

#### How To Be a Global Player in Early Clinical Development?

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#### **Topics**

- Why early clinical development in Asia-Pacific?
- Access to patient populations
- Global expectations
- Efficient operations
- Access to specialists/resources e.g. imaging
- Others regulatory/IRB, language challenges, costs

# Reasons for Performing Clinical Pharmacology Studies in Asia-Pacific Region

#### **Market Drivers**

- 1. Access to patients for early clinical assessment of safety, PK and signals of efficacy and dose response
- 2. Bridging PK and PK/PD studies to support registrations of drug products in Asian markets
- 3. Support First-in-Human assessments of drugs discovered and developed in Korea, Singapore, China, Japan and other Asian nations

#### **Operational Factors**

- 1. Modern, well equipped clinical trial centers at major medical centers with ready access to many patient populations
- 2. Some regulatory environments similar to North America and Europe
- 3. Well-trained scientific and medical staff that can communicate in English

#### Needs

- 1. Pharma companies need studies to support products for Asian markets
- 2. Asian CTCs need access to global pharma study opportunities and best operating practices for running an efficient clinic operations

# Access to Patient/Special Populations and Specialists

#### **Special populations**

- Renal impairment
- Hepatic impairment
- Elderly
- Women

#### **Patient populations**

- Diabetes Mellitus
- Asthma
- COPD
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- SLE
- Psoriasis
- Alzheimer's disease
- Schizophrenia
- Depression
- Cancer
- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidaemia
- Infectious diseases

# Early Signals of Clinical Safety and Efficacy are the Key to Applied Translational Medicine

To get an early sense that a drug is working in humans as it was designed, you need:



Patients

- Small number
- Stable disease
- Minimal confounding treatments
- Appropriately motivated



Investigators / Clinical Trial Units

- Small number of sites
- Scientifically / medically robust
- Controlled study setting
- Follow global GCP standards
- Ethical

## **Impact on Clinical Trial Units/Centers**

- Access to physicians
  - Time/Resource
  - Interest
  - Incentives
  - Hospital and community based
- Access to patients/special populations
  - Database
  - Referrals
  - Barriers
  - Collaborations/research networks



- Pl oversight
- Quality control:
  - Documentation regarding the QC processes during conduct of clinical trials and for the data collected.
  - Sponsor monitoring versus internal QC processes.
- Quality system:
  - SOPs in an organized system and have an Index or Table of Contents available for review.
  - Quality Reviews at a higher level.
- Phase I Unit (facilities):
  - Units which are clean, well organized and maintained in an acceptable manner.
  - Staffing and required equipment to conduct early phase clinical research.

- Clinical Processing Laboratory/Sample Management
  - Documented procedures for sample management.
  - Laboratory facilities which are in good order.
  - Well defined equipment management.
  - Good tracking of samples from collection through processing and results.
- Study Set-up, Execution, Logistics
  - Good standard forms for documenting study processes: screening, enrolment, study conduct, follow-up, etc. This ensures study events and data collected can be verified easily.
- IRB/EC
  - Clear and well documented IRB submission process for review
  - Timely submissions/approvals.
- Data Management
  - Data QC, handling and management standard processes are documented.

- Pharmacy
  - Log book for visitors to sign in and out of the pharmacy.
  - Humidity monitoring and control in addition to temperature monitoring and control.
  - Segregated/clean area for the preparation and packaging of drugs.
  - Chain of custody of IP should be clear.
- Equipment (calibration, maintenance)
  - Equipment List with complete information on the list.
  - Inconsistencies in record keeping: late filing of certifications, discrepancies in equipment labels, logs and maintenance records.
  - Records not kept for required retention period for study records.
- Facility Security
  - Documentation of visitors' entry and departure need to be recorded.
  - Access must be controlled.
- BCP/DRP & Testing
  - Relevant policies and/or procedures, testing and documentation of different scenarios needed.

