

# Introduction in Clinical Trials

- Through the eyes of a statistician -



Sofie Van Waes  
Biostatistician at DICE-CRO  
[Sofie.vanwaes@dice-cro.com](mailto:Sofie.vanwaes@dice-cro.com)

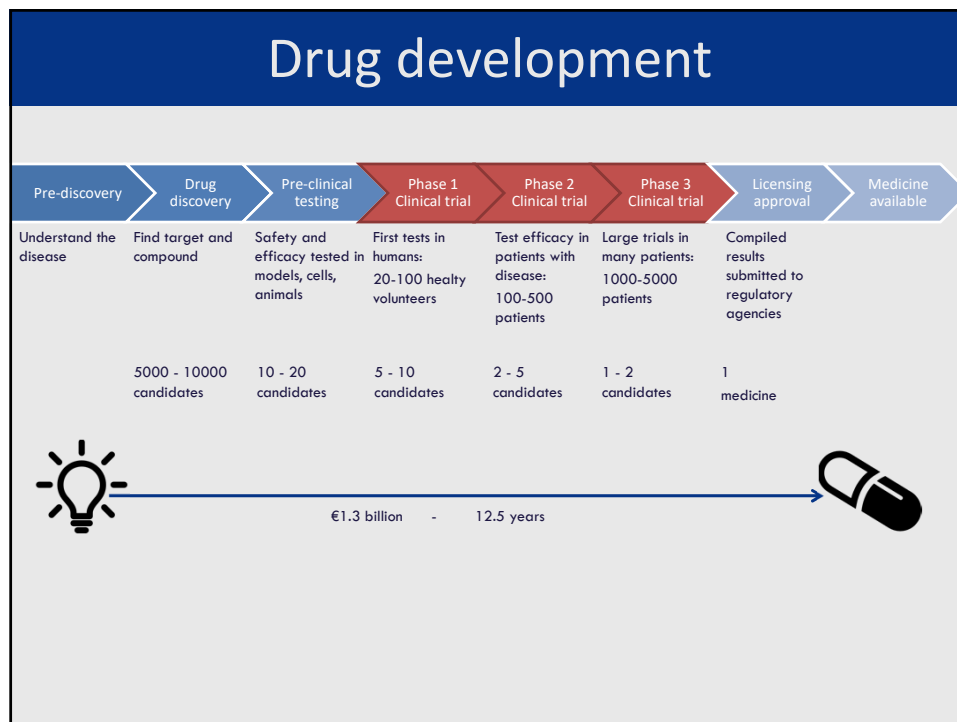
18 July 2020

1

## Topics

- Context
- History and Regulations
- Conduct of a trial
  - Who is who
  - Protocol
  - Data collection
  - Data management
  - Data review meeting
  - Data analysis
  - Study reporting

2




3

## History

### Elixir Sulfanilamide (1937)

- No regulatory control ensuring safety of new drugs
- S.E. Massengill company: New preparation of sulfanilamide using diethylene glycol (DEG) as a solvent → "Elixir sulfanilamide"
- Animal testing was not performed
- DEG is poisonous to humans (chief pharmacist was not aware)
- First deaths reported one month after commercialization (+100 deaths in total)



4

## History

### Elixir Sulfanilamide (1937)

- Massengill Company:
  - 'Not responsible'
  - paid minimum fee for naming it 'elixir' while it did not contain alcohol
- Chief Pharmacist committed suicide



### Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (1938)

- Animal safety tests are required
- Submission of results to FDA

5

## History

### Nuremberg trials (1945)

- Accusation of doctors involved in unethical human experiments in concentration camps
- No law that differentiated between legal and illegal experiments



### Nuremberg Code (1947)

6

## Nuremberg Code

1. Voluntary consent
2. Beneficial for society
3. Anticipated results justify performance
4. Avoid injury
5. Forbidden if there is a known risk for disabling injury or death
6. Risk-benefit balance
7. Protection of the subject
8. Scientifically qualified staff
9. Subject can always stop
10. Scientist can terminate the trial

7

## History

### Thalidomide (1957)

- Marketed in 1957 by Chemie Grünenthal, as sedative drug and against nausea
- Over-the-counter drug
- Around 10.000 infants born with malformations of limbs
- Withdrawn from the market in 1961



**Kefauver-Harris Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic act**

Proof of efficacy, advertising side effects

**Declaration of Helsinki**

Review of research protocols, informed consent

8

## History

### ICH

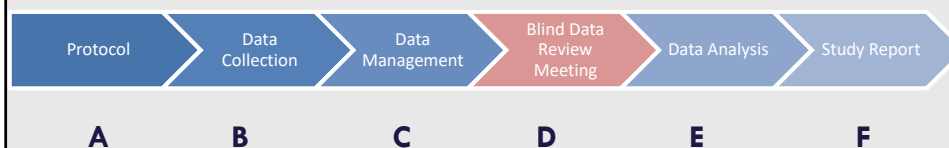
- Need for indepent evaluation of medicinal products → realisation was tragedy driven
- Global market: differences in technical requirements → high costs
- ICH: Unified standard for Europe, USA, Japan, Canada, ...
  - Safe, effective, and high quality medicines are developed and registered in the most resource-efficient manner

International Conference on Harmonisation of technical requirements for registration of pharmaceuticals for human use

