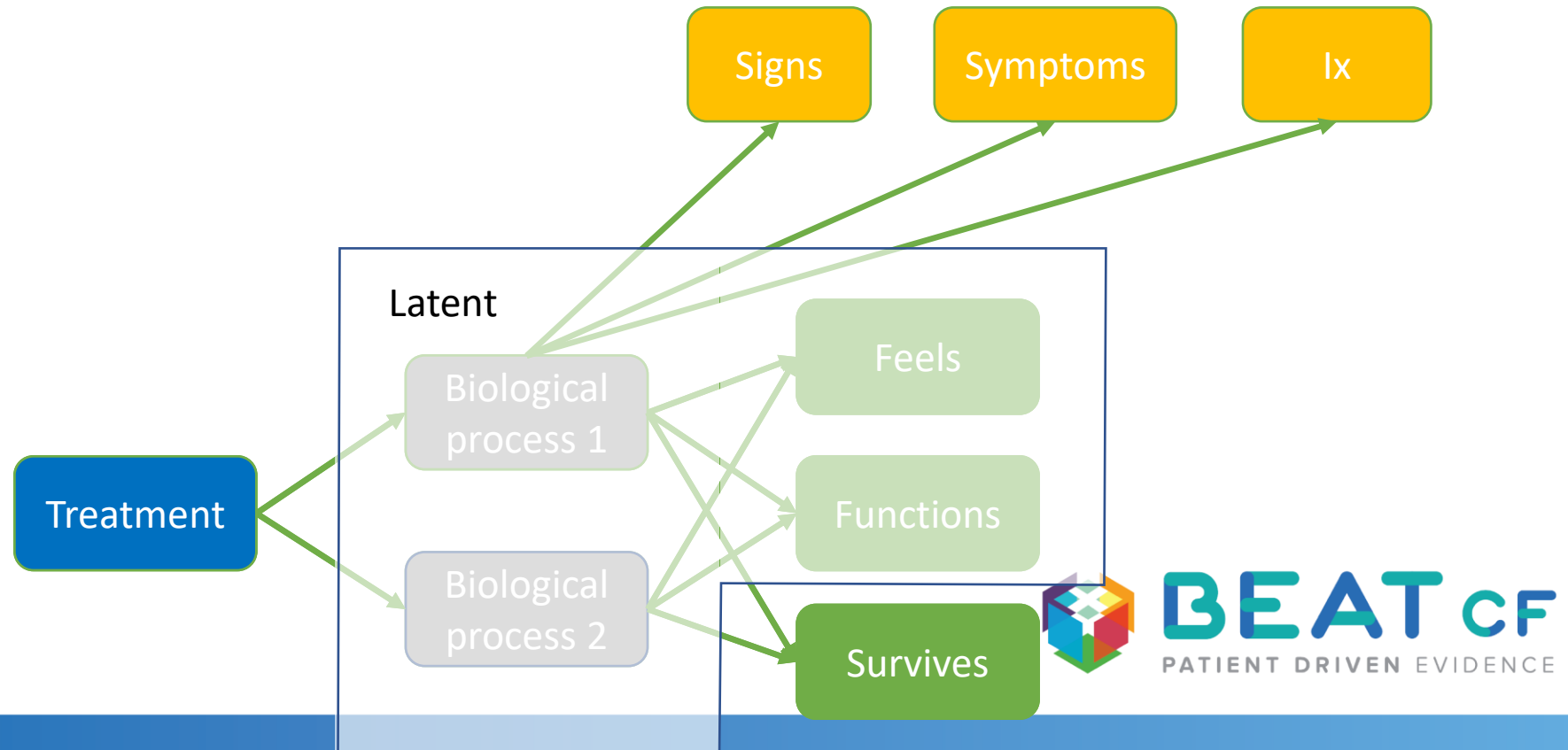
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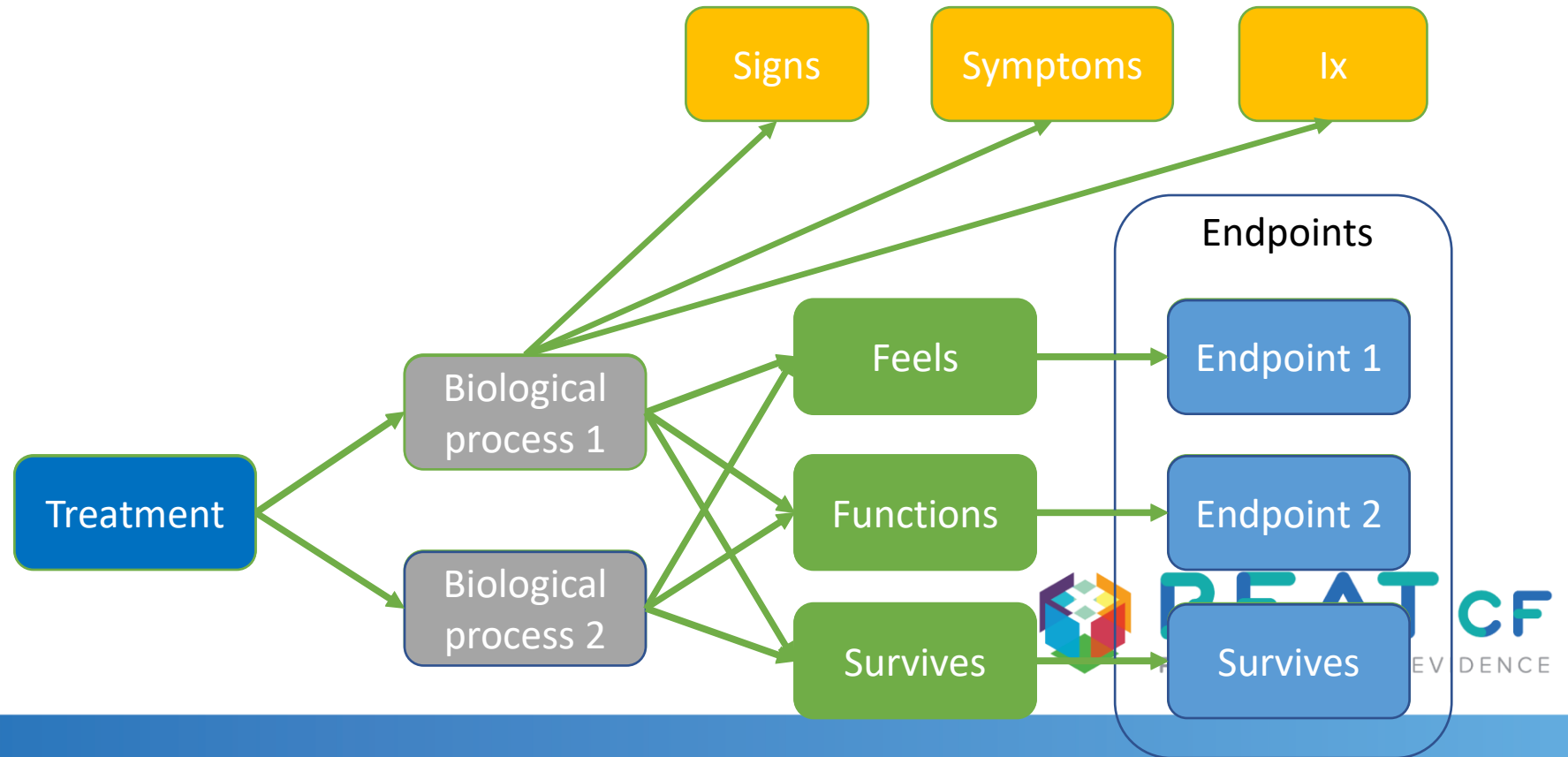
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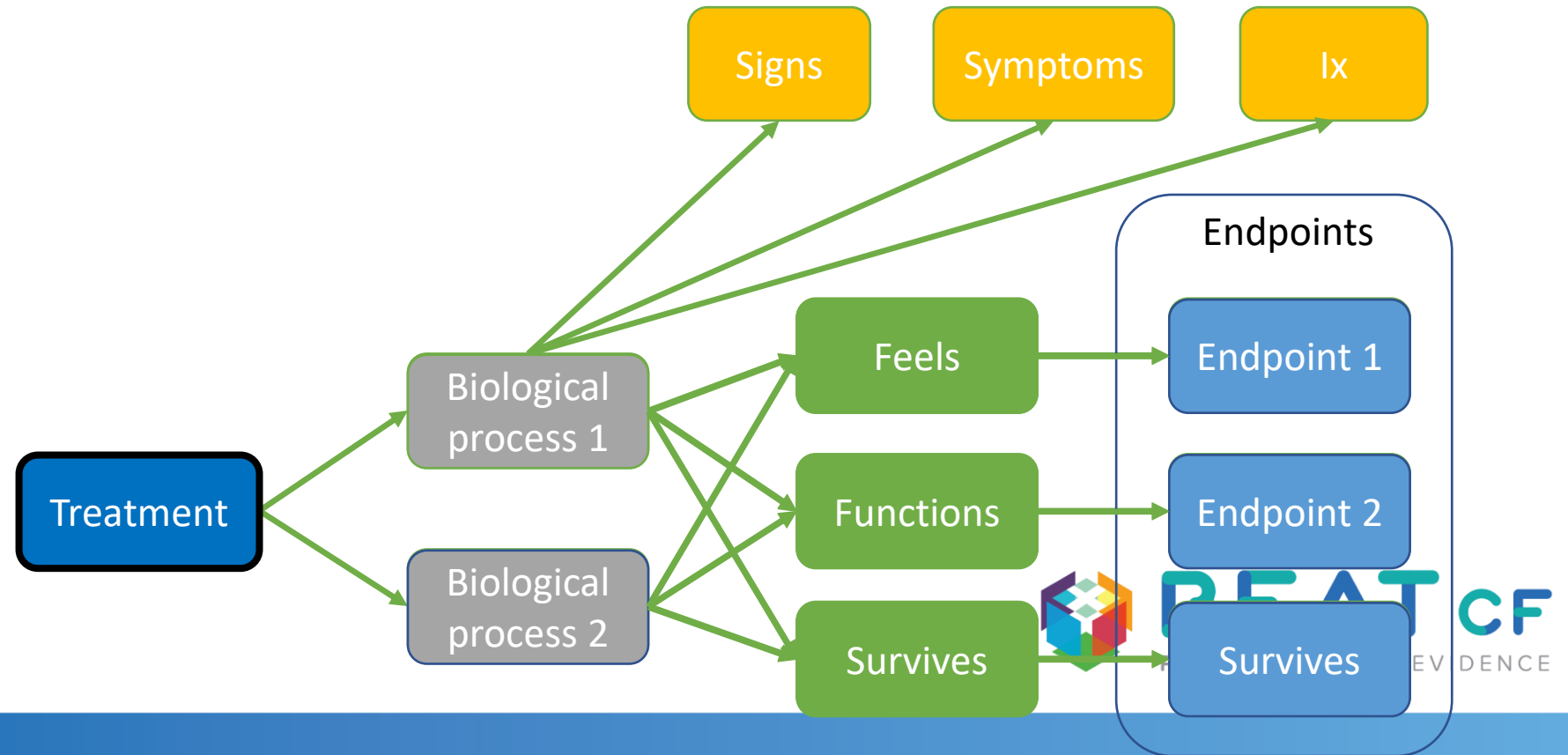
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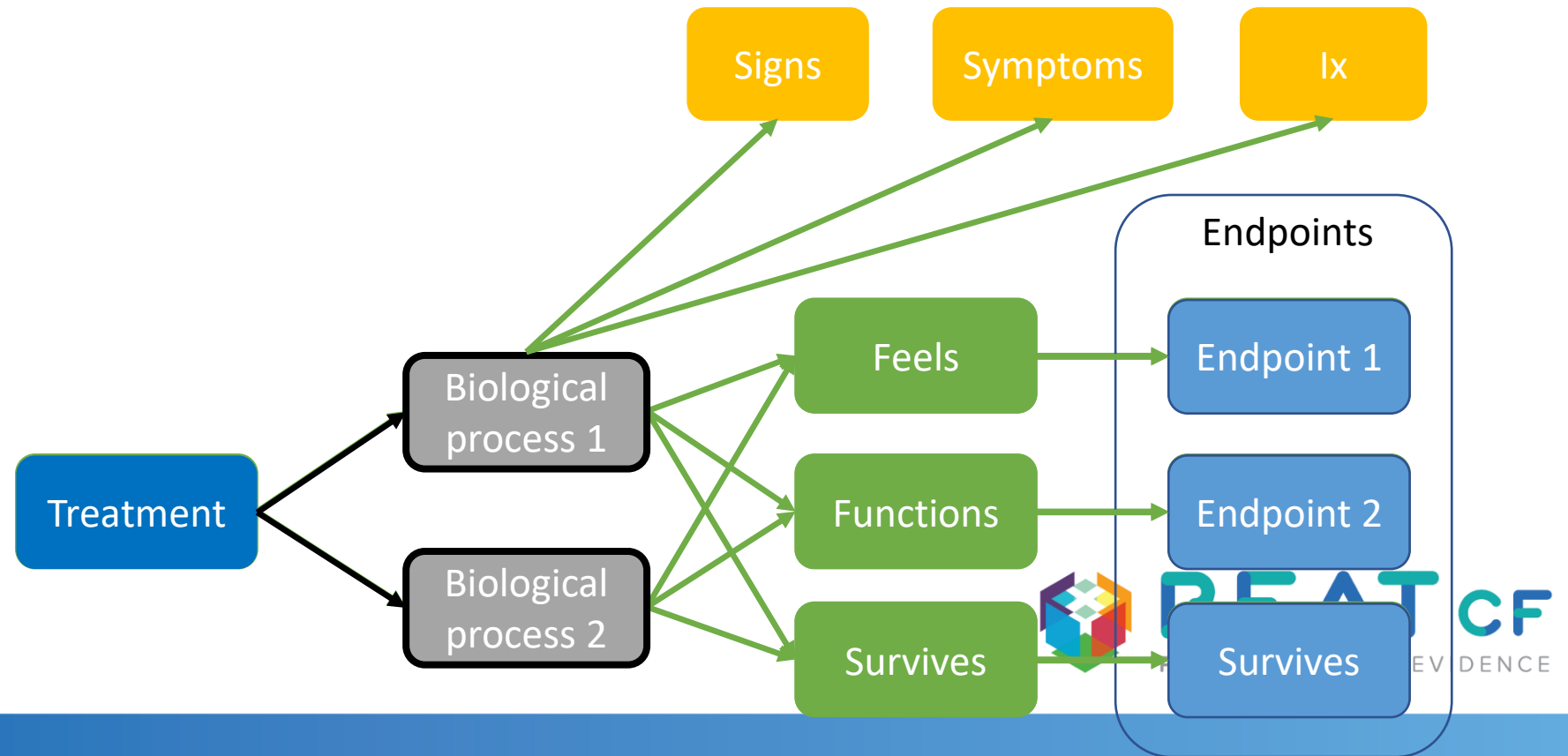
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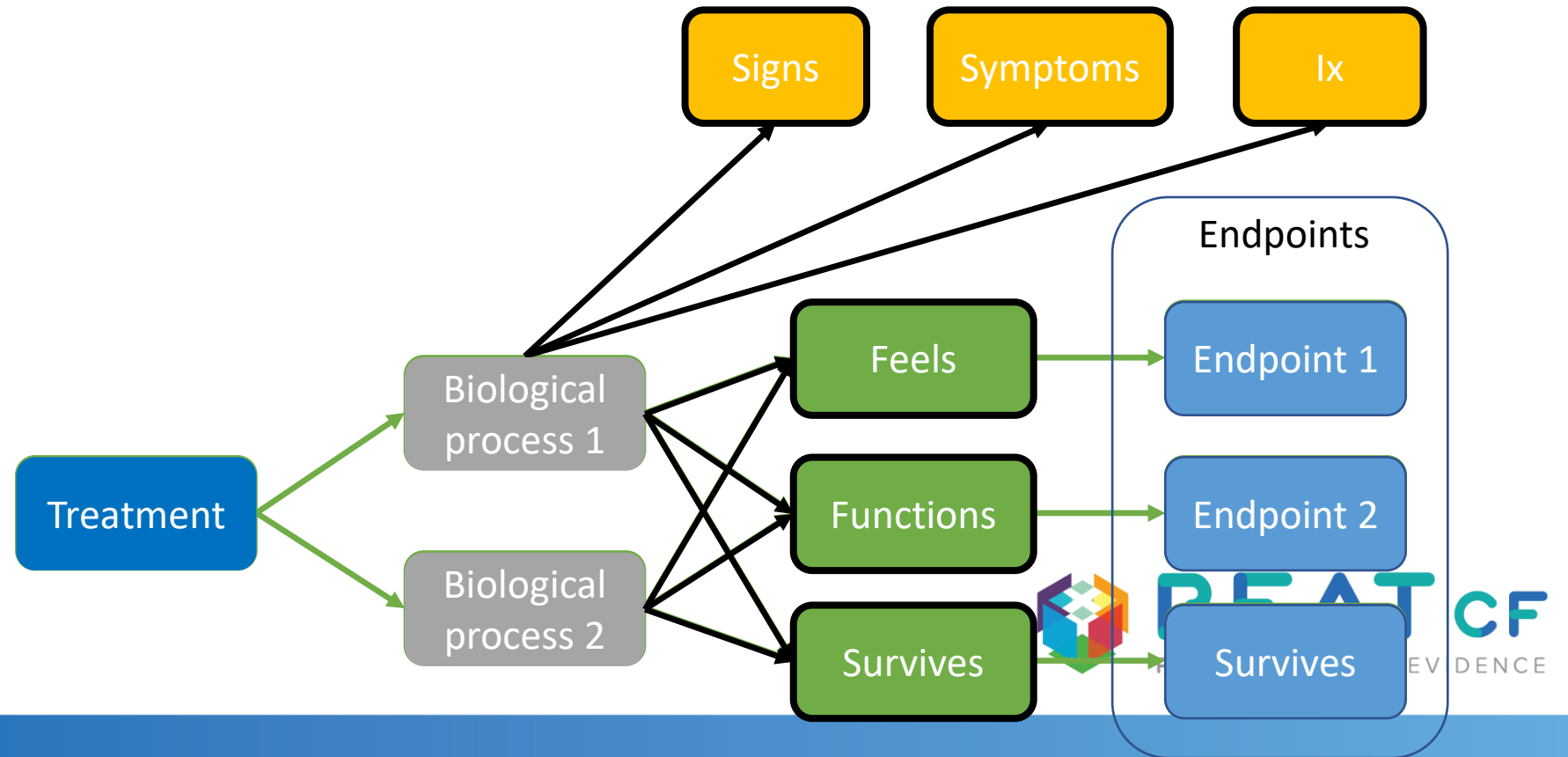


