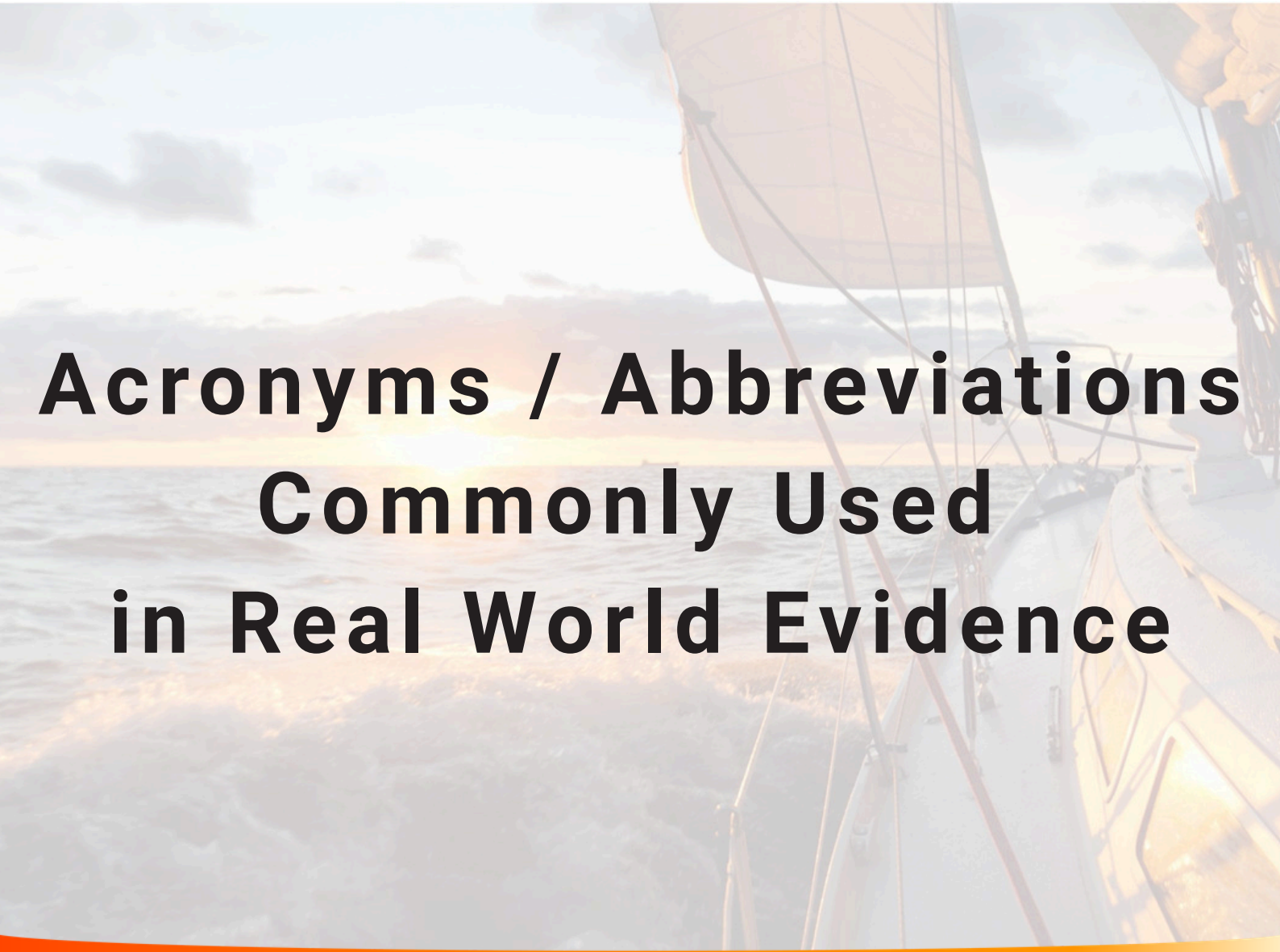
CELforPharma
NEVER STOP LEARNING

GIPAM
NAVIGATION • EVIDENCE • IMPACT



Acronyms / Abbreviations Commonly Used in Real World Evidence

By CELforPharma faculty member
Prof. Dr Thomas Wilke

BOI	Burden of Illness	This measures the overall impact of a disease on individuals and society, considering clinical, economic, and social aspects. It helps in understanding resource allocation and healthcare planning.
CI	Confidence Interval	A statistical range that estimates the degree of uncertainty around a measured effect, typically expressed as 95% confidence level.
CPRD	Clinical Practice Research Datalink	A UK-based healthcare database that collects anonymised patient data from primary care practices. It's commonly used for epidemiological research and real-world evidence generation.
EC	Ethical Committee	A regulatory body that reviews and approves research studies to ensure they meet ethical standards and protect participants' rights and welfare.
eCRF	Electronic Case Report Form	A digital tool for collecting patient data in clinical trials and observational studies. It streamlines data entry and enhances accuracy and compliance.
EDC	Electronic Data Capture	A system used to collect and manage clinical trial data electronically. It improves data integrity and accelerates the research process.

