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CASP Checklist: 11 questions to help you make sense of a Randomised Controlled Trial

How to use this appraisal tool: Three broad issues need to be considered when appraising a trial:

- Are the results of the study valid? (Section A) What are the results? (Section B)
- Will the results help locally? (Section C)

The 11 questions on the following pages are designed to help you think about these issues systematically. The first three questions are screening questions and can be answered quickly. If the answer to both is "yes", it is worth proceeding with the remaining questions. There is some degree of overlap between the questions, you are asked to record a "yes", "no" or "can't tell" to most of the questions. A number of italicised prompts are given after each question. These are designed to remind you why the question is important. Record your reasons for your answers in the spaces provided.

About: These checklists were designed to be used as educational pedagogic tools, as part of a workshop setting, therefore we do not suggest a scoring system. The core CASP checklists (randomised controlled trial & systematic review) were based on JAMA 'Users' guides to the medical literature 1994 (adapted from Guyatt GH, Sackett DL, and Cook DJ), and piloted with health care practitioners.

For each new checklist, a group of experts were assembled to develop and pilot the checklist and the workshop format with which it would be used. Over the years overall adjustments have been made to the format, but a recent survey of checklist users reiterated that the basic format continues to be useful and appropriate.

Referencing: we recommend using the Harvard style citation, i.e.: Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (2018). CASP (insert name of checklist i.e. Randomised Controlled Trial) Checklist. [online] Available at: URL. Accessed: Date Accessed.

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Paper for appraisal and reference: Section A: Are the results of the tria	l valid?	
1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?	Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: An issue can be 'focused' In terms of • the population studied • the intervention given • the comparator given • the outcomes considered
Comments:		
2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomised?	Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: Consider • how this was carried out • was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and patients
Comments:		
3. Were all of the patients who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?	Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: Consider • was the trial stopped early • were patients analysed in the groups to which they were randomised
Comments:		

Is it worth continuing?



4. Were patients, health workers and study personnel 'blind' to treatment?

Yes	
Can't Tell	
No	

Comments:		
5. Were the groups similar at the start of the trial	Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: Consider • other factors that might affect the outcome, such as; age, sex, social class

Comments:			
6. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	Yes Can't Tell No		
Comments:		 	

Section B: What are the results?



7. How large was the treatment effe	ct?	 HINT: Consider what outcomes were measured Is the primary outcome clearly specified what results were found for
Comments:		each outcome
8. How precise was the estimate of t effect? Comments:	he treatment	HINT: Consider • what are the confidence limits
Section C: Will the results help locall 9. Can the results be applied to the local population, or in your context?	Yes Can't Tell	HINT: Consider whether • the patients covered by the trial are similar enough to the patients to whom you will apply this • how they differ
Comments:		
10. Were all clinically important outcomes considered?	Yes Can't Tell No	HINT: Consider whether • there is other information you would like to have seen • if not, does this affect the decision



