

# Can machine learning identify untrustworthy clinical trials?



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## Introduction to Clinical Trial Data:

- clinicaltrials.gov is the publicly accessible database managed by the NIH and National Library of Medicine
- Contains over 500,000 trials
- We have > 900 snapshots starting from 2017
- Used in research, but not quality controlled:



The U.S. government does not review or approve the safety and science of all studies listed on this website.

Read our full [disclaimer](#) for details.

“The study **sponsor** or investigator submits information about their study to *ClinicalTrials.gov* and is **responsible** for the safety, science, and **accuracy** of any study they list”<sup>1</sup>

## Untrustworthy Trials:

Medicine is plagued by untrustworthy clinical trials. How many studies are faked or flawed?

Investigations suggest that, in some fields, at least one-quarter of clinical trials might be problematic or even entirely made up, warn some researchers. They urge stronger scrutiny.



- An analysis of 150 randomized control trials showed 44% trials contained “at least some flawed data: impossible statistics, incorrect calculations or duplicated numbers or figures”<sup>2</sup>
- In a review of 110 trials, publication and [clinicaltrial.gov](#) information differed, where 80% of secondary outcome and 35% of serious adverse events reporting had inconsistencies<sup>3</sup>

## Clinical Trial Data Use in Translator:

- Translator ingests data from clinicaltrials.gov

Trial is Phase 4 and FDA approved:  
**assertion** that *intervention treats disease*

Trial exists in [clinicaltrials.gov](#):  
**prediction** that *intervention treats disease*

Ideally, Translator would NOT ingest untrustworthy trials

**Objective:** Classify clinical trials into *trustworthy* or *untrustworthy (faked, sloppy)* using machine learning

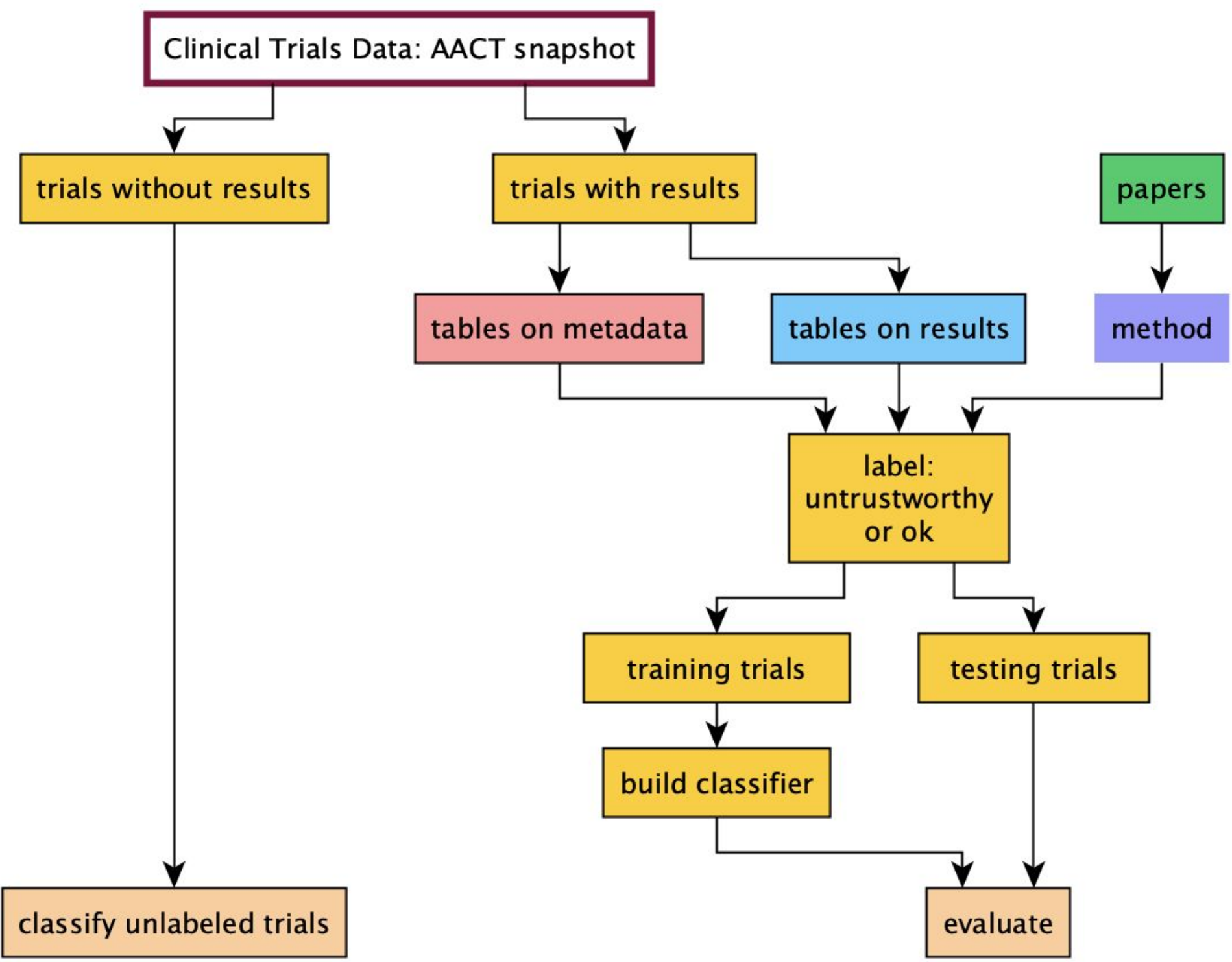
## Selection criteria:

1. Was an associated paper retracted?
2. Was the study information posted retroactively?
3. Do key features have low stability scores?

**Stability:**  $S = 1 - \frac{R - 1}{N - 1}$  R: # times value changed  
N: # of snapshots (value could have changed)

For every column in every trial, out of all the times a value could change, how often did it?

## Workflow:

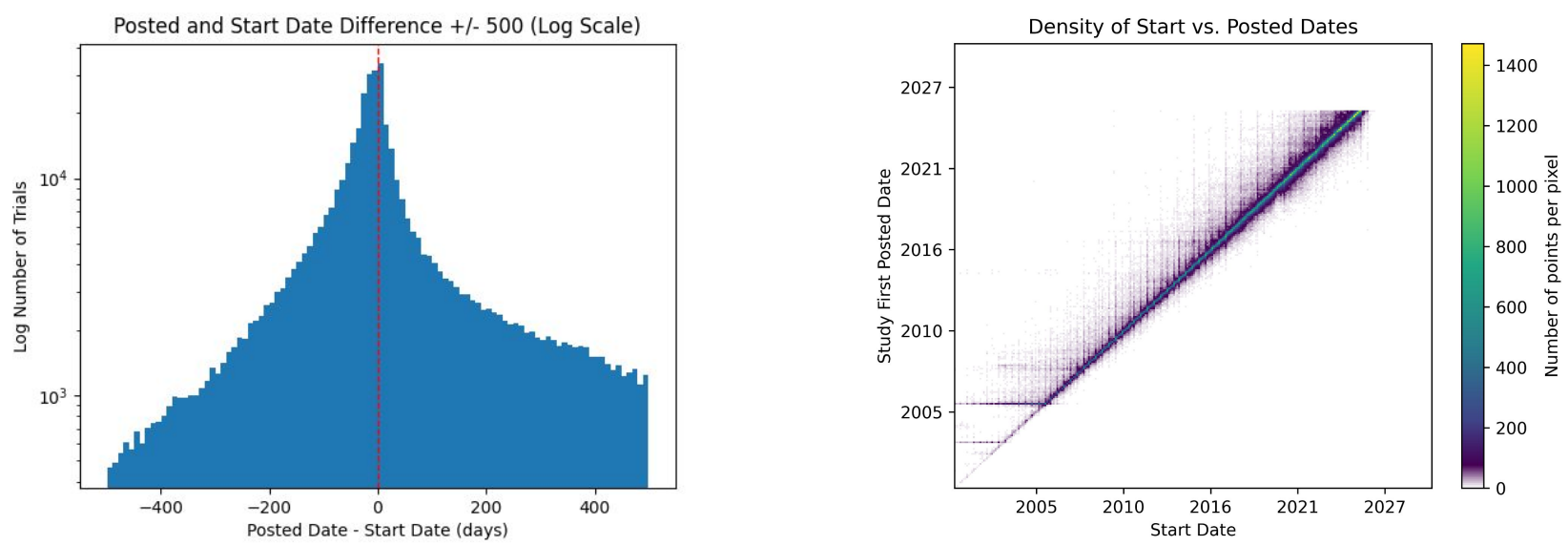


## What would you consider untrustworthy?

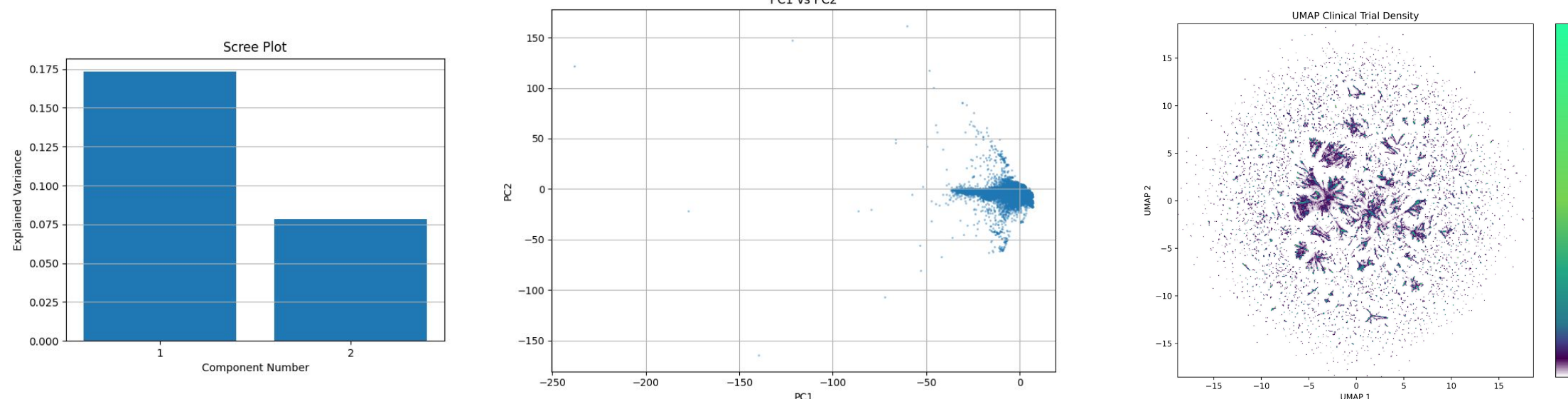
Please leave a sticky note- your thoughts are welcome

## Labeling Trustworthy or Ok (In Progress)

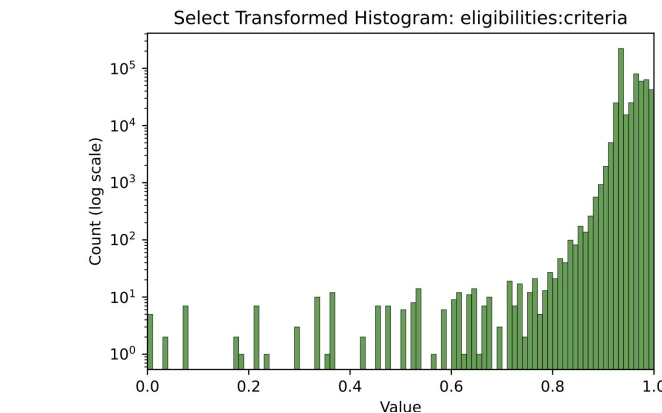
- 1) Using PubMed database, link trial to retracted paper
- 2) Data visualization: examined retroactive studies



- 1) PCA with stability score data for feature selection→ PC1 & PC2 capture only small fraction of variance  
Next, UMAP applied to examine structure



- 4) Identify outliers from stability data



- 132 plots, one for each feature
- outlying trials identified as having more outlying features
- features expected to change (such as updated\_at date) disregarded

## Future Work:

Eventually after examining or filtering based on the trustworthiness of the trials, we could classify phase 3 trials into success/ failure.

Definition	Source
“Successful patient registration is defined as clinical trial success”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Factors Affecting Success of New Drug Clinical Trials (1)</li></ul>
“Success and “Failure” is in the context of achieving approval”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Machine Learning with Statistical Imputation for Predicting Drug Approvals (2)</li><li>• A Tool for Predicting Regulatory Approval After Phase II Testing of New Oncology Compounds (3)</li></ul>

## Acknowledgements:

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## Sources:

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