

Chapter 475

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

This procedure is the original two-means group-sequential procedure in PASS. Power calculations and boundaries are generated from analytic calculations (simulation is not used). This procedure does not give any options for futility boundaries.

Introduction

Clinical trials are longitudinal. They accumulate data sequentially through time. The participants cannot be enrolled and randomized on the same day. Instead, they are enrolled as they enter the study. It may take several years to enroll enough patients to meet sample size requirements. Because clinical trials are long term studies, it is in the interest of both the participants and the researchers to monitor the accumulating information for early convincing evidence of either harm or benefit. This permits early termination of the trial.

Group sequential methods allow statistical tests to be performed on accumulating data while a phase III clinical trial is ongoing. Statistical theory and practical experience with these designs have shown that making four or five *interim analyses* is almost as effective in detecting large differences between treatment groups as performing a new analysis after each new data value. Besides saving time and resources, such a strategy can reduce the experimental subject's exposure to an inferior treatment and make superior treatments available sooner.

When repeated significance testing occurs on the same data, adjustments have to be made to the hypothesis testing procedure to maintain overall significance and power levels. The landmark paper of Lan & DeMets (1983) provided the theory behind the *alpha spending function* approach to group sequential testing. This paper built upon the earlier work of Armitage, McPherson, & Rowe (1969), Pocock (1977), and O'Brien & Fleming (1979). *PASS* implements the methods given in Reboussin, DeMets, Kim, & Lan (1992) to calculate the power and sample sizes of various group sequential designs.

This module calculates sample size and power for group sequential designs used to compare two treatment means. Other modules perform similar analyses for the comparison of proportions and survival functions. The program allows you to vary the number and times of interim tests, the type of alpha spending function, and the test boundaries. It also gives you complete flexibility in solving for power, significance level, sample size, or effect size. The results are displayed in both numeric reports and informative graphics.

Technical Details

Suppose the means of two samples of N_1 and N_2 individuals will be compared at various stages of a trial using the z_k statistic:

$$z_k = \frac{\bar{X}_{1k} - \bar{X}_{2k}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_{1k}^2}{N_{1k}} + \frac{s_{2k}^2}{N_{2k}}}}$$

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The subscript k indicates that the computations use all data that are available at the time of the k^{th} interim analysis or k^{th} look (k goes from 1 to K). This formula computes the standard z test that is appropriate when the variances of the two groups are different. The statistic, z_k , is assumed to be normally distributed.

Spending Functions

Lan and DeMets (1983) introduced alpha spending functions, $\alpha(\tau)$, that determine a set of boundaries b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K for the sequence of test statistics z_1, z_2, \dots, z_K . These boundaries are the critical values of the sequential hypothesis tests. That is, after each interim test, the trial is continued as long as $|z_k| < b_k$. When $|z_k| \geq b_k$, the hypothesis of equal means is rejected and the trial is stopped early.

The time argument τ either represents the proportion of elapsed time to the maximum duration of the trial or the proportion of the sample that has been collected. When elapsed time is being used it is referred to as *calendar time*. When time is measured in terms of the sample, it is referred to as *information time*. Since it is a proportion, τ can only vary between zero and one.

Alpha spending functions have the characteristics:

$$\alpha(0) = 0$$

$$\alpha(1) = \alpha$$

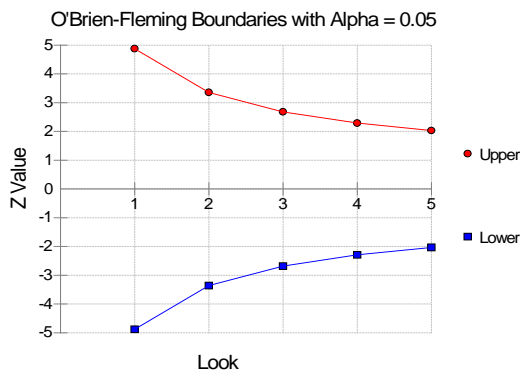
The last characteristic guarantees a fixed α level when the trial is complete. That is,

$$\Pr(|z_1| \geq b_1 \text{ or } |z_2| \geq b_2 \text{ or } \dots \text{ or } |z_k| \geq b_k) = \alpha(\tau)$$

This methodology is very flexible since neither the times nor the number of analyses must be specified in advance. Only the functional form of $\alpha(\tau)$ must be specified.

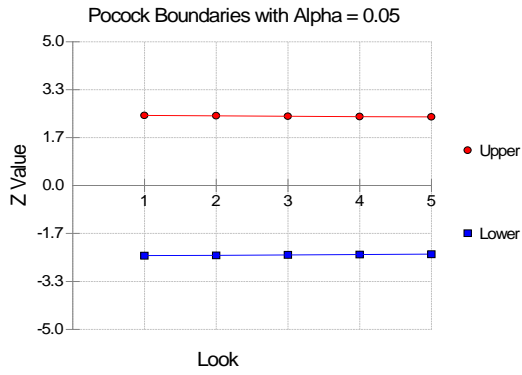
PASS provides five popular spending functions plus the ability to enter and analyze your own boundaries. These are calculated as follows:

- O'Brien-Fleming** $2 - 2\Phi\left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{\tau}}\right)$

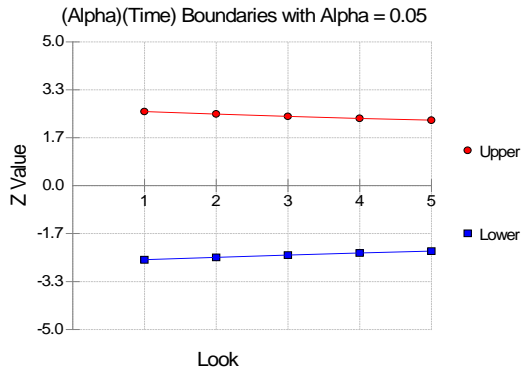


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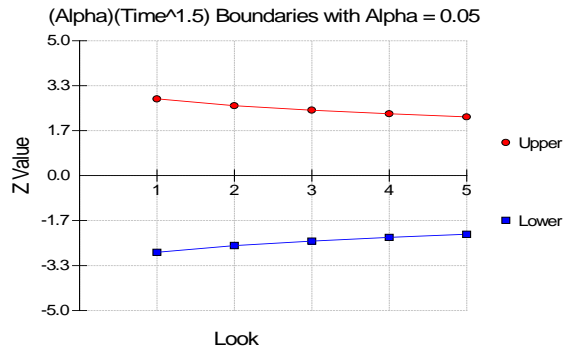
2. Pocock $\alpha \ln(1 + (e - 1)\tau)$



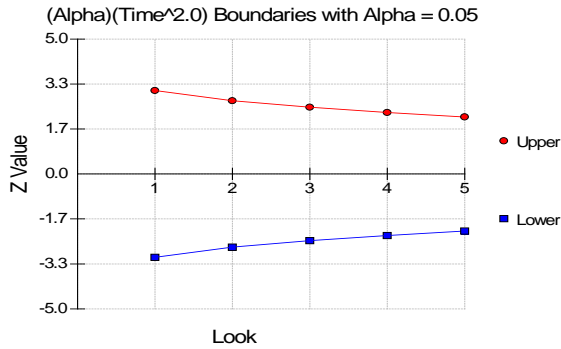
3. Alpha * time $\alpha\tau$



4. Alpha * time^1.5 $\alpha\tau^{3/2}$



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5. Alpha * time² $\alpha\tau^2$ 

6. User Supplied

A custom set of boundaries may be entered.

