Randomized Control Trials Vs. Real-World Evidence

RCTs and RWE are mutually complementary forms of evidence generation



Real-World Evidence (RWE) is a growing area of research not derived solely from the rigorously controlled standards of randomized controlled trials (RCT) but based on real-world patient data. RWE is gathered as an observational analysis of people in a less controlled environment and is focused on the efficacy and outcomes of therapies in a real-world setting.





Randomized Control Trials

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Focus: Efficacy of a Treatment

Definition: Artificial experiments designed to understand the efficacy of a treatment across a

Real-World Evidence

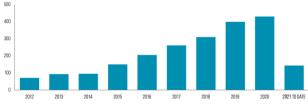
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Focus: Effectiveness, safety, or costs of treatment

realistic scenarios, exposing the effectiveness of a treatment under various conditions

Real World Studies

More than 2,000 Real World Studies Registered to Date



KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RCTs & RWE

RCTs RWE Purpose Efficacy Effectiveness Experimental Real-World Designed Actual Practice Fixed Pattern Variable Pattern Study Group Homogenous Heterogeneous Patient Monitoring Per Protocol Changeable

ADVANTAGES

OF RWE

- Less time and cost for evidence
- earch for high-risk groups Focus for special populations
- Allows for comparison of treatment
- - . More rapid data access and retrieval
 - Foundational for Al

LIMITATIONS

- sn't allow accurate comparison with
- Selection bias is inherent
- Data quality may be lov
- More time for DQM
- Subject to multiple so Low internal validity

Conclusion:

RWE can describe treatment efficacy in a "clinical practice" population. It can add insights on populations under-represented or excluded from pivotal clinical trials.

