

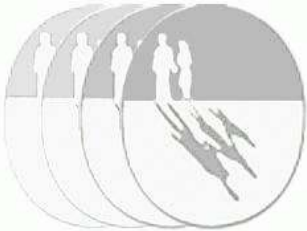
UNIDADE DE PESQUISA CLÍNICA
Centro de Medicina Reprodutiva Dr Carlos Isaia Filho Ltda.

Publicação dos Dados de Ensaio Clínicos: Um artigo de discussão

**D Gherzi, M Clarke, J Berlin, AM Gülmezoglu, R Kush,
P Lumbiganon, D Moher, F Rockhold, I Sim, E Wager**

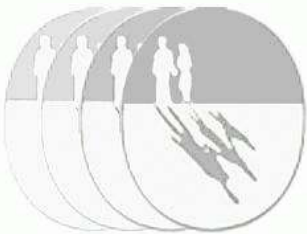
Boletins da Organização Mundial de Saúde, 86(6) jun de 2008, 417-96

Apresentação: Natália Moreira Vieira



Sobre os Autores

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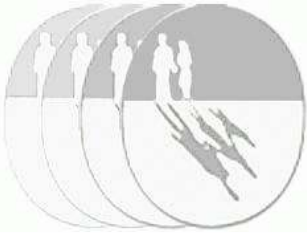


Introdução

- Quando um ensaio clínico é iniciado, os pesquisadores firmam um compromisso em conduzi-lo e reportá-lo seguindo princípios éticos ditos básicos;
 - Preservar a acurácia dos dados;
 - Disponibilizar publicamente tanto as associações positivas quanto as negativas, além da ausência de associação



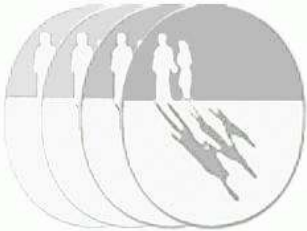
Mas e a realidade?



Divulgação Seletiva

“selective reporting”

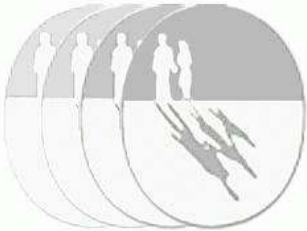
- Pode envolver:
 - A análise
 - per-protocol (PP) *versus* intention-to-treat (ITT)
 - ajuste ou não das variáveis
 - endpoint *versus* change from baseline
 - Os desfechos
 - time-points diferentes
 - com significância estatística *versus* sem significância estatística



Viés de Publicação

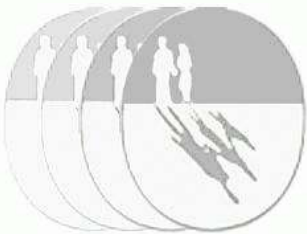
“publication bias”

- Resultados positivos tem maior chance de serem publicados;
- Desfechos com significância estatística tem maior chance de serem publicados de maneira detalhada;



Consequências

- Superestimação do efeito de tratamentos;
- Diminuir (ou até anular) a validade de meta-análises;
- Tornar as evidências disponíveis não confiáveis para tomada de decisão:
 - Prática Clínica
 - Políticas públicas
 - Pacientes



Registro de Ensaio Clínicos

- Surge a partir da preocupação com esses (e outros) vieses → demanda por transparência no processo
- Benefícios administrativos
- Facilitador de recrutamento
- Diminuir duplicação de pesquisas

- *WHO's International Clinical Trials Registry Platform Search Portal*

<http://www.who.int/trialsearch>



World Health Organization



International Clinical Trials Registry Platform Search Portal

teething

Search

[Search tips](#)

Welcome

- The Clinical Trials Search Portal provides access to a central database containing the trial registration data sets provided by the registries listed on the right. It also provides links to the full original records.
- To facilitate the unique identification of trials, the Search Portal bridges (groups together) multiple records about the same trial. [More information](#)
- Please note: This Search Portal is not a clinical trials registry. [How to register a trial](#)
- For mobile users, please use this link <http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/ictrpmob.aspx>. It can be opened from any smartphone
- It is now possible to export the results of the search into XML. [More information](#)
- Crawling the ICTRP database now requires a username/password. To request access to the crawling pages please send an email to ictripinfo@who.int (This service is now enabled)
- Call for public Consultation (closed): WHO Statement on Public Disclosure of Clinical Trial Results [More information](#)

Data Providers

Data sets from [data providers](#) are updated every Wednesday evening according to the following schedule:

