Pragmatic and Group-Randomized Trials in Public Health and Medicine Website: https://prevention.nih.gov/qrt

NIH Office of Disease Prevention e-mail: GRT@mail.nih.gov

Suggested Activity: Part 4

Reading

Olson R, Wipfli B, Thompson SV, Elliot DL, Anger WK, Bodner T, Hammer LB, Perrin NA. Weight Control Intervention for Truck Drivers: The SHIFT Randomized Controlled Trial, United States. <u>American Journal of Public Health</u>. 2016:e1-e9.

Questions

- 1. Olson et al. report their adjusted standardized effect size for BMI was d=-0.14. Using that value, calculate the number of drivers needed to have 80% power to detect an effect of -0.14 standard deviation units in an individually randomized clinical trial with a type 1 error rate of 5%.
- 2. How do you reconcile that result with the statement in Olson et al. that they had >.9 probability of an effect of the magnitude observed in the pilot with 520 participants?
- 3. How is it possible that Olson et al. observed a significant effect of -0.14 sd units with only 452 participants?
- 4. The more typical target in a GRT is 0.25 sd units. Calculate the number of terminals needed per condition to have 80% power to detect an effect of 0.25 standard deviation units for BMI in a GRT having 20 drivers per terminal if the ICC reflecting the average correlation for BMI among truckers in the same terminal was 0.01. Start with 11 terminals per condition and continue to iterate until the result converges.