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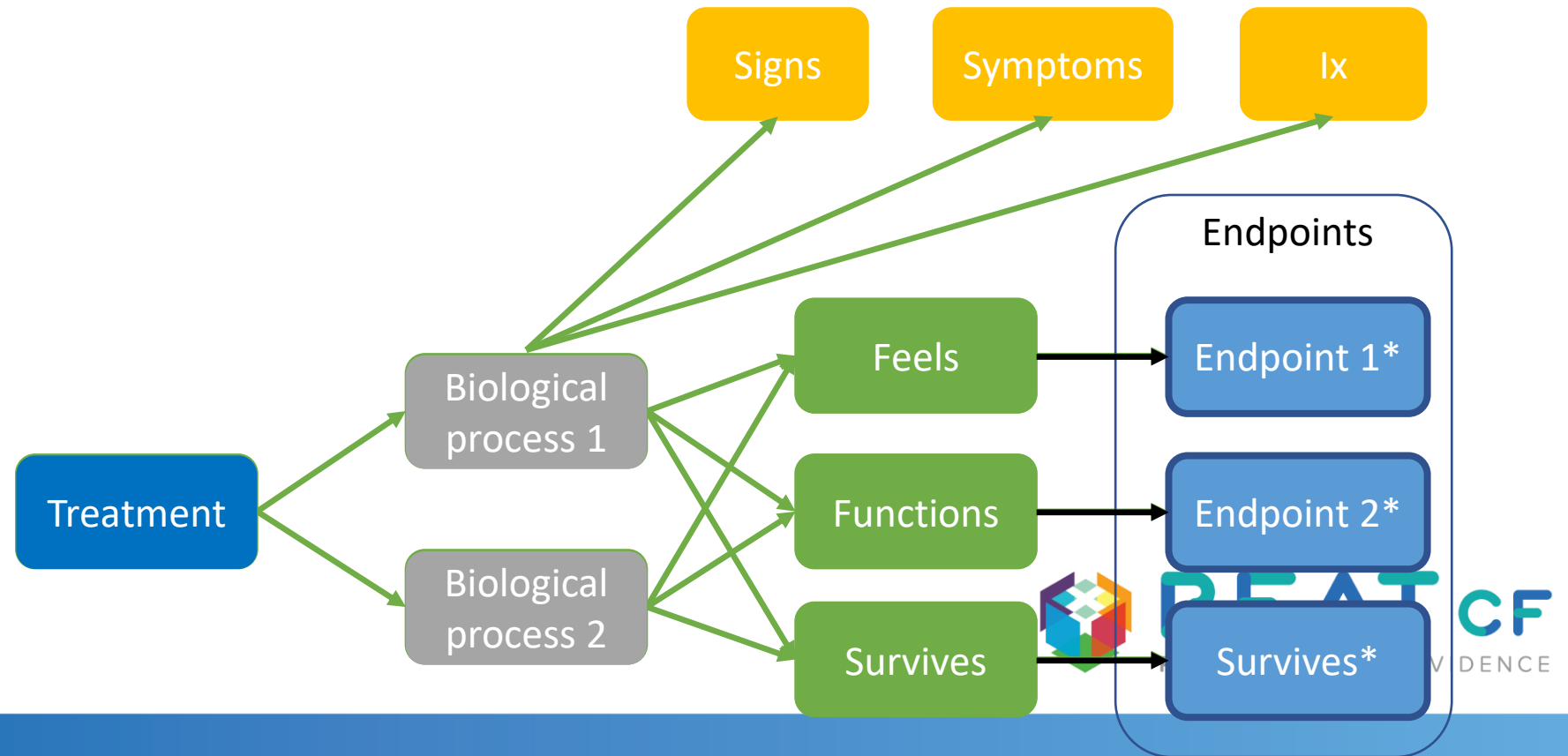




