

Methods for evaluating the extent to which different ways of presenting evidence of the effects of health care help people make decisions that are consistent with their own values: a randomised trial

Submission date 04/01/2007	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 28/02/2007	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 03/10/2007	Condition category Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
HIPPO 1

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym

HIPPO pilot

Study objectives

Pilot study - development of methodology to:

1. Analyse which of several presentations of evidence of treatment effects best help people to make treatment decisions congruent with their own values
2. Compare visual analogue scales and category rating scales as value elicitation instruments

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

This study was approved by the ethics review board at the University at Buffalo on the 15 May 2002 with several renewals.

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

N/A

Interventions

Six different summary statistics presenting ten year risk reduction effect of statins on coronary heart disease in the treatment of hypercholesteremia.

The methodological aspects reported in this study include comparison of two value elicitation instruments (visual analogue scales and category rating scales), four theory-grounded approaches to weighting elicited values, and six summary statistics to evaluate the extent to which they promote decisions consistent with elicited values. In addition, we report hypothesis generation and sample size calculation for a randomised controlled trial comparing the same six summary statistics for communicating evidence of reduced risk of coronary heart disease, as well as on the feasibility of conducting this type of Internet-based randomised trial.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

1. Acceptance or rejection of statin treatment
2. Estimated probability to accept or reject statin treatment in relation to value score

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. To investigate the feasibility of conducting Internet-based randomised trials comparing different risk reduction presentations
2. To compare two methods of eliciting values
3. Four ways of weighting the elicited values to calculate a total value
4. To generate hypotheses and calculate sample size for a confirmatory study comparing six summary statistics for communicating evidence of reduced risk of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) with statin therapy for treatment of high cholesterol

Completion date

04/12/2002

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. 18 years old
2. Fluent in English or Norwegian
3. Must give informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Not meeting inclusion requirements

Date of first enrolment

31/10/2002

Date of final enrolment

04/12/2002

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Norway

United States of America

Study participating centre
Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services
Oslo
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0130

Sponsor information

Organisation
Norwegian Research Council (Norway)

ROR
<https://ror.org/00epmv149>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
Norwegian Research Council (Norway) (project 135210 - A series of randomised trials comparing different ways of presenting health evidence on the Internet)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Not provided at time of registration