Every week:

- Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry, last data file imported on **19 September 2016**
- Chinese Clinical Trial Registry, last data file imported on **19 September 2016**
- ClinicalTrials.gov, last data file imported on **19 September 2016**
- EU Clinical Trials Register (EU-CTR), last data file imported on **19 September 2016**
- ISRCTN, last data file imported on **19 September 2016**
- The Netherlands National Trial Register, last data file imported on **19 September 2016**

Every 4 weeks:

- Brazilian Clinical Trials Registry (ReBec), last data file imported on **13 September 2016**
- Clinical Trials Registry - India, last data file imported on **12 September 2016**
- Clinical Research Information Service - Republic of Korea, last data file imported on **12 September 2016**
- Cuban Public Registry of Clinical Trials, last data file imported on **19 September 2016**
- German Clinical Trials Register, last data file imported on **12 September 2016**



Back to Search

Export results to XML

2 records for 2 trials found for: teething [What is this?](#)

Show 10 records per page

Recruitment status	Main ID	Public Title	Date of Registration
Not Recruiting	EUCTR2010-021499-27-DE	A Prospective, Randomized, Multi-centre, Placebo-controlled, Double blind, Comparative Study To Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Dynexan® Mundgel in Subjects with Acute Teething Pain - Dynexan® Mundgel in Teething Babies	06/07/2010
Not recruiting	ACTRN12610000422022	The effect of an oral health education program for mothers and fluoride treatment on oral health in indigenous Maori children	26/05/2010

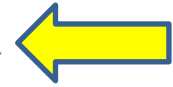
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Main

Note: This record shows only the 20 elements of the WHO Trial Registration Data Set. To view changes that have been made to the source record, or for additional information about this trial, click on the URL below to go to the source record in the primary register.

Register:	EUCTR
Last refreshed on:	25 March 2013
Main ID:	EUCTR2010-021499-27-DE
Date of registration:	06/07/2010
Primary sponsor:	Chemische Fabrik Kreussler & Co. GmbH
Public title:	A Prospective, Randomized, Multi-centre, Placebo-controlled, Double blind, Comparative Study To Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Dynexan® Mundgel in Subjects with Acute Teething Pain - Dynexan® Mundgel in Teething Babies
Scientific title:	A Prospective, Randomized, Multi-centre, Placebo-controlled, Double blind, Comparative Study To Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Dynexan® Mundgel in Subjects with Acute Teething Pain - Dynexan® Mundgel in Teething Babies
Date of first enrolment:	13/09/2010
Target sample size:	414
Recruitment status:	Not Recruiting
URL:	https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=eudract_number:2010-021499-27
Study type:	Interventional clinical trial of medicinal product
Study design:	Controlled: yes Randomised: yes Open: no Single blind: no Double blind: yes Parallel group: yes Cross over: no Other: no If controlled, specify comparator, Other Medicinal Product: no Placebo: yes Other: no
Phase:	



Countries of recruitment

Germany

Contacts

Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Telephone:	Telephone:
Email:	Email:
Affiliation:	Affiliation:

Key inclusion & exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria:

1. Male or female teething subjects of age 6-24 months
2. Availability of subjects' parents (either of the parents)/legally acceptable representative (LAR) who are willing to sign and date written informed consent to participate in the study. However, if the subjects' parents/LAR is illiterate, the impartial witness will sign the informed consent form (ICF)
3. Subjects with acute teething pain with visible or invisible tooth tips would be included. In case of absence of visible tooth tips even if the signs of teething at the site (redness, discoloration or inflammation of the gingiva) are visible the subjects would be recruited in the trial. The investigators will ascertain that the cause of acute pain is teething.
4. FLACC pain score =7.

Are the trial subjects under 18? yes
 Number of subjects for this age range:
 F.1.2 Adults (18-64 years) no
 F.1.2.1 Number of subjects for this age range
 F.1.3 Elderly (>=65 years) no
 F.1.3.1 Number of subjects for this age range

Exclusion criteria:

1. Inflammatory oral and mucosal disease
2. Known hypersensitivity to lidocaine or any of the ingredients of Dynexan® Mundgel (benzalkonium chloride, aromatic oil, galactomanan, glycerol, paraffin, saccharin sodium, silicon dioxide, thymol, titanium dioxide, vaseline)
3. Known pronounced allergic disposition
4. Acute severe systemic disease or poor general health
5. Severe generalized infection
6. Acute febrile states of other etiology than teething
7. Subjects with earache
8. Teething subjects with cleft palate
9. Any participation in another clinical study within 4 weeks (30 days) prior to enrolment in this study
10. Parent's or LAR's antipathy against treatment procedures, aftercare and the follow-up

