# Modelling and prediction of recruitment in clinical trials by means of a biphasic hierarchical Weibull model 

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## Goals

Goal 1: predict the remaining recruitment time based on the current recruitment information.

Goal 2: decide whether or not to open new centres to ensure that the recruitment will be completed within a reasonable timeframe.


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- variation in recruitment speed between centres.
- variation in recruitment speed over time.


## Data on patient arrivals in a multicentre clinical trial

| centre | phase | (inter-)arrival <br> time in months |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | 9.76 |
| 1 | 2 | 1.77 |
| 2 | 1 | 9.89 |
| 3 | 1 | 4.04 |
| 3 | 2 | 1.61 |
| 3 | 2 | 0.92 |
| 3 | 2 | 0.69 |
| 3 | 2 | 0.92 |
| 3 | 2 | 1.97 |
| 3 | 1 | 1.48 |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | 5.72 |
| $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |

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| 1 | 1 | 9.76 |
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| 2 | 1 | 9.89 |
| 3 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 3 | follow-up of 24 | months |
| 3 |  | 1.97 |
| 3 | 2 | 1.48 |
| 3 | 2 | 5.72 |
| 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| 4 | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |



## Assessment of the method

- As the number of patients recruited at 24 months is known, the ability of the model to accurately predict the recruitment time can be assessed.

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- The predictive distribution should cover 12 months.


# Model construction (1/3) 

 [two distinct phases]A Weibull $\left(\rho_{1}, \lambda_{1}\right)$ distribution is used to model the first phase.

A Weibulli $\left(\rho_{2}, \lambda\right)$ distribution is used to model the second phase.

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- two distinct phases within each eentre: the initial setup process and the subsequent recruitment process perse.
- variation in recruitment speed between centres.
- variation in recruitment speed over time.


# Model construction (2/3) 

 [variation in recruitment speed between centres]Let $\mathbb{U} \sim \operatorname{Gamma}$ denote a centre-specific frailty term $[\mathrm{E}(U)=1, \operatorname{Var}(U)=\theta]$.

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\lambda=\lambda_{2} \times u
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# Model construction (3/3) 

 [variation in recruitment speed over time]- Consider the data at 6 months;
- Fit the phase 2 model and record the estimate of the overall recruitment speed $\lambda_{2}$;
- Repeat with the data at $7,8, \ldots, 24$ months.


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# Model construction (3/3) 

 [variation in recruitment speed over time]Let $x$ denote the time elapsed since the arrival of the first patient in the centre

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Prediction of the time needed to recruit the remaining patients...

- 30 centres entered the trial within the first 12 months.

■ 141 patients were recruited during this time period.

- 20 new centres entered the trial over the following 12 months.
- A total of 514 patients were recruited over the 2 years period.
- Based on the data at 12 months, the predictive distribution of the time needed to recruit $514-121=393$ patients is derived...
... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial


Time elapsed since first arrival

... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial


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... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial


Time elapsed since first arrival

... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial
last arrivals

... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial

... assuming that 20 new centres will enter the trial


Time elapsed since first arrival

... assuming that 20 new centres will enter the trial


Time elapsed since first arrival

... assuming that 20 new centres will enter the trial


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Time elapsed since first arrival

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Time elapsed since first arrival

... assuming that 20 new centres will enter the trial


Time elapsed since first arrival

... assuming that 20 new centres will enter the trial
average number of recruited patients

centre
... assuming that 20 new centres will enter the trial


The same at 18 months
... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial


## The same at 18 months

... assuming that no new centres will enter the trial


The same at 18 months
... assuming that 6 new centres will enter the trial


## The same at 18 months

... assuming that 6 new centres will enter the trial