EHR	Electronic Healthcare Record	A digital version of a patient's comprehensive medical history maintained over time. It includes data such as diagnoses, medications, and treatment plans.
EMR	Electronic Medical Records	A digital system for storing a patient's medical information within one healthcare organisation. Unlike EHRs, EMRs are less easily shared across facilities.
HCRU	Health Care Resource Use	Refers to the consumption of healthcare services, including hospital visits, medications, and diagnostic tests. It's essential for cost-effectiveness analyses and can, based on prices, be translated into cost.
HE	Health Economics	A field that evaluates the cost and value of healthcare services and interventions, helping policymakers make informed decisions about resource allocation.
HEOR	Health Economics and Outcomes Research	Combines economic evaluation with patient outcomes to assess the value of healthcare interventions. It supports evidence-based decision-making in healthcare policy and practice.
HES	Hospital Episode Statistics	A UK database containing records of inpatient, outpatient, and emergency visits within the National Health Service (NHS). It supports healthcare planning and research.

HrQoL	Health-related Quality of Life	Measures the impact of a disease and its treatment on a patient's daily life and well-being. It often includes physical, mental, and social health dimensions. Generic and disease-specific questionnaires to assess HrQoL exist.
HTA	Health Technology Assessment	A multidisciplinary process evaluating the social, economic, and ethical aspects of new healthcare technologies to inform policy and clinical decisions.
MAIC	Matching-Adjusted Indirect Comparison	A statistical method used in health economics to compare treatments when direct head-to-head trials are unavailable. It adjusts patient-level data to improve comparability.
MCR	Medical Chart Review	A retrospective method of reviewing patient records to extract clinical data for research or quality improvement purposes.
NMA	Network Meta-Analysis	A technique that compares multiple treatments across different studies by creating a network of direct and indirect evidence. It helps identify the most effective interventions.
OS	Overall Survival	A clinical trial endpoint measuring the time from treatment initiation to death from any cause. It's a key indicator of treatment efficacy.

PFS	Progression-Free Survival	The length of time during and after treatment that a patient lives without disease progression. It's often used in oncology studies as a primary outcome.
PRO	Patient-Reported Outcome	Data on a patient's health condition directly reported by the patient, without clinician interpretation. It helps assess treatment impact from the patient's perspective.
QBA	Quantitative Bias Analysis	A method to evaluate and adjust for biases in observational studies, improving the validity of real-world evidence.
RR	Risk Ratio	A measure comparing the risk of a specific event between two groups. It's commonly used in clinical trials to evaluate treatment effects.
RWD	Real-World Data	Data collected outside of randomised controlled trials, such as from electronic health records, insurance claims, or patient registries, used to assess real-world treatment effectiveness.
RWE	Real-World Evidence	Insights derived from analysing real-world data, helping to understand treatment outcomes in everyday clinical settings.
RWI	Real-World Insights	In-depth analyses of real-world data to uncover patterns and trends that can inform healthcare decisions and strategies.

SCA	Synthetic Control Arm	A method using real-world data to create a comparator group in clinical trials when a traditional control group isn't feasible.
SI	Site Investigator	A researcher responsible for conducting a clinical trial at a specific site, ensuring adherence to protocols and regulatory requirements.
SLR	Systematic Literature Review	A structured review of existing studies on a specific topic, using defined methods to minimise bias and provide comprehensive evidence.
STC	Simulated Treatment Comparison	A statistical approach to compare treatments from different studies by simulating patient-level data, often used when direct comparisons are lacking.

CELforPharma
NEVER STOP LEARNING

GIPAM
NAVIGATION • EVIDENCE • IMPACT

Thank you

Interested to learn more?

Visit **Generating RWE for Optimising Market/Patient Access**

Or contact **Inge Cornelis**, CEO at CELforPharma