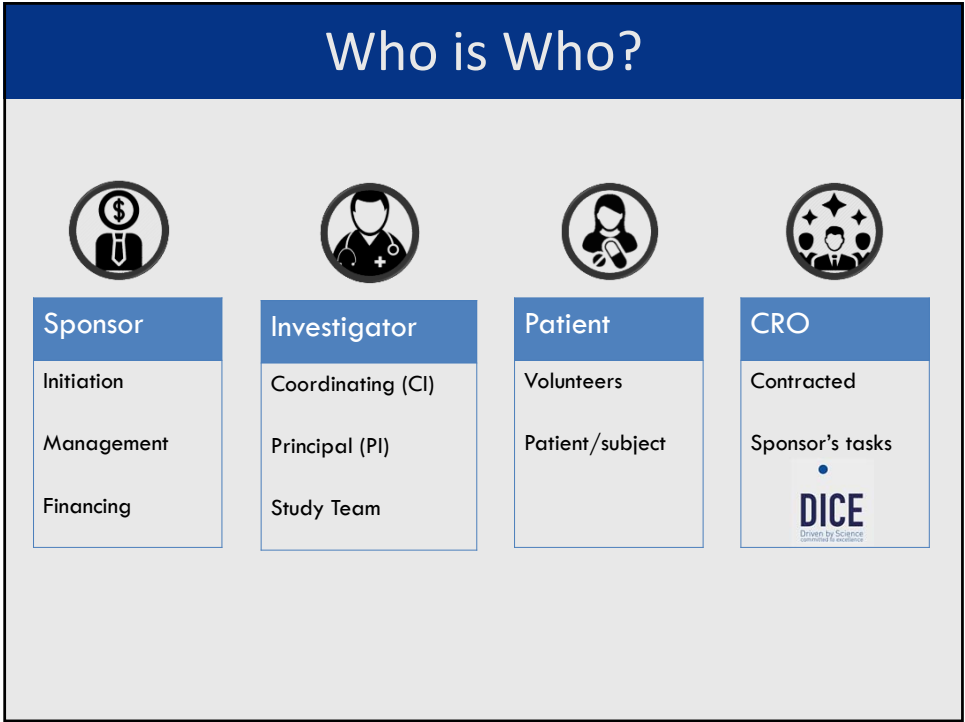


9

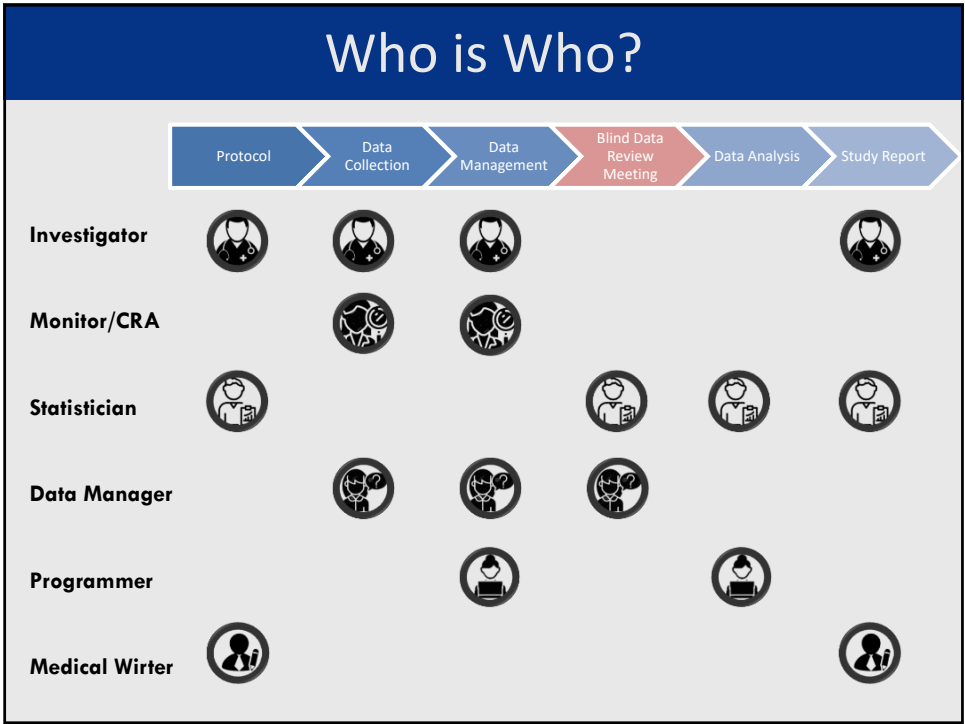
## Conduct of a Trial



10



11



12

# Conduct of a Trial

Protocol

Data Collection

Data Management

Blind Data Review Meeting

Data Analysis

Study Report

www.VADLO.com

Chief Statistician

"I can prove it or disprove it! What do you want me to do?"

13

# Protocol

6.	CLINICAL TRIAL PROTOCOL AND PROTOCOL AMENDMENT(S)	34
6.1	General Information	34
6.2	Background Information	35
6.3	Trial Objectives and Purpose	35
6.4	Trial Design	35
6.5	Selection and Withdrawal of Subjects	36
6.6	Treatment of Subjects	36
6.7	Assessment of Efficacy	36
6.8	Assessment of Safety	36
6.9	Statistics	37
6.10	Direct Access to Source Data/Documents	37
6.11	Quality Control and Quality Assurance	37
6.12	Ethics	37
6.13	Data Handling and Record Keeping	37
6.14	Financing and Insurance	37
6.15	Publication Policy	37
6.16	Supplements	37

