











Ex1. As for AIDS defining illness, suppose that investigators wish to conduct the study with 5-year period. The recruitment period is ~ 1 year and the follow-up time ranges from 4 - 5 years. The primary outcome of interest is time to death. The research question is whether median survival time between PCP and Tbc groups are different. Previous study provided information that median survival time of PCP was ~ 24 months. How large a sample size should investigator expect to enrol to detect difference at least 6 months.

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	Median survival time
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	ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS	(version 1.0.7, 19 October 2009)
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	Type of trial Statistical test assumed Number of groups Allocation ratio Global test	Superiority - time-to-event outcome Unweighted logrank test (local) 3 Equal group sizes
	Total number of periods Length of each period	6 One year
	Baseline median survival time Survival probs per period (group 1) Survival probs per period (group 2) Survival probs per period (group 3) Number of recruitment periods Number of follow-up periods	2 years 0.707 0.500 0.354 0.250 0.177 0.125 0.631 0.398 0.251 0.158 0.100 0.063 0.595 0.354 0.210 0.125 0.074 0.044 1 5 Uniform
	Recruitment period-weights	
	Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3) Alpha Power (designed)	1, 1.33, 1.5 0.050 (two-sided) 0.800
	Total sample size (calculated) Expected total number of events	377 341
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Tbc is ~ 3 tir ratio	nes more prevalent than PCP, PCP:Tbc: Cryp=1:3:1
File Edit Data Graphics Statistics User Window Help Image: Imag	ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS - Survival outcomes Panel 1 Ponel 2 Panel 3 Advanced options Pequind treatment am setup
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	Type of trial Statistical test assumed Number of groups Allocation ratio Global test	Superiority - time-to-event outcome Unweighted logrank test (local) 3 1.00:3.00:1.00
	Total number of periods Length of each period	6 One year
	Baseline median survival time Survival probs per period (group 1) Survival probs per period (group 2) Survival probs per period (group 3) Number of recruitment periods Number of follow-up periods Method of accrual Recruitment period-weights	2 years 0.707 0.500 0.354 0.250 0.177 0.125 0.631 0.398 0.251 0.158 0.100 0.063 0.595 0.354 0.210 0.125 0.074 0.044 1 5 Uniform 1 0 0 0 0 0
	Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3) Alpha Power (designed)	1, 1.33, 1.5 0.050 (two-sided) 0.800
	Total sample size (calculated) Expected total number of events	608 553
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A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NWl 2DA	Patrick Royston & Friederike Barthe A, UK.
Type of trial	Superiority - time-to-event outcom
Statistical test assumed	Unweighted logrank test (local)
Number of groups	3
Allocation ratio	1.00:2.00:2.00
Global test	
Total number of periods	6
Length of each period	One year
Baseline median survival time	2 years
Survival probs per period (group 1)	0.707 0.500 0.354 0.250 0.177 0.12
Survival probs per period (group 2)	0.631 0.398 0.251 0.158 0.100 0.06
Survival probs per period (group 3)	0.595 0.354 0.210 0.125 0.074 0.04
Number of recruitment periods	1
Number of follow-up periods	5
Method of accrual	Uniform
Recruitment period-weights	1 0 0 0 0 0
Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3)	1, 1.33, 1.5
Alpha	0.050 (two-sided)
Power (designed)	0.800
Total sample size (calculated)	499
Expected total number of events	457



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11 artsurv, method() nperiod(6 Variables Y PRer variables here Variable Variable Label There are no items to show.	Construction	Group 2 Specily target group on cross-over Specily hazard ratios post-withdrawal OK Cancel Submit of events above the exact expert	ted number



	ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS	(version 1.0.7, 19 October 2009)
S STRONG	A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA	Patrick Royston & Friederike Barthel, A, UK.
	Type of trial	Superiority - time-to-event outcome
	Statistical test assumed	Unweighted logrank test (local)
	Number of groups	3
	Allocation ratio	1.00:2.00:2.00
	Global test	
	Total number of periods	6
	Length of each period	One year
	Baseline median survival time	2 years
	Survival probs per period (group 1)	0.707 0.500 0.354 0.250 0.177 0.125
	Survival probs per period (group 2)	0.631 0.398 0.251 0.158 0.100 0.063
	Survival probs per period (group 3)	0.595 0.354 0.210 0.125 0.074 0.044
	Number of recruitment periods	1
	Number of follow-up periods	5
	Method of accrual	Uniform
	Recruitment period-weights	1 0 0 0 0 0
	Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3)	1, 1.33, 1.5
	Hazard ratios per period (group 1)	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
	Hazard ratios per period (group 2)	1.330 1.330 1.330 1.330 1.330 1.330
	Hazard ratios per period (group 3)	1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500
	Alpha	0.050 (two-sided)
	Power (designed)	0.800
	Total sample size (calculated)	515
	Expected total number of events	458

