



The Evolving Landscape of Human Research Protections - Phase I Perspective

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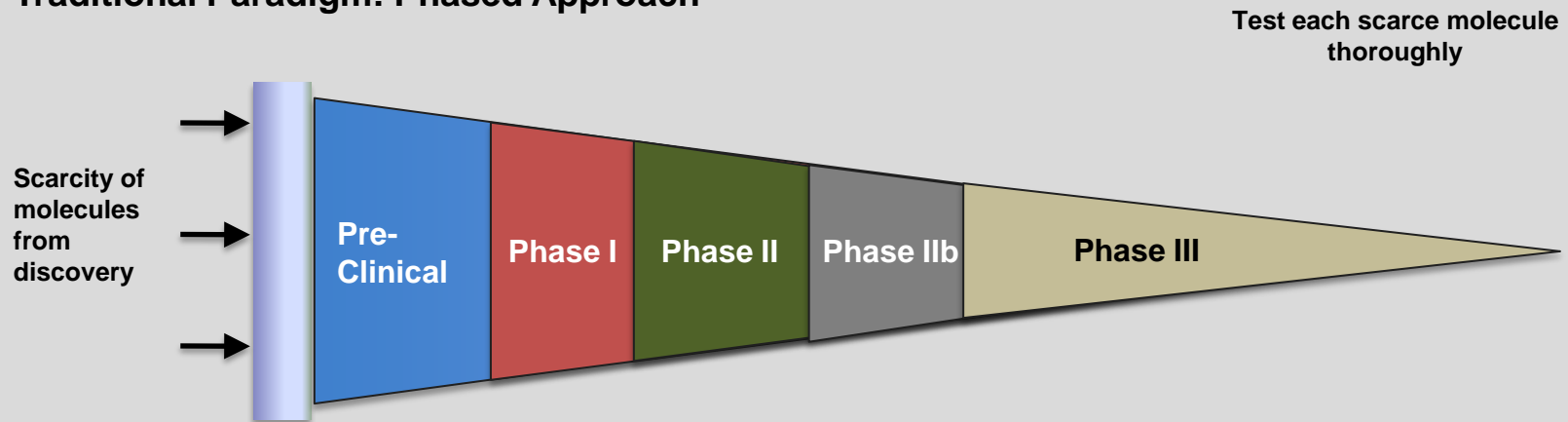
Objectives

Upon completing this seminar, participants will be able to understand:

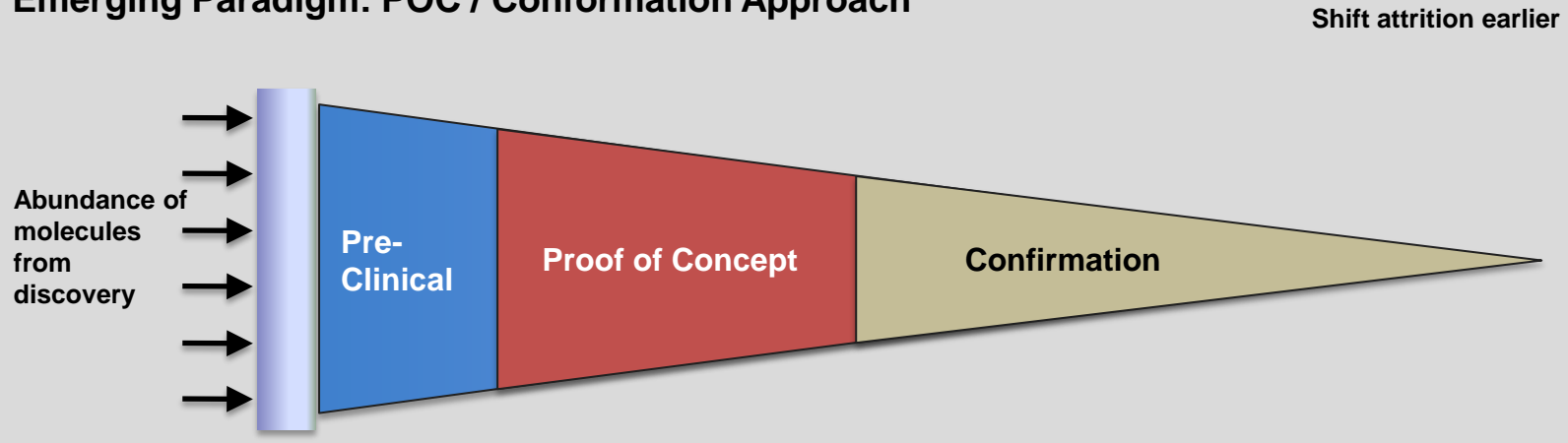
- Phase I research & objectives
- Ethical challenges
- Changing landscape of early clinical research
- How to deal with evolving changes from a participant protection perspective