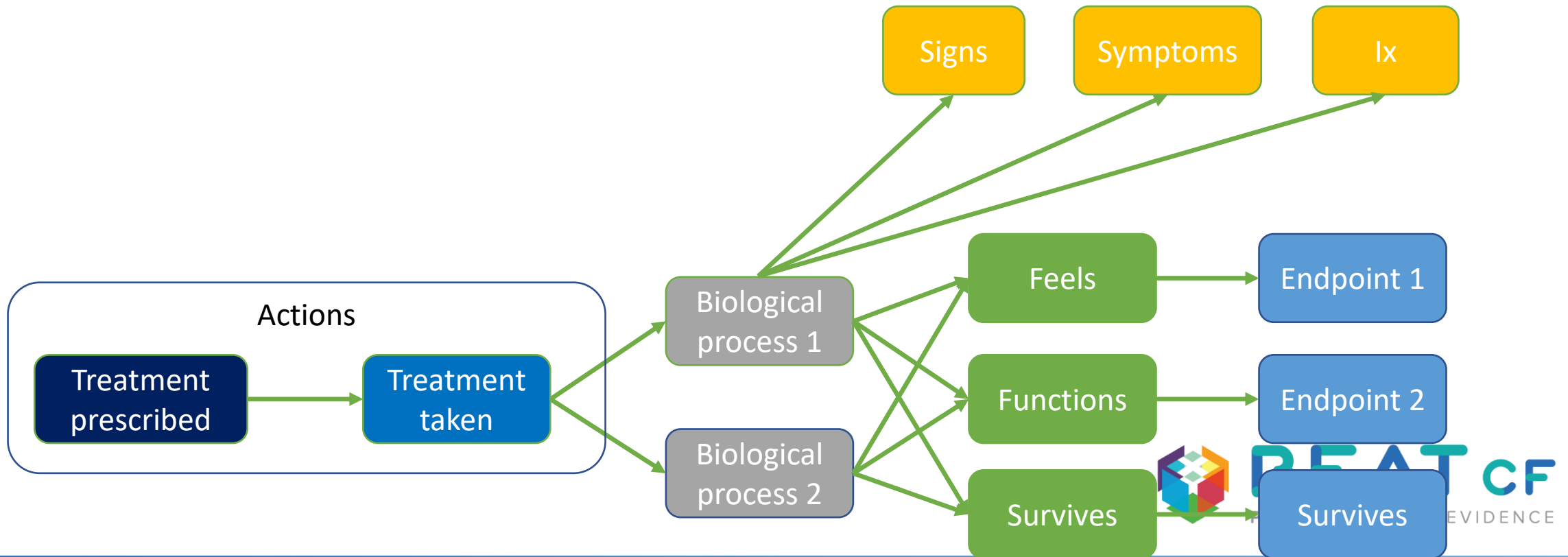
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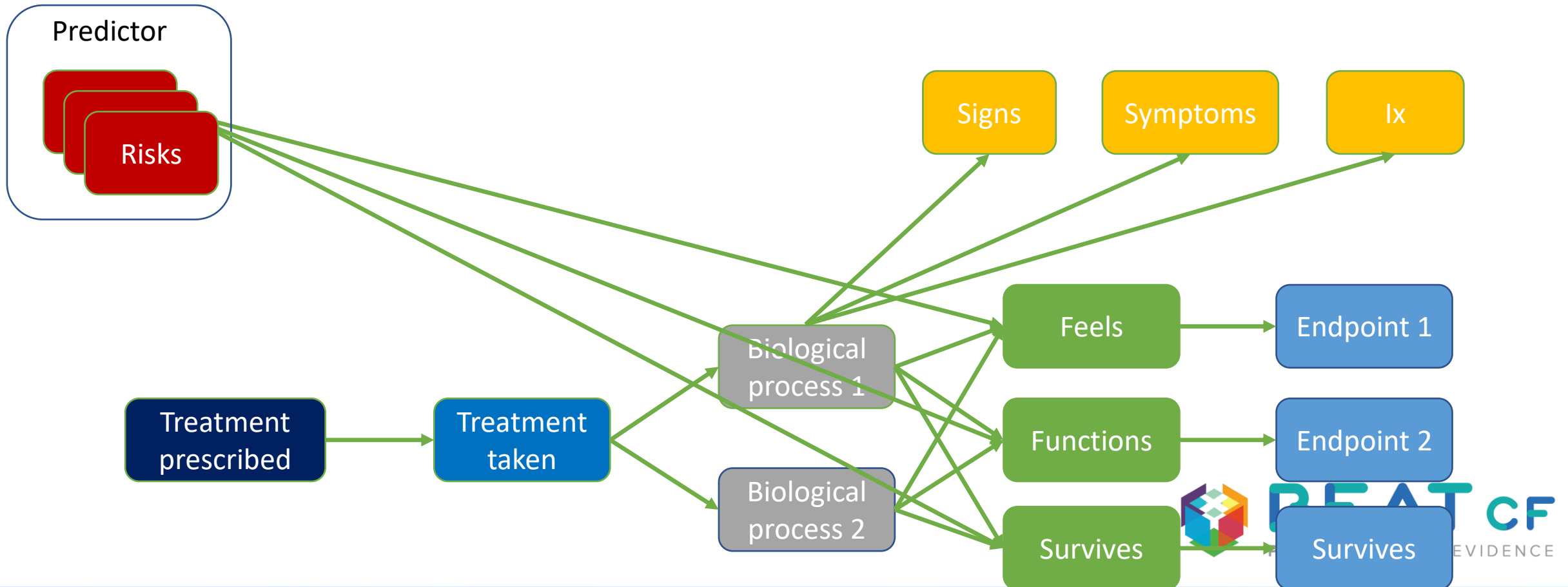
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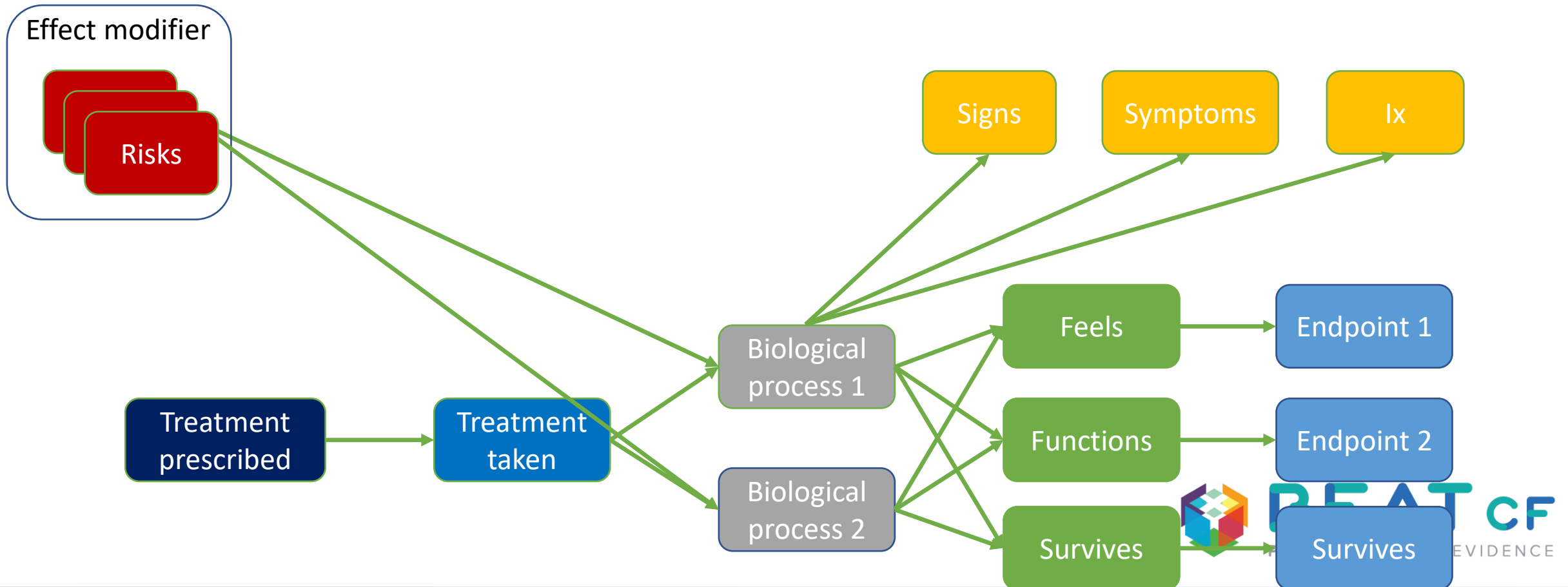
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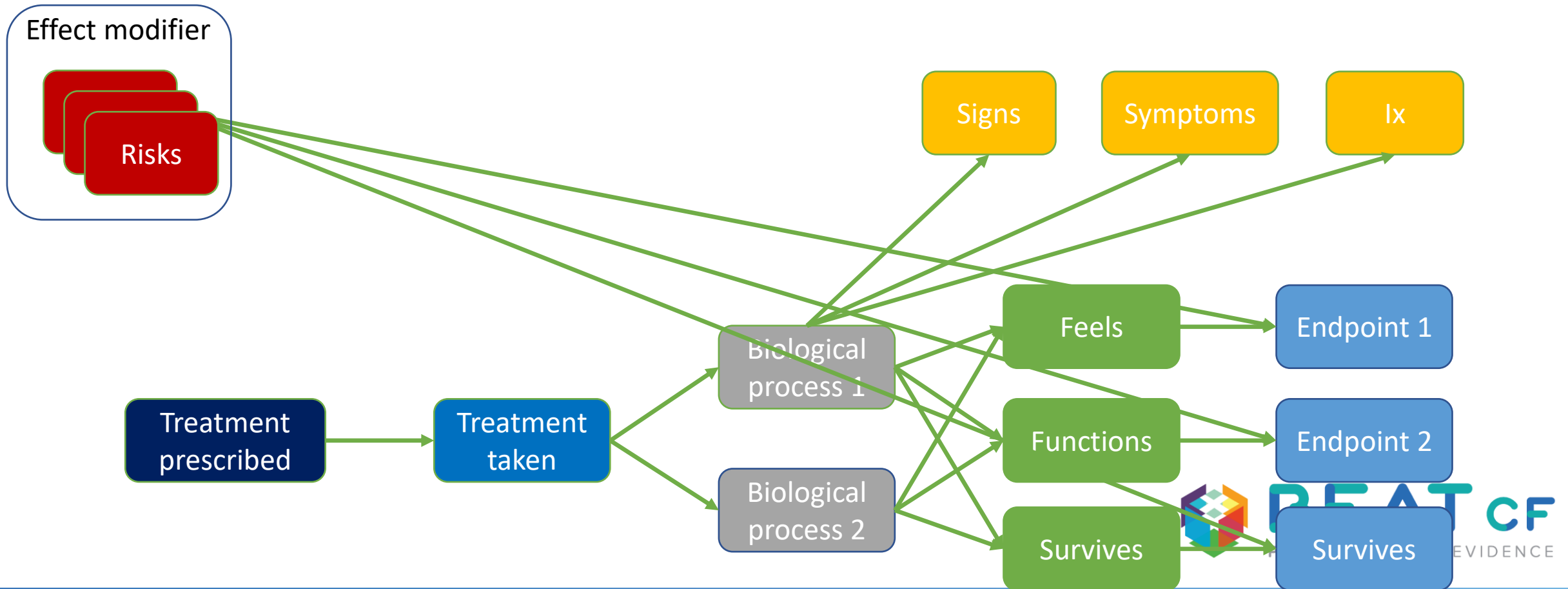
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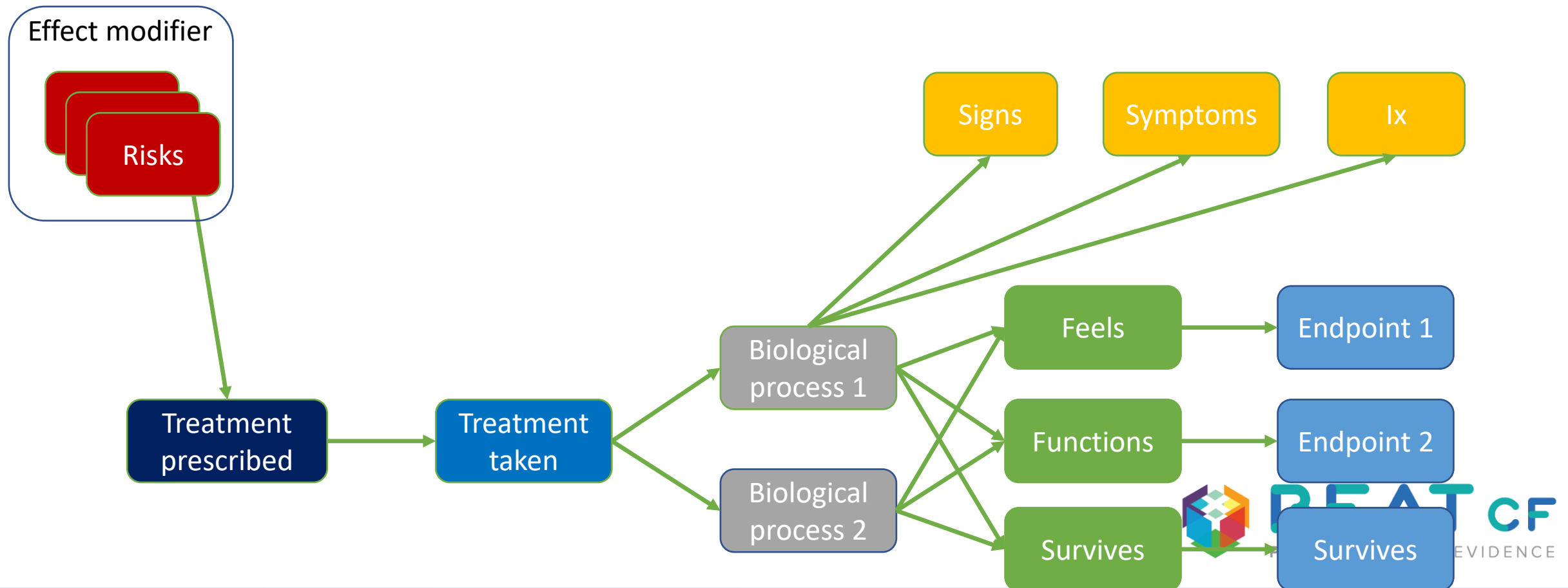
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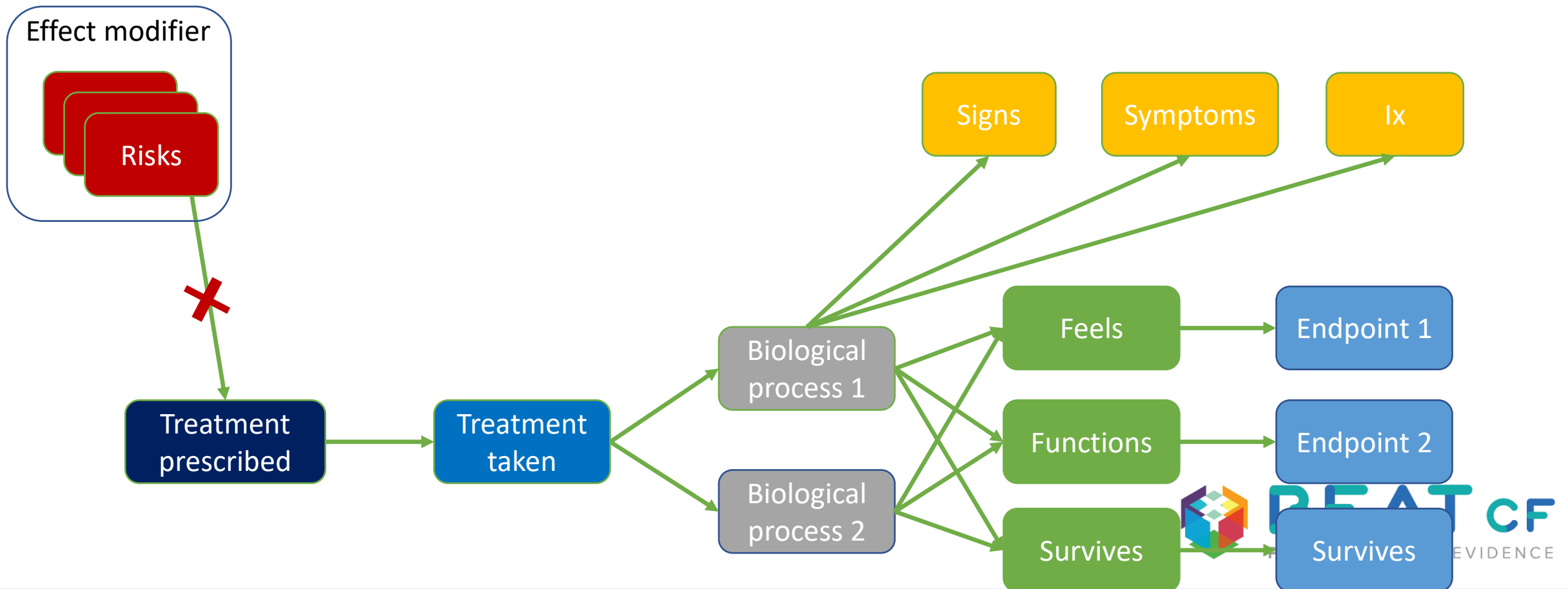
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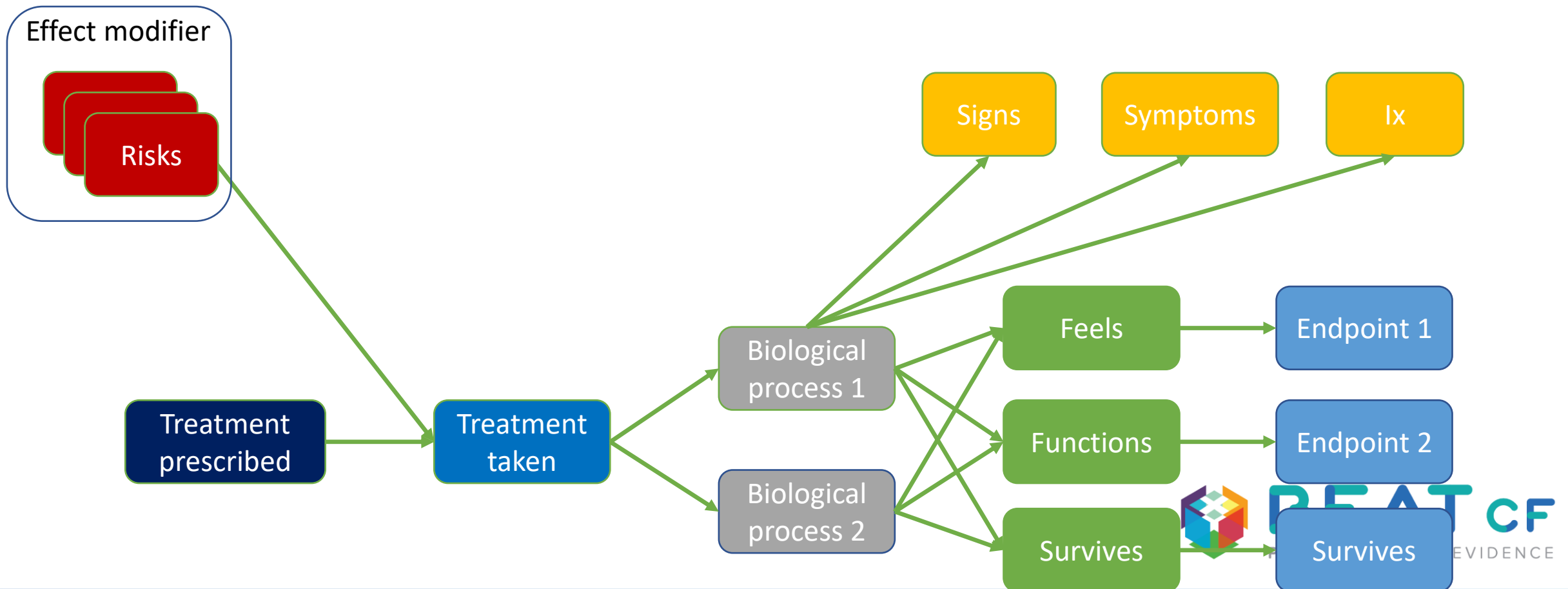


