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| **Table 1:** Summary of web-based tools and key abbreviations used in the PREPARE Trial guide.  |
| **What?**  | **Why?** | **How?** |
| **ALLTrials:** Is an initiative that calls for all past and present clinical trials to be registered and their results reported.  | Using the AllTrials web resource in the planning of your research may help you understand why trial registration is important.  | Go to <http://www.alltrials.net/> and see presentations and other material on this topic.  |
| **COMET:** Core Outcome Measures in Effectiveness Trials is an initiative that concerns the development and application of agreed “core outcome set.” These sets represent the minimum that should be measured and reported in all clinical trials, audits of practice or other forms of research for a specific condition.   | Using COMET in the planning of your research may help you decide on your primary outcome measure by providing an overview of core outcome sets for different populations.  | Go to <http://www.comet-initiative.org/> and search the database for the population that you are to research.  |
| **COMPare:** Is an initiative that tracks switched outcomes in clinical trials.  | Using the COMPare web resource in the planning of your research may help you understand how the outcomes defined in your trial protocol need to compare to those in the trial registry and trial report.  | Go to <http://compare-trials.org/> and read a few COMPare assessments of published trials.  |
| **CONSORT:** Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials developed by the CONSORT Group to help prepare reports of trials findings.  | Using CONSORT in the planning of your research may help you avoid unpleasant experiences when you prepare your subsequent trial report and see CONSORT for the first time.  | Go to <http://www.consort-statement.org/> and explore the CONSORT Statement and associated explanation and elaboration document.  |
| **COSMIN:** Consensus-based Standards for the Selection of Health Measurement Instruments is an initiative that aims to improve the selection of health measurement instruments.  | Using COSMIN in the planning of your research may help you decide on your primary outcome measure by providing an overview of systematic reviews of outcome measurement instruments.  | Go to <http://www.cosmin.nl/> and search the database of systematic reviews of outcome measurements instruments.  |
| **EQUATOR:** Enhancing the Quality and transparency of Health Research is an international initiative that seeks to improve the reliability and value of published health research literature.  | Using EQUATOR as your “go to” web resource in the planning of your research may help you identify the appropriate reporting guideline.  | Go to <http://www.equator-network.org/> and use the library function for an up-to-date collection of reporting guidelines and guideline extensions.  |
| **Evidence-based research network:** Is a network that aims to reduce waste in research by promoting: “No new studies without prior systematic review of existing evidence” and “Efficient production, updating and dissemination of systematic reviews”.  | Using this resource in the planning of your research may help you understand how a systematic review of the existing evidence will help qualify your research.  | Go to <http://ebrnetwork.org/> and see the presentations and posters made on the behalf of the Evidence-based research network. |
| **FINER:** The criteria: Feasible, Interesting, Novel, Ethical and Relevant to be used to define the desirable properties of research questions.  | Using the FINER criteria in the planning of your research may help you define the desirable properties of your research question so that it is relevant to, for example, patients, clinicians, and decision makers.  | Se reference 7 in this guide for more information.  |
| I**CH:** International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use is an initiative with a mission of achieving greater harmonisation worldwide to ensure that safe, effective, and high quality medicines are developed and registered in the most resource-efficient manner.  | Using ICH´s Efficacy Guidelines in the planning of your research may help you decide on several items in your trial protocol, such as the choice of control group and statistical analysis plan.  | Go to <http://www.ich.org/home.html> and explore the different guidelines under “Work Products”.  |
| **ICMJE:** International Committee of Medical Journal Editors is a small group of general medical journal editors and representatives of selected related organizations working together to improve the quality of medical science and its reporting. | Knowing the ICMJE recommendations in the planning of your research may facilitate publication in ICMJE member journals.  | Go to <http://www.icmje.org/> and find the “**Recommendations** for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly work in Medical Journals” and related material on trial conduct.  |
| **PICOT:** An approach to framing research questions using the terms: Population, Intervention, Comparator intervention, key Outcomes, and Time frame.  | Using the PICOT approach in the planning of your research may help you frame a good research question that is easily understood and researchable.  | Se reference 7 in this guide for more information.  |
| **PRECIS-2:** Pragmatic Explanatory Continuum Indicator Summary is a tool to help trialists designing clinical trials consider where they would like their trial to be on the pragmatic/explanatory continuum.  | Using PRECIS-2 as a training resource in the planning of your research may help you determine the degree to which your planned trial is pragmatic or explanatory, and how this fits with your intent.  | Go to <https://www.precis-2.org/> and score your trial while you are planning it.  |
| **Researchwaste.net:** A place to share and exchange documentation, information, and resources on how to increase the value of both basic and applied research and reduce or avoid wasting research. | Using this resource in the planning of your research may help you avoid the most common research waste-mistakes.  | Go to [www.researchwaste.net](http://www.researchwaste.net) for videos, presentations, and papers on how to reduce waste in research.  |
| **SAMPL:** Statistical Analyses and Methods in the Published Literature is a set of statistical reporting guidelines on how to report basic statistical methods and results.  | Using the SAMPL guidelines in the planning of your research may help you develop your statistical analysis plan and help you report the statistical mathods and results in your subsequent trial report.  | Go to <http://www.equator-network.org/> and download the guide.  |
| **SPIRIT:** Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials developed by the SPIRIT Group to help prepare trial protocols.  | Using SPIRIT when you write your protocol may help you prepare a high-quality trial protocol and ease the subsequent preparation of your trial report using CONSORT.  | Go to <http://www.spirit-statement.org/> and download the SPIRIT checklist and associated explanation and elaboration document. |
| **TIDieR:** Template for Intervention Description and Replication to help describe interventions in sufficient detail to allow their replication or implementation.  | Using TIDieR to describe the intervention(s) in your trial protocol may help with successful delivery of the intervention(s) when you run the trial, and ease replication and clinical implementation afterwards.  | Go to <http://www.equator-network.org/> and explore the TIDieR checklist and associated explanation and elaboration document.  |
| **Trialforge:** An initiative that aims to make trials more efficient.  | Using Trialforge in the planning of your research may guide you to existing evidence on trial processes, such as how to tailor recruitment strategies for your particular trial context.   | Go to [www.trialforge.org](http://www.trialforge.org) and explore the trial parthway.  |