The O'Brien-Fleming boundaries are commonly used because they do not significantly increase the overall sample size and because they are conservative early in the trial. Conservative in the sense that the means must be extremely different before statistical significance is indicated. The Pocock boundaries are nearly equal for all times. The Alpha*t boundaries use equal amounts of alpha when the looks are equally spaced. You can enter your own set of boundaries using the User Supplied option.

Theory

A detailed account of the methodology is contained in Lan & DeMets (1983), DeMets & Lan (1984), Lan & Zucker (1993), and DeMets & Lan (1994). The theoretical basis of the method will be presented here.

Group sequential procedures for interim analysis are based on their equivalence to discrete boundary crossing of a Brownian motion process with drift parameter θ . The test statistics z_k follow the multivariate normal distribution with means $\theta\sqrt{\tau_k}$ and, for $j \leq k$, covariances $\sqrt{\tau_k / \tau_j}$. The drift parameter is related to the parameters of the z-test through the equation

$$\theta = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Hence, the algorithm is as follows:

1. Compute boundary values based on a specified spending function and alpha value.
2. Calculate the drift parameter based on those boundary values and a specified power value.
3. Use the drift parameter and estimates of the other parameters in the above equation to calculate the appropriate sample size.

Procedure Tabs

This section describes the options that are specific to this procedure. These are located on the Data and Options tabs. For more information about the options of other tabs, go to the Procedure Window chapter.

Design Tab

The Design tab contains the parameters associated with the z test such as the means, variances, sample sizes, alpha, and power.

Solve For

Solve For

This option specifies the parameter to be solved for from the other parameters. The parameters that may be selected are *Mean1*, *Mean2*, *Alpha*, *Power*, *Sample Size (N1)* or *Sample Size (N2)*. Under most situations, you will select either *Power* or *Sample Size (N1)*.

Select *Sample Size (N1)* when you want to calculate the sample size needed to achieve a given power and alpha level.

Select *Power* when you want to calculate the power of an experiment that has already been run since power is equal to one minus beta.

Power and Alpha

Power

This option specifies one or more values for power. Power is the probability of rejecting a false null hypothesis, and is equal to one minus Beta. Beta is the probability of a type-II error, which occurs when a false null hypothesis is not rejected. In this procedure, a type-II error occurs when you fail to reject the null hypothesis of equal means when in fact they are different.

Values must be between zero and one. Historically, the value of 0.80 (Beta = 0.20) was used for power. Now, 0.90 (Beta = 0.10) is also commonly used.

A single value may be entered here or a range of values such as *0.8 to 0.95 by 0.05* may be entered.

Alpha

This option specifies one or more values for the probability of a type-I error. A type-I error occurs when a true null hypothesis is rejected. For this procedure, a type-I error occurs when you reject the null hypothesis of equal means when in fact they are equal.

Values must be between zero and one. Historically, the value of 0.05 has been used for alpha. This means that about one test in twenty will falsely reject the null hypothesis. You should pick a value for alpha that represents the risk of a type-I error you are willing to take in your experimental situation.

You may enter a range of values such as *0.01 0.05 0.10* or *0.01 to 0.10 by 0.01*.

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Sample Size (When Solving for Sample Size)**Group Allocation**

Select the option that describes the constraints on $N1$ or $N2$ or both.

The options are

- **Equal ($N1 = N2$)**
This selection is used when you wish to have equal sample sizes in each group. Since you are solving for both sample sizes at once, no additional sample size parameters need to be entered.
- **Enter $N1$, solve for $N2$**
Select this option when you wish to fix $N1$ at some value (or values), and then solve only for $N2$. Please note that for some values of $N1$, there may not be a value of $N2$ that is large enough to obtain the desired power.
- **Enter $N2$, solve for $N1$**
Select this option when you wish to fix $N2$ at some value (or values), and then solve only for $N1$. Please note that for some values of $N2$, there may not be a value of $N1$ that is large enough to obtain the desired power.
- **Enter $R = N2/N1$, solve for $N1$ and $N2$**
For this choice, you set a value for the ratio of $N2$ to $N1$, and then PASS determines the needed $N1$ and $N2$, with this ratio, to obtain the desired power. An equivalent representation of the ratio, R , is
$$N2 = R * N1.$$
- **Enter percentage in Group 1, solve for $N1$ and $N2$**
For this choice, you set a value for the percentage of the total sample size that is in Group 1, and then PASS determines the needed $N1$ and $N2$ with this percentage to obtain the desired power.

 $N1$ (Sample Size, Group 1)

This option is displayed if Group Allocation = "Enter $N1$, solve for $N2$ "

$N1$ is the number of items or individuals sampled from the Group 1 population.

$N1$ must be ≥ 2 . You can enter a single value or a series of values.

 $N2$ (Sample Size, Group 2)

This option is displayed if Group Allocation = "Enter $N2$, solve for $N1$ "

$N2$ is the number of items or individuals sampled from the Group 2 population.

$N2$ must be ≥ 2 . You can enter a single value or a series of values.

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R (Group Sample Size Ratio)

This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = “Enter $R = N2/N1$, solve for $N1$ and $N2$.”

R is the ratio of $N2$ to $N1$. That is,

$$R = N2 / N1.$$

Use this value to fix the ratio of $N2$ to $N1$ while solving for $N1$ and $N2$. Only sample size combinations with this ratio are considered.

$N2$ is related to $N1$ by the formula:

$$N2 = [R \times N1],$$

where the value $[Y]$ is the next integer $\geq Y$.

For example, setting $R = 2.0$ results in a Group 2 sample size that is double the sample size in Group 1 (e.g., $N1 = 10$ and $N2 = 20$, or $N1 = 50$ and $N2 = 100$).

