





Case Report Form

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Disclosures

- I have received consultancy fees, honoraria, travel grants, and my team study grants from:
 - HIV board Gilead France from 2011 until december 2015
 - Consultancy Innavirvax (2015 et 2016), Merck
 Switzerland (2017)
 - Lectures Janssen (2016, 2018), MSD (2015, 2017)
 - Travel/accommodations/meeting expenses ViiV(2015)
 - Grants from Janssen (2015, 2017-2018), MSD (2017), ViiV (2015)

Definition

CRF = Case Report Form

 Goal: to collect data that can be verified and used for analysis according to Good Clinical Practice (GCP)

Designing the CRF

- Should reflect the protocol
- Must be developed and tested in advance
- Must follow a logical order
 - Group the items by domain
- Must be easy to enter in a database
- Can be computerized (eCRF)
- Collect only needed variables depending of the objective of the study
 - Neither too few nor too much
- Provide study schedule, instructions for coding and appendix (Sops, ...)

Designing the CRF

- A good CRF
 - get the right and correct data
 - Neither too few nor too much
 - Simple and easy to read
 - to avoid mistake
 - Clarity, simplicity, neutrality
 - Close-ended question
 - Unambiguous
 - Don't forget unit
 - Patient identifier on each page
 - Collect data directly as much as possible
 - Raw data (date of birth rather than age)
 - Direct extraction of laboratory data, ...







Database

Definitions

- A database consists in one or more tables
 - Row = records (participants)
 - Column = fields (measurements)
- Data dictionary
 - Name, data type, description, range of allowed values for each table
- Data entry system
 - Means by which the data tables are populated
 - Transcription of paper forms
 - Double data entry
- Electronic data capture
 - On-screen forms of web page
 - Eliminate paper forms
 - A source document can be printed after direct data entry

Spreadsheet and database

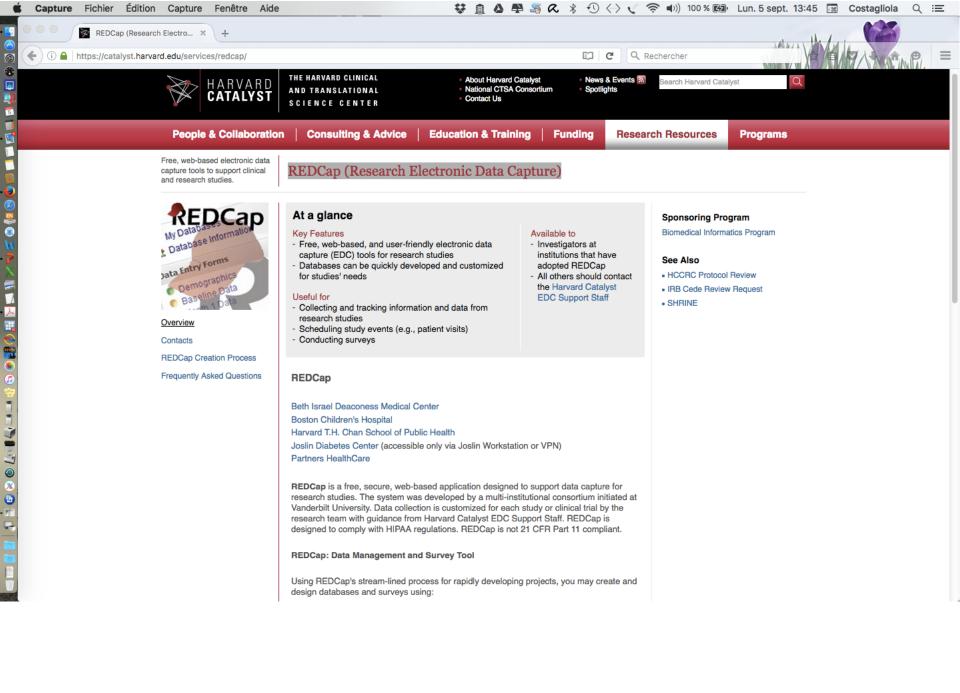
- Don't use excel spreadsheet
 - Data can be changed by error
 - Date can have different formats in the same column or be defined differently on two computers
 - No easy check of the possible values at data entry
 - Data for the same participant may be entered several times
 - Repeated measurement are not easily handled

Use a database management software

- Definition of data dictionary and relationships between the different data tables
- Centralized data
- Queries
- Will ensure data integrity
- Will allow secure access to data
- Will allow multiple access to data

Which tool?

- EpiData
 - Free tool from the CDC
 - For small single centre study
- Access (Open office base)
 - More complex study
 - Multiple access to the database
- Easy PHP / Voozanoo/ REDCap
 - Electronic data capture in multicentre studies



Development

- Start from the CRF
- Define the data dictionary
- Define the tables and the relationship between the tables
- Define the data check performed when entering the data
 - Ranges, Chronology, ..;
- Define the data entry screens
- Define the queries
- Define the automatic reports
- Test the tool
- Write the documentation

Queries

- Sort and filter the data
- Calculate values based on the raw data fields
- Queries are used to
 - Monitor data entry
 - see section data checking
 - Report on study progress
 - Format the results for analysis

Confidentiality/ security

- To protect confidentiality, databases
 - must be stored on secure servers
 - firewall
 - With access restricted and traced
 - Login, passwords
 - Different rights
 - Read
 - Add
 - Change
 - Suppression
 - Change of the structure
 - And audited

Back-up and storage

- Loss of the database must be prevented
 - Regular back-ups
 - Off-site storage
 - Archiving copies for future use