

Tackling research waste

Hywel Williams

University of Nottingham and National Institute of Health Research Health Technology Assessment Programme

German National Convention for Outcomes Research
October 9, 2019 in Berlin

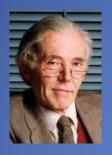
I have no financial or research associations with pharmaceutical companies

What I am going to do

- Some personal background
- Describe the anatomy of research waste with examples from dermatology
- Consider the reasons for research waste
- Say how we have tackled research waste at our Centre of Evidence-Based Dermatology
- End with some solutions and reflections

My methodology journey











Chief Investigator seven pragmatic RCTs
Set up international Cochrane Skin Group
Systematic reviews incl. IPD and DTA
Set up Centre of Evidence-Based Dermatology
Directed a Research Design Service and Clinical Trials Unit
Lots of methodological collaborations esp. core outcome sets CS-COUSIN
Passionate about reducing avoidable research waste
Knowledge mobilisation
Published 500+ peer-reviewed papers
85,727 citations, h-index 110, i10-index 647 (October 2019)

What hat am I wearing today?



What I am going to do

- Some personal background
- Describe the anatomy of research waste with examples from dermatology
- Consider the reasons for research waste
- Say how we have tackled research waste at our Centre of Evidence-Based Dermatology
- End with some solutions and reflections

The problem

Questions relevant to clinicians and patients?

Low priority questions addressed

Important outcomes not assessed

Clinicians and patients not involved in setting research agendas Appropriate design and methods?

Over 50% of studies designed without reference to systematic reviews of existing evidence

Over 50% of studies fail to take adequate steps to reduce biases—eg, unconcealed treatment allocation Accessible full publication?

Over 50% of studies never published in full

Biased underreporting of studies with disappointing results Unbiased and usable report?

Over 30% of trial interventions not sufficiently described

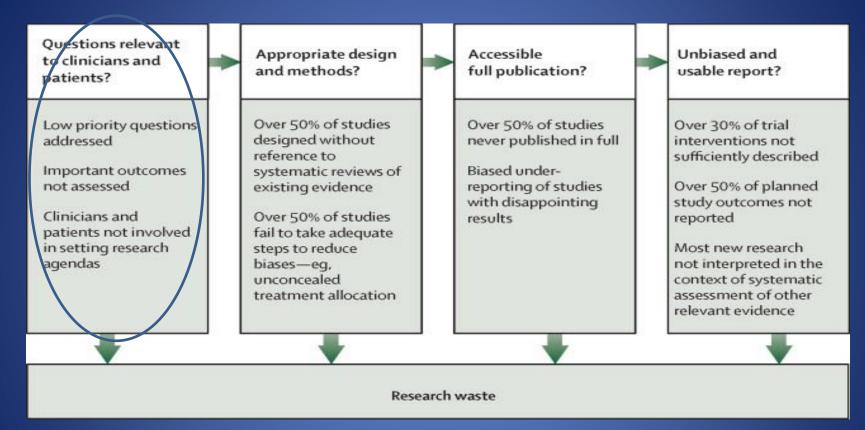
Over 50% of planned study outcomes not reported

Most new research not interpreted in the context of systematic assessment of other relevant evidence

Research waste

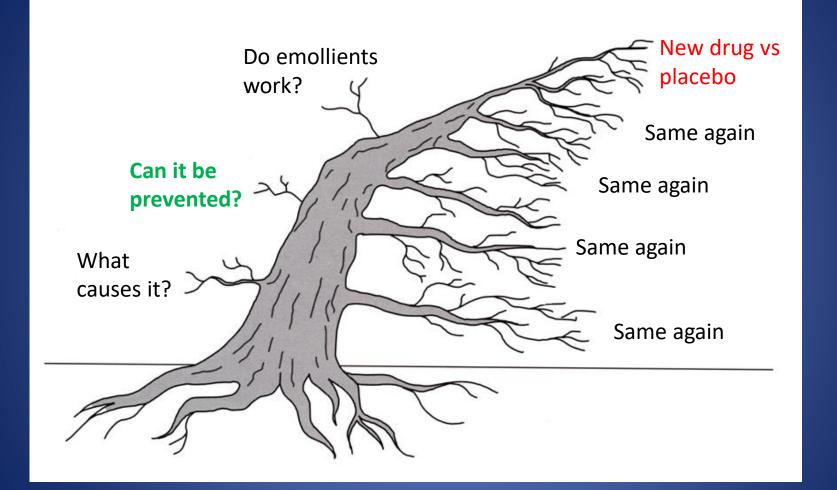
Stages of waste in the production and reporting of research evidence relevant to clinicians and patients

Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. Lancet 2009; 374:86-89.



Stages of waste in the production and reporting of research evidence relevant to clinicians and patients

Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. Lancet 2009; 374:86-89.



Look out for seeding trials

Primary objective - get clinicians familiar using a new drug

Rather than test a scientific hypothesis

Many centres in many countries recruiting a few patients

Often international during new drug launch

Typical Cochrane Skin Review

This update of the 2010 review includes **96** studies, 57 from the previous update and 39 new studies, totalling 4512 participants. Most of the studies, covering a wide range of interventions, had fewer than 50 participants. All of the studies assessed repigmentation, however only five reported on all of our three primary outcomes which were quality of life, > 75% repigmentation and adverse effects

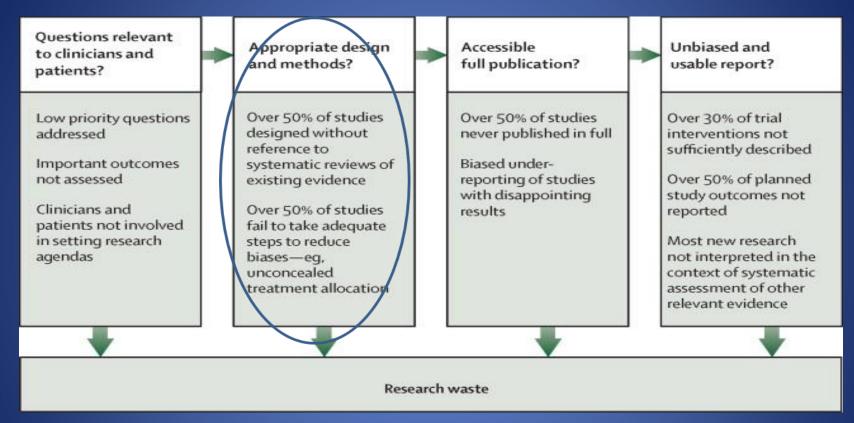


Is % repigmentation best outcome for patients?



Trialists just do what they like

- Assessed concordance between efficacy outcomes in a random sample of 10 Cochrane Skin systematic reviews and the 220 included trials
- Reviews did not include 742 (68%) of the 1,086 trial outcomes
- Of the 60 outcomes the reviews sought, 17 (28%) were not reported in any trial, while 12 were assessed in <50% of trials
- For 11 of 23 (48%) primary review outcomes, meta-analysis was impossible, because trial outcomes were absent or unclear
- Could be improved by the development and implementation of Core Outcome Sets



Stages of waste in the production and reporting of research evidence relevant to clinicians and patients

Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. Lancet 2009; 374:86-89.