Clinical Development is Evolving

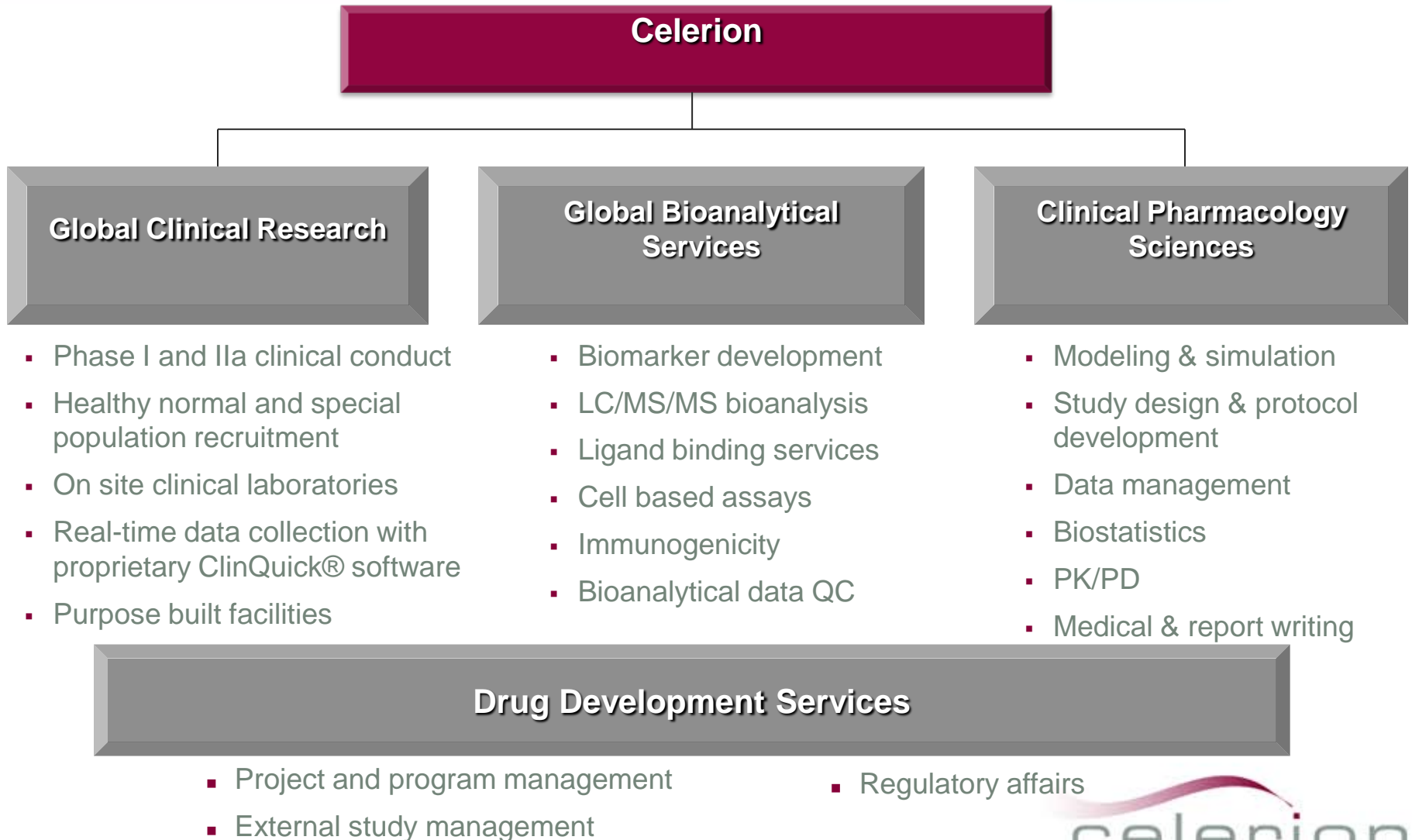
Traditional Paradigm: Phased Approach