R must be greater than 0. If $R < 1$, then $N2$ will be less than $N1$; if $R > 1$, then $N2$ will be greater than $N1$. You can enter a single or a series of values.

Percent in Group 1

This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = “Enter percentage in Group 1, solve for $N1$ and $N2$.”

Use this value to fix the percentage of the total sample size allocated to Group 1 while solving for $N1$ and $N2$. Only sample size combinations with this Group 1 percentage are considered. Small variations from the specified percentage may occur due to the discrete nature of sample sizes.

The Percent in Group 1 must be greater than 0 and less than 100. You can enter a single or a series of values.

Sample Size (When Not Solving for Sample Size)

Group Allocation

Select the option that describes how individuals in the study will be allocated to Group 1 and to Group 2.

The options are

- **Equal ($N1 = N2$)**
This selection is used when you wish to have equal sample sizes in each group. A single per group sample size will be entered.
- **Enter $N1$ and $N2$ individually**
This choice permits you to enter different values for $N1$ and $N2$.
- **Enter $N1$ and R , where $N2 = R * N1$**
Choose this option to specify a value (or values) for $N1$, and obtain $N2$ as a ratio (multiple) of $N1$.
- **Enter total sample size and percentage in Group 1**
Choose this option to specify a value (or values) for the total sample size (N), obtain $N1$ as a percentage of N , and then $N2$ as $N - N1$.

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Sample Size Per Group

This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = "Equal ($N1 = N2$)."

The Sample Size Per Group is the number of items or individuals sampled from each of the Group 1 and Group 2 populations. Since the sample sizes are the same in each group, this value is the value for $N1$, and also the value for $N2$.

The Sample Size Per Group must be ≥ 2 . You can enter a single value or a series of values.

N1 (Sample Size, Group 1)

*This option is displayed if Group Allocation = "Enter N1 and N2 individually" or "Enter N1 and R, where $N2 = R * N1$."*

$N1$ is the number of items or individuals sampled from the Group 1 population.

$N1$ must be ≥ 2 . You can enter a single value or a series of values.

N2 (Sample Size, Group 2)

This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = "Enter N1 and N2 individually."

$N2$ is the number of items or individuals sampled from the Group 2 population.

$N2$ must be ≥ 2 . You can enter a single value or a series of values.

R (Group Sample Size Ratio)

*This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = "Enter N1 and R, where $N2 = R * N1$."*

R is the ratio of $N2$ to $N1$. That is,

$$R = N2/N1$$

Use this value to obtain $N2$ as a multiple (or proportion) of $N1$.

$N2$ is calculated from $N1$ using the formula:

$$N2 = [R \times N1],$$

where the value $[Y]$ is the next integer $\geq Y$.

For example, setting $R = 2.0$ results in a Group 2 sample size that is double the sample size in Group 1.

R must be greater than 0. If $R < 1$, then $N2$ will be less than $N1$; if $R > 1$, then $N2$ will be greater than $N1$. You can enter a single value or a series of values.

Total Sample Size (N)

This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = "Enter total sample size and percentage in Group 1."

This is the total sample size, or the sum of the two group sample sizes. This value, along with the percentage of the total sample size in Group 1, implicitly defines $N1$ and $N2$.

The total sample size must be greater than one, but practically, must be greater than 3, since each group sample size needs to be at least 2.

You can enter a single value or a series of values.

Percent in Group 1

This option is displayed only if Group Allocation = "Enter total sample size and percentage in Group 1."

This value fixes the percentage of the total sample size allocated to Group 1. Small variations from the specified percentage may occur due to the discrete nature of sample sizes.

The Percent in Group 1 must be greater than 0 and less than 100. You can enter a single value or a series of values.

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Effect Size

Mean1

Enter value(s) for the mean of the first group under both hypotheses and the mean of the second group under the null hypothesis of equal means. Note that only the difference between the two means is used in the calculations. You may enter a range of values such as 10,20,30 or 0 to 100 by 25.

If you want to use a single difference rather than the two means, enter the value of the difference as *Mean2* and zero for *Mean1* (or vice versa).

Mean2

Enter value(s) for the mean of the second group under the alternative hypothesis. Note that only the difference between the two means is used in the calculations. You may enter a range of values such as 10,20,30 or 0 to 100 by 25.

If you want to use a single difference rather than the two means, enter the value of the difference as *Mean2* and zero for *Mean1* (or vice versa).

S1 (SD, Group 1)

Enter an estimate of the standard deviation of group 1. The standard deviation must be a positive number. Refer to the chapter on Estimating the Standard Deviation for more information on estimating the standard deviation. Press the *SD* button to obtain a special window designed to help you obtain a realistic value for the standard deviation.

Above all else, remember that the experience of consulting statisticians is that researchers tend to underestimate the standard deviation!

S2 (SD, Group 2)

Enter an estimate of the standard deviation of group 2. The standard deviation must be a positive number. Refer to the chapter on Estimating the Standard Deviation for more information on estimating the standard deviation. Press the *SD* button to obtain a special window designed to help you obtain a realistic value for the standard deviation.

You can enter *S1* here if you want to assume that the standard deviations are equal and use the value entered for *S1*.

Look Details

This box contains the parameters associated with Group Sequential Design such as the type of spending function, the times, and so on.

Number of Looks

This is the number of interim analyses (including the final analysis). For example, a five here means that four interim analyses will be run in addition to the final analysis.

Boundary Truncation

You can truncate the boundary values at a specified value. For example, you might decide that no boundaries should be larger than 4.0. If you want to implement a boundary limit, enter the value here.

If you do not want a boundary limit, enter *None* here.

Spending Function

Specify which alpha spending function to use. The most popular is the O'Brien-Fleming boundary that makes early tests very conservative. Select *User Specified* if you want to enter your own set of boundaries.

Max Time

This is the total running time of the trial. It is used to convert the values in the Times box to fractions. The units (months or years) do not matter, as long as they are consistent with those entered in the Times box.

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For example, suppose Max Time = 3 and Times = 1, 2, 3. Interim analyses would be assumed to have occurred at 0.33, 0.67, and 1.00.

Times

Enter a list of time values here at which the interim analyses will occur. These values are scaled according to the value of the Max Time option.

For example, suppose a 48-month trial calls for interim analyses at 12, 24, 36, and 48 months. You could set Max Time to 48 and enter *12,24,36,48* here or you could set Max Time to *1.0* and enter *0.25,0.50,0.75,1.00* here.

The number of times entered here must match the value of the Number of Looks.