Probiotics for Treating Eczema

1.1 Participant or parent-rated symptoms of eczema (SCORAD part C) at the end of treatment

				Mean difference	Mean difference	
Study or Subgroup	Mean difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
1.1.1 Parallel group trials						
Goebel 2010	-0.2	1.2883	5.9%	-0.20 [-2.73, 2.33]		
Gruber 2007	1.79	0.7666	9.9%	1.79 [0.29, 3.29]		
Han 2012	-1.9	1.0204	7.7%	-1.90 [-3.90, 0.10]		
Nermes 2010	-1	1.551	4.6%	-1.00 [-4.04, 2.04]	-	
Passeron 2006	0.33	1.1582	6.7%	0.33 [-1.94, 2.60]		
Sistek 2006	-3.1701	1.352	5.6%	-3.17 [-5.82, -0.52]	· · ·	
Weston 2005	-2.35	1.3418	5.6%	-2.35 [-4.98, 0.28]		
Woo 2010	-1.8	0.9082	8.6%	-1.80 [-3.58, -0.02]		
Wu 2012	0	0.449	13.1%	0.00 [-0.88, 0.88]		
Yang 2014	0.5	0.4694	12.9%	0.50 [-0.42, 1.42]		
Yoshida 2010	1.3	1.7602	3.8%	1.30 [-2.15, 4.75]		
Subtotal (95% CI)			84.3%	-0.42 [-1.27, 0.43]	◆	
Heterogeneity: Tau² =	: 1.00; Chi² = 23.46,	df = 10 (8)	P = 0.009); I² = 57%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.97 (P = 0.33)					
					-4 -2 0 2 4	
					Favours Probiotic Favours placebo	

Waste in systematic reviews

- 2019 [Effect of probiotic supplementation during pregnancy and infancy in preventing atopic dermatitis in children: a Meta analysis] (in Chinese)
- 2018 <u>Probiotic supplementation for prevention of atopic dermatitis in infants and children:</u> A systematic review and meta-analysis
- 2018 <u>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</u> GG in the primary prevention of eczema in children: A systematic review and meta-analysis
- 2016 <u>Synbiotics for prevention and treatment of atopic dermatitis: a meta-analysis of</u> randomized clinical trials
- 2015 <u>Probiotics and primary prevention of atopic dermatitis: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies</u>
- 2015 <u>Long-term effect of early-life supplementation with probiotics on preventing atopic dermatitis: A meta-analysis</u>
- 2015 <u>Probiotics for prevention of atopic diseases in infants: systematic review and meta-analysis</u>
- 2015 <u>Probiotics for the prevention of allergy: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials</u>



Original Investigation

The Mass Production of Redundant, Misleading, and Conflicted Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

JOHN P.A. IOANNIDIS

Stanford University School of Medicine; Stanford University School of Humanities and Sciences; Meta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University

Policy Points:

- Currently, there is massive production of unnecessary, misleading, and conflicted systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Instead of promoting evidence-based medicine and health care, these instruments often serve mostly as easily produced publishable units or marketing tools.
- Suboptimal systematic reviews and meta-analyses can be harmful given the major prestige and influence these types of studies have acquired.
- The publication of systematic reviews and meta-analyses should be realigned to remove biases and vested interests and to integrate them better with the primary production of evidence.

Context: Currently, most systematic reviews and meta-analyses are done retrospectively with fragmented published information. This article aims to explore

The "systematic review" sausage machine



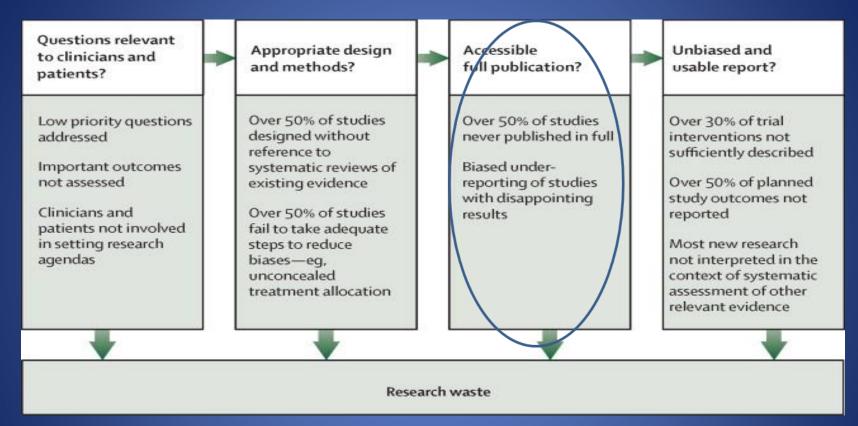
Interventions for melasma



Study reporting and quality

	Study quality	
Reporting quality	Good	Flawed
Clear	May be helpful for clinical practice	At least you can tell it is flawed and make a judgment on utility
Poor	A sparkling diamond – but how do you know?	Difficult to distinguish from a good but poorly reported study

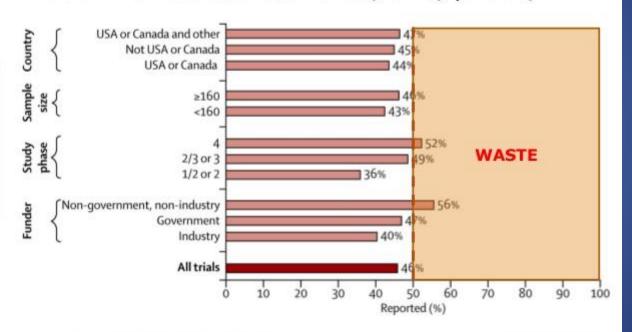
Williams HC. Cars, CONSORT 2010, and clinical practice. Trials. 2010 Mar 24;11:33.

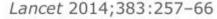


Stages of waste in the production and reporting of research evidence relevant to clinicians and patients

Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. Lancet 2009; 374:86-89.

50% of research is not published But similar across countries, size, phase, ...







Imiquimod for mollusca story

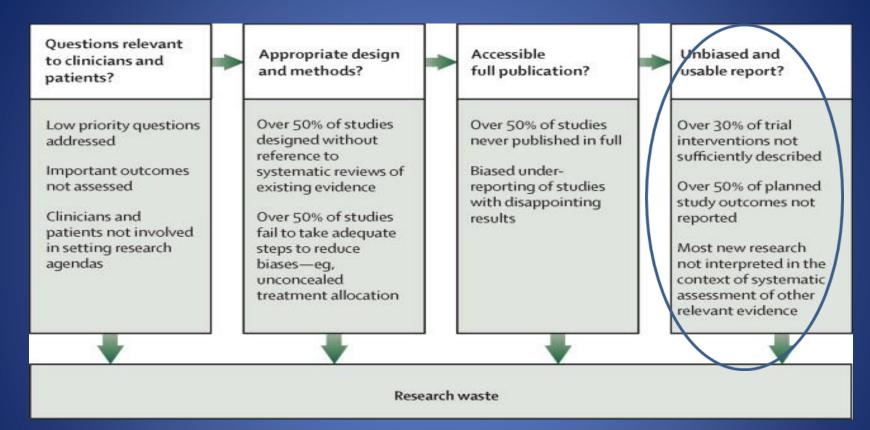
- Two large pivotal trials of 702 children
- Completed 2006
- Study 1494-IMIQ 24% imiquimod vs 26% vehicle
- Study 1495-IMIQ 24% imiquimod vs 28% vehicle
- No benefit shown in either study.
- Missed in two subsequent systematic reviews and in Paed Derm 2017 review
- Why?????

Katz KA. Imiquimod is not an effective drug for molluscum contagiosum. Lancet Infect Dis. 2014;14:372-3

They were never published!