ICH  
E6

14

## Trial Objectives

- Efficacy / Safety
- Control group
- Superiority / Equivalence
- Endpoints
  - Primary Objective
    - Target variable
    - “Providing most clinically relevant and convincing evidence of the primary objective”
  - Secondary Objectives
    - Supportive



15

## Trial Objectives

- Characteristics of Endpoints
  1. Objectivity
  2. Frequency
  3. Clinical relevance


A	B	C
Tumor size diameter	Occurence of a stroke	Self-Questionnaire completed by the patient

16

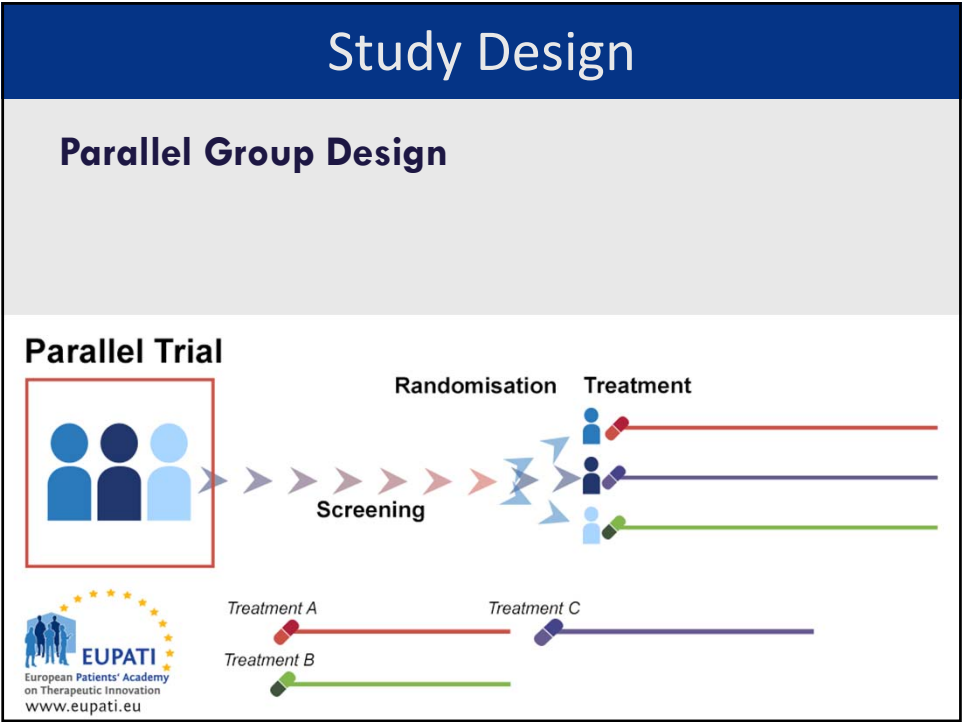


Protocol		
6.	CLINICAL TRIAL PROTOCOL AND PROTOCOL AMENDMENT(S) .....	34
6.1	General Information .....	34
6.2	Background Information .....	35
6.3	Trial Objectives and Purpose .....	35
6.4	Trial Design.....	35
6.5	Selection and Withdrawal of Subjects .....	36
6.6	Treatment of Subjects .....	36
6.7	Assessment of Efficacy .....	36
6.8	Assessment of Safety .....	36
6.9	Statistics.....	37
6.10	Direct Access to Source Data/Documents.....	37
6.11	Quality Control and Quality Assurance .....	37
6.12	Ethics .....	37
6.13	Data Handling and Record Keeping.....	37
6.14	Financing and Insurance.....	37
6.15	Publication Policy .....	37
6.16	Supplements .....	37

