

## TRIPOD Checklist: Prediction Model Development and Validation

Section	Item		Checklist description	Reported on Page Number/Line Number	Reported on Section/Paragraph
<b>Title and abstract</b>					
Title	1	D;V	Identify the study as developing and/or validating a multivariable prediction model, the target population, and the outcome to be predicted.		
Abstract	2	D;V	Provide a summary of objectives, study design, setting, participants, sample size, predictors, outcome, statistical analysis, results, and conclusions.		
<b>Introduction</b>					
Background and objectives	3a	D;V	Explain the medical context (including whether diagnostic or prognostic) and rationale for developing or validating the multivariable prediction model, including references to existing models.		
	3b	D;V	Specify the objectives, including whether the study describes the development or validation of the model or both.		
<b>Methods</b>					
Source of data	4a	D;V	Describe the study design or source of data (e.g., randomized trial, cohort, or registry data), separately for the development and validation data sets, if applicable.		
	4b	D;V	Specify the key study dates, including start of accrual; end of accrual; and, if applicable, end of follow-up.		
Participants	5a	D;V	Specify key elements of the study setting (e.g., primary care, secondary care, general population) including number and location of centres.		
	5b	D;V	Describe eligibility criteria for participants.		
	5c	D;V	Give details of treatments received, if relevant.		
Outcome	6a	D;V	Clearly define the outcome that is predicted by the prediction model, including how and when assessed.		
	6b	D;V	Report any actions to blind assessment of the outcome to be predicted.		
Predictors	7a	D;V	Clearly define all predictors used in developing or validating the multivariable prediction model, including how and when they were measured.		
	7b	D;V	Report any actions to blind assessment of predictors for the outcome and other predictors.		
Sample size	8	D;V	Explain how the study size was arrived at.		

Missing data	9	D;V	Describe how missing data were handled (e.g., complete-case analysis, single imputation, multiple imputation) with details of any imputation method.		
Statistical analysis methods	10a	D	Describe how predictors were handled in the analyses.		
	10b	D	Specify type of model, all model-building procedures (including any predictor selection), and method for internal validation.		
	10c	V	For validation, describe how the predictions were calculated.		
	10d	D;V	Specify all measures used to assess model performance and, if relevant, to compare multiple models.		
	10e	V	Describe any model updating (e.g., recalibration) arising from the validation, if done.		
Risk groups	11	D;V	Provide details on how risk groups were created, if done.		
Development vs. validation	12	V	For validation, identify any differences from the development data in setting, eligibility criteria, outcome, and predictors.		
<b>Results</b>					
Participants	13a	D;V	Describe the flow of participants through the study, including the number of participants with and without the outcome and, if applicable, a summary of the follow-up time. A diagram may be helpful.		
	13b	D;V	Describe the characteristics of the participants (basic demographics, clinical features, available predictors), including the number of participants with missing data for predictors and outcome.		
	13c	V	For validation, show a comparison with the development data of the distribution of important variables (demographics, predictors and outcome).		
Model development	14a	D	Specify the number of participants and outcome events in each analysis.		
	14b	D	If done, report the unadjusted association between each candidate predictor and outcome.		
Model specification	15a	D	Present the full prediction model to allow predictions for individuals (i.e., all regression coefficients, and model intercept or baseline survival at a given time point).		
	15b	D	Explain how to use the prediction model.		
Model performance	16	D;V	Report performance measures (with CIs) for the prediction model.		
Model-updating	17	V	If done, report the results from any model updating (i.e., model specification, model performance).		
<b>Discussion</b>					
Limitations	18	D;V	Discuss any limitations of the study (such as nonrepresentative sample, few events per predictor, missing data).		

Interpretation	19a	V	For validation, discuss the results with reference to performance in the development data, and any other validation data.		
	19b	D;V	Give an overall interpretation of the results, considering objectives, limitations, and results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.		
Implications	20	D;V	Discuss the potential clinical use of the model and implications for future research.		
<b>Other information</b>					
Supplementary information	21	D;V	Provide information about the availability of supplementary resources, such as study protocol, Web calculator, and data sets.		
Funding	22	D;V	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study.		

\* Items relevant only to the development of a prediction model are denoted by D, items relating solely to a validation of a prediction model are denoted by V, and items relating to both are denoted D;V. We recommend using the TRIPOD Checklist in conjunction with the TRIPOD Explanation and Elaboration document.

## The REMARK checklist

Item to be reported		Reported on Page Number/Line Number	Reported on Section/Paragraph
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>			
1	State the marker examined, the study objectives, and any pre-specified hypotheses.		
<b>MATERIALS AND METHODS</b>			
Patients			
2	Describe the characteristics (e.g., disease stage or co-morbidities) of the study patients, including their source and inclusion and exclusion criteria.		
3	Describe treatments received and how chosen (e.g., randomized or rule-based).		
Specimen characteristics			
4	Describe type of biological material used (including control samples) and methods of preservation and storage.		
Assay methods			
5	Specify the assay method used and provide (or reference) a detailed protocol, including specific reagents or kits used, quality control procedures, reproducibility assessments, quantitation methods, and scoring and reporting protocols. Specify whether and how assays were performed blinded to the study endpoint.		
Study design			
6	State the method of case selection, including whether prospective or retrospective and whether stratification or matching (e.g., by stage of disease or age) was used. Specify the time period from which cases were taken, the end of the follow-up period, and the median follow-up time.		
7	Precisely define all clinical endpoints examined.		
8	List all candidate variables initially examined or considered for inclusion in models.		
9	Give rationale for sample size; if the study was designed to detect a specified effect size, give the target power and effect size.		
Statistical analysis methods			
10	Specify all statistical methods, including details of any variable selection procedures and other model-building issues, how model assumptions were verified, and how missing data were handled.		
11	Clarify how marker values were handled in the analyses; if relevant, describe methods used for cutpoint determination.		

<b>RESULTS</b>			
Data			
12	Describe the flow of patients through the study, including the number of patients included in each stage of the analysis (a diagram may be helpful) and reasons for dropout. Specifically, both overall and for each subgroup extensively examined report the numbers of patients and the number of events.		
13	Report distributions of basic demographic characteristics (at least age and sex), standard (disease-specific) prognostic variables, and tumor marker, including numbers of missing values.		
Analysis and presentation			
14	Show the relation of the marker to standard prognostic variables.		
15	Present univariable analyses showing the relation between the marker and outcome, with the estimated effect (e.g., hazard ratio and survival probability). Preferably provide similar analyses for all other variables being analyzed. For the effect of a tumor marker on a time-to-event outcome, a Kaplan-Meier plot is recommended.		
16	For key multivariable analyses, report estimated effects (e.g., hazard ratio) with confidence intervals for the marker and, at least for the final model, all other variables in the model.		
17	Among reported results, provide estimated effects with confidence intervals from an analysis in which the marker and standard prognostic variables are included, regardless of their statistical significance.		
18	If done, report results of further investigations, such as checking assumptions, sensitivity analyses, and internal validation.		
<b>DISCUSSION</b>			
19	Interpret the results in the context of the pre-specified hypotheses and other relevant studies; include a discussion of limitations of the study.		
20	Discuss implications for future research and clinical value.		

**From:** McShane LM, Altman DG, Sauerbrei W, Taube SE, Gion M, Clark GM: Reporting recommendations for tumor marker prognostic studies (REMARK). J Natl Cancer Inst 2005; 97: 1180-1184.