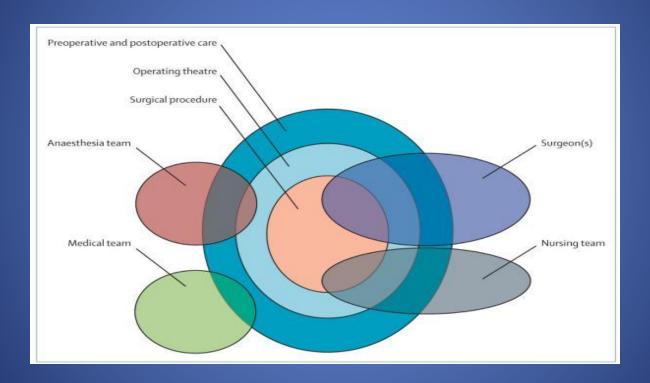
Katz KA, Williams HC, van der Wouden JC. Imiquimod cream for molluscum contagiosum: Neither safe nor effective. Pediatr Dermatol. 2018 Mar;35(2):282-283.



Stages of waste in the production and reporting of research evidence relevant to clinicians and patients

Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. Lancet 2009; 374:86-89.

Surgery is a complex intervention



Ergina et al Lancet 2009;374:1097-1104

MSLT-1



- Final report of sentinel node biopsy plus lymphadenectomy vs. observation in melanoma NEJM 2014
- Registered primary outcome = overall survival
- Completely missing from final report
- But you can work it out from the data
- Absolute risk reduction = 0.005 (-0.039 to 0.051)



Probiotics for atopic eczema

 Viljanen et al randomised 230 infants with AD and cow's milk allergy to Lacto rham GG, or mix of four probiotics or inert cellulose and concluded

"Treatment with LGG may alleviate atopic dermatitis symptoms in IgE-sensitised infants but not in non-IgE sensitised infants"

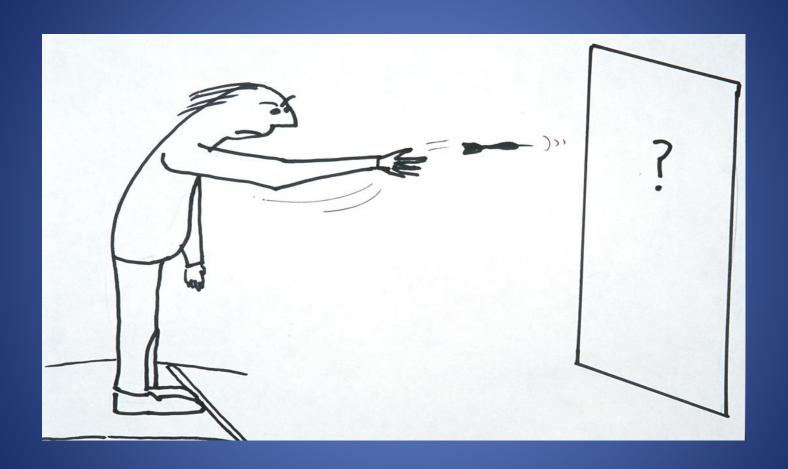
Viljanen et al Allergy 2005;60:494-500

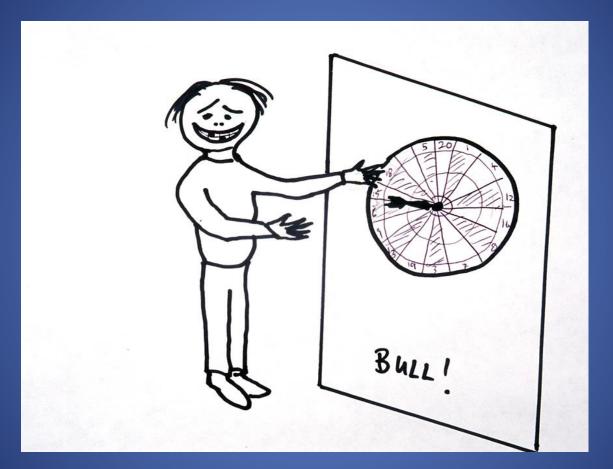
But if you read the paper...

Viljanen – main analysis for primary outcome not significant.

Instead, they emphasised exploratory analysis in a subgroup 4 weeks after main assessment

It's a bit like....





Beware of post hoc findings

Spin – another type of research waste

- 95% multiple primary outcomes
- 95% inappropriate extrapolation from specific to global improvement
- 75% focus on within-group improvement
- 65% focus on interim findings

Analysis of Spin in the Reporting of Studies of Topical Treatments of Photoaged Skin. Motosko et al JAAD 2018 April 21 [Epub]

What I am going to do

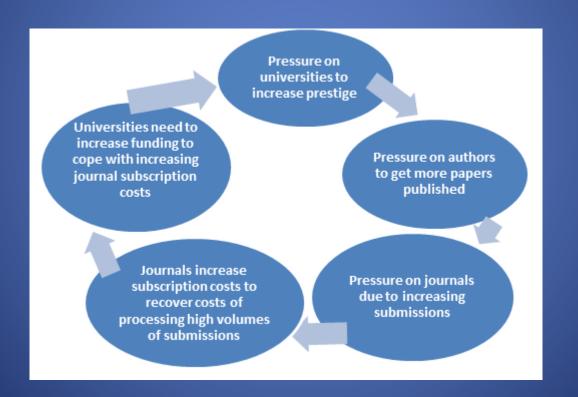
- Some personal background
- Describe the anatomy of research waste with examples from dermatology
- Consider the reasons for research waste
- Say how we have tackled research waste at our Centre of Evidence-Based Dermatology
- End with some solutions and reflections.

Reasons for research waste?

- Lack of researcher and research-user training
- Failure of funders to identify, prioritise and commission research
- University pressure to publish
- Journal editors
- Financial interests
- Lack of public awareness



Academic systems encourage obsession with publishing and impact factor



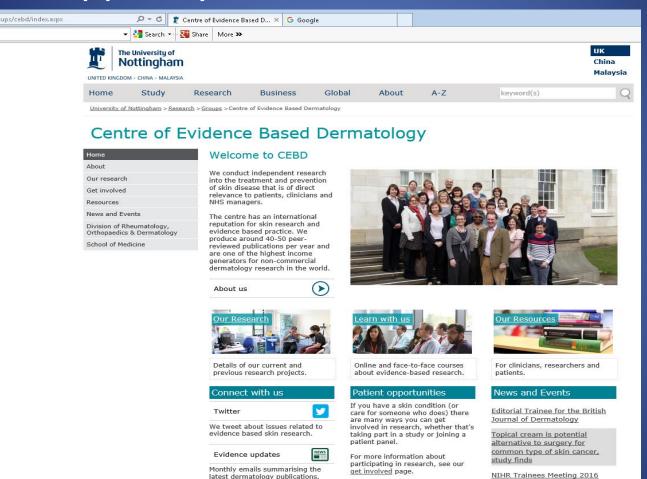
Researcher behaviour



What I am going to do

- Some personal background
- Describe the anatomy of research waste with examples from dermatology
- Consider the reasons for research waste
- Say how we have tackled research waste at our Centre of Evidence-Based Dermatology
- End with some solutions and reflections

1. Mapped systematic review evidence



Award

Centre of Evidence Based Dermatology

Home

About

Our research

Get involved

Resources

Courses and Meetings

Division of Rheumatology, Orthopaedics & Dermatology

School of Medicine



Clinical Tools

<u>UK Diagnostic criteria for Atopic</u> <u>Dermatitis</u> A practical manual for researchers wishing to define atopic eczema (with photos)

Nottingham Eczema Record Sheet
A useful form for young patients
to complete before their first
outpatient appointment

Skinsafe Interactive Tool A downloadable application about malignant melanoma and skinexaminations

Psychology & Eczema A choice of 4 stories that can be personalised for children about eczema management

<u>Using hand-held light devices</u> A guide on how UV light devices can be used safely at home for vitiligo

Minimal Erythema Dose (MED) testing A guide on how to perform

Outcome Measures

Patient Oriented Eczema Measure (POEM) A patient-reported outcome measure for monitoring atopic eczema severity

Nottingham Eczema Severity Score (NESS) An eczema severity measure based on the Rajka and Langeland grading

<u>Vitiligo Outcome Measures</u> A page giving information about vitiligo outcome measures, including the Vitiligo Noticeability Scale.