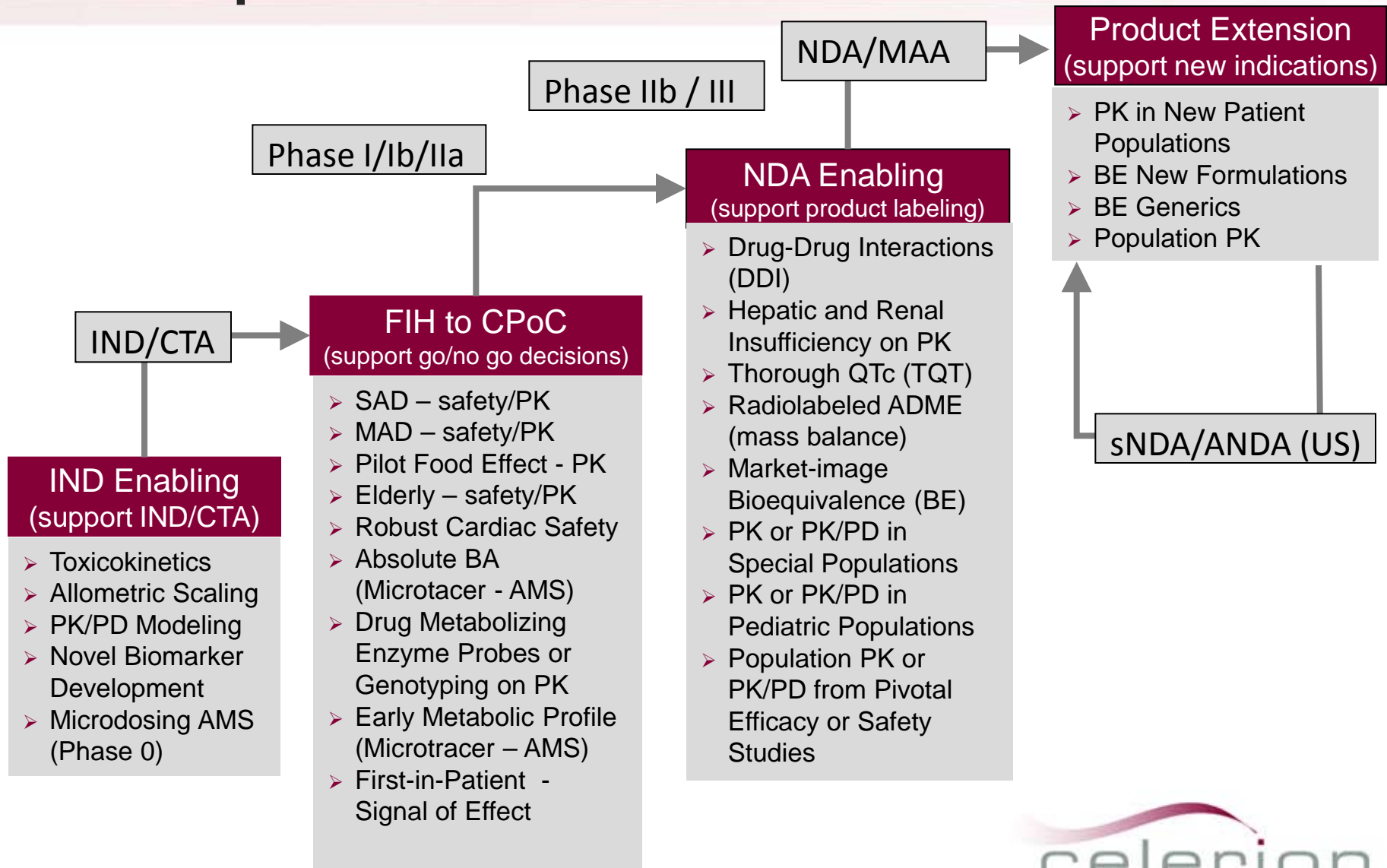
Emerging Paradigm: POC / Confirmation Approach



