The allocation of clinical trial participants to an intervention or control group using methods that are not truly random but still intended to produce similar groups.

Note 1: Examples include allocation based on date of birth, medical record number, or the order in which participants were recruited.

Note 2: Quasi-randomization is used when true randomization is not feasible.

Note 3: Related terms include quasi-randomized controlled trial, randomized controlled trial and concealment of allocation.