<u>Eczema flares</u> A collection of information on how flares could be captured in clinical trials.

Harmonizing Outcome Measures for Eczema (HOME) initiative A consensus based core outcome measure set for eczema - includes EASI guidance

Collation of Evidence

GREAT Database Contains details of randomised controlled trials of eczema treatments published from 2000 onward.

Systematic review of eczema treatments Comprehensive reports evaluating eczema treatment trials and reviews

CEBD Evidence Updates Monthly emails summarising the latest dermatology publications

Annual Evidence Updates
Summary papers collating
recently published systematic
reviews

Maps of systematic reviews
Systematic reviews by topic:
eczema, acne, psoriasis, vitiligo,
cellulitis, hidradenitis suppurativa

Skin Conditions in the UK: a Health Care Needs Assessment A

Systematic review maps



-1

Breastfeeding	+
Dietary & supplements (for prevention)	=
Aeroallergen reduction (for prevention)	=
Other prevention	±

Topical treatments

Topical corticosteroids

2016 Efficacy and safety of wet wrap therapy for patients with atopic dermatitis: a systematic review and meta-

2016 What is the evidence-base for atopic eczema treatments? A summary of published randomised controlled trials

2016 Systematic review of published trials: long-term safety of topical corticosteroids and topical calcineurin inhibitors in pediatric patients with atopic dermatitis

2016 Scoping systematic review of treatments for eczema

2016 Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials (RCTs) comparing topical calcineurin inhibitors with topical corticosteroids for atopic dermatitis: A 15-year experience

2015 Topical corticosteroid-induced skin atrophy: a comprehensive review

2015 Safety of topical corticosteroids in pregnancy (Cochrane Review)

2015 A systematic review of topical corticosteroid withdrawal ("steroid addiction") in patients with atopic dermatitis and other dermatoses

2015 Risk of lymphoma in patients with atopic dermatitis and the role of topical treatment: A systematic review and meta-analysis

2014 <u>Guidelines of care for the management of atopic dermatitis: section 2. Management and treatment of atopic dermatitis with topical therapies</u> (AAD guideline)

2014 <u>Guidelines of care for the management of atopic dermatitis: Section 4. Prevention of disease flares and use of adjunctive therapies and approaches</u> (AAD guideline)

2. Updated overarching systematic reviews

- 7 databases searched
- 287 new trials since 2000 HTA review
- 92 treatments
- Only 8% low risk of bias
- Hardly any done in primary care



The tower of eczema outcomes research

What's all the FSSS about?

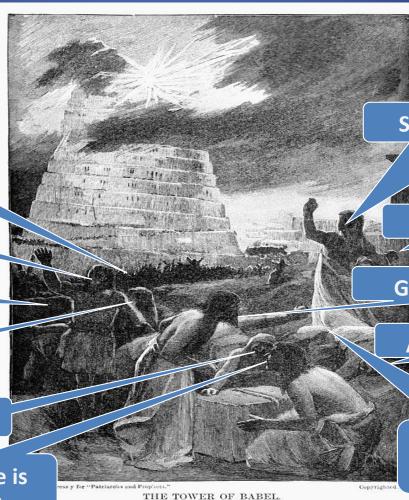
Take it EASI

TIS a right mess

Me too!

Meet my SIS

My name is ADAM



SCORAD scores again

SASSAD rules OK

Give me a POEM

ADASI tonight?

IGADA bad headache

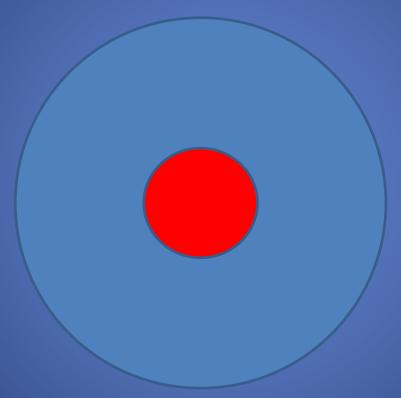
Outcome measures for atopic dermatitis - a mess

Too many – over 20 named scales

Many not tested at all

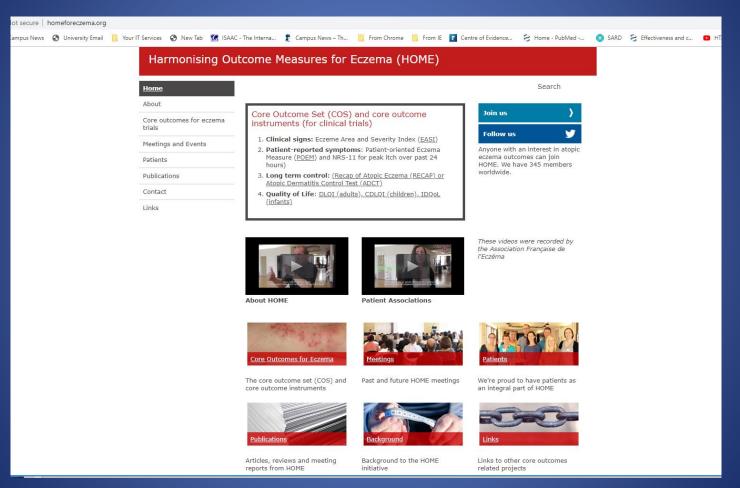
 Some are only partly tested (validity, repeatability, sensitivity change, consistency, interpretability)

Core outcomes that are used in all trials



Schmitt J et al Cochrane Skin Core Outcome Set Initiative. Cochrane Reviews and Dermatological Trials Outcome Concordance: Why Core Outcome Sets Could Make Trial Results More Usable. J Invest Dermatol. 2019 May;139(5):1045-1053.