- **Equally Spaced**

If you are planning to conduct the interim analyses at equally spaced points in time, you can enter *Equally Spaced* and the program will generate the appropriate time values for you.

Informations

You can weight the interim analyses on the amount of information obtained at each time point rather than on actual calendar time. If you would like to do this, enter the information amounts here. Usually, these values are the sample sizes obtained up to the time of the analysis.

For example, you might enter *50, 76, 103, 150* to indicate that 50 individuals were included in the first interim analysis, 76 in the second, and so on.

Upper and Lower Boundaries (Spending = User)

If the Spending Function is set to *User Supplied* you can enter a set of lower test boundaries, one for each interim analysis. The lower boundaries should be negative and the upper boundaries should be positive. Typical entries are *4,3,3,3,2* and *4,3,2,2,2*.

- **Symmetric**

If you only want to enter the upper boundaries and have them copied with a change in sign to the lower boundaries, enter *Symmetric* for the lower boundaries.

Test

Alternative Hypothesis

Specify whether the test is one-sided or two-sided. When a two-sided hypothesis is selected, the value of alpha is halved. Everything else remains the same.

Note that the accepted procedure is to use Two Sided option unless you can justify using a one-sided test.

Options Tab

The Options tab contains various calculation options.

Maximum Iterations

Maximum Iterations (Lan-Demets algorithm)

This is the maximum number of iterations used in the Lan-Demets algorithm during its search routine. We recommend a value of at least 200.

Tolerance

Probability Tolerance

During the calculation of the probabilities associated with a set of boundary values, probabilities less than this are assumed to be zero.

We suggest a value of 0.0000000001.

Power Tolerance

This is the convergence level for the search for the spending function values that achieve a certain power. Once the iteration changes are less than this amount, convergence is assumed. We suggest a value of 0.0000001.

If the search is too time consuming, you might try increasing this value.

Alpha Tolerance

This is the convergence level for the search for a given alpha value. Once the changes in the computed alpha value are less than this amount, convergence is assumed and iterations stop. We suggest a value of 0.0001.

This option is only used when you are searching for alpha.

If the search is too time consuming, you can try increasing this value.

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Example 1 – Finding the Sample Size

A clinical trial is to be conducted over a two-year period to compare the mean response of a new treatment with the current treatment. The current mean is 127 with a standard deviation of 55.88. The health community will be interested in the new treatment if the mean response rate is increased by 20%. So that the sample size requirements for different effect sizes can be compared, it is also of interest to compute the sample size at 10%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, and 70% increases in the response rates.

Testing will be done at the 0.05 significance level and the power should be set to 0.10. A total of four tests are going to be performed on the data as they are obtained. The O'Brien-Fleming boundaries will be used.

Find the necessary sample sizes and test boundaries assuming equal sample sizes per arm and two-sided hypothesis tests.

We could enter these amounts directly into the Group Sequential Means window. Since the base mean is 127, a 20% increase would translate to a new mean response of $127(120/100) = 152.4$. The other mean response rates could be computed similarly. However, to make the results more meaningful, we will scale the input by dividing by the current mean. The scaled standard deviation will be $100(55.88)/127 = 44.00$. We set Mean1 to zero since we are only interested in the changes in *Mean2*. The values of *Mean2* will then be 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70.

Setup

This section presents the values of each of the parameters needed to run this example. First, from the PASS Home window, load this procedure window. You may then make the appropriate entries as listed below, or open **Example 1** by going to the **File** menu and choosing **Open Example Template**.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
Design Tab	
Solve For	Sample Size
Alternative Hypothesis	Two-Sided
Power	0.90
Alpha	0.05
Group Allocation	Equal (N1 = N2)
Mean1 (Mean of Group 1)	0
Mean2 (Mean of Group 2)	10 to 70 by 10
S1 (Standard Deviation Group 1)	44
S2 (Standard Deviation Group 2)	S1
Number of Looks	4
Spending Function	O'Brien-Fleming
Boundary Truncation	None
Max Time	2
Times	Equally Spaced
Informations	<i>Blank</i>

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Annotated Output

Click the Calculate button to perform the calculations and generate the following output.

Numeric Results

Numeric Results for Two-Sided Hypothesis Test of Means

Target Power	Actual Power	N1	N2	N	Mean1	Mean2	S1	S2	Alpha
0.90	0.90048	415	415	830	0.00	10.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.90	0.90117	104	104	208	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.90	0.90584	47	47	94	0.00	30.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.90	0.90117	26	26	52	0.00	40.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.90	0.90714	17	17	34	0.00	50.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.90	0.91156	12	12	24	0.00	60.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.90	0.91695	9	9	18	0.00	70.00	44.0	44.0	0.050

Report Definitions

Target Power is the desired power value (or values) entered in the procedure. Power is the probability of rejecting a false null hypothesis.

Actual Power is the power obtained in this scenario. Because N1 and N2 are discrete, this value is often (slightly) larger than the target power.

N1 and N2 are the number of items sampled from each population.

N is the total sample size, N1 + N2.

Mean1 is the mean of populations 1 and 2 under the null hypothesis of equality.

Mean2 is the mean of population 2 under the alternative hypothesis.

S1 and S2 are the population standard deviations of groups 1 and 2.

Alpha is the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis.