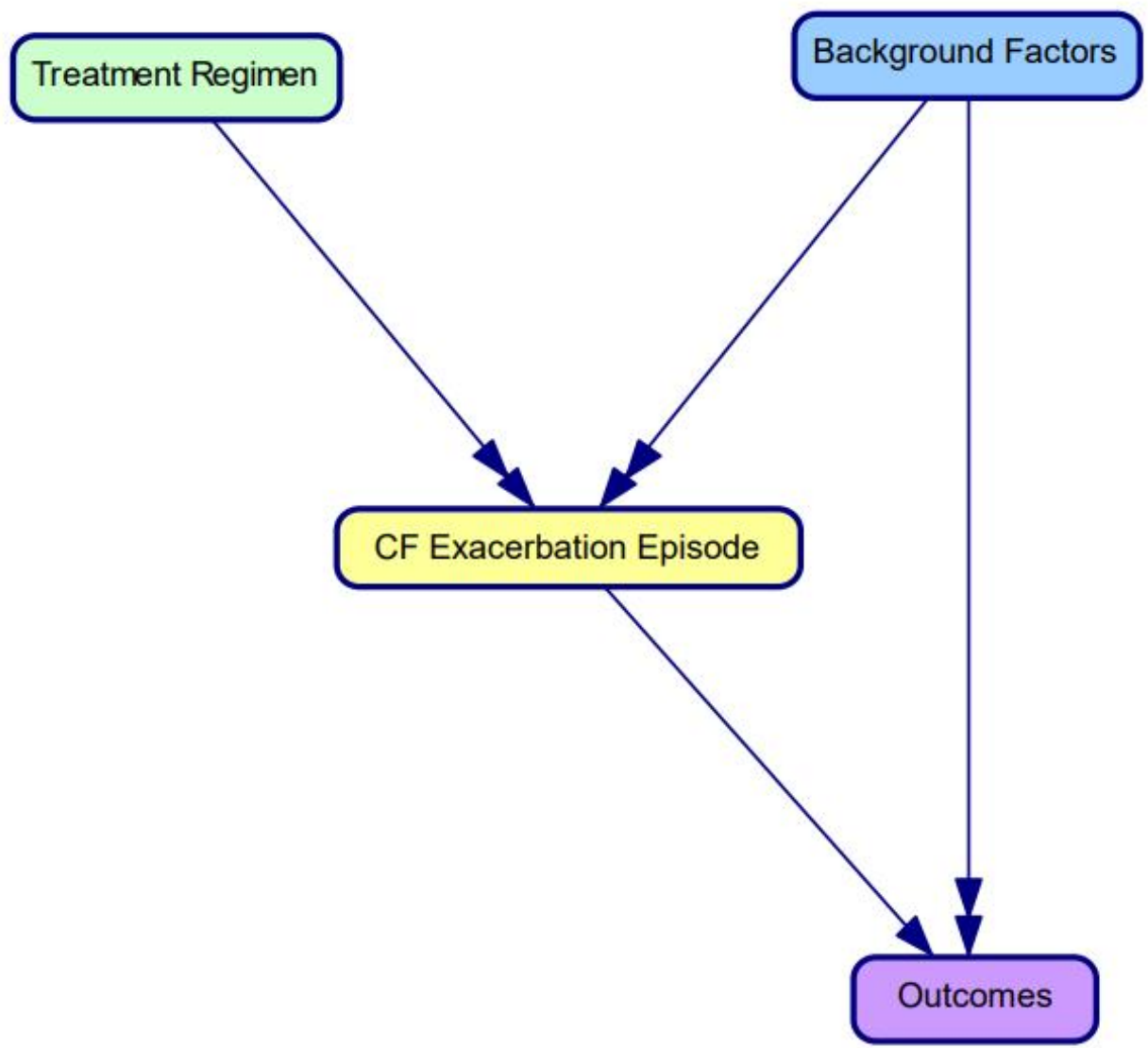
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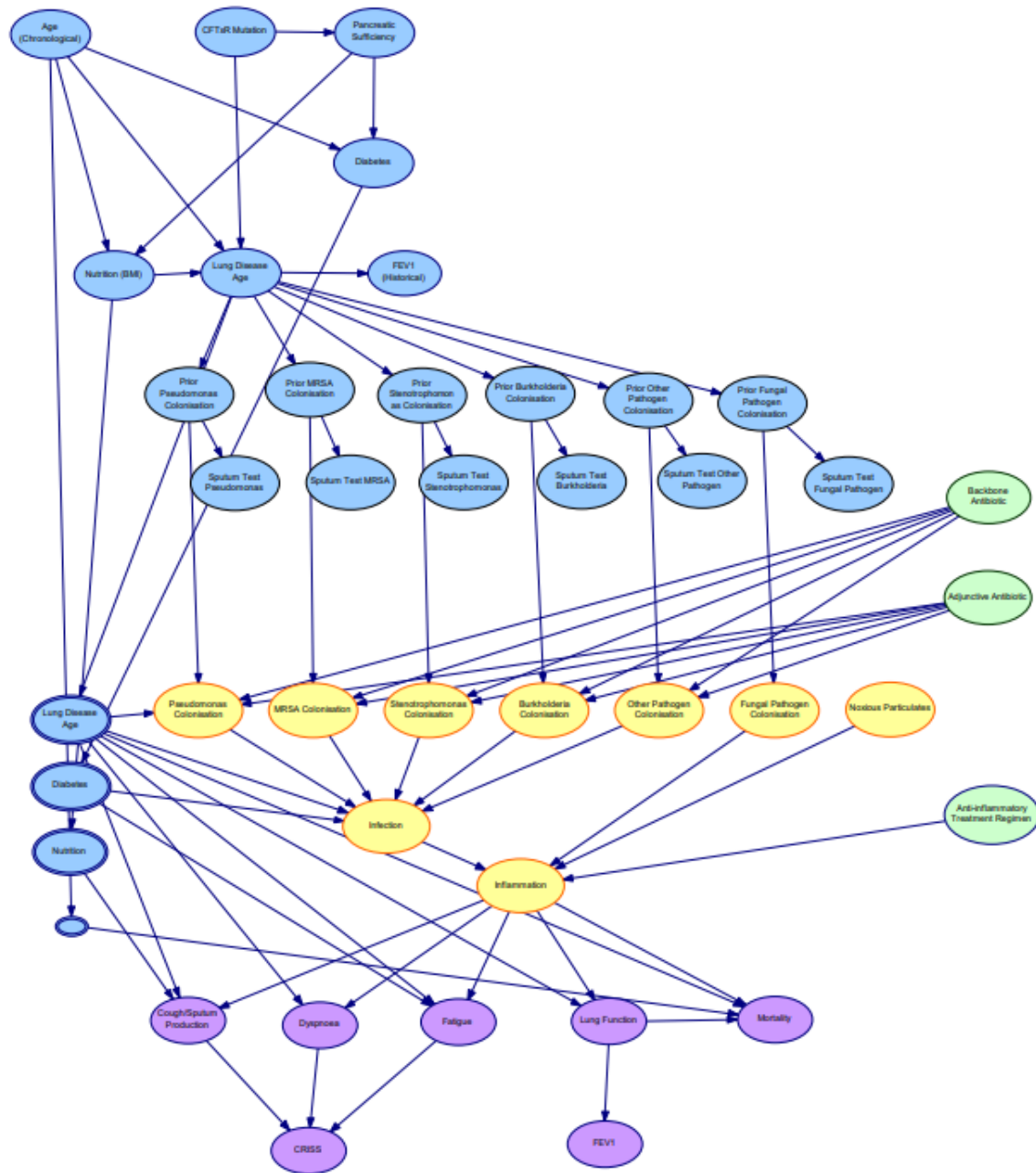




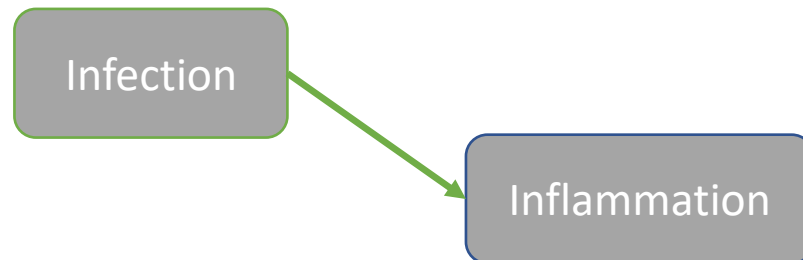
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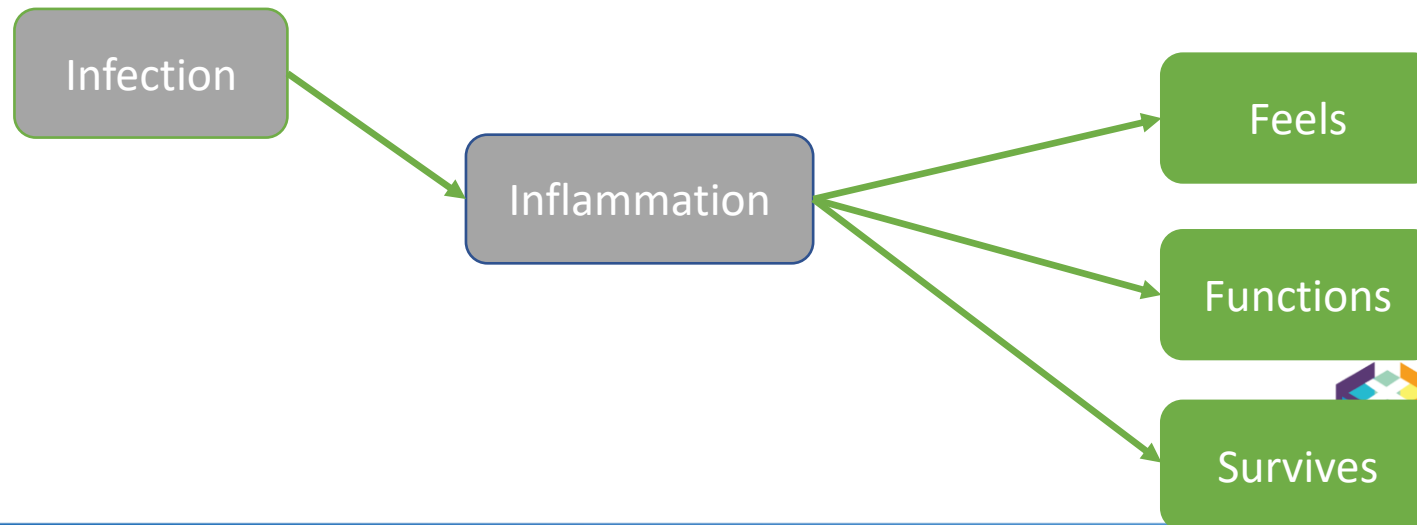




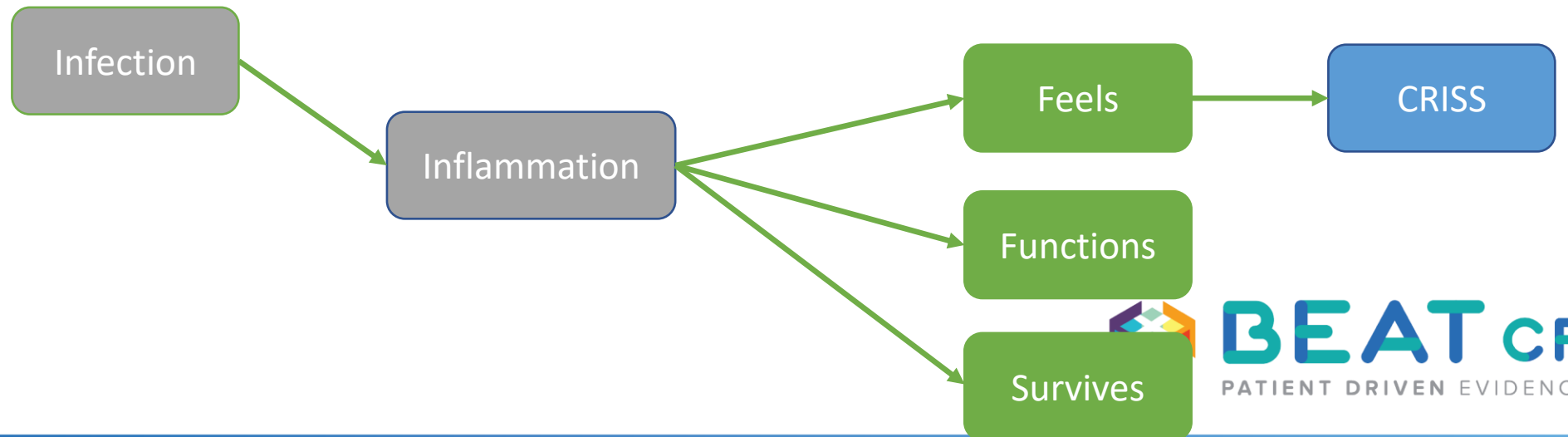
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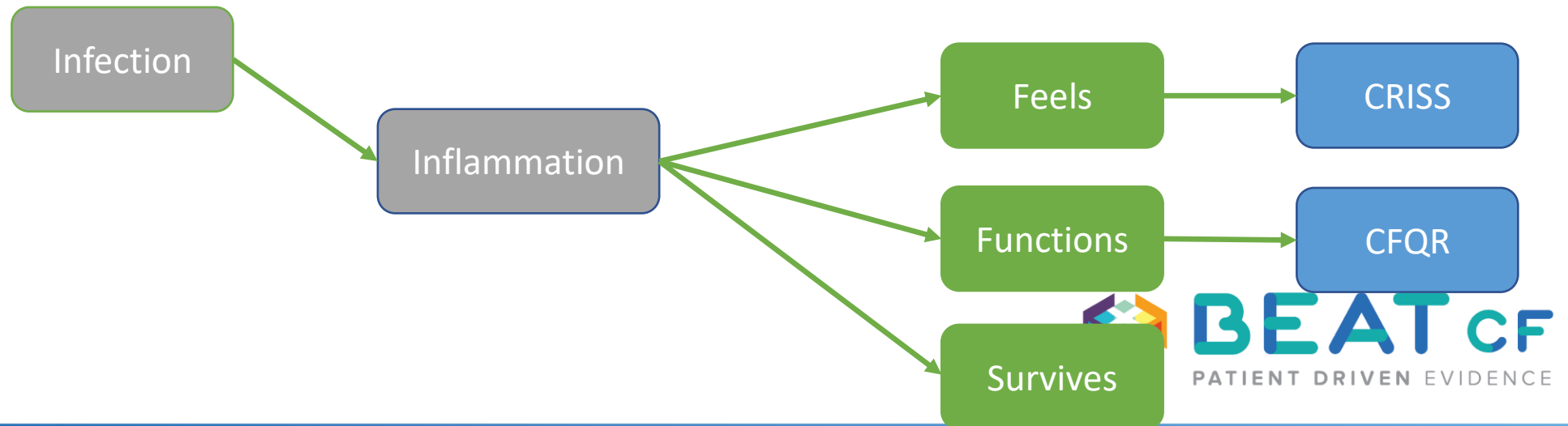
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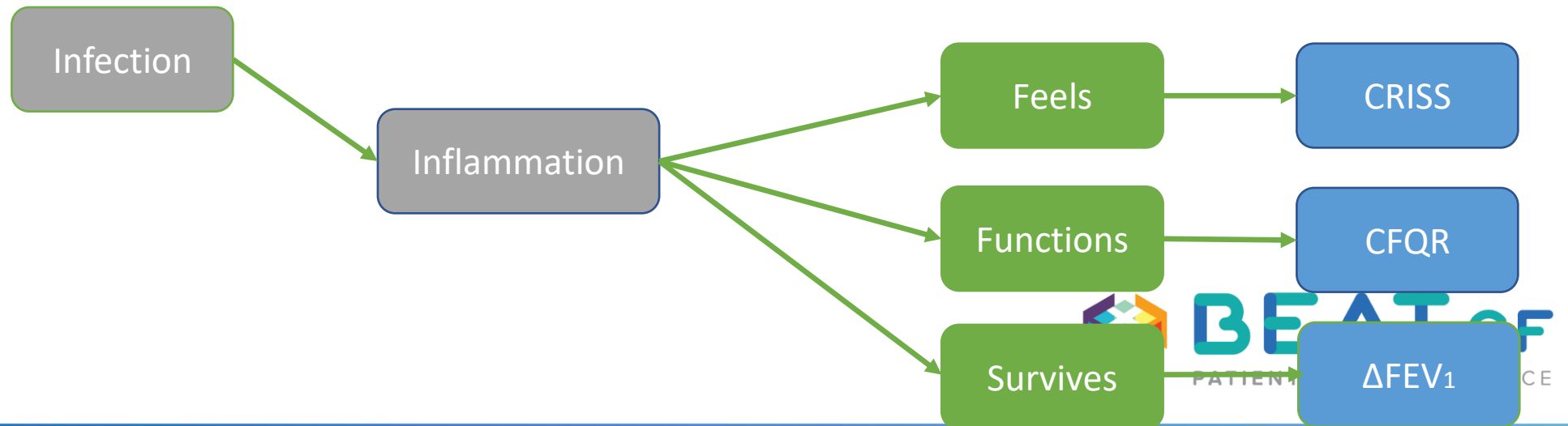
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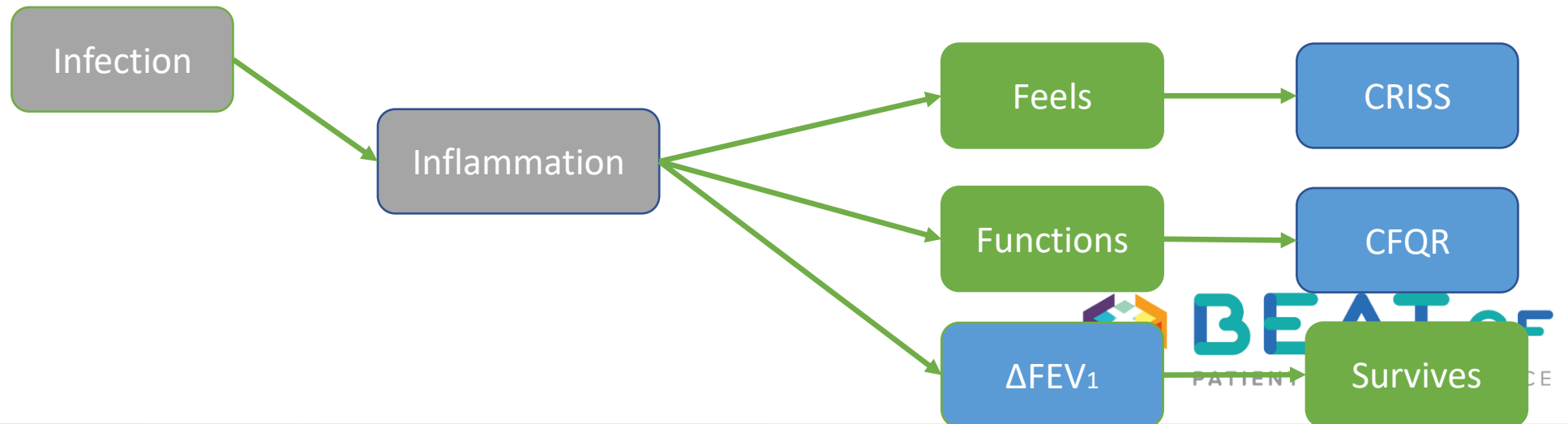


