Gold standard of evidence: Randomized Control Trial 101

Thuy Nguyen

Independent variable:

Dependent variable:

Independent variable: whether someone exercises or not

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How much time per week does someone spend exercising?

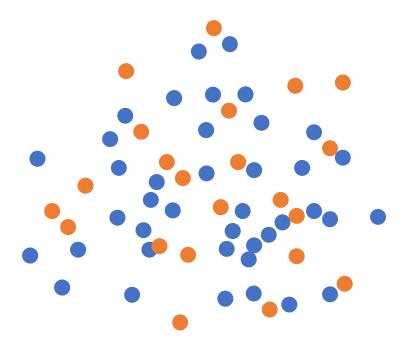
Dependent variable: cholesterol levels

Blood pressure? Resting heart rate? Mobility?

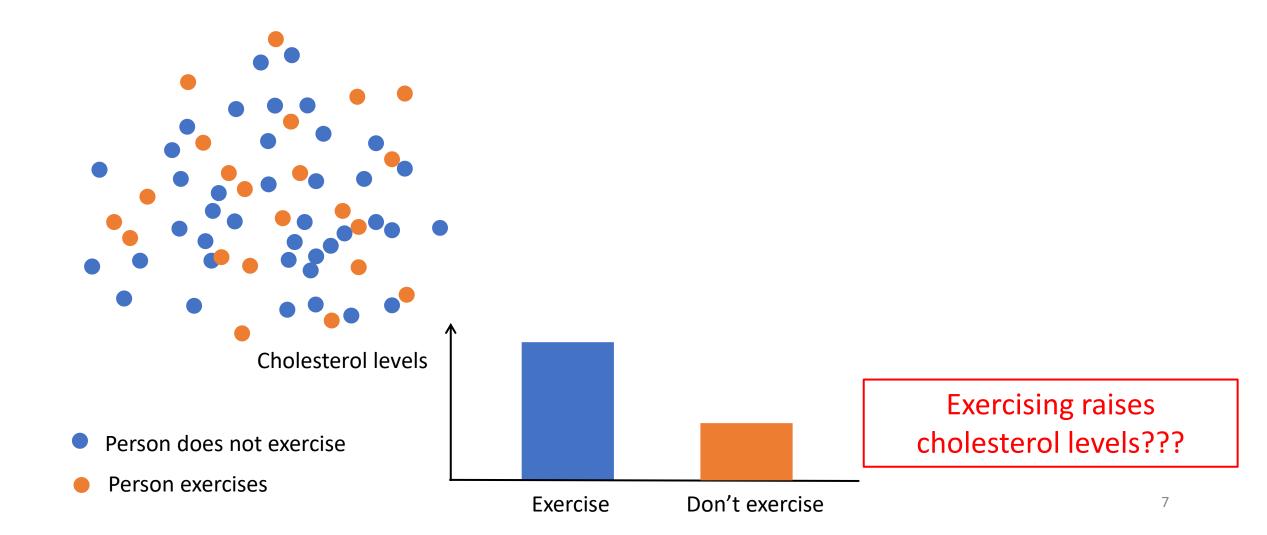
Many ways to define the independent and dependent variables!

Gather data

Ask whether someone exercises

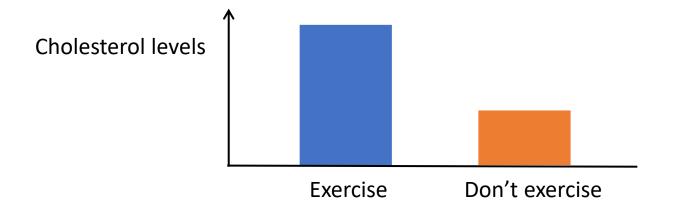


- Person does not exercise
- Person exercises



Bias: systematic error in sampling or testing

Exercising raises cholesterol levels???



A potential bias

Individuals who are unhealthy or have health issues may be more motivated to exercise

Solution: Fair Experiment

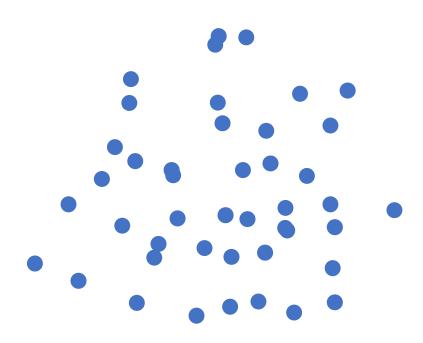
How would you design a fair experiment?

• Treatment: Daily cardio exercises for 30 mins

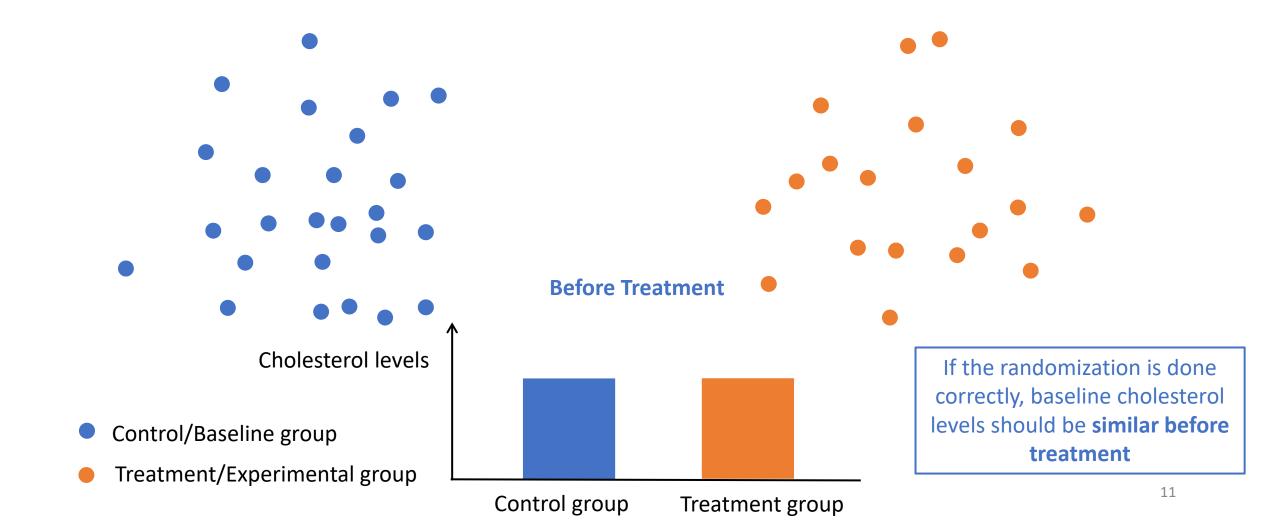
• Control: Light stretching exercises for 30 mins

Why might we want to provide the control group with light stretching exercises?

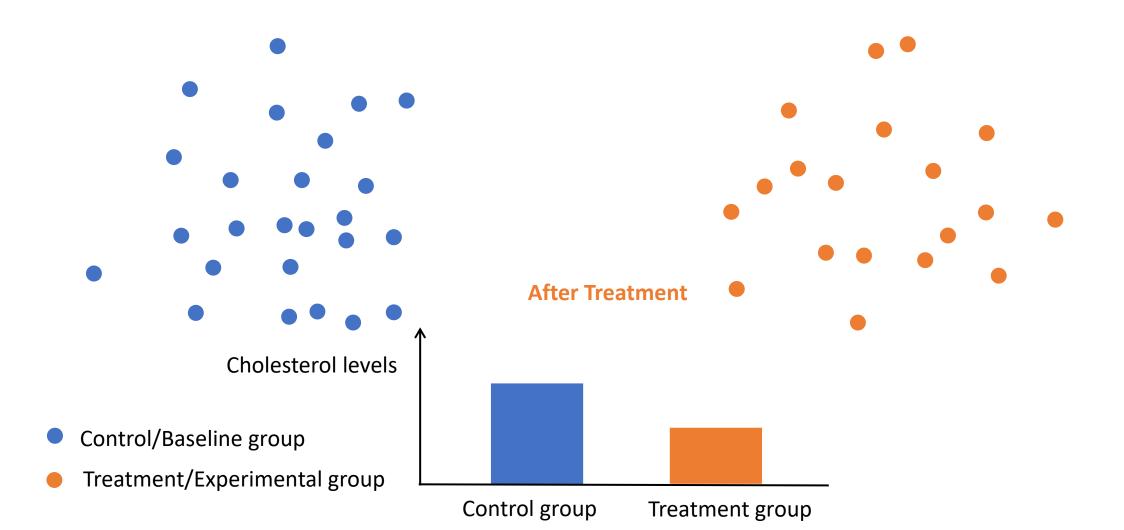
Randomized Control Trial



Randomized Control Trial



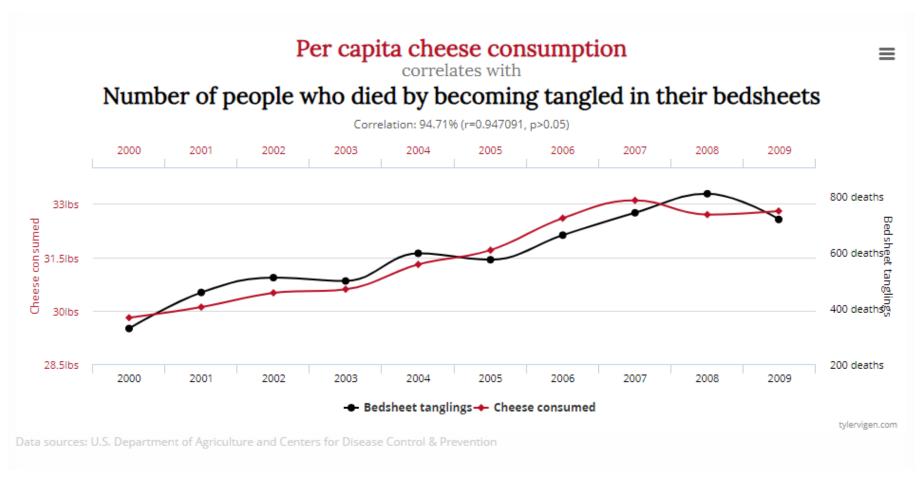
Treatment Effect: Daily Exercise



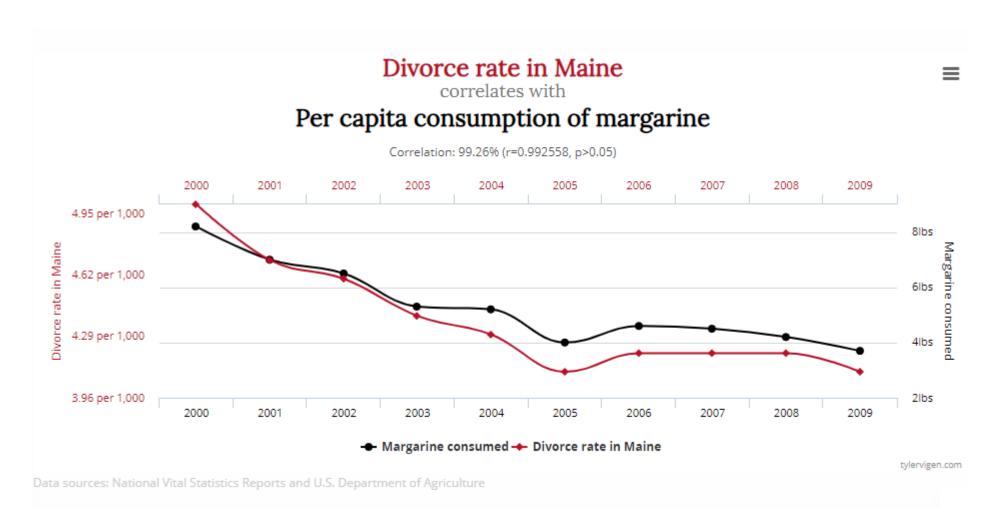
Takeaways

- Bias could produce misleading and counterintuitive findings
- Randomization at the start of the study ensures group comparability, allowing for a fair comparison
- Defining the independent and dependent variables are at the heart of study design
- Many considerations (e.g., ethical concerns, cognitive biases, and others) come into play when determining what the treatment and control groups receive

Spurious correlation



Spurious correlation



Spurious correlation