Summary Statements

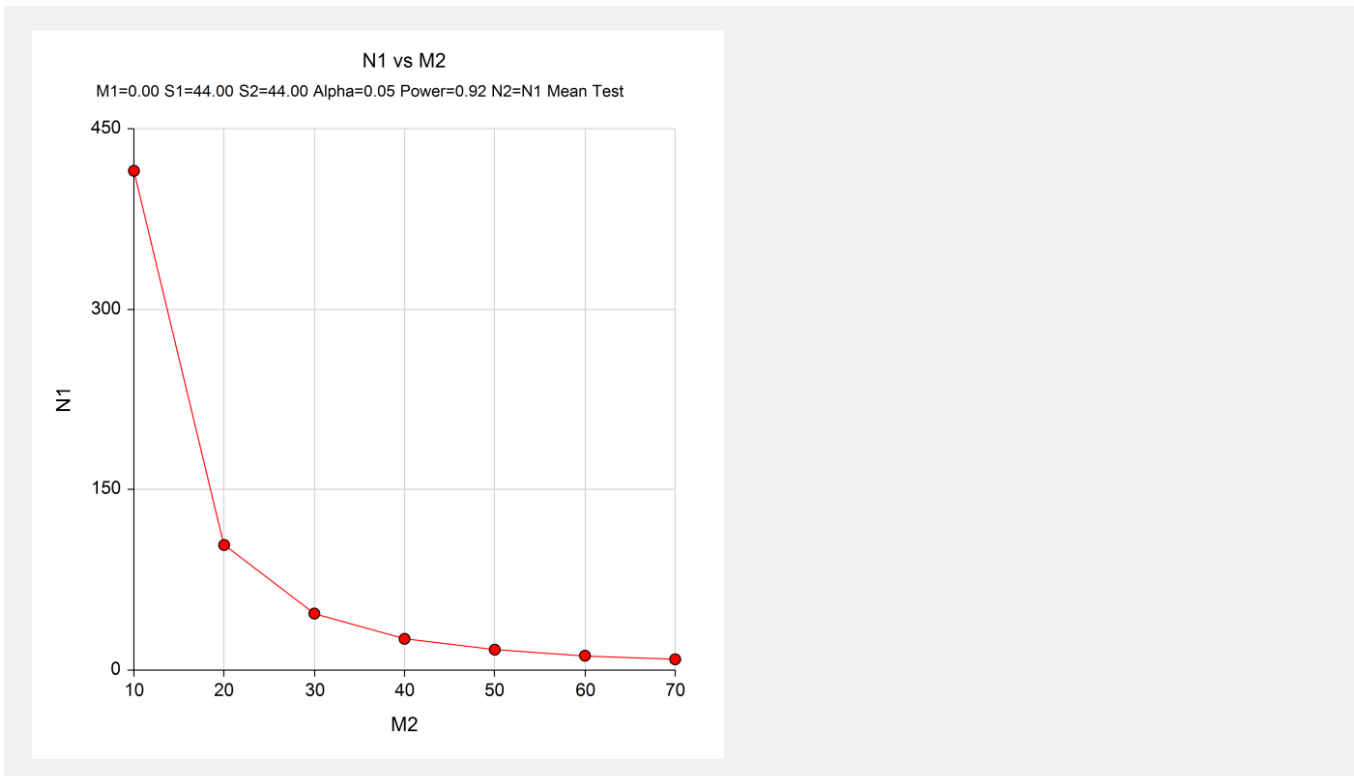
Sample sizes of 415 and 415 achieve 90% power to detect a difference of 10.00 between the group means with standard deviations of 44.00 and 44.00 at a significance level (alpha) of 0.0500 using a two-sided z-test. These results assume that 4 sequential tests are made using the O'Brien-Fleming spending function to determine the test boundaries.

This report shows the values of each of the parameters, one scenario per row. Note that 104 participants in each arm of the study are required to meet the 90% power requirement when the mean increase is 20%.

The values from this table are in the chart below. Note that this plot actually is found farther down in the report.

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Plots Section



This plot shows that a large increase in sample size is necessary to test mean differences below 20%.

Details Section

Details when Spending = O'Brien-Fleming, N1 = 415, N2 = 415, S1 = 44.00, S2 = 44.00, Diff = -10.00

Look	Time	Lower Bndry	Upper Bndry	Nominal Alpha	Inc Alpha	Total Alpha	Inc Power	Total Power
1	0.50	-4.33263	4.33263	0.000015	0.000015	0.000015	0.003512	0.003512
2	1.00	-2.96311	2.96311	0.003045	0.003036	0.003051	0.254998	0.258510
3	1.50	-2.35902	2.35902	0.018323	0.016248	0.019299	0.427601	0.686111
4	2.00	-2.01406	2.01406	0.044003	0.030701	0.050000	0.214371	0.900483
Drift	3.27383							

This report shows information about the individual interim tests. One report is generated for each scenario.

Look

These are the sequence numbers of the interim tests.

Time

These are the time points at which the interim tests are conducted. Since the Max Time was set to 2 (for two years), these time values are in years. Hence, the first interim test is at half a year, the second at one year, and so on.

We could have set Max Time to 24 so that the time scale was in months.

Lower and Upper Boundary

These are the test boundaries. If the computed value of the test statistic z is between these values, the trial should continue. Otherwise, the trial can be stopped.

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Nominal Alpha

This is the value of alpha for these boundaries if they were used for a single, standalone, test. Hence, this is the significance level that must be found for this look in a standard statistical package that does not adjust for multiple looks.

Inc Alpha

This is the amount of alpha that is *spent* by this interim test. It is close to, but not equal to, the value of alpha that would be achieved if only a single test was conducted. For example, if we lookup the third value, 2.35902, in normal probability tables, we find that this corresponds to a (two-sided) alpha of 0.0183. However, the entry is 0.0162. The difference is due to the correction that must be made for multiple tests.

Total Alpha

This is the total amount of alpha that is used up to and including the current test.

Inc Power

These are the amounts that are added to the total power at each interim test. They are often called the exit probabilities because they give the probability that significance is found and the trial is stopped, given the alternative hypothesis.