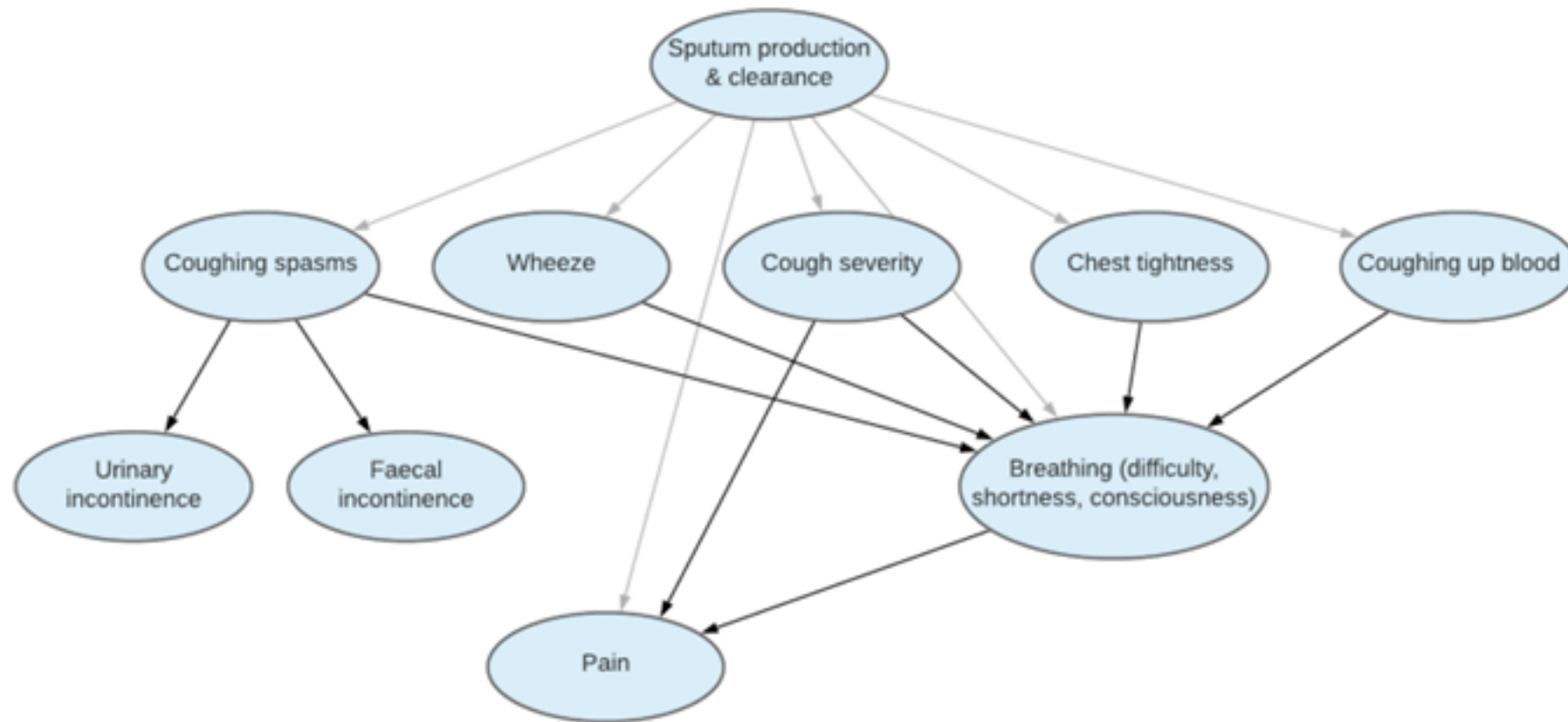
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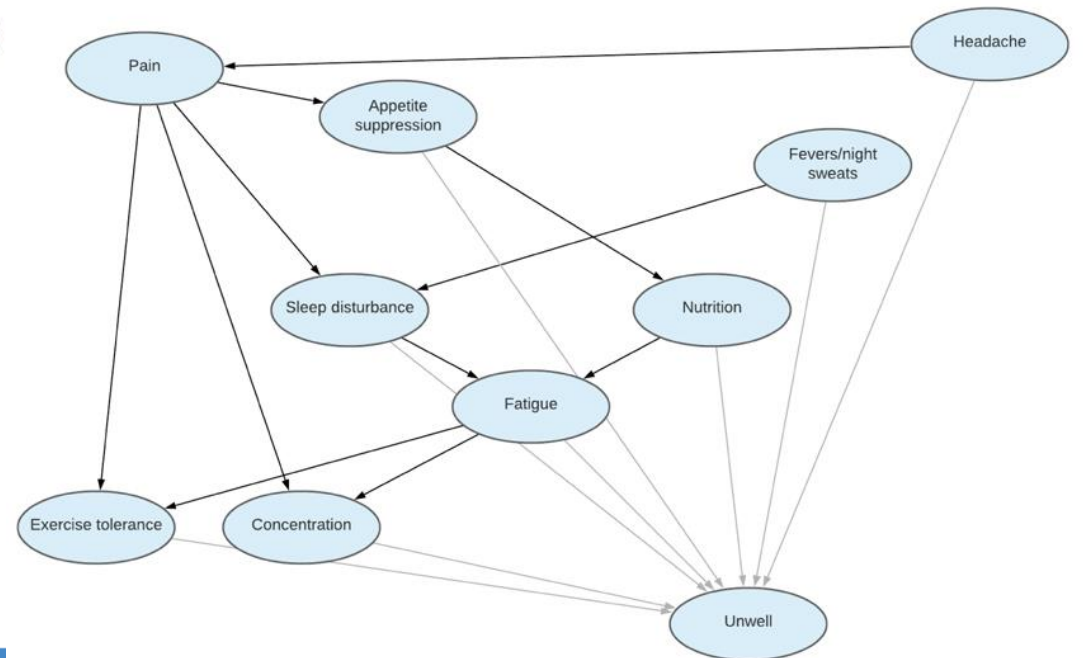
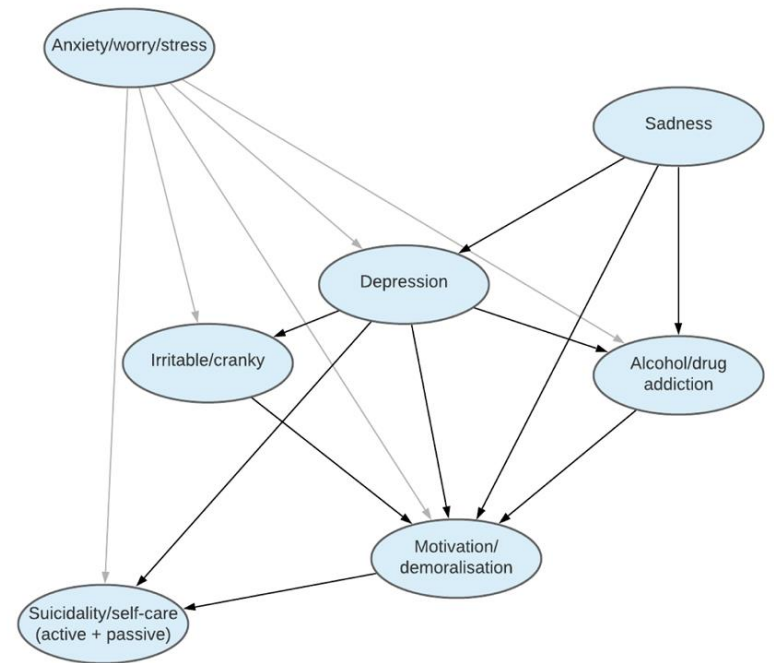
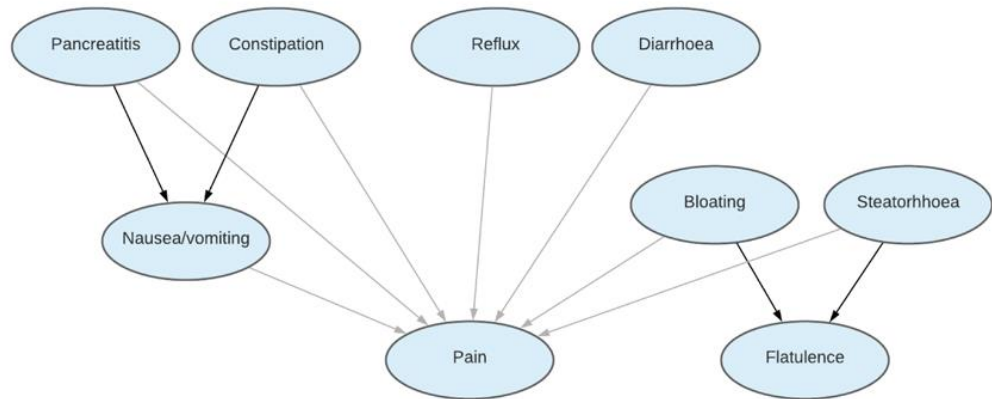
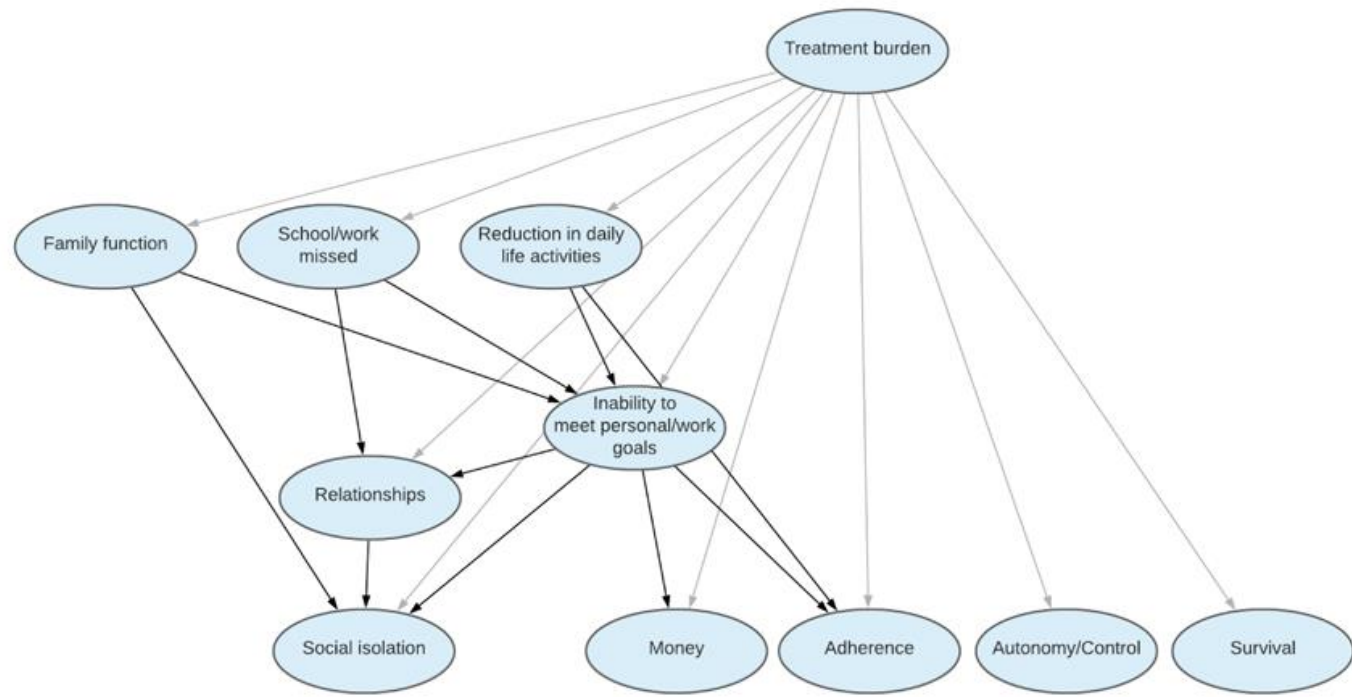