- Quality Assurance
  - QA function, oversight, and documentation available?
  - QA audits of the clinical trials consistently carried out?
  - Audits study specific or systems type?
  - SOPs appropriate version control and/or approval?
- Regulatory Inspection
  - A formal process for facilitation of Regulatory Inspections (and/or sponsor audits) needed.
  - A listing of past regulatory inspections needed.
- Accreditations
  - Accreditations made available for review?
- Unit Organization Chart
  - Org charts available/not complete/inaccurate?

- Corrective and Preventive Actions (CAPA)
  - Formal CAPA process needed (documentation of process, tracking, effectiveness evaluation, closure – even for sponsor audits/regulatory inspections).
- Archives/Document Storage
  - Controlled access should be verifiable documentation of visitors/unauthorized staff entry and departure.
  - Fire protection.
  - A formal process for contacting sponsor and documentation of the contact prior to destruction of documents available?
  - Documents beyond expiration dates are required to be retained to support the clinical trials being conducted within that timeframe.

- Computer System Validation
  - Knowledge of Computer Systems Validation (CSV) process and requirements so that validation and its documentation may be completed.
- Information Technology
  - Familiarity of basic IT requirements for data security, backup and restore is required so that staff can ensure documentation is available for review.
- Staff Qualification Records (CVs, JDs)
  - There is a challenge in ensuring JDs for non- staff members of the Phase I unit are available and up to date. Similar challenge with CVs.
  - Previous versions of JDs and CVs need to be retained to support clinical trials conducted at that time.
- Staff Training Records
  - Same challenge as for CVs and JDs.
  - Centralized staff training records which are easily retrieved.
  - Complete SOP training records.
  - Industry standard: GCP training at least every 2 years.
- Vendor Management
  - Vendor qualification needs to go through a documented formal process

# Celerion Audit Results of 7 Asian CTCs 2013-2014

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Phase 1 CTC (facilities)							
Clinical Processing/Sample Management							
Study Set Up, Execution, Logistics							
PI Oversight							
IRB							
Pharmacy (including Security)							
Data Management							
Quality Control (inc. Documents)							
Equipment (Calibration, Maintenance)							
Computer System Validation							
Information Technology							
Archives / Document Storage (Security)							
CTC Facility and Security							
BCP/DCP and Testing							
Quality Systems (SOPs & Policies)							
Controlled Document Process							
Quality Assurance (QA/QI)							
CAPA Process				_			
CTC Organizational Chart							
Staff Qualification Records (CVs, JDs)							
Staff Training and Records							
Vendor Management							
Regulatory Inspection History							
Accreditations							
		Inadquate or missing					
	Work needed to pass global audit						
		Some changes needed to pass global audit					
		Acceptable	for global au	udit			

## **Conclusions from Audit**

- Most sites never had a full systems audit vs. global expectations.
- Variability across sites in areas of strength and weakness
- Strengths across all sites were facilities, PI oversight, IRB and accreditations.
- Weaknesses: staff qualification records (6 of 7 sites), IT and computer system validation (4 of 7 sites), QA and vendor management (4 of 7 sites), pharmacy (3 of 7 sites) and CAPA process (3 of 7 sites).
- Sites eager for feedback and good progress has been made to rectify observations.



## **Efficient Operation of Facilities and Equipment**

#### Efficiency

- Dense, cosmopolitan Asian cities with high real estate cost
- Need to maintain high occupancy
- Active management to maximise usage and minimise errors
- Manage stress level
- Streamlined, standardized processes
- Tetris game to maximise space usage



#### **Access to Resources**

- Imaging resources
  - Dedicated for research
  - Performance standards for clinical trials
- Compounding pharmacy
  - Sterile
  - Solid dosage forms
  - Suspensions
  - Solutions
- Complex sample processing/handling capabilities
- Deep operational expertise
  - Method development
  - Special capabilities e.g. CSF sampling, glucose clamping, evoked potential testing



### Language Challenges

- Business language English
- Communications
- Cultural nuances
- Translation

#### Costing

- Cost plus versus premium
- Industry benchmark
- Services included

# COMPETITIVE



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