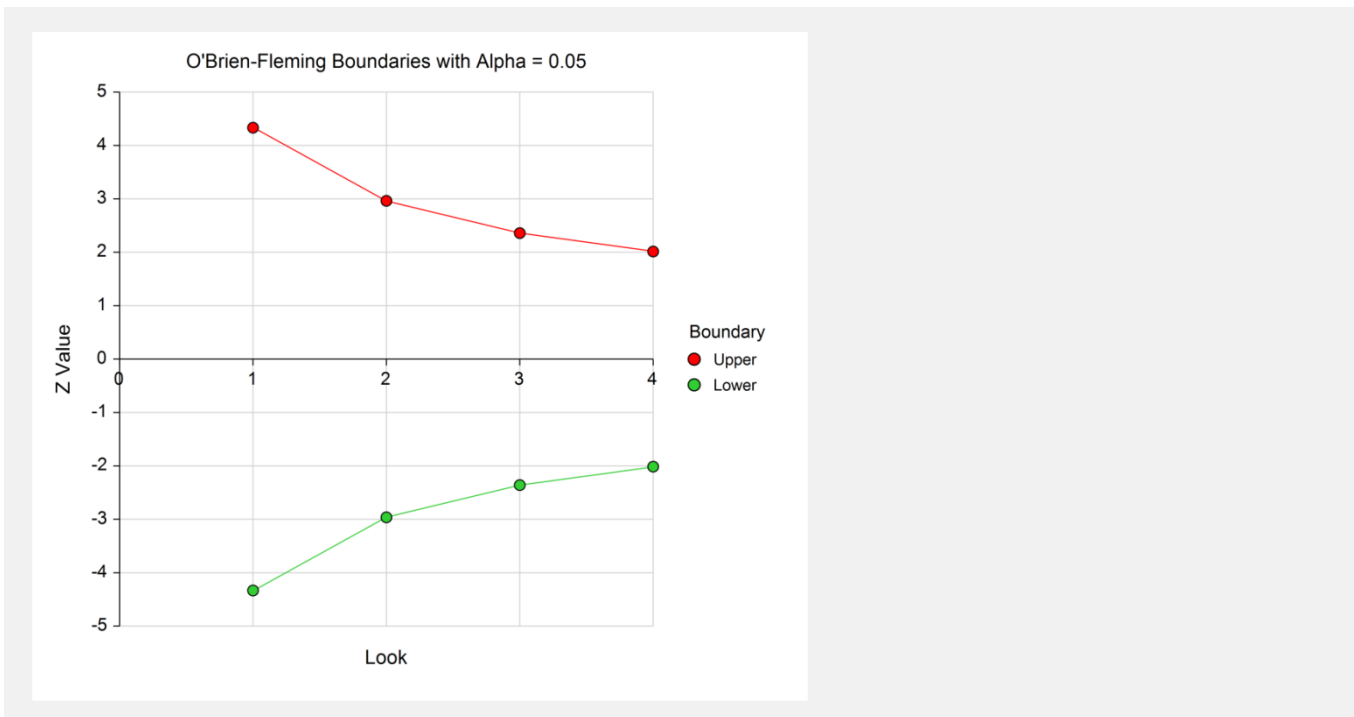
Total Power

These are the cumulative power values. They are also the cumulative exit probabilities. That is, they are the probability that the trial is stopped at or before the corresponding time.

Drift

This is the value of the Brownian motion drift parameter.

Boundary Plots



This plot shows the interim boundaries for each look. This plot shows very dramatically that the results must be extremely significant at early looks, but that they are near the single test boundary (1.96 and -1.96) at the last look.

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Example 2 – Finding the Power

A clinical trial is to be conducted over a two-year period to compare the mean response of a new treatment with the current treatment. The current mean is 127 with a standard deviation of 55.88. The health community will be interested in the new treatment if the mean response rate is increased by 20%. The researcher wishes to calculate the power of the design at sample sizes 20, 60, 100, 140, 180, and 220. Testing will be done at the 0.01, 0.05, 0.10 significance levels and the overall power will be set to 0.10. A total of four tests are going to be performed on the data as they are obtained. The O'Brien-Fleming boundaries will be used. Find the power of these sample sizes and test boundaries assuming equal sample sizes per arm and two-sided hypothesis tests.

Proceeding as in Example 1, we decide to translate the mean and standard deviation into a percent of mean scale.

Setup

This section presents the values of each of the parameters needed to run this example. First, from the PASS Home window, load this procedure window. You may then make the appropriate entries as listed below, or open **Example 2** by going to the **File** menu and choosing **Open Example Template**.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
Design Tab	
Solve For	Power
Alternative Hypothesis	Two-Sided
Alpha	0.01 0.05 0.10
Group Allocation	Equal (N1 = N2)
Sample Size Per Group	20 to 220 by 40
Mean1 (Mean of Group 1)	0
Mean2 (Mean of Group 2)	20
S1 (Standard Deviation Group 1)	44
S2 (Standard Deviation Group 2)	S1
Number of Looks	4
Spending Function	O'Brien-Fleming
Boundary Truncation	None
Max Time	2
Times	Equally Spaced
Informations	<i>Blank</i>

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Output

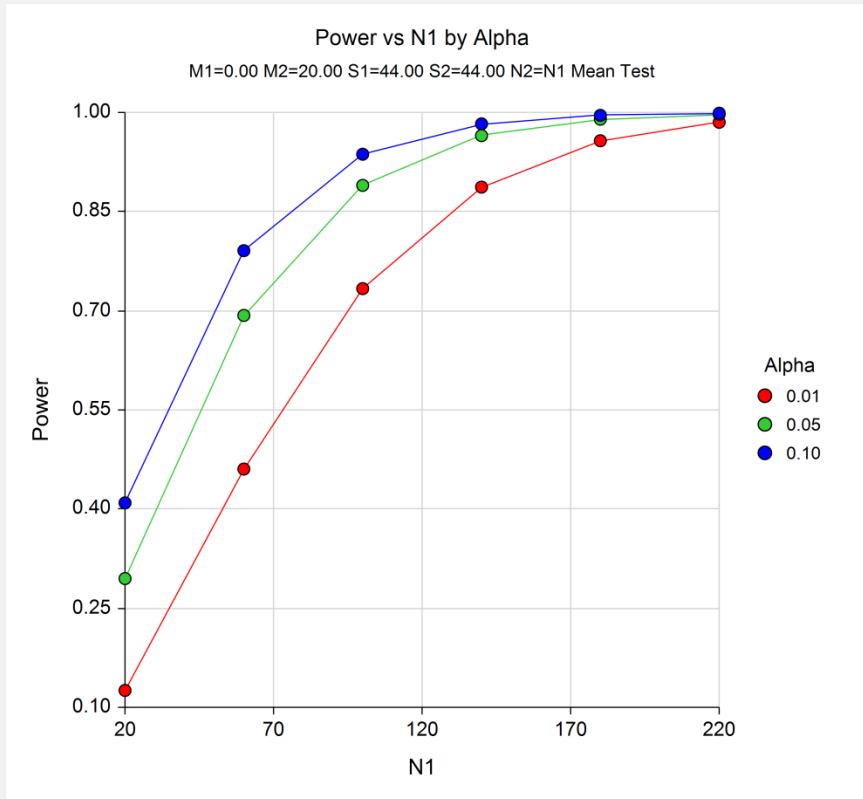
Click the Calculate button to perform the calculations and generate the following output.