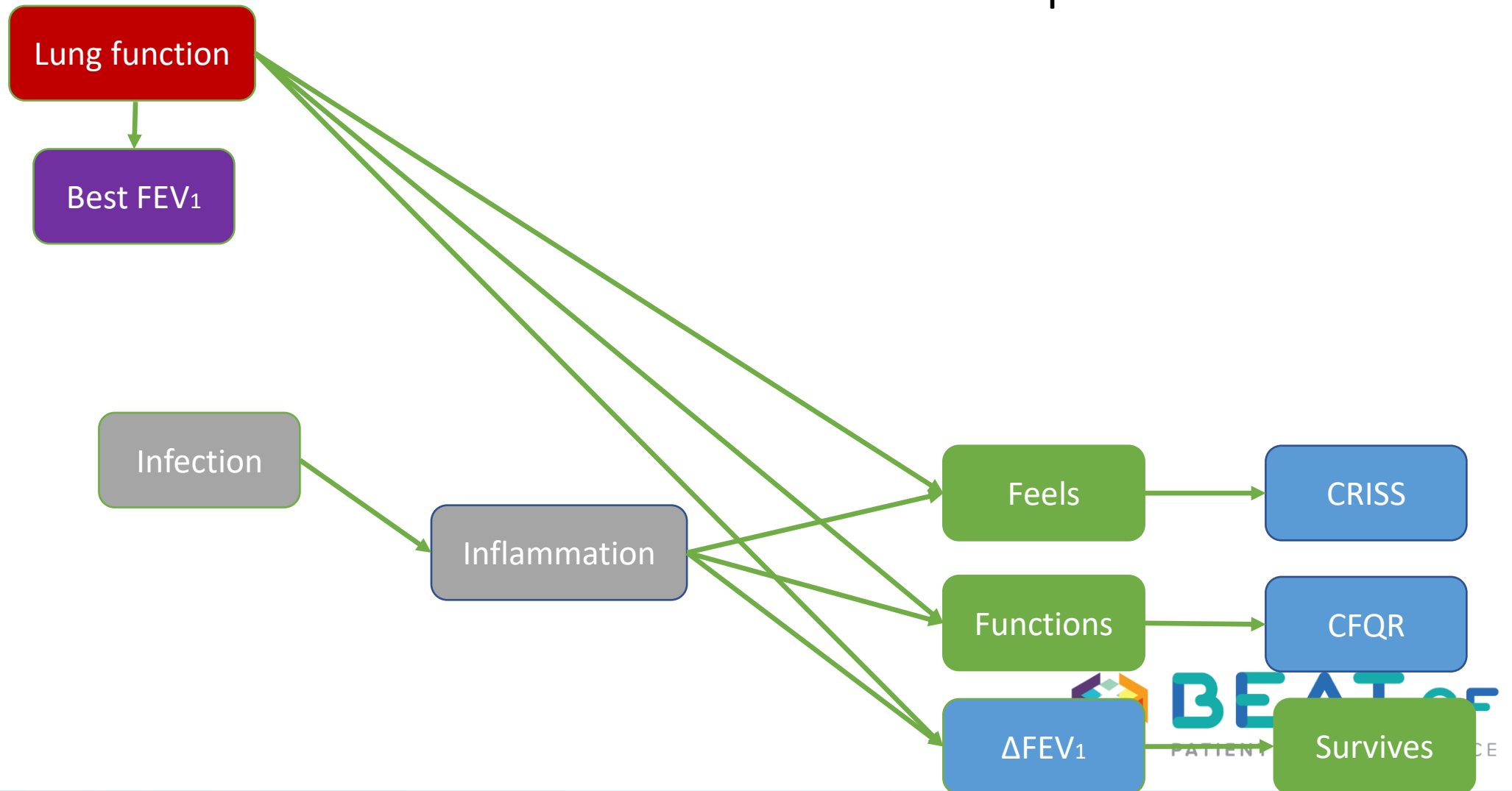
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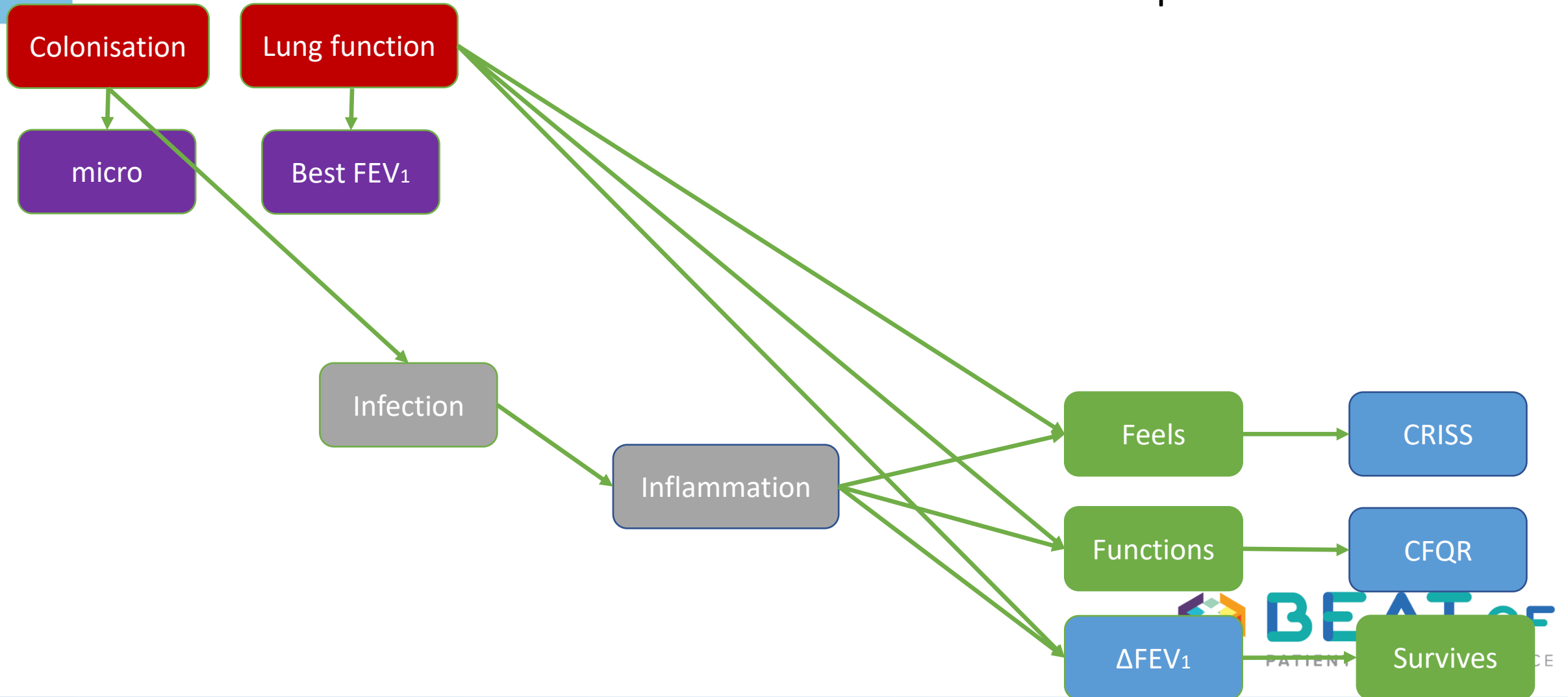




