User selects which type of outcome the calculation will be based upon (binary outcome and continuous outcome should be used for patient RCT, if cluster RCT the other methods should be selected).

Software detects whether decimals should be entered using full stops or commas.

User selects control group proportion and expected intervention group proportion.

Once proportions are entered, click this button.

If new calculation required, this button clears existing values.

To exit, click this button.

After pushing ‘Calculate’, the number of participants per group is shown. Eg 293 in each group (586 in total).

User selects which type of outcome the calculation will be based upon (binary outcome and continuous outcome should be used for patient RCT, if cluster RCT the other methods should be selected).

Software detects whether decimals should be entered using full stops or commas.

User selects control group proportion and expected intervention group proportion.

Once proportions are entered, click this button.

If new calculation required, this button clears existing values.

To exit, click this button.

After pushing ‘Calculate’, the number of participants per group is shown. Eg 293 in each group (586 in total).
Continuous outcome

User selects control group standard deviation and expected significant minimum clinical difference.

After pushing 'Calculate', the number of participants per group is shown. Eg 32 in each group (64 in total).

User selects power (80%, 90% or 95%) and significance (5% or 1%).

Once standard deviation and minimum difference detectable are entered, click this button.

To exit, click this button.
Cluster sample (binary)

User selects power (80%, 90% or 95%) and significance (5% or 1%)

User selects control group proportion and expected intervention group proportion

User enters average number of patients per cluster

Computes sample size if clustering was ignored (trial would have 586 patients)

After pushing ‘Calculate’, the number of clusters per group is shown Eg 24 clusters (of 30 people) in each group (48 clusters of 30 people in total, or 1440 people)

User enters expected ICC

Once proportions, ICC and average cluster size are entered, click here

To exit, click this button
Cluster sample (continuous)

User selects power (80%, 90% or 95%) and significance (5% or 1%)

User enters average number of patients per cluster

Computes sample size if clustering was ignored (trial would have 64 patients)

User enters expected ICC

Once SD, minimum detectable difference, ICC and average cluster size are entered, click here

Unadjusted sample size = 64 (80% power; 5% significance; two-sided test)

Number of clusters per group = 3

After clicking ‘Calculate’, the number of clusters per group is shown Eg 3 clusters (of 30 people) in each group (6 clusters of 30 people in total, or 180 people)

To exit, click this button