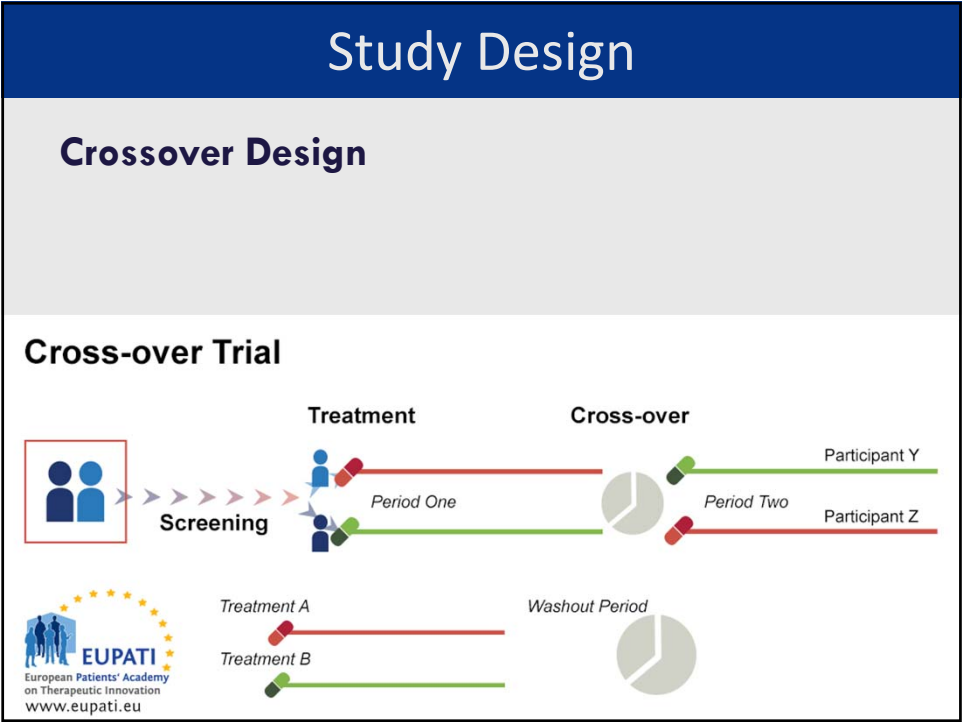
17

Study Design	
A. Parallel Group Design	
B. Crossover Design	
C. Factorial Design	

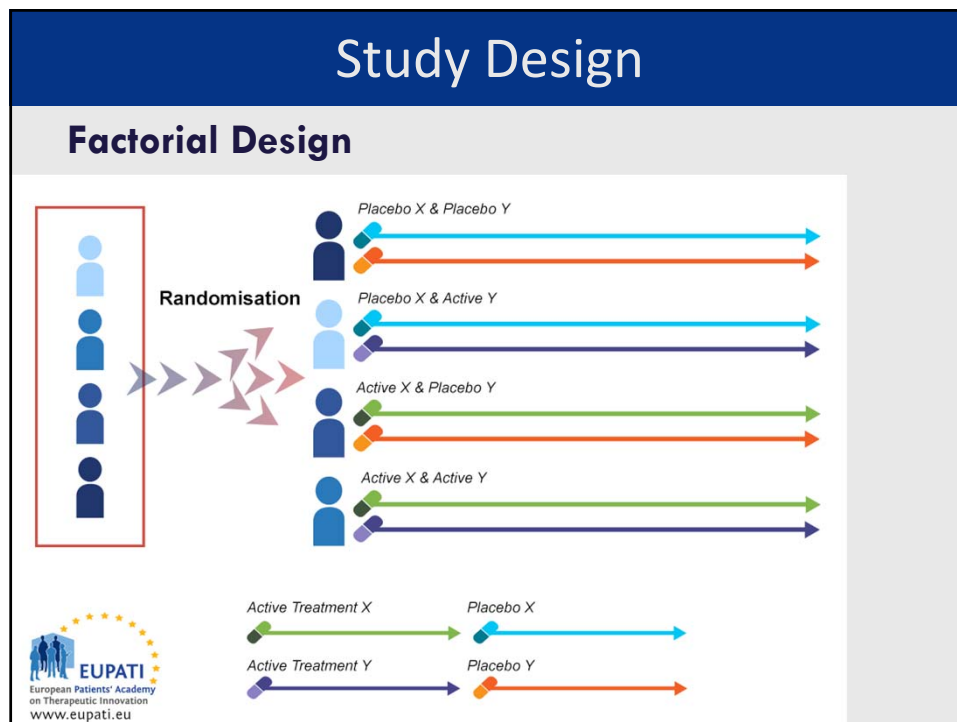
18



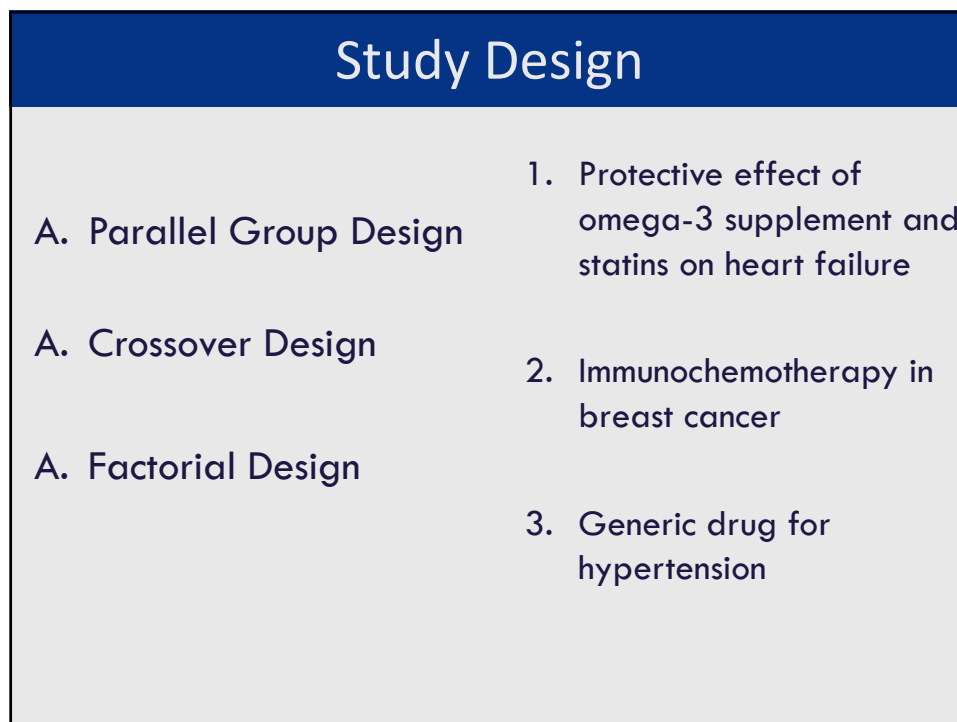
19



20



21



22

## Study Design

### Avoiding Bias

Bias = Estimate of treatment effect deviates from its true values

The diagram illustrates four common sources of bias in clinical trials, each in a light blue rounded rectangle:

- Patients with the most severe symptoms are allocated the experimental treatment
- The treatment group contains on average older patients compared to the placebo group
- Patients on the experimental treatment are followed-up more frequently
- The doctor tends to assess patients on treatment as more healthy

23

## Study Design

### Avoiding Bias

Bias = Estimate of treatment effect deviates from its true values

The diagram shows two methods to avoid bias, each in a light yellow rounded rectangle:

- RANDOMIZATION**  
= Random allocation of treatments to subjects
  - Simple
  - Block
  - Stratified
- BLINDING**
  - Double-blind
  - Single-blind
  - Open-label

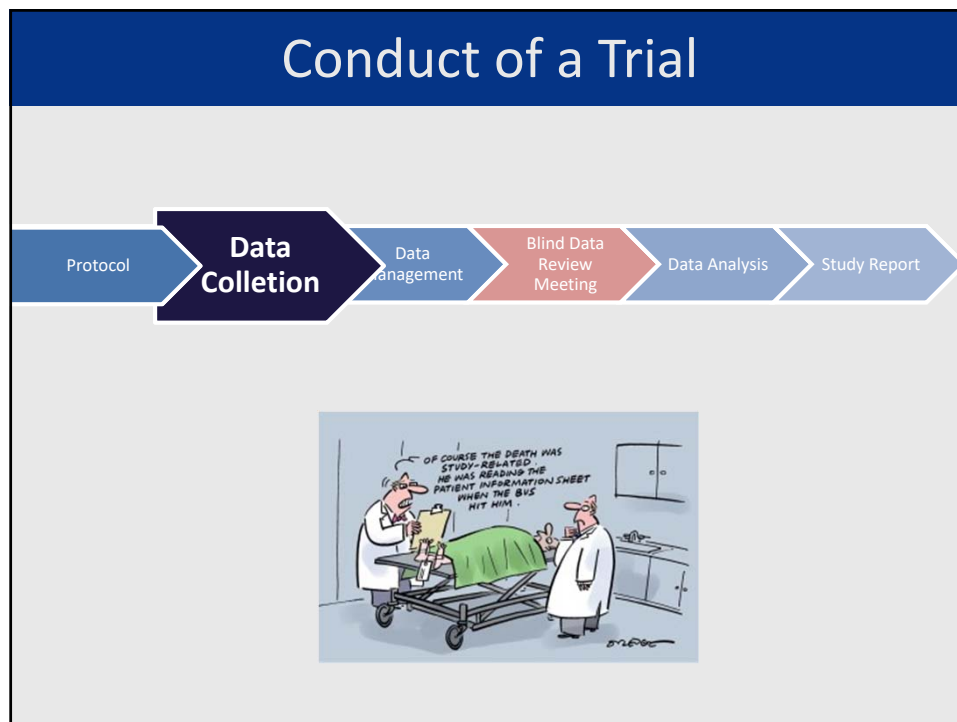
24

Study Design						
Schedule		Visit 1 <sup>1</sup>	Visit 2 <sup>1</sup>	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5
		Screen Day -40 to 0	Day 1 Baseline	Week 4 <sup>2</sup> Day 28	Week 8 <sup>3</sup> Day 56	Week 12 <sup>3</sup> Day 84
Informed consent/assent		X				
Inclusion and exclusion criteria		X	X			
Medical (including acne) history / prior & concomitant medications		X	X			
Collect Demographic Data		X				
Fitzpatrick Skin Type Assessment			X			
Physical Examination(including height and weight)			X			
Vital signs assessment (Blood Pressure & Pulse Rate)		X	X	X	X	X
Update concomitant medications				X	X	X
Urine pregnancy test <sup>4</sup>		X	X	X	X	X
Randomization			X			
Dispense/redispense study product			X	X	X	
Weigh study product bottles prior to dispensing and used bottles upon return			X	X	X	X
Initiate treatment			X			
Dispense/review/ collect study diary			X	X	X	X
Review subject instructions			X	X	X	
Collect empty bottles				X	X	X
Evaluate IGA on face		X	X	X	X	X
Count inflammatory and non-inflammatory lesions on face		X	X	X	X	X
Count inflammatory and non-inflammatory lesions on the chest/back including shoulders (if applicable)			X	X	X	X
Assess for any local cutaneous tolerance <sup>5</sup> on face, and chest/back including shoulders (if applicable)			X	X	X	X
Evaluate Subject's Global Assessment (SGA) on face			X	X	X	X
DLQI or Children's DLQI			X	X	X	X
CADI Questionnaire			X	X	X	X
Evaluate compliance				X	X	X
Adverse event assessment			X	X	X	X
End of study						X

25

Protocol	
<b>6. CLINICAL TRIAL PROTOCOL AND PROTOCOL AMENDMENT(S) .....</b>	<b>34</b>
6.1 General Information .....	34
6.2 Background Information .....	35
6.3 Trial Objectives and Purpose .....	35
6.4 Trial Design.....	35
6.5 Selection and Withdrawal of Subjects .....	36
6.6 Treatment of Subjects .....	36
6.7 Assessment of Efficacy .....	36
6.8 Assessment of Safety.....	36
6.9 Statistics.....	37
6.10 Direct Access to Source Data/Documents.....	37
6.11 Quality Control and Quality Assurance .....	37
6.12 Ethics .....	37
6.13 Data Handling and Record Keeping.....	37
6.14 Financing and Insurance.....	37
6.15 Publication Policy .....	37
6.16 Supplements .....	37

26



27

## Data Collection

1. Approval from Ethics Committee and Competent Authority
2. Selection and training of sites
3. Data collection and monitoring

Case Report Form:

- eCRF
- Paper CRF

28

Case Report Form

Patient ID: BLR-002-001  
Site: 002

Patient summary

Informed Consent

Normal Laboratory Ranges

Screening

Cycle 1

Cycle 2

Cycle 3

Cycle 4

Cycle 5

Cycle 6

Cycle 7

Cycle 8

Cycle 9

Patient summary

Add Unscheduled Visit during Combination Treatment

Add Unscheduled Visit during Maintenance Period

Add Unscheduled Visit during Run-In

Audit trail

Export PDF

Back to patient list

Flow

Page	Status	Monitor Status	Details
Informed Consent			

Normal Laboratory Ranges

Page	Status	Monitor Status	Details
Laboratory Normal Ranges: Haematology			
Laboratory Normal Ranges: Clinical Chemistry			
Laboratory Normal Ranges: Coagulation			

Screenings

Page	Screening
Visit Date	
Demography	

29

Case Report Form

Adverse Events Log

Add Adverse event

Nr	Adverse Event	Severity	Start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Outcome	Date recovered (dd/mm/yyyy)	Serious Adverse Event	Alerts	Monitor
								X

Adverse event number:

Adverse event: (diagnosis preferred)

Severity: ☐ NCI-CTC Grade 1 / Mild  
☐ NCI-CTC Grade 2 / Moderate  
☐ NCI-CTC Grade 3 / Severe  
☐ NCI-CTC Grade 4 / Life-threatening  
☐ NCI-CTC Grade 5 / Fatal

Start date:  (dd) (mm) (yyyy)

Start time:  (hh) :  (mm) (24 hour clock)

Outcome: ☐ Recovered  
☐ Recovered with sequelae  
☐ Change in grade  
☐ Fatal  
☐ Not recovered  
☐ Unknown

Date recovered/Change in grade:  (dd) (mm) (yyyy)

Date of death:  (dd) (mm) (yyyy)

Date of last assessment:  (dd) (mm) (yyyy)

Serious Adverse Event: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Relationship to study drug

☐ Definitely related  
☐ Probably related  
☐ Possibly related  
☐ Unlikely related  
☐ Unrelated  
☐ None / Not Applicable

Relationship to chemotherapy

☐ Definitely related  
☐ Probably related  
☐ Possibly related  
☐ Unlikely related  
☐ Unrelated  
☐ None / Not Applicable

Action taken with study drug

☐ None / Not Applicable  
☐ Drug withdrawn  
☐ Dose reduced  
☐ Dose delayed  
☐ Drug interrupted  
☐ Infusion time prolonged  
☐ Dose increased

Treatment?

☐ Yes ☐ No  
☐ Medication  
☐ Surgical  
☐ Non-drug therapy

Other action taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No Specify:

Comments:

Back

Save

Unexpected SAE should be immediately reported to regulators

30

Sofie Van Waes, DICE-CRO

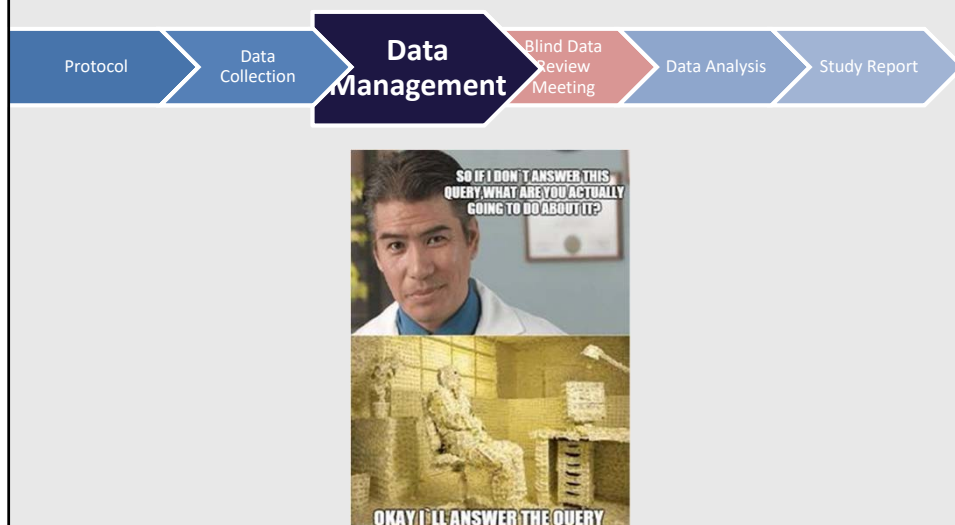
15

## Adverse Events

- A. An elderly patient suffers from a mild headache for 5 days but is hospitalized for a few days as she is unable to undertake daily activities.
- B. A patient attending a hospital visit suffers from a fall, fractures an arm, but is able to return home on the same day after treatment.
- C. A patient suffers from influenza and cold whilst taking study drug and has stopped study treatment for 5 days.
- D. A patient dies whilst taking placebo

31

## Conduct of a Trial



32



## Data Management

### Before data collection

- Set-up eCRF
- Database design

### During/after data collection

- Assure validity and accuracy of the data
  - Automatic edit checks
  - Manual data review
- In case of errors: Query
- Coding
- Reconciliation of external data