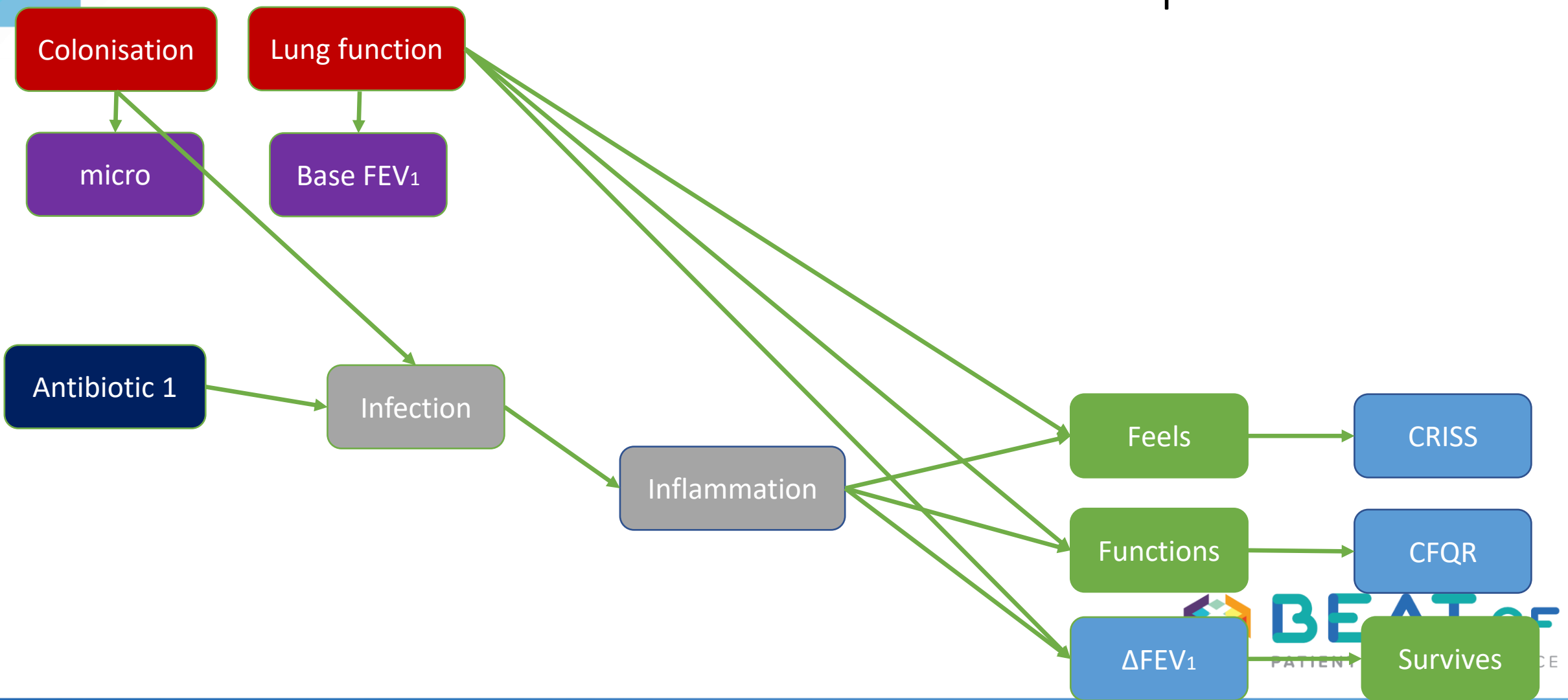
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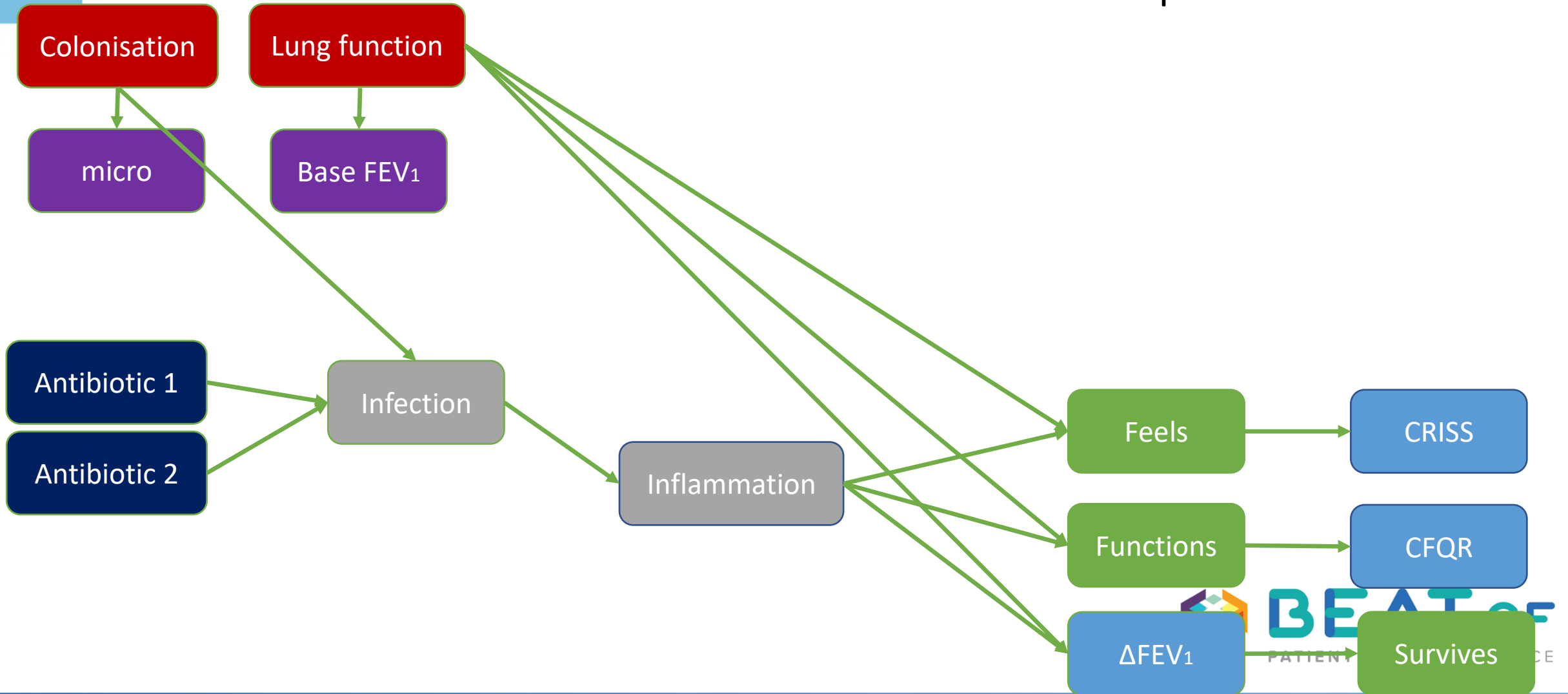
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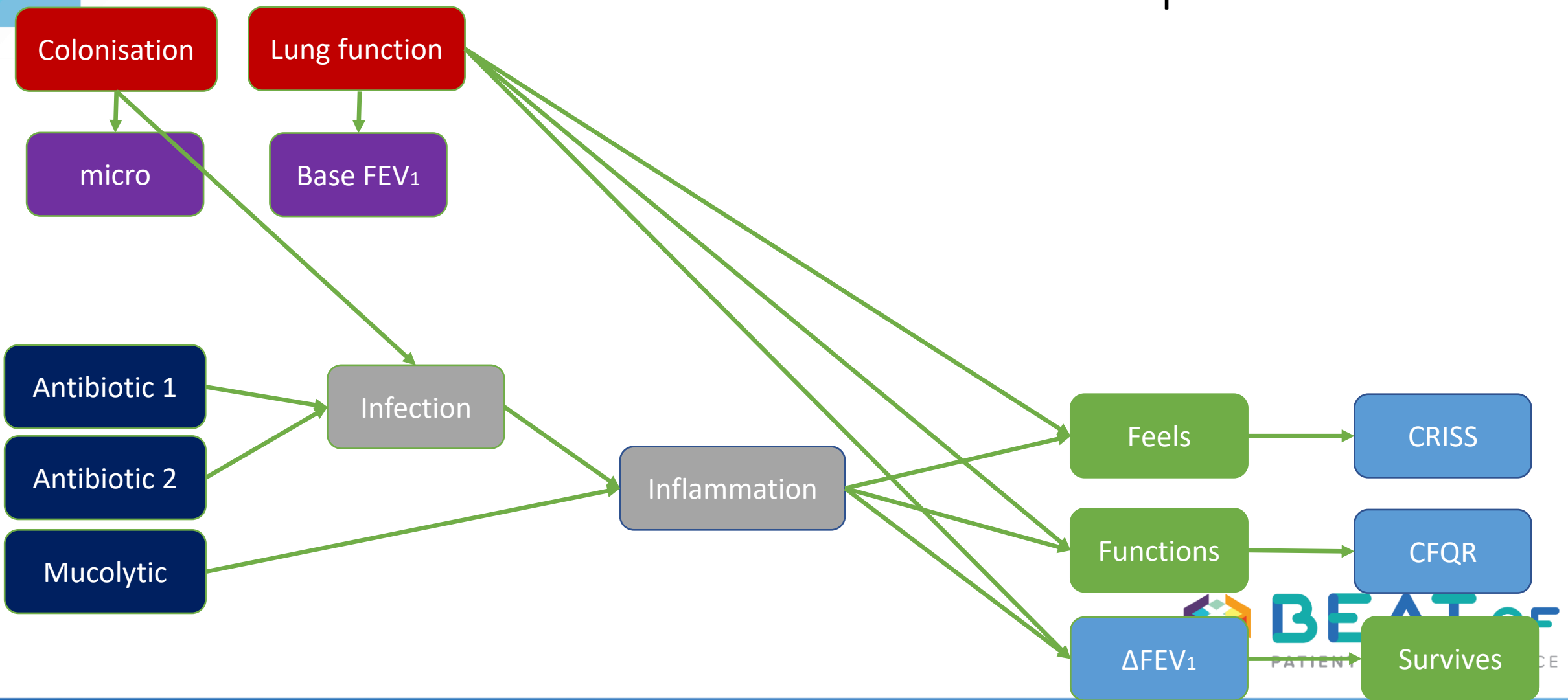
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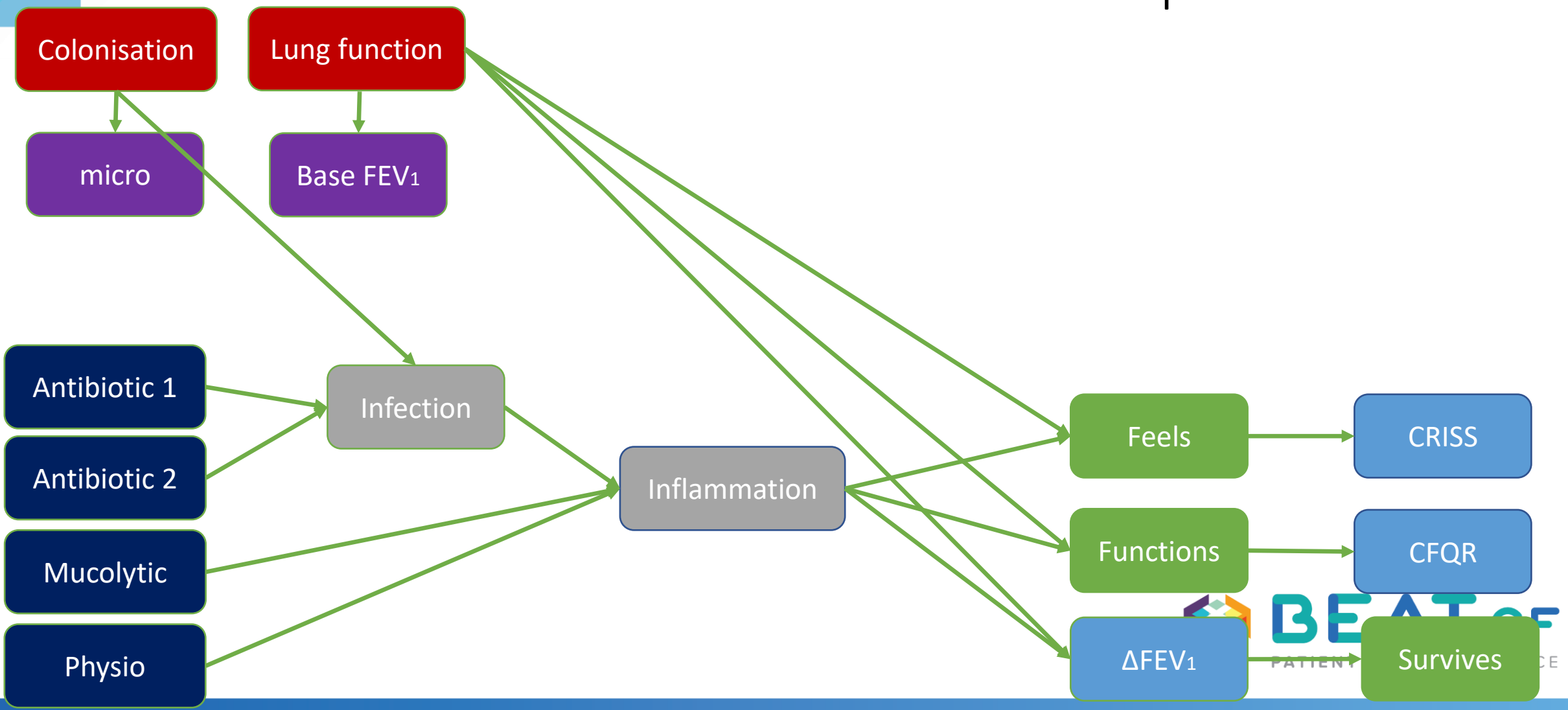


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Clinical problem/  
question

Causal model

Clinical problem/  
question

Causal model

Causal Estimand

# 3. Define the Estimand: PICO + EP

ICH GCP E9 (R1):

**Estimand** = target of estimation (what) → statistical **estimator** (how)

**P:** Population(target)

**I:** Intervention

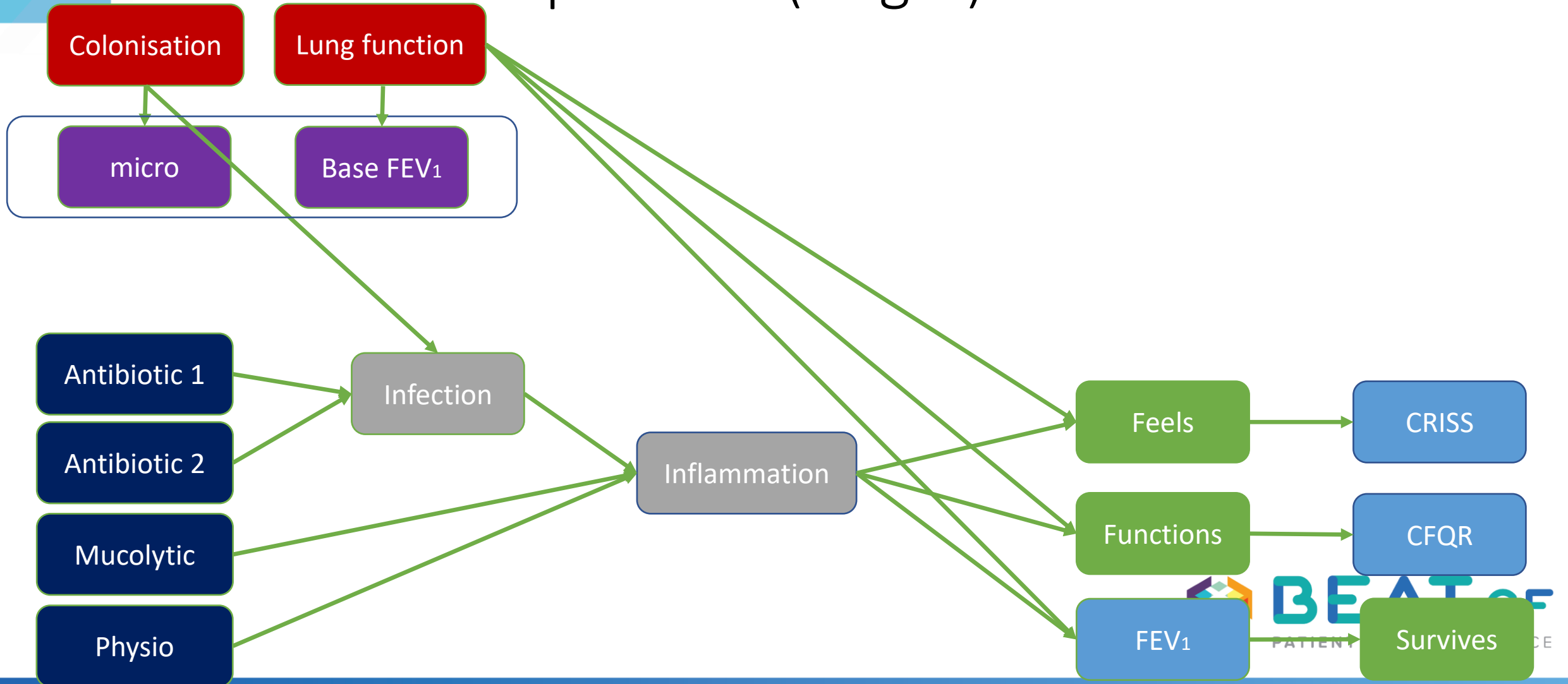
**C:** Comparator

**O:** Outcome/ Endpoint

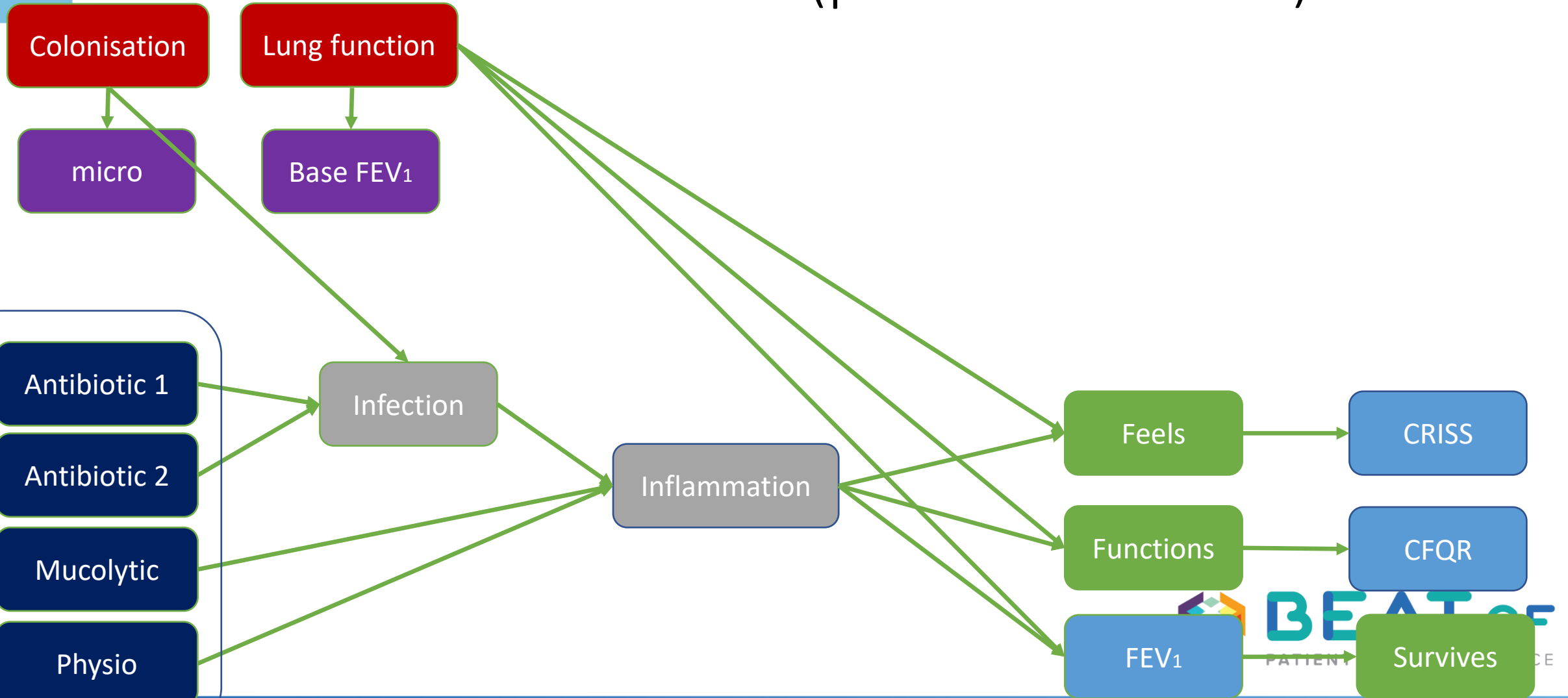
**E:** Effect measure (eg risk ratio, average difference)