Numeric Results

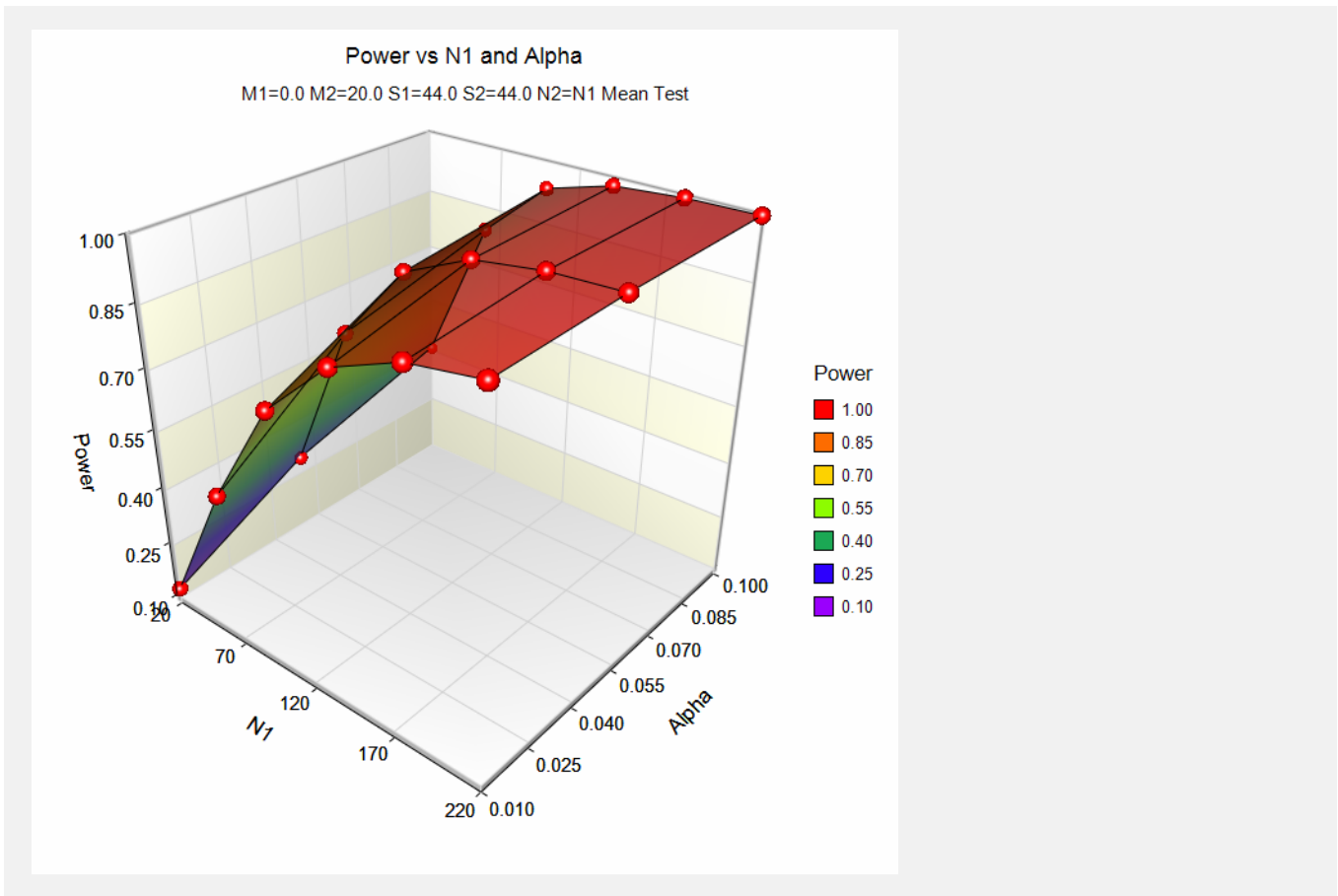
Numeric Results for Two-Sided Hypothesis Test of Means

Power	N1	N2	N	Mean1	Mean2	S1	S2	Alpha
0.12561	20	20	40	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.010
0.46051	60	60	120	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.010
0.73350	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.010
0.88707	140	140	280	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.010
0.95723	180	180	360	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.010
0.98514	220	220	440	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.010
0.29481	20	20	40	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.69292	60	60	120	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.88969	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.96495	140	140	280	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.98980	180	180	360	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.99722	220	220	440	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050
0.40936	20	20	40	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.100
0.79088	60	60	120	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.100
0.93682	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.100
0.98274	140	140	280	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.100
0.99561	180	180	360	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.100
0.99893	220	220	440	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.100

Chart Section



Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)



These data show the power for various sample sizes and alphas. It is interesting to note that once the sample size is greater than 150, the value of alpha makes little difference on the value of power.

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Example 3 – Effect of Number of Looks

Continuing with examples one and two, it is interesting to determine the impact of the number of looks on power. **PASS** allows only one value for the Number of Looks parameter per run, so it will be necessary to run several analyses. To conduct this study, set alpha to 0.05, *NI* to 100, and leave the other parameters as before. Run the analysis with Number of Looks equal to 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20. Record the power for each run.

Setup

This section presents the values of each of the parameters needed to run this example. First, from the PASS Home window, load this procedure window. You may then make the appropriate entries as listed below, or open **Example 3** by going to the **File** menu and choosing **Open Example Template**.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
Design Tab	
Solve For	Power
Alternative Hypothesis	Two-Sided
Alpha.....	0.05
Group Allocation	Equal (N1 = N2)
Sample Size Per Group	100
Mean1 (Mean of Group 1)	0
Mean2 (Mean of Group 2)	20
S1 (Standard Deviation Group 1)	44
S2 (Standard Deviation Group 2)	S1
Number of Looks	1 (Also run with 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20)
Spending Function.....	O'Brien-Fleming
Boundary Truncation	None
Max Time	2
Times	Equally Spaced
Informations	<i>Blank</i>

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Output

Click the Calculate button to perform the calculations and generate the following output.

Numeric Results**Numeric Results for Two-Sided Hypothesis Test of Means**

Power	N1	N2	N	Mean1	Mean2	S1	S2	Alpha	Looks
0.89511	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	1
0.89406	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	2
0.89159	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	3
0.88969	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	4
0.88715	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	6
0.88557	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	8
0.88451	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	10
0.88200	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.050	20

This analysis shows how little the number of looks impacts the power of the design. The power of a study with no interim looks is 0.8951. When twenty interim looks are made, the power falls just 0.0131, to 0.8820—a very small change.

Example 4 – Studying a Boundary Set

Continuing with the previous examples, suppose that you are presented with a set of boundaries and want to find the quality of the design (as measured by alpha and power). This is easy to do with *PASS*. Suppose that the analysis is to be run with five interim looks at equally spaced time points. The upper boundaries to be studied are 3.5, 3.5, 3.0, 2.5, 2.0. The lower boundaries are symmetric. The analysis would be run as follows.

Setup

This section presents the values of each of the parameters needed to run this example. First, from the PASS Home window, load this procedure window. You may then make the appropriate entries as listed below, or open **Example 4** by going to the **File** menu and choosing **Open Example Template**.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
Design Tab	
Solve For	Power
Alternative Hypothesis	Two-Sided
Alpha	0.05 (will be calculated from boundaries)
Group Allocation	Equal (N1 = N2)
Sample Size Per Group	100
Mean1 (Mean of Group 1)	0
Mean2 (Mean of Group 2)	20
S1 (Standard Deviation Group 1)	44
S2 (Standard Deviation Group 2)	S1

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Design Tab (continued)

Number of Looks 5
 Spending Function..... User Supplied
 Boundary Truncation None
 Max Time 2
 Times Equally Spaced
 Informations Blank
 Upper Boundaries..... 3.5 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0
 Lower Boundaries..... Symmetric

Output

Click the Calculate button to perform the calculations and generate the following output.

