Study Design for Clinical Validation of Diagnostic Tests

April 2017



Intended Use

What type of test?	→	Right claims
How should the test be evaluated?	→	Right study design
Who is the test for?	→	Right patient
What is being measured?	→	Right analyte
What is being tested?	→	Right sample
Where will testing occur?	→	Right conditions for use
What will test report?	→	Right data type

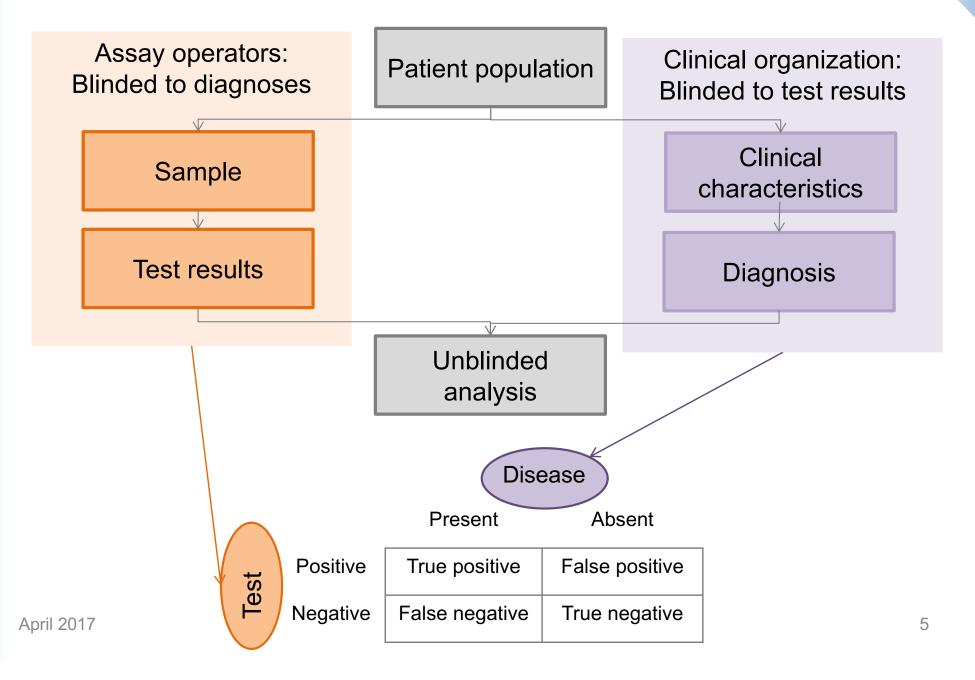
Right Claims

Diagnosis:	Target condition present or absent at time of testing
Screening:	General population or asymptomatic with specific risk factors
Risk:	Predisposition to future condition
Prognosis:	Separating diagnosed patients into different outcome groups
Monitoring:	Evaluating change in condition
Companion:	Co-development associated with particular therapy

Right Study Design

- Different claims \rightarrow different study designs
 - Low prevalence of disease: large cross-sectional study
 - Monitoring of disease: longitudinal study with pre-specified definition of relevant change in disease/health status
- Evidence to support multiple claims may require multiple studies
- Clinically recognized and supported by literature/current practice
 - Disease prevalence study population vs. adjusted
 - Reference/gold standard

Right Study Design



Right Data Type

- Performance characteristics
 - Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Negative predictive value
 - Positive predictive value
- Test results
 - Continuous score, e.g., risk score
 - Time-to-event variable
 - Discrete result
 - Predictive marker
- Clinically significant/actionable

Right Data Type										
			Dis							
			Present	Absent						
st	st	Positive	TP	FP						
Test		Negative	FN	TN						
					1					
Sensitivity % with disease who test positive						TP/(TP+FN)				
Specificity	TN/(FP+TN)									
Positive predictive value (PPV) % positive test results that are true po					ositives	TP/(TP+FP)				
Negative predictive value (V) % neg	pative test resu	TN/(TN+FN)							
Prevalence	% of p	opulation that	TP+FN/TP+FP+ FN+TN							

Study Design: Potential Pitfalls/Biases

- Study population ≠ target population
- Disease prevalence ≠ expected prevalence
- Confounded/inconsistent reference/gold standard diagnoses
- Sample handling inconsistencies
- Inconsistent test results
- Test performance not clinically relevant
- Clinical validation not performed on analytically validated assay
- Validation test set not independent
- Blinding between laboratory operators (test results) and clinical personnel (patient diagnoses) not maintained

Right Patient

- Gender
- Age
- Condition
- Clinical findings defining condition
- Tests currently in use for condition
- How patients determined to be appropriate for test use
- Stand-alone vs. one of a series of tests
 - If one of a series, situations when all vs. only some of the tests are performed
- If study population enriched for diseased patients, rationale for enrichment and expected vs. study prevalence are well characterized

Right Analyte

- Define what is being tested
- Measure
 - Accuracy
 - Analytic sensitivity and specificity
 - Precision
 - Reagent stability
 - Reference intervals
 - Sample stability
 - Software verification and validation

Right Sample

- Pre-analytic
 - Sample type
 - Collection
 - Method
 - Timing
 - Tube/ampule
 - Media
 - Processing, storage and shipping
 - Conditions
 - Materials
 - Methods
 - Well characterized chain of custody
- Run in accordance with analytically validated requirements

Right Sample

- Prospective vs. retrospective
- For retrospective cohorts:
 - Represent target population
 - Sufficient sample volume
 - Sufficiently characterized
 - Demographics
 - Clinical characteristics
 - Reference/gold standard
 - Storage has no impact on analyte being measured
 - Provides no unbiased estimates of performance
 - Disease characterization (verification bias)
 - Disease prevalence (spectrum bias)

Right Conditions for Use

- Location
 - Hospital, clinic or private practice
 - General care vs. specialty setting
 - Point of care

THANK YOU

lyssa@lyssafriedman.com http://lyssafriedman.com 415.250.8356