Early Stage Services



Clinical Pharmacology Impact Areas in Drug Development



Global Clinical Research

Lincoln, NE

Phoenix, AZ

Neptune, NJ

Belfast

- **Experience in the Industry**

- Over 40 years in the Phase I business
- 250 new studies started each year
- 6,500 participants dosed annually
- 89,000 participants in active database

- **Global Beds**

- Only CRO to operate on a truly global footprint with operations with same structure and procedures

- **Proven strategic partnership models**

- Dedicated teams, dedicated space
- 10+ years experience with several strategic alliance partners
- Dosing over 100 studies with one strategic partner

- **ClinQuick® Proprietary Software**

- Set-up, design, and electronically capture data (paperless and instant access to data)

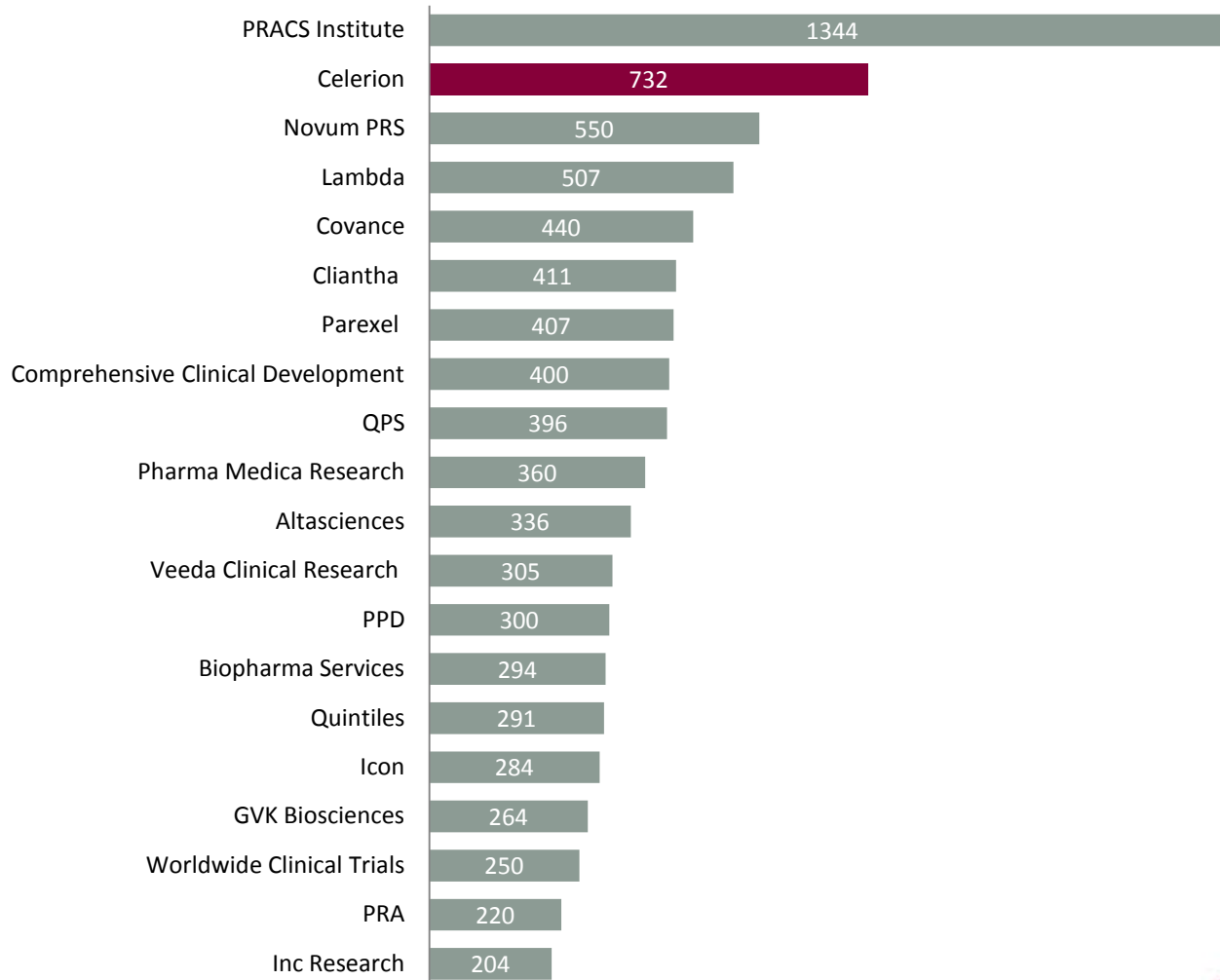
- **Purpose Built Facilities**

- Co-located pharmacy, clinical laboratories, and flexible conduct areas

- **Breadth of Capabilities in the Phase I-IIa Space**

- Service offerings that are conducive to a broad range of studies (From FIH to POC)

Top 20 CROs (by Phase I Bed Capacity)



Note: Data as of Sep 2012



Overview of Phase I Research

- Phase I studies are designed to evaluate the **Pharmacokinetics** and **Pharmacodynamics** of a new medication
 - Participants are used as a means to collect information to benefit future patients
- Also evaluate the **Safety** and risks of the treatment and attempt to identify an appropriate dose to be used in subsequent later stage studies
- Phase I studies pose risks and frequently offer little if any potential for clinical benefit to participants

As a result, a significant amount of the ethical concern of clinical research focuses on Phase I studies

Phase I Participants vs. Patients

- Healthy Normal
- **No** health benefit from study (monetary/altruistic)
- Time commitment (intensity & overnight confinement)
- Recruitment funnel (weight, no meds)
- Stipend (\$250/day)



- Patient with specific disease state
- May benefit from study
- Time commitment (physician visits)
- Physician Recruitment
- Stipend (\$20/return)

Examples of Ethical Challenges

- No clinical benefit