Values given below apply to each group at the end of the trial
Unadjusted event probs (groups 1,2,3) 0.875, 0.937, 0.956 Unadjusted loss to follow-up probs 0.100, 0.100 Unadjusted cross-over probabilities 0.000, 0.000 *Expected numbers of events per group 85, 185 Expected numbers of events per group 85, 189
Expected proportions with event 0.022, 0.034, 0.031 Expected proportions with cross-over 0.000, 0.000
* Rounded to next whole number of events above the exact expected number
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Exercise 2. Investigators would like to conduct a randomised control trial which aim to assess recovery rates between treatments (i.e., Prednisolone and Acyclovir plus Prednisolone) in Bell's palsy patients. The primary outcome of interest is time since receiving treatment to disease recovery, which is defined as House-Brackman score ≤2. Since Acyclovir is more expensive than Prednisolone, investigators thus set a ratio of 2:1 for Prednisolone versus Acyclovir. Previous studies reported that median time to disease recovery was ~ 4-6 months for Prednisolone group. Adding Acyclovir should be able to shorten the median recovery time and it will be clinically significant if the median time to recovery can be only~ 3-4 months. How large is the sample size if the study period is 12 months & recruitment period is 6 months?

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		Hazard ratios per period Hazard ratios per period Alpha Power (designed)	(group 1) (group 2)	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 0.050 (two-s 0.800	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 0 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 0 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 0 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 ided)
		Total sample size (calcul Expected total number of —more—	ated) events	94 67	







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	A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, Patrick Royston & Friederike Barthel, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA, UK.				
POINOR	Type of trial	Superiority - time-to-event outcome			
	Statistical test assumed	Unweighted logrank test (local)			
	Number of groups	2			
	Allocation ratio	1.00:2.00			
	Total number of periods	12			
	Length of each period	One month			
	Baseline median survival time	6 months			
	Survival probs per period (group 1)	0.891 0.794 0.707 0.630 0.561 0.500 0.445 0.397 0.354 0.315 0.281 0.250			
	Survival probs per period (group 2)	0.794 0.630 0.500 0.397 0.315 0.250 0.198 0.157 0.125 0.099 0.079 0.062			
	Number of recruitment periods	6			
	Number of follow-up periods	6			
	Method of accrual	Uniform			
	Recruitment period-weights	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0			
	Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2)	1, 2			
	Hazard ratios per period (group 1)	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000			
	Hazard ratios per period (group 2)	2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000			
	Alpha	0.050 (two-sided)			
	Power (designed)	0.800			
	Total sample size (calculated)	103			
	Expected total number of events	82			
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Group 2				
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ACT NO.	A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2D4	Patrick Royston & Friederike Barthel, A, UK.			
	See. 7				
	Type of trial	Superiority - time-to-event outcome			
	Statistical test assumed	Unweighted logrank test (local)			
	Number of groups	2			
	Allocation ratio	1.00:2.00			
	Total number of periods	12			
	Length of each period	One month			
	Baseline median survival time	6 months			
	Survival probs per period (group 1)	0.891 0.794 0.707 0.630 0.561 0.500			
		0.445 0.397 0.354 0.315 0.281 0.250			
	Survival probs per period (group 2)	0.794 0.630 0.500 0.397 0.315 0.250			
		0.198 0.157 0.125 0.099 0.079 0.062			
	Number of recruitment periods	6			
	Number of follow-up periods	6			
	Method of accrual	Uniform			
	Recruitment period-weights	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0			
	Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2)	1, 2			
	Hazard ratios per period (group 1)	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000			
		1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000			
	Hazard ratios per period (group 2)	2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000			
	Alpha	0.050 (two-sided)			
	Power (designed)	0.800			
	Total sample size (calculated)	107			
	Expected total number of events	82			
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Values given below apply to each group at the end of the trial
Unadjusted event probs (groups 1,2) 0.750, 0.938 Unadjusted loss to follow-up probs 0.100, 0.100 Unadjusted cross-over probabilities 0.000, 0.000 *Expected numbers of events per group 23, 61 Expected proportions with event 0.619, 0.842 Expected proportions lost to follow-up 0.047, 0.032 Expected proportions with cross-over 0.000, 0.000
* Rounded to next whole number of events above the exact expected number
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