Core outcome sets



AIM of HOME: To agree a set of core outcome measures for eczema for use in **all** clinical trials. Ultimately, the aim is to have just *one instrument* per domain for:

- 1. Signs
- 2. Symptoms
- 3. Quality of Life
- 4. Measure of long term control of flares

	O CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR						
	Stage 1→	Stage 2→	Stage 3———			Stage 4 →	Stage 5
Task	Identify all instruments previously used to measure the domain.	Establish the extent and quality of testing of the identified instruments.	Determine which instruments are good enough quality meet the requirements of the OMERACT filter and be shortlisted for further consideration.			Carry out validation studies on shortlisted scales.	Finalise core outcome(s) for domain.
	Systematic review of outcome	Systematic review of validation studies	Apply OMERACT filter; Truth, discrimination and feasibility:			Consensus	Re-apply the
Methodology	instruments used.	of the long-list of identified instruments. Highlight any gaps in validation.	Truth "Is the measure truthful, does it measure what it intends to measure? Is the result unbiased and relevant?" Consensus discussion and voting on truth: 1. Face validity 2. Content validity 3. Construct validity 4. Criterion validity	Discrimination "Does the measure discriminate between situations that are of interest?" Consensus discussion and voting on discrimination: Reliability Sensitivity to change	Feasibility "Can the measure be applied easily in it's intended setting, given constraints of time, money, and interpretability?" Consensus discussion and voting on feasibility: 1. Time taken 2. Cost 3. Interpretability	discussion and voting to determine what validation studies will be conducted on short-listed instruments. Gaps in testing were highlighted in stage 2 (systematic review). Appropriate methods used to fill the gaps in validation.	OMERACT filter with the results of the completed validation studies. Consensus discussion and voting on core outcome to be recommended.
Output	Long-list of all instruments previously used to measure the domain.	Summary of which instruments have been tested and the quality, extent and results of any testing.	Short-list of potential instruments that meet the requirements of the OMERACT filter.			Short-list of fully tested instruments.	Recommended core outcome(s) for the domain.



Universitätsklinikum Carl Gustav Carus

DIE DRESDNER.

Sie sind hier: Startseite / Meet the Teams / Project groups ongoing

HOME

CORE OUTCOME SET

ABOUT CSG-COUSIN

MEET THE TEAMS

MANAGEMENT

MEETINGS

GET INVOLVED A CONTACT

Cochrane

>SAVE THE DATE: CSG-

Berlin, Germany 15.06.2016

> Second CSG-COUSIN

Newsletter is online 26.02.2016

COUSIN Meeting 2017 - 9th

and 10th January 2017 -

>COS development-quidance

> Meeting-Report is online

Nachrichten

05.09.2016

is online

23.02.2016

23.10.2015 > Newsletter is online

> PROJECT GROUPS ONGOING

ACNE CORE OUTCOMES RESEARCH NETWORK (ACORN)

CORE OUTCOME MEASURES IN CHRONIC SPONTANEOUS URTICARIA

DEVELOPING A CORE OUTCOME SET FOR CHRONIC WOUNDS

HARMONISING OUTCOME MEASURES FOR ECZEMA (HOME)

CORE DUTCOME SET FOR THE APPEARANCE OF FACIAL AGING

HECOS: DEVELOPMENT OF A HAND ECZEMA CORE OUTCOME SET

DEVELOPMENT OF A CORE OUTCOME SET IN HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (HS)

CONSIDER - CORE OUTCOME SET IN IAD RESEARCH PROJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF A CORE SET OF OUTCOMES AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS FOR INCONTINENCE-ASSOCIATED DERMATITIS (IAD) RESEARCH

> DEVELOPING A CORE OUTCOME SET FOR MELANOMA TRIALS

DEVELOPMENT OF A CORE OUTCOME SET IN NAIL **PSORIASIS**

CORE OUTCOME SET FOR ROSACEA

> THE OUTCOMES FOR DECCRIDE HEAD TOTAL

Project groups ongoing

Acne Core Outcomes Research Network (ACORN)



Acre is one of the most prevalent diseases worldwide, being one of three dermatoses in the global top ten (Hay R et al. J Invest Dermatol 2014; 134: 1527-34). Despite this, the quality of the evidence base for the comparative efficacy of acne treatments is poor. Numerous ...

>Mehr.

Core Outcome Measures in Chronic Spontaneous Urticaria



Chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) is a frequent, distressing, embarrassing and often disabling skin condition which can last for years. Its estimated point prevalence is 0.5-1% of the total population.[1]

>Mehr...

Developing a Core Outcome Set for Chronic Wounds



Based on "The German national consensus on wound documentation and outcomes: Rationale, working program and current status"1 an international consensus and data base should be developed.

>Mehr

Harmonising Outcome Measures for Eczema (HOME)



The Harmonising Outcome Measures for Eczema (HOME) project is an international group working together to agree a core outcome set (COS) for atopic eczema clinical trials.

>Mehr...

Core Outcome Set for the Appearance of Facial Aging

"While aging is not a disease, it is treated as a condition in the context of efforts to treat aging by interventions like cosmetics, cosmeceuticals

4. National collection of eczema trials?







Global Resource for EczemA Trials

Links



UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

All trials (Filter)

All treatments

Home

Antihistamines and Mast Cell Stabilisers

Browse

Antimicrobial and Antiseptic Agents

Complementary therapies

Dietary interventions

Non-pharmacological treatments

Oral Steroids

Other comparators

Other interventions

Other topical agents

Systemic immunomodulatory agents

Topical corticosteroids

Topical immunomodulatory agents

All treatments

Search

Publications

Choose a treatment from the full listing below, or browse treatment categories by clicking the left menu items. The figures in brackets indicate the number of trials associated with each treatment.

Contact

Glossary

News

Prevention of eczema RCTs are not included in the database.

Acrivastine [1]	Acupressure [1]	Acupuncture [1]	Alclometasone [8]
Allergen-antibody complexes of house dust mite [2]	AN0128 [1]	AN2728/AN2898 [2]	Analogous blood therapy [3]
Antihistamines [2]	Antimicrobials [2]	Antioxidants [1]	Aquaphilus dolomiae [1]
Aromatherapy [2]	Ascomycin [1]	Ass's milk [1]	Atopiclair [5]
Atorvastatin [1]	Avoidance of enzyme-rich detergents [1]	Azathioprine [3]	Azelastine [2]
Bacterial lysate [3]	Balneotherapy [2]	Bath additives [5]	Beclometasone [2]
Benzalkonium chloride [2]	Betamethasone [41]	Bioresonance [1]	Black seed oil [1]
Borage oil [6]	Budesonide [1]	Bufexamac [1]	Butyl flufenamate [1]
Calcipotriol [2]	Camellia oil [1]	Camomile extract [1]	Capric acid [1]
Caprylic acid [1]	Carbohydrate derived fulvic acid [1]	Cefadroxil [1]	Cetirizine [10]
Change in altitude [1]	Chinese herbal medicine [26]	Chlorhexadine [1]	Chlorpheniramine [4]
Chymase Inhibitor [1]	Ciclopiroxolamine [1]	Cimetidine [3]	Cipamfylline [1]
Clarythromycin [1]	Clobetasol [8]	Clobetasone [7]	Clofibrate [1]
Control [14]	Cooling pillow [1]	Cow's milk [1]	Cow's milk formula [1]
Cyclosporin [22]	Defensamide [1]	Dermatologist consultation [3]	Dermatology nurse consultation [2]
Desonide [13]	Desoximetason [1]	Desoximetasone [2]	Dietary restriction [9]
Dietary supplements [1]	Dietician advice [1]	Diflorasone [1]	Diflorasonediacetate [2]

Number of participants randomised

60, 30 in the montelukast group and 30 in the placebo group

Follow up

At the end of the single blind placebo phase and at 4 weeks and 8 weeks of randomised treatment

Inclusion criteria

Eczema defined according to the Hanifin and Rajka criteria, moderate disease severity defined as a SASSAD score between 12 and 50 at visits 1 and 2 (the 2 week single blind placebo phase). Aged 16 to 60.

Exclusion criteria

Pregnancy and lactation, known sensitivity or contraindication to montelukast and any co-existing skin disease, illness or other condition likely to require admission to hospital or impair assessments or influence treatment response.

