Data Management: The Clinical Research and Regulatory Perspective

NIH BECON/BISTIC Symposium 21 June 2004 Wayne Kubick

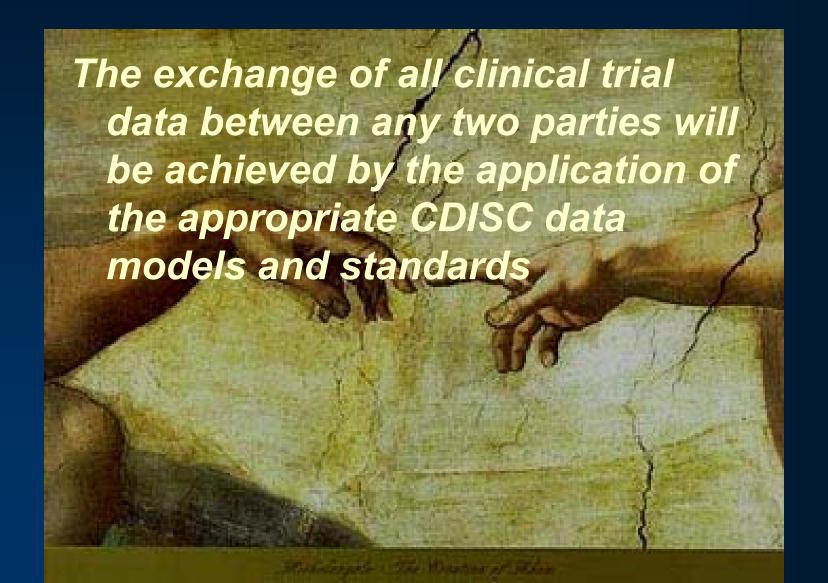




Topics

- The Legacy of Clinical Trials Data
- CDISC and HL7
- Basic Concepts of the CDISC Study Data Tabulation Model
- The FDA Janus Data Warehouse
- Tools Enabled by Standard Data

CDISC Vision



CDISC and HL7 RCRIM TC Project Topics

CDISC

- Study Data Tabulation Model (Submission Data Standards)
- Operational Data Model
- Data Description Specification
- Lab Data Model
- Analysis Data Models
- Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data

HL7 RCRIM (with CDISC)

- ECG Waveform Message*
- LAB Data Message*
- Structured Protocol
- Structured Product Label
- Stability Data Model
- Integrated Clinical Safety Report Message

^{*} ANSI - approved Normative V3 Message Standards

Basic Concepts of the SDTM: General Observation Classes

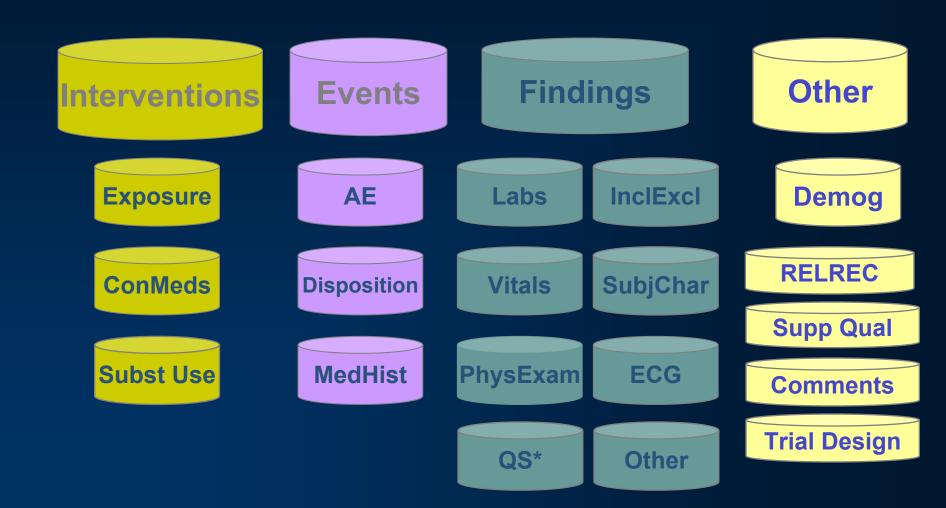
- SDTM: A fundamental model for organizing data collected in clinical trials that will be submitted to regulatory authorities
- All data stored as a series of observations in **Domains**
- Demographics Basic subject-level information
 - Used to select, sort and group data in all domains
- Interventions Treatments or procedures administered
- Events Things that just happen (AEs, Med History)
- Findings General subject observations, such as questions and tests
 - >80% of data will likely be placed in findings
- Other special purpose datasets are also defined for special purposes.

CDISC SDTM Domain Concept

EG.xpt, ECG — Findings, Version 3.1, June 3, 2004. One record per ECG observation per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation

Variable Name	Variable Label	Туре	Controlled Terms or Format		Role	CDISC Notes	Core	References
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		CRF	Identifier	Unique identifier for a study within the submission.	Req	SDTM 2.2.4
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	**EG	Derived	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain most relevant to the observation.	Req	SDTM 2.2.4
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Sponsor Defined	Identifier	Unique subject identifier within the submission.	Req	SDTM 2.2.4
EGSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		CRF or Derived	Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness within a dataset for a subject. Can be used to join related records.	Req	SDTM 2.2.4
EGGRPID	Group ID	Char		Sponsor Defined	Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records for a subject in a single domain.	Perm	SDSIG 2.1; SDTM 2.2.4
EGREFID	ECG Reference ID	Char		Sponsor Defined or Derived	Identifier	Internal or external ECG identifier. Example: UUID for external ECG Waveform File.	Perm	
EGSPID	Sponsor ID	Char		Sponsor Defined or Derived	Identifier	Optional Sponsor-defined reference number. Perhaps pre- printed on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number from the ECG page.	Perm	SDTM 2.2.4
EGTESTCD	ECG Test or Examination Short Name	Char	中 中	CRF or Derived	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in EGTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in EGTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g. 'ITEST'). EGTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: PR, