# **3 OBJECTIVES AND ENDPOINTS**

Use the table below to copy into Protocol Builder to build your Objectives and Endpoints table.

| OBJECTIVES | ENDPOINTS | JUSTIFICATION FOR ENDPOINTS |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Primary |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Secondary |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tertiary/Exploratory  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

***Instructions:***

*For purposes of registration and reporting to ClinicalTrials.gov, the terms Objectives and Endpoints as used in this template align with the terms Primary Purpose and Outcome Measures in ClinicalTrials.gov, respectively. Provide a description of the study objectives and endpoints, as well as a justification for selecting the particular endpoints, in the table format included below*. *This will provide clear articulation of how the selected primary and secondary endpoint(s) are linked to achieving the primary and secondary objectives and an explanation of why endpoint(s) were chosen.* *Data points collected in the study should support an objective or have a regulatory purpose. Therefore, careful consideration should be given prospectively to the amount of data needed to support the study’s objectives.*

An objective is the purpose for performing the study in terms of the scientific question to be answered. Express each objective as a statement of purpose (e.g., to assess, to determine, to compare, to evaluate) and include the general purpose (e.g., efficacy, effectiveness, safety) and/or specific purpose (e.g., dose-response, superiority to placebo, effect of an intervention on disease incidence, disease severity, or health behavior).

*A study endpoint is a specific measurement or observation to assess the effect of the study variable (study intervention). Study endpoints should be prioritized and should correspond to the study objectives and hypotheses being tested. Give succinct, but precise definitions of the study endpoints used to address the study’s primary objective and secondary objectives (e.g., specific laboratory tests that define safety or efficacy, clinical assessments of disease status, assessments of psychological characteristics, patient reported outcomes, behaviors or health outcomes). Include the study visits or time points at which data will be recorded or samples will be obtained. Describe how endpoint(s) will be adjudicated, if applicable.*

*Primary and secondary endpoints should be adjusted for multiplicity. If a claim is sought for the secondary endpoints, the statistical plan for adjustment for multiplicity should be aligned with those objectives.*

| OBJECTIVES | ENDPOINTS | JUSTIFICATION FOR ENDPOINTS |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Primary |  |  |
| The primary objective is the main question. This objective generally drives statistical planning for the trial (e.g., calculation of the sample size to provide the appropriate power for statistical testing). | The primary endpoint(s) should be clearly specified and its importance and role in the analysis and interpretation of study results should be defined. The primary endpoint(s) is the basis for concluding that the study met its objective (e.g., “the study wins”). Often Phase 2 and 3 trials include primary objectives, and therefore primary endpoints, to demonstrate effectiveness. Generally, there should be just one primary endpoint that will provide a clinically relevant, valid, and reliable measure of the primary objective. Additional primary endpoints may require an adjustment to the sample size calculations and p-value threshold. However, this is not always the case. For example, in many trials of medical devices there are primary endpoints for both safety and effectiveness.In a trial designed to establish efficacy, a primary endpoint should measure a clinically meaningful therapeutic effect or should have demonstrated ability to predict clinical benefit.  | Briefly explain why the endpoint(s) were chosen. |
| Secondary |  |  |
| The secondary objective(s) are goals that will provide further information on the use of the intervention. | Secondary endpoints should be clearly specified and may include, for example, endpoints related to efficacy, safety, or both. Secondary endpoints are those that may provide supportive information about the study intervention’s effect on the primary endpoint or demonstrate additional effects on the disease or condition. It is recommended that the list of secondary endpoints be short, because the chance of demonstrating an effect on any secondary endpoint after appropriate correction for multiplicity becomes increasingly small as the number of endpoints increases.  | Briefly explain why the endpoint(s) were chosen. |
| Tertiary/Exploratory  |  |  |
| *Tertiary/exploratory objective(s) serve as a basis for explaining or supporting findings of primary analyses and for suggesting further hypotheses for later research.* | *Exploratory endpoints should be specified.* *Exploratory endpoints may include clinically important events that are expected to occur too infrequently to show a treatment effect or endpoints that for other reasons are thought to be less likely to show an effect but are included to explore new hypotheses.* Endpoints that are not listed in an alpha conserving plan will be considered exploratory. | *Briefly explain why the endpoint(s) were chosen.* |