33

## Conduct of a Trial



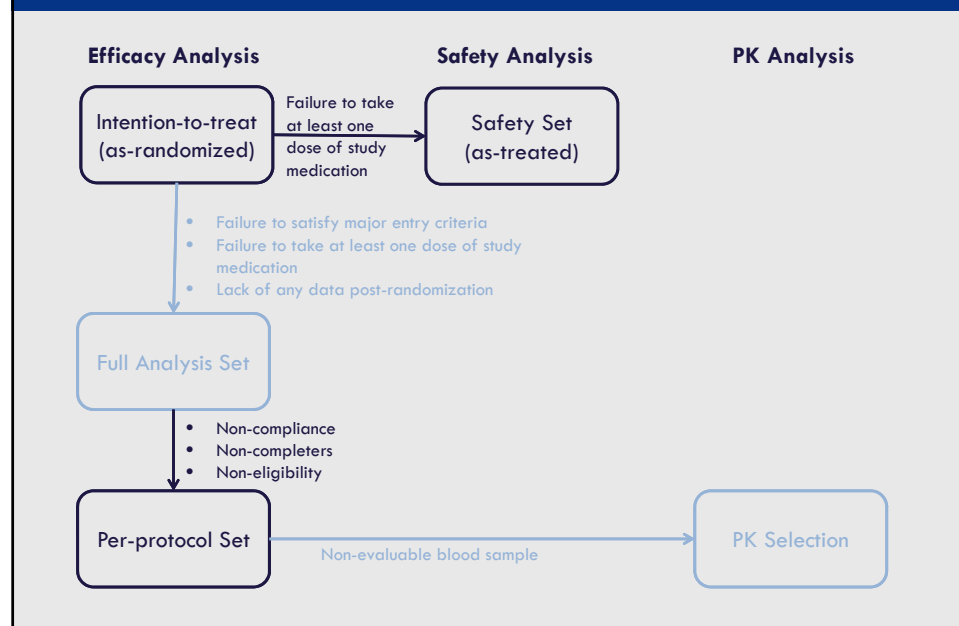
34

## Blind Data Review Meeting

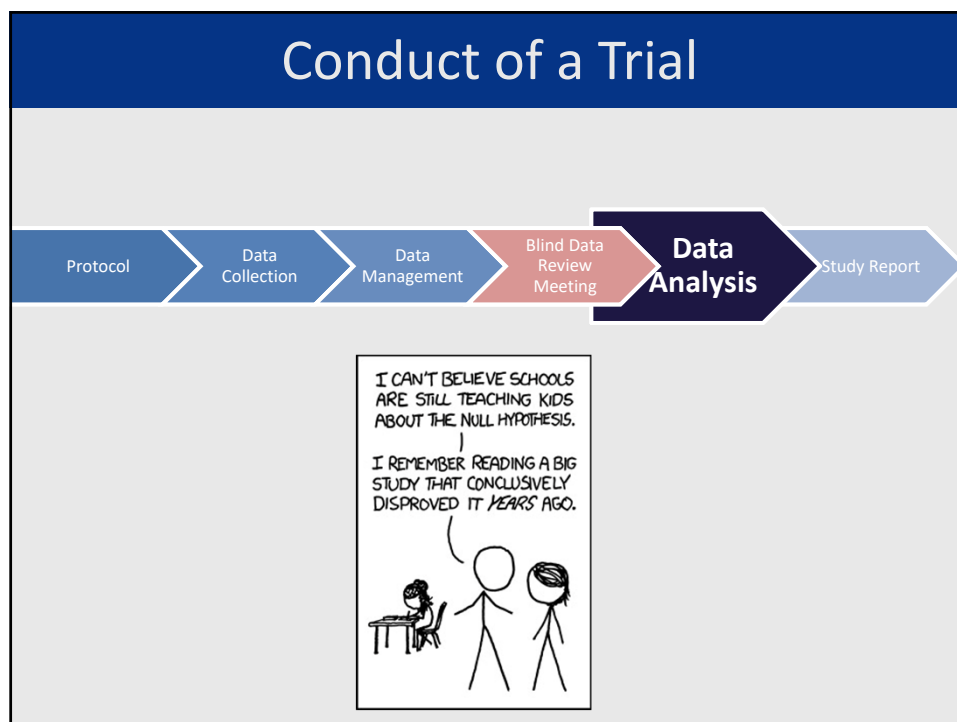
- Important milestone
- Identify and evaluate protocol variations
  - Patient not eligible
  - Missing visits/measurments
  - Non-compliance
  - Assessment out of window
  - Prohibited concomitant medication
- Finalize planned analysis: SAP