Health Condition(s) or Problem(s) studied

Teething in babies which can lead to symptoms like irritability, rash, and severe pain.
MedDRA version: 12.1 Level: LLT Classification code 10052001 Term: Teething pain

Intervention(s)

Trade Name: Dynexan® Mundgel
Pharmaceutical Form: Gel
CAS Number: 73-78-9
Other descriptive name: LIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE
Concentration unit: mg/g milligram(s)/gram
Concentration type: equal
Concentration number: 20-
Pharmaceutical form of the placebo: Gel
Route of administration of the placebo: Oromucosal use

Primary Outcome(s)

Main Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of Dynexan® Mundgel for the treatment of acute pain due to teething in comparison to placebo.

Primary end point(s): The primary efficacy endpoint is the percentage reduction in acute teething pain from T2** to T4*** calculated based on score of pain at T2 and T4 as measured by the Investigator using Face, Legs, Activity, Cry and Consolability (FLACC) scale and disregarding the pain reduction due to placebo effect from T0* to T2.

*T0 at Visit 1: Screening assessment

**T2 (T= Timepoint) at Visit 1: Assessment of pain by using FLACC score, 10-15 min after first application of placebo gel to exclude subjects that react only to the procedure of application)

***T4 at Visit 1: about 30 min after T2, about 15 min after T3= application of IP/placebo

Secondary Objective: To collect safety information about the use of Dynexan® Mundgel in teething subjects.

Secondary Outcome(s)

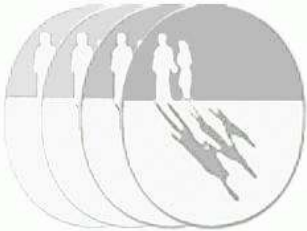
Secondary ID(s)

Kreussler-Dynexan® Mundgel-0410

Source(s) of Monetary Support

Secondary Sponsor(s)

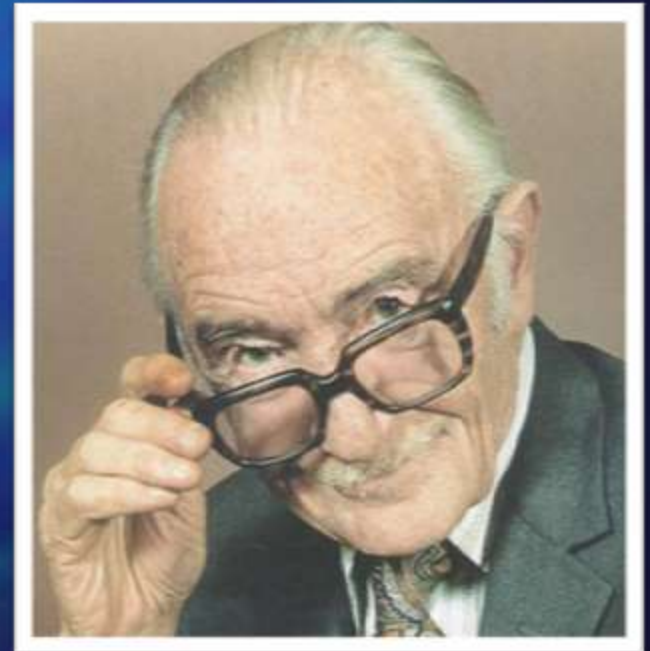
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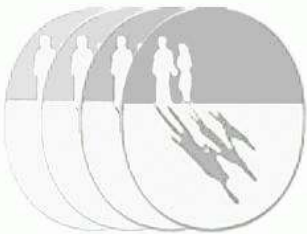


Embasar a Tomada de Decisão

- São os achados desses ensaios clínicos que vão efetivamente ajudar nesse processo
- Revisões sistemáticas e meta-análises

Archie Cochrane, 1979:
"Uma crítica a nossa profissão é que não temos sumários clínicos que apareçam e atualizem de maneira periódica organizados por especialidades e subespecialidades de todos os ensaios clínicos que existem no momento"

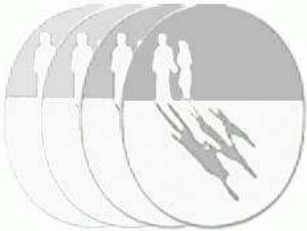




Proposta

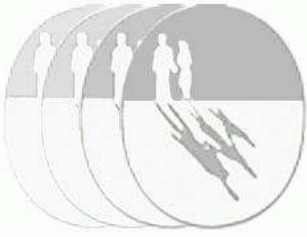
do WHO Registry Platform Working Group

- “Os achados de todos os ensaios clínicos devem estar disponíveis publicamente”
- Metas:
 - contribuir para o debate em curso
 - favorecer a colaboração que é necessária para garantir que os resultados dos ensaios clínicos não permaneçam ocultos das pessoas que precisam de acesso a eles.