Numeric Results

Numeric Results for Two-Sided Hypothesis Test of Means

Power	N1	N2	N	Mean1	Mean2	S1	S2	Alpha
0.88979	100	100	200	0.00	20.00	44.0	44.0	0.0482

Details when Spending = User Supplied, N1 = 100, N2 =100, S1 = 44.00, S2 = 44.00, Diff = -20.00

Look	Time	Lower Bndry	Upper Bndry	Nominal Alpha	Inc Alpha	Total Alpha	Inc Power	Total Power
1	0.40	-3.50000	3.50000	0.000465	0.000465	0.000465	0.019576	0.019576
2	0.80	-3.50000	3.50000	0.000465	0.000408	0.000874	0.058835	0.078411
3	1.20	-3.00000	3.00000	0.002700	0.002410	0.003284	0.232486	0.310897
4	1.60	-2.50000	2.50000	0.012419	0.010331	0.013615	0.339966	0.650863
5	2.00	-2.00000	2.00000	0.045500	0.034542	0.048157	0.238928	0.889791
Drift	3.21412							

The power for this design is about 0.89. This value depends on both the boundaries and the sample size. The alpha level is 0.048157. This value depends only upon the boundaries.

Example 5 – Validation using O’Brien-Fleming Boundaries

Reboussin (1992) presents an example for normally distributed data for a design with two-sided O’Brien-Fleming boundaries, looks = 5, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.10, $Mean1 = 220$, $Mean2 = 200$, standard deviation = 30. They compute a drift of 3.28 and a sample size of 48.41 per group. The upper boundaries are: 4.8769, 3.3569, 2.6803, 2.2898, 2.0310.

To test that *PASS* provides the same result, enter the following.

Setup

This section presents the values of each of the parameters needed to run this example. First, from the PASS Home window, load this procedure window. You may then make the appropriate entries as listed below, or open **Example 5** by going to the **File** menu and choosing **Open Example Template**.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
Design Tab	
Solve For	Sample Size
Alternative Hypothesis	Two-Sided
Power	0.90
Alpha	0.05
Group Allocation	Equal (N1 = N2)
Mean1 (Mean of Group 1)	220
Mean2 (Mean of Group 2)	200
S1 (Standard Deviation Group 1)	30
S2 (Standard Deviation Group 2)	S1
Number of Looks	5
Spending Function	O’Brien-Fleming
Boundary Truncation	None
Max Time	1
Times	Equally Spaced
Informations	<i>Blank</i>

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Output

Click the Calculate button to perform the calculations and generate the following output.

Numeric Results

Numeric Results for Two-Sided Hypothesis Test of Means									
Target Power	Actual Power	N1	N2	N	Mean1	Mean2	S1	S2	Alpha
0.90	0.90362	49	49	98	220.00	200.00	30.0	30.0	0.050
Details when Spending = O'Brien-Fleming, N1 = 49, N2 =49, S1 = 30.00, S2 = 30.00, Diff = 20.00									
Look	Time	Lower Bndry	Upper Bndry	Nominal Alpha	Inc Alpha	Total Alpha	Inc Power	Total Power	Drift
1	0.20	-4.87688	4.87688	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.000336	0.000336	
2	0.40	-3.35695	3.35695	0.000788	0.000787	0.000788	0.101727	0.102062	
3	0.60	-2.68026	2.68026	0.007357	0.006828	0.007616	0.350673	0.452735	
4	0.80	-2.28979	2.28979	0.022034	0.016807	0.024424	0.299186	0.751921	
5	1.00	-2.03100	2.03100	0.042255	0.025576	0.050000	0.151702	0.903623	
Drift	3.29983								

The slight difference in the power and the drift parameter is attributable to the rounding of the sample size from 48.41 to 49.

Example 6 – Validation with Pocock Boundaries

Reboussin (1992) presents an example for normally distributed data for a design with two-sided Pocock boundaries, looks = 5, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.10, $Mean1 = 220$, $Mean2 = 200$, standard deviation = 30. They compute a drift of 3.55 and a sample size of 56.71 per group. The upper boundaries are: 2.4380, 2.4268, 2.4101, 2.3966, and 2.3859.

To test that *PASS* provides the same result, enter the following.

Setup

This section presents the values of each of the parameters needed to run this example. First, from the PASS Home window, load this procedure window. You may then make the appropriate entries as listed below, or open **Example 6** by going to the **File** menu and choosing **Open Example Template**.

<u>Option</u>	<u>Value</u>
Design Tab	
Solve For	Sample Size
Alternative Hypothesis	Two-Sided
Power	0.90
Alpha	0.05
Group Allocation	Equal (N1 = N2)
Mean1 (Mean of Group 1)	220
Mean2 (Mean of Group 2)	200
S1 (Standard Deviation Group 1)	30
S2 (Standard Deviation Group 2)	S1

Group-Sequential Tests for Two Means (Legacy)

Design Tab (continued)

Number of Looks 5
 Spending Function..... Pocock
 Boundary Truncation None
 Max Time 1
 Times Equally Spaced
 Informations Blank

Output

Click the Calculate button to perform the calculations and generate the following output.

Numeric Results

Numeric Results for Two-Sided Hypothesis Test of Means

Target Power	Actual Power	N1	N2	N	Mean1	Mean2	S1	S2	Alpha
0.90	0.90326	57	57	114	220.00	200.00	30.0	30.0	0.050

Details when Spending = O'Brien-Fleming, N1 = 49, N2 = 49, S1 = 30.00, S2 = 30.00, Diff = 20.00

Look	Time	Lower Bndry	Upper Bndry	Nominal Alpha	Inc Alpha	Total Alpha	Inc Power	Total Power
1	0.20	-2.43798	2.43798	0.014770	0.014770	0.014770	0.198712	0.198712
2	0.40	-2.42677	2.42677	0.015234	0.011387	0.026157	0.260597	0.459308
3	0.60	-2.41014	2.41014	0.015946	0.009269	0.035426	0.214118	0.673426
4	0.80	-2.39658	2.39658	0.016549	0.007816	0.043242	0.143792	0.817218
5	1.00	-2.38591	2.38591	0.017037	0.006758	0.050000	0.086045	0.903263
Drift	3.55903							

The slight difference in the power and the drift parameter is attributable to the rounding of the sample size from 56.71 to 57.