Description of randomisation and allocation concealment

Treatment was supplied by the sponsor in containers labelled with sequential subject numbers containing medication in computer-generated randomized sequence. Treatment was allocated to the participants in strict numerical sequence.

Description of blinding

Investigators and participants were blinded to the treatment allocation throughout the study.

Intention to treat

An evaluable 'intention-to-treat' population of 29 participants is described for each group as one participant in each group was lost to follow up after baseline. It is stated in a graph that missing data was imputed by last observation carried forward.

Withdrawals/dropouts

One patient in each treatment was lost to follow-up. Between 4 and 8 weeks two further subjects in each group were lost to follow-up. In addition, one patient receiving montelukast was withdrawn due to dizzy spells, and one subject in the placebo group was withdrawn for to worsening of eczema.

Outcome A

Investigator assessed response to treatment (7 point scale)

Outcome B

Participant assessed response to treatment (7 point scale)

Outcome C

Severity (SASSAD)

5. Independent new drug commentaries with UKDCTN Fellows

After Decades Without any Developments, New Drugs May Revolutionize the Treatment of Atopic 11 Dermatitis Morgado-Carrasco D. Fustà-Novell X. Riera-Monroig J. Iranzo P. Actas Dermosifiliogr. 2018 Jun;109(5):443-444. doi: 10.1016/j.ad.2017.08.011. Epub 2017 Nov 21. English, Spanish. No abstract available. PMID: 29169558 Similar articles Crisaborole Ointment 2%: A Review in Mild to Moderate Atopic Dermatitis 12. Hoy SM. Am J Clin Dermatol. 2017 Dec;18(6):837-843. doi: 10.1007/s40257-017-0327-4. Review. PMID: 29076116 Similar articles Atopic dermatitis: emerging therapies. 13. Simpson E. Udkoff J. Borok J. Tom W. Beck L. Eichenfield LF. Semin Cutan Med Surg. 2017 Sep;36(3):124-130. doi: 10.12788/j.sder.2017.0137 PMID: 28895959 Similar articles Therapeutic pipeline for atopic dermatitis: End of the drought? 14. Paller AS, Kabashima K, Bieber T. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Sep;140(3):633-643. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2017.07.006. Review. PMID: 28887947 Similar articles Novel Therapeutic Approaches to Atopic Dermatitis 15. Osinka K, Dumycz K, Kwiek B, Feleszko W. Arch Immunol Ther Exp (Warsz), 2018 Jun;66(3):171-181, doi: 10.1007/s00005-017-0487-1, Epub 2017 Aug 31 Review. PMID: 28861617 Similar articles Crisaborole: A new and effective nonsteroidal topical drug for atopic dermatitis. Dermatol Ther, 2017 Sep;30(5), doi: 10.1111/dth.12533, Epub 2017 Aug 23, No abstract available. PMID: 28834023 Similar articles Long-term safety of crisaborole ointment 2% in children and adults with mild to moderate atopic

17. dermatitis.

Eichenfield LF, Call RS, Forsha DW, Fowler J Jr, Hebert AA, Spellman M, Stein Gold LF, Van Syoc M,

Zane LT, Tschen E.

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2017 Oct;77(4):641-649.e5. doi: 10.1016/j.jaad.2017.06.010. Epub 2017 Aug 18.

PMID: 28823881 Free Article Similar articles

Look out for new topicals...crisaborole

- Two pivotal studies mild to moderate eczema in children N=759 and N=763
- Well reported and registered
- Study 1: success active = 32.8% vs 25.4% vehicle (number needed to treat = 13)
- Study 2: success active = 51.7% vs 40.6% vehicle (number needed to treat = 9)
- Need active comparators eg 1% hydrocortisone

Ahmed A, Solman L, Williams HC. Magnitude of benefit for topical crisaborole in the treatment of atopic dermatitis in children and adults does not look promising: a critical appraisal. Br J Dermatol. 2018;178:659-662.

6. Filling the research gaps













Home

Projects

Eczema

Vitiligo

Cellulitis

Non-melanoma skin cancer

Rare skin conditions and others

Get involved

Resources

News, Events, Videos & Updates

People

Division of Rheumatology, Orthopaedics & Dermatology

School of Medicine

Eczema Priority Setting Partnership



Key Facts

- 1. What did the priority setting exercise involve?
- 2. How many people took part?
- 3. What were the results?
- 4. What next?
- 5. Who led this project?

Overview

Eczema is a common condition yet there are numerous uncertainties in its treatment. More research is needed on how to treat the condition effectively, but it is unusual for patients and clinicians to set the research agenda.

In order to involve both those who have eczema, and those who treat eczema, a priority setting partnership was formed to tackle this issue. The Partnership was overseen by the James Lind Alliance and included patients, clinicians and researchers. Its central task was to identify uncertainties about treatments for eczema and to prioritise the top selected issues for future research.

Outcomes

Publications

- Batchelor JM, Ridd MJ, Clarke T, Ahmed A, Cox M. Crowe S, Howard M, Lawton S, McPhee M, Rani A, Ravenscroft JC, Roberts A, Thomas KS. The Eczema Priority Setting Partnership: A collaboration between patients, carers, clinicians and researchers to identify and prioritise important research questions for the treatment of eczema Br J Dermatol. 2013;168:577-82.
- Newsletter (final)
- Study Protocol

Conferences

Eczema PSP findings have been presented orally and through posters at various conferences including the British Dermatology Nursing Group Annual Conference, the Royal College of General Practitioner's Annual Conference, the European Academy of Dermatology

Identifying answerable questions important to patients and carers



www.ukdctn.org

Top 14

Shared priorities

- What is the **best and safest way of using topical steroids** for eczema?
- What is the long term safety of applying steroids to the skin for eczema?
- What role might food allergy tests play in treating eczema?
- Which **emollient** is the most effective and safe in treating eczema?

Patient and carer priorities

- What is the best **psychological treatment** for itching/scratching in eczema?
- Which is the best way for people with eczema to **wash**: frequency of washing, water temperature, bath versus shower?
- What are the best and safest **natural products** to apply to the skin for eczema?
- How much does avoidance of irritants and allergens help people with eczema?
- What is the role of diet in treating eczema: exclusion diets and nutritional supplements?

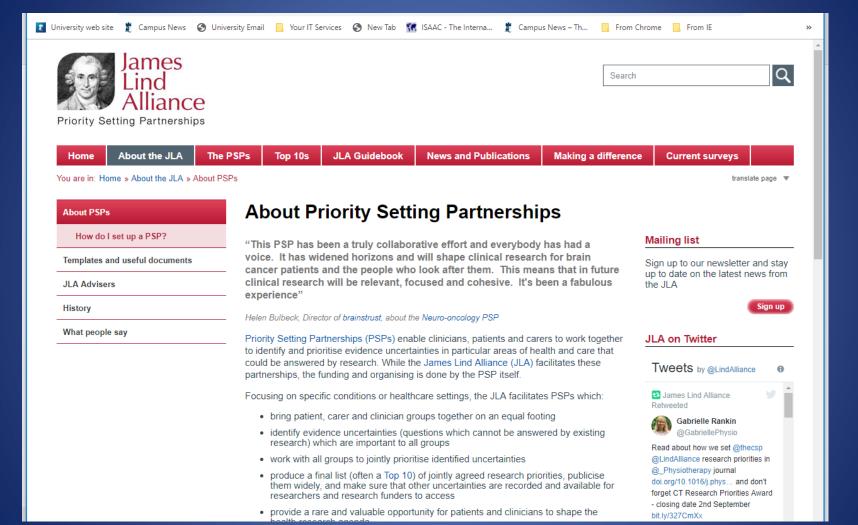
Health professional priorities

- Which is more effective in the management of eczema: **education programmes,** GP care, nurse-led care, dermatologist-led care or multi disciplinary care?
- Which is safer and more effective for treating eczema; steroids or calcineurin inhibitors?
- How effective are **interventions to reduce skin infections** in the management of eczema?
- Which should be applied first when treating eczema, emollients or topical steroids?
- What is the best and safest way of using **drugs that suppress the immune system** when treating eczema?