- Selection of participants is equitable
- Risk / Benefit profile of investigational drug and procedures
 - PK sampling every minute
 - Spinal taps for CSF collection
 - Bronchoscopy
 - First-in-Human investigational drug
- Stipend payments
- “Professional Participant”

Landscape Changes

- Drug development has changed to focus on getting to proof-of-concept faster
- More invasive, complex procedures in early clinical studies
- Multiple study objectives
- Advances in medicine
 - Pharmacodynamic markers
 - Genotyping/Phenotyping



AAHRPP[®]
Association for the Accreditation of
Human Research Protection Programs, Inc.[®]

“Attempts to determine when it is acceptable to conduct clinical research have been significantly influenced by its history, by how it has been conducted and, in particular, by how it has been misconducted (Lederer 1995; Beecher 1966).”

Self Assessment

- Changing landscape requires organizations to take a comprehensive look at human research protection programs (HRPP)
 - Protection elements ‘sprinkled’ throughout documents; not comprehensive
 - Definition differences
 - Resources
 - Lack of education/training (both internal and sponsor)

The ethics of clinical research is concerned both with the protection of research participants and the behavior of researchers

Implementation

- Focused team
- Establish timelines
- Education/training
- Evaluation
- Addressed gaps in processes
- Mock interview sessions

Benefits

- Culture
- High standards and protections
- Improved efficiency, effectiveness policies and procedures
- Competitive edge
- Recognition and trust



QUESTIONS

Disclosures

- It is the policy of Corexcel ensure fair balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor in all programming
- In compliance with IACET guidelines, Corexcel requires that faculty disclose all financial relationships with commercial interests over the past 12 months

References

- Wendler, David, "The Ethics of Clinical Research", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2012 Edition)*, Edward N. Zalta (ed.)
<http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2012/entries/clinical-research/>