**P:** Post-assignment events (death, missing data, loss to follow-up, non-adherence, treatment cross-over)

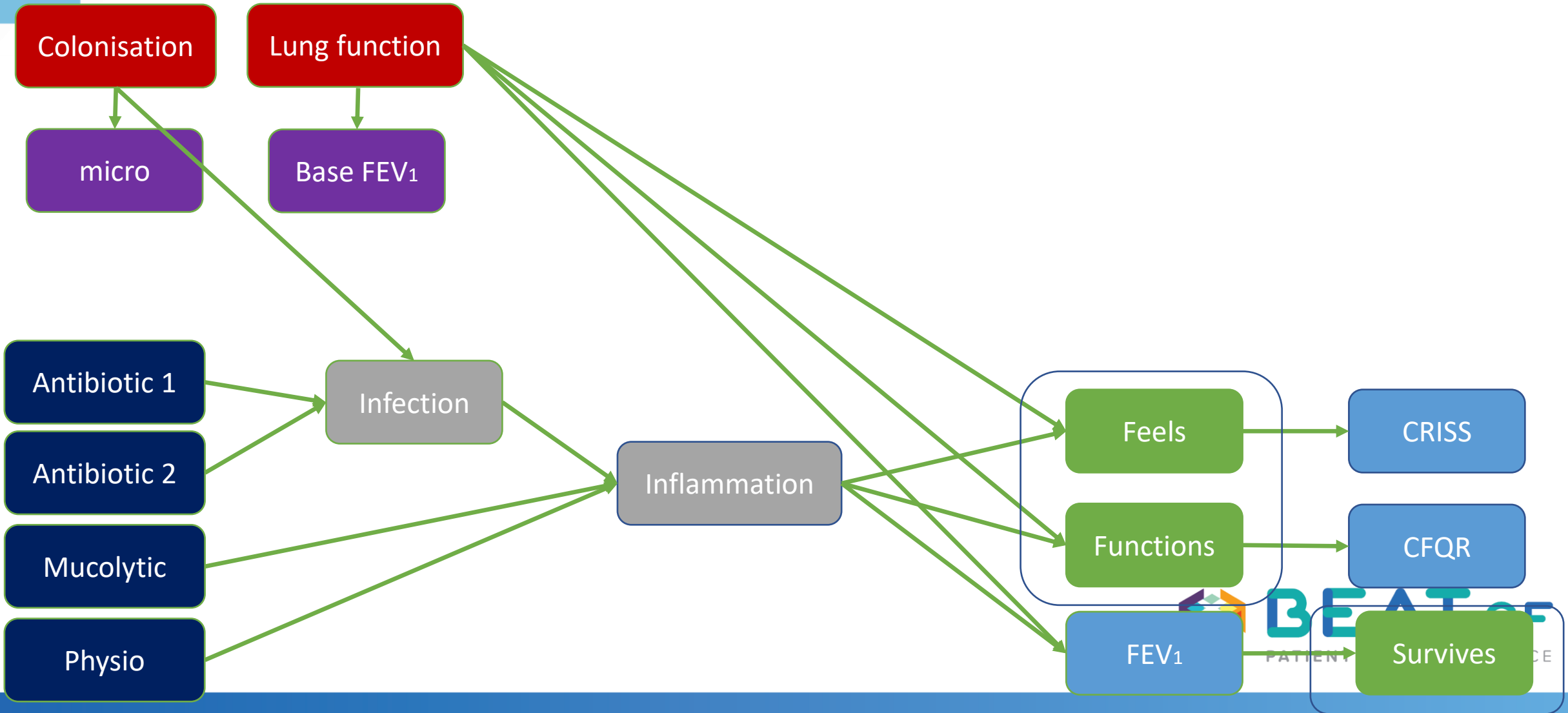
### 3. Estimand: Population (target)



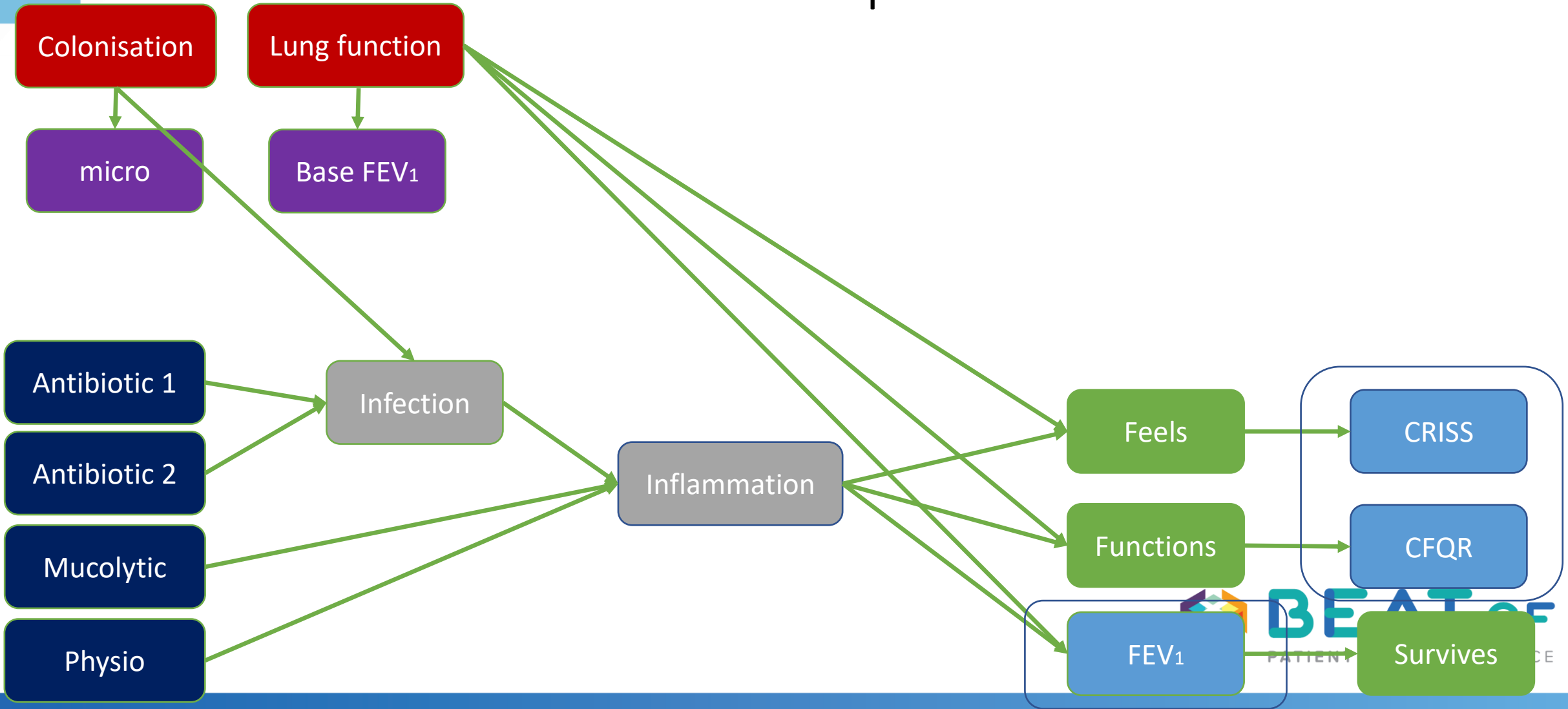
### 3. Estimand: Intervention (prescribe vs take)



### 3. Define the estimand: Outcome

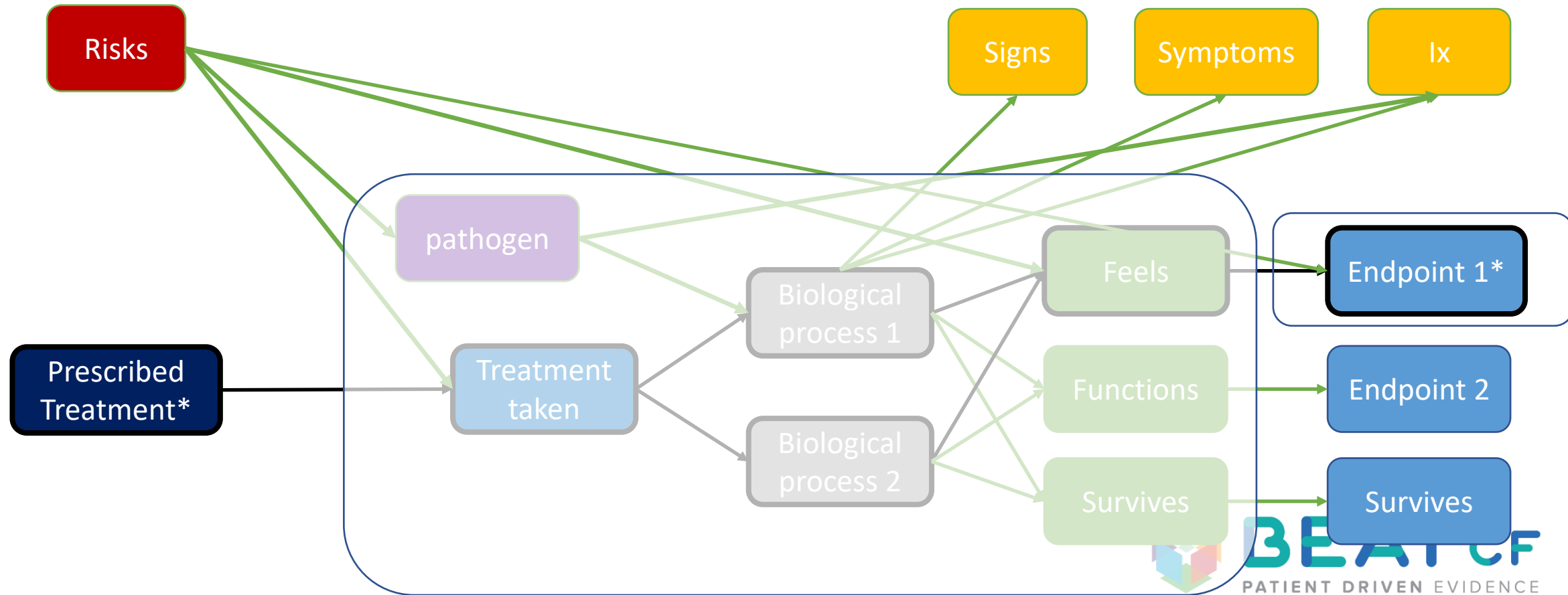


### 3. Define the estimand: Endpoints

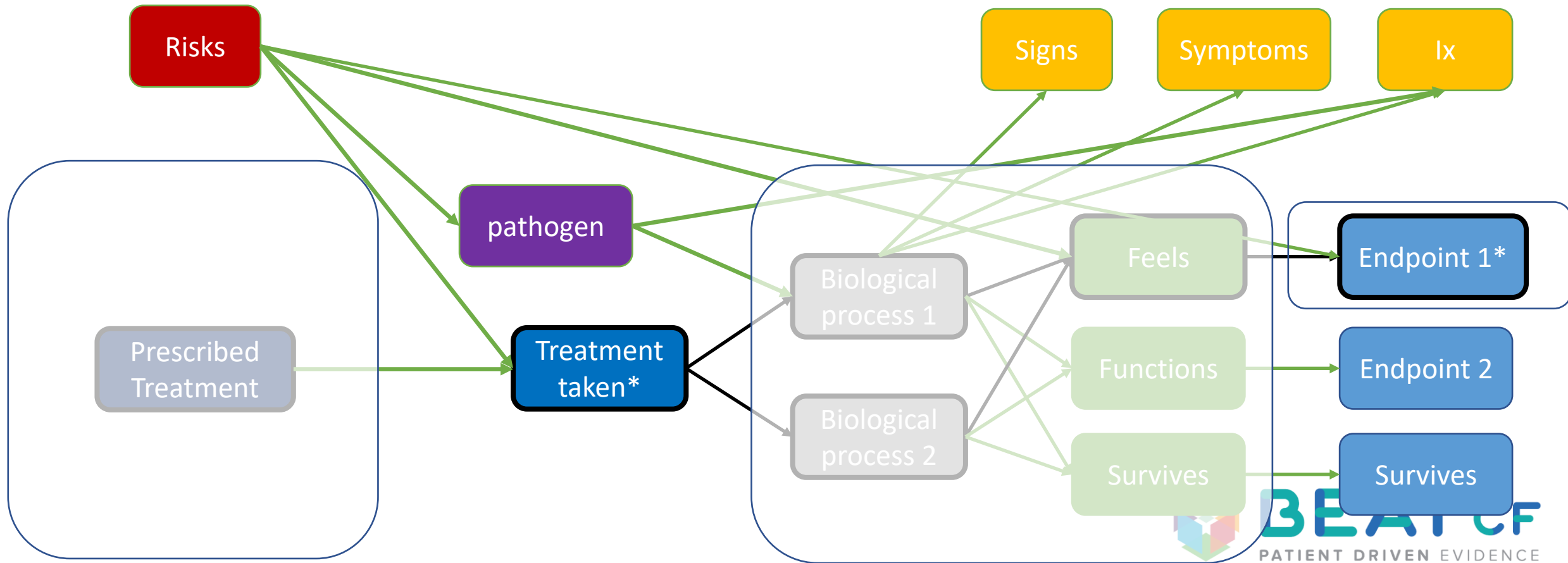




### 3. Define the estimand: **intent-to-treat effect**



### 3. Define the estimand: per-protocol effect



# Key messages

- Managing CF is complicated (and probably complex)
  - Our trials need to be as simple as possible, but no simpler
- Trials should test alternative *actions*, not *hypotheses*.
- To know how we *should* act, we need to anticipate their potential consequences.
- To do this we *must* have a causal model of the clinical problem
- Causal models, motivated by clinical decision problems, can help us clarify our estimands and design more useful trials.