35

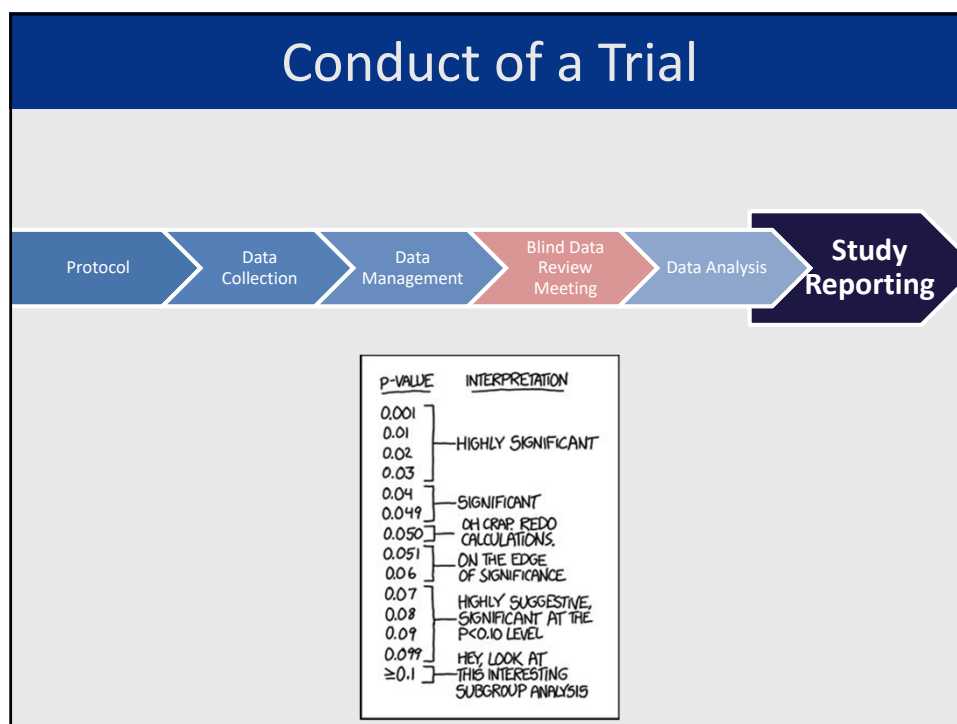
## Analysis Sets



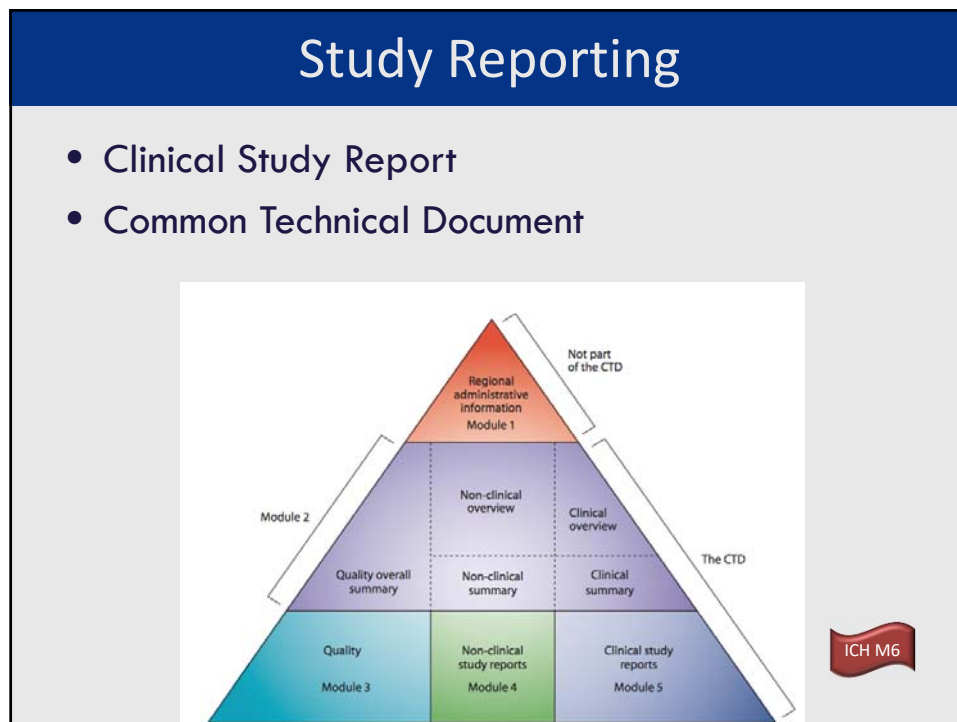
36



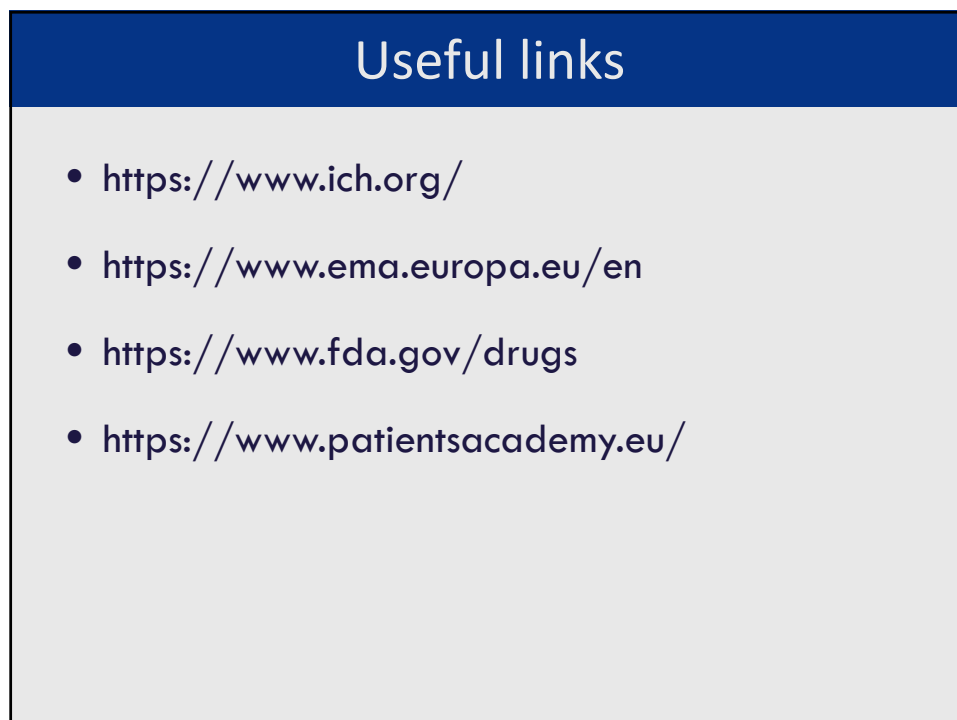
37



38



39



40