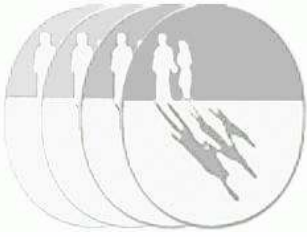
O que é um achado?

- Resultados costumam ser o foco da comunicação de discussão de ensaios clínicos;
- O leitor precisa de informações que o embasem, para que seja possível a correta interpretação de desfechos específicos:
 - O tipo e a quantidade de informação vai depender da natureza da audiência e de como ela vai utilizar as informações;
 - 4 elementos chave:
 - Contexto metodológico
 - Contexto populacional
 - Resultado(s) para cada desfecho proposto
 - Interpretação



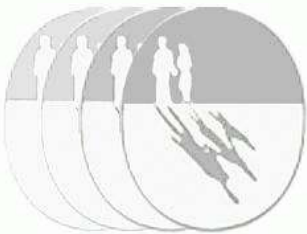
1. Contexto Metodológico

- É preciso saber quais eram os planos originais para o ensaio clínico e como ele foi conduzido
- Qual era a hipótese?
- Como os pacientes foram selecionados e alocados nas intervenções?
- Houve cegamento?
- Qual era o plano estatístico?
- O tamanho amostral está justificado?



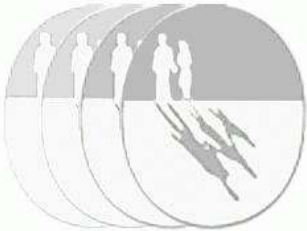
2. Contexto Populacional

- É preciso considerar para quem os resultados do ensaio clínico podem ser aplicados
- Quais eram as características da população alvo?
- Qual foi a população recrutada?
- Quais eram os critérios de inclusão?
- Quais eram os critérios de exclusão?
- Houve perda de segmento? Quais foram os motivos?
- As intervenções foram distribuídas conforme o planejado?



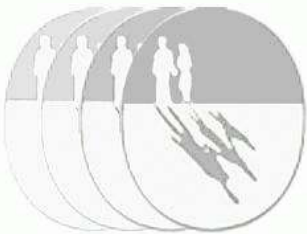
3. Resultado(s) para cada desfecho proposto

- Usualmente os ensaios clínicos analisam diversos desfechos, que podem ser medidos de várias maneiras e em diferentes *time points*
- Cada desfecho proposto tem resultado(s) correspondente(s)?
- A análise especificada no protocolo/registo para medir cada desfecho foi respeitada?
- Caso haja algum resultado não reportado, existe justificativa para isso?
- Achados de análises não especificadas previamente estão identificados e justificados?



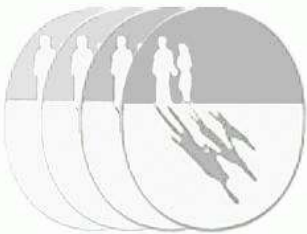
4. Interpretação

- Confronto da parte objetiva da pesquisa com a subjetiva do pesquisador
- Distinção entre opiniões e conclusões de defesas e auto-promoções pode ser difícil
- Talvez seja preferível deixar que o leitor tire suas próprias conclusões e forme suas próprias opiniões sobre quais achados do dado ensaio clínico são relevantes para ele e para a sua tomada de decisão



Disponibilidade para o Público

- Publicação em revistas *peer review*
 - Necessidade de informação de alta qualidade em formato “user-friendly”
 - Conflito de interesse: editores querem resultados mais relevantes apareçam primeiro em suas revistas, muitas vezes com exclusividade
- No futuro os pesquisadores podem ser legalmente obrigados a cumprir um cronograma para divulgação dos dados
 - Nos EUA isso já está sendo regularizado junto ao FDA
 - *Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act (MDUFMA)*



Conclusão

- Os responsáveis por tomadas de decisão no âmbito da saúde devem ter acesso ao conhecimento gerado por ensaios clínicos
- Todos os ensaios clínicos devem ser registrados
- Propõe-se que todos os resultados estejam disponíveis para o público
- Sempre visar transparência