Uncertainties investigated in RCTs

- Antibiotics for infected eczema (CREAM)
- Silk clothing (CLOTHES)
- Bath emollients (BATHE)
- Eczema Online Education (ECO)
- Systemic treatments (TREAT)
- Best emollients for eczema (BEE)
- Emollients for the prevention of eczema (BEEP)

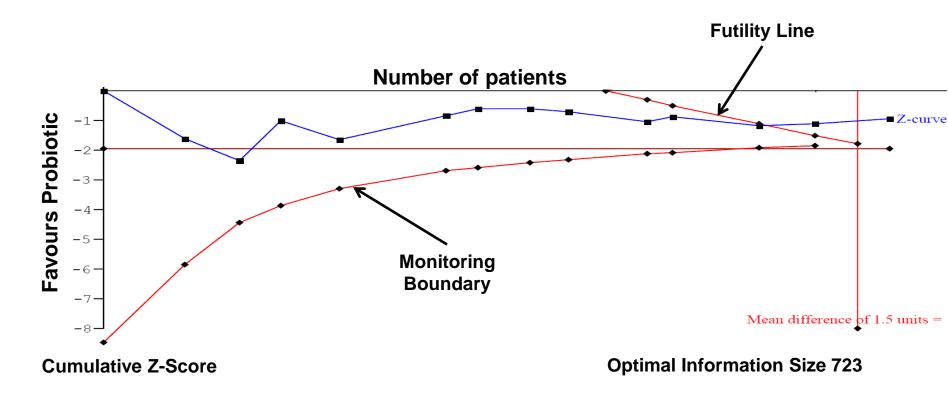




Not wasting time updating Cochrane reviews: trial sequential analysis

				Mean difference	Mean difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
1.1.1 Parallel group t	trials				
Goebel 2010	-0.2	1.2883	5.9%	-0.20 [-2.73, 2.33]	
Gruber 2007	1.79	0.7666	9.9%	1.79 [0.29, 3.29]	
Han 2012	-1.9	1.0204	7.7%	-1.90 [-3.90, 0.10]	-
Nermes 2010	-1	1.551	4.6%	-1.00 [-4.04, 2.04]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Passeron 2006	0.33	1.1582	6.7%	0.33 [-1.94, 2.60]	
Sistek 2006	-3.1701	1.352	5.6%	-3.17 [-5.82, -0.52]	
Weston 2005	-2.35	1.3418	5.6%	-2.35 [-4.98, 0.28]	
Woo 2010	-1.8	0.9082	8.6%	-1.80 [-3.58, -0.02]	-
Wu 2012	0	0.449	13.1%	0.00 [-0.88, 0.88]	
Yang 2014	0.5	0.4694	12.9%	0.50 [-0.42, 1.42]	+-
Yoshida 2010	1.3	1.7602	3.8%	1.30 [-2.15, 4.75]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			84.3%	-0.42 [-1.27, 0.43]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau2=	: 1.00; Chi² = 23.46,	df = 10 (6	P = 0.009); I² = 57%	
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.97 (P = 0.33)				

Probiotics for Treating Eczema



Trial Sequential Analysis for Mean Difference of 1.5 on SCORAD part C (0 to 20) at 90% Power

Prospectively planned meta-analysis

- Barrier enhancement for eczema prevention
- PreventADALL
- Japan
- Two in Germany
- One in US and more.....



Value of information

 Techniques that use data (control event rate, estimate of effect, incidence data, duration of research, cost and discounting)

Estimate the value of reducing uncertainty

 Can be done for range of studies and use cost per QALY as common currency

7. Trial registration and better reporting with CONSORT

- British Journal of Dermatology
- Journal of Investigative Dermatology
- Journal American Academy of Dermatology
- JAMA Dermatology
- Indian Journal Dermato-Venereology and Leprology
- ActaDV









Place your bet and show us your hand



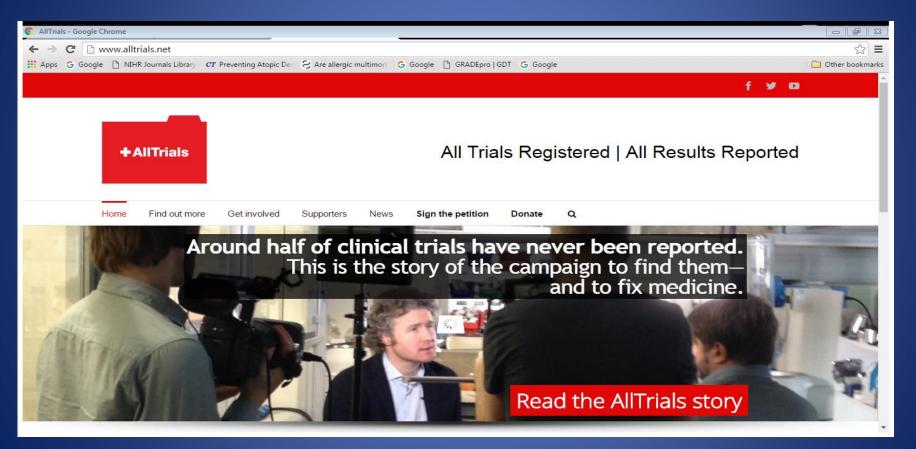
Rule 1: Place your bet



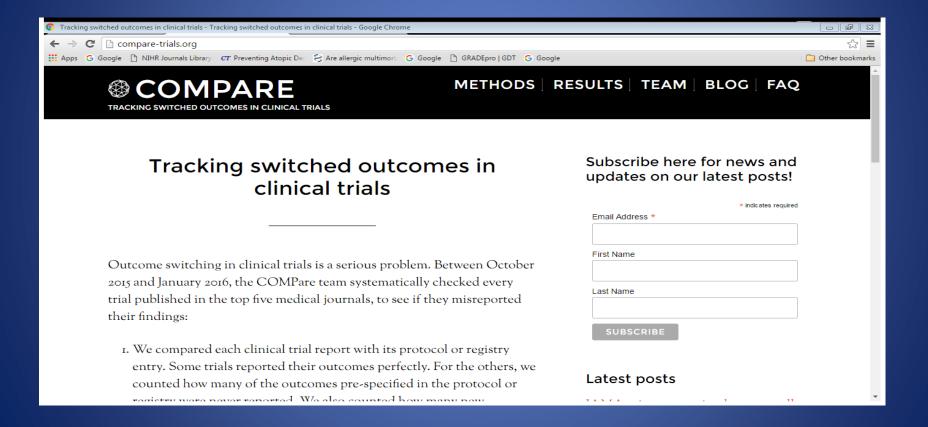
Rule 2: Show us your hand

Williams HC, Gilchrest B. Clinical Trials Submitted to the JID: Place Your Bet and Show Us Your Hand. J Invest Dermatol. 2015;135:325-7.

AllTrials campaign



The public is now watching us...



8. Dissemination

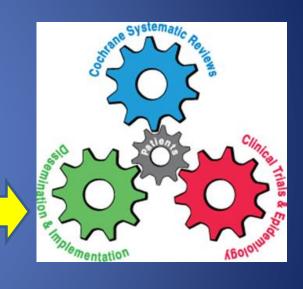
Monthly e-newsletter

New systematic reviews

• Community of 1000 users

Many alumni

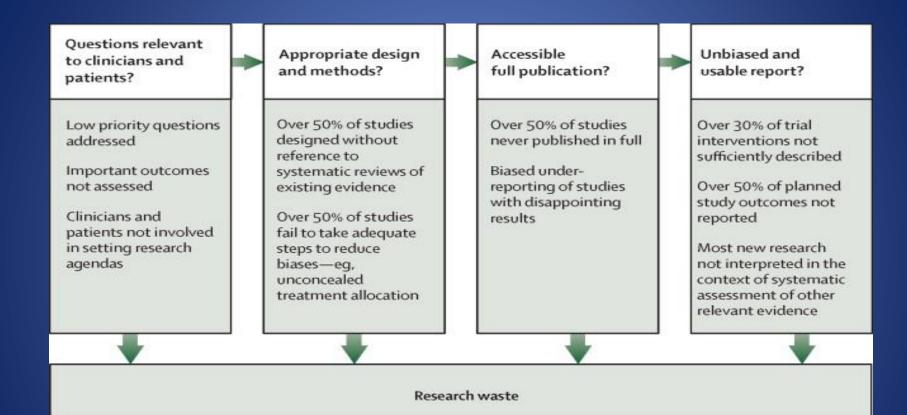




To join, just email Douglas: douglas.grindlay@nottingham.ac.uk

What I am going to do

- Some personal background
- Describe the anatomy of research waste with examples from dermatology
- Consider the reasons for research waste
- Say how we have tackled research waste at our Centre of Evidence-Based Dermatology
- End with some solutions and reflections



Stages of waste in the production and reporting of research evidence relevant to clinicians and patients

Chalmers I, Glasziou P. Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence. Lancet 2009; 374:86-89.

NIHR Adding Value in Research Framework

Raising the probability of benefits to society from health-related research for the tangible and intangible costs involved

Relevance and expressed need

High quality research that minimises bias

Open and transparent research and research funding

Set justifiable research priorities

Design, conduct and analysis are robust and appropriate Regulation and management are proportionate to risks Complete information on methods and findings are accessible and usable

Findings are appropriately and effectively disseminated

1. Priorities are set involving those who use and are affected by health research

2. New research should be set in the context of a systematic review or rigorously determined evidence gap 3. Designed using advances in research methods and taking steps to reduce bias

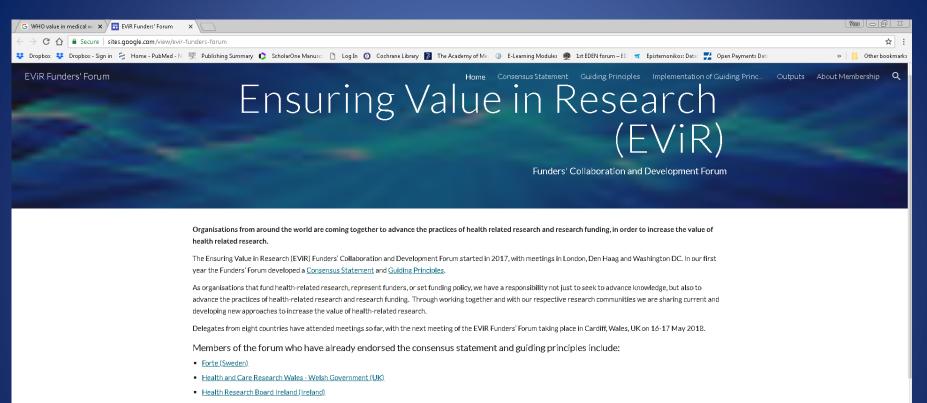
5. Studies registered at inception

4.Actively manage research in a risk proportionate way

6. Protocols, methods and materials should be made available early 7. Methods, interventions and findings reported in full

8. Support replication and reuse of data 9. Findings should be set in the context of previous evidence and systematic reviews.

10. Disseminate knowledge to end users.Usage of new knowledge should be supported and facilitated



- Marie Curie (UK)
- Ministry of Health Salute (Italy)
- NIHR National Institute for Health Research (UK)*
- PCORI Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute (USA)*
- The Scar Free Foundation
- ZonMW The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (Netherlands)*

*Co-convenors of the EVIR Funder's Forum.

















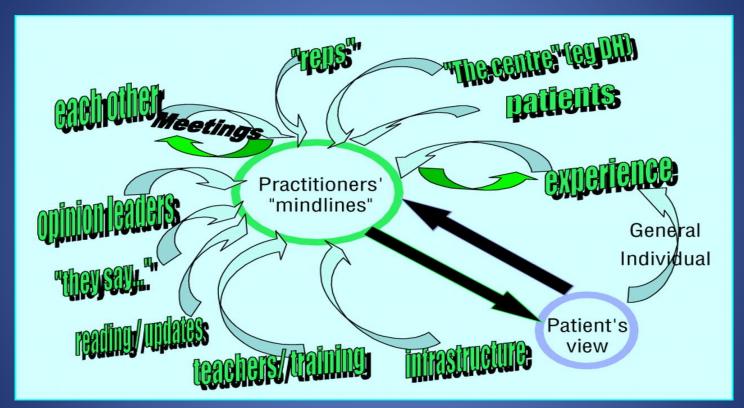
NIHR track record on reducing research waste – external evidence

- Nasser et al searched 11 international funder websites.
- Including UK: NIHR, MRC, Australia: NHMRC, Canada: CIHR, US: NIH, Germany: DFG, France: FOH, ANR, Dutch ZonMw, Denmark: DR, Norway: RH
- On registration, access to protocols, access to completed data, promotion reporting guidelines, support systematic reviews, require SRs of existing evidence, research on research
- Only NIHR achieved 5 green ratings (plus two yellow)
- ZonMw: 2 green, 3 yellow and 2 reds
- NIH 1 green, 3 amber, 3 reds

Nasser M, Clarke M, Chalmers I, et al. What are funders doing to minimise waste in research? Lancet 2017; 389: 1006–07.



Knowledge mobilisation and mindlines



John Gabbay, and Andrée le May BMJ 2004;329:1013



Learn something from industry...

Example: LIBERTY AD CHRONOS

161 hospitals

14 countries

Blauvelt A et al Long-term management of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis with dupilumab and concomitant topical corticosteroids (LIBERTY AD CHRONOS) ... Lancet. 2017;389(10086):2287-2303.

Solutions to research waste

- Involve patients and the public in prioritizing research questions and throughout the research journey
- Better training in critical appraisal so that research becomes everybody's business don't trust academics to do it all
- Funder prioritization and contract for registration and publication
- Culture change: place your bet and show us your hand
- More emphasis from universities on patient/public benefit than impact factor
- Team science more than glorification of individuals
- Improve knowledge mobilization science



Less research but better research

Less, but better.

Ten principles for good design

DAVID RHYNE

Senior UK Designer david.rhyne@Op@arglobal.com http://dazid.net @dazidrhyne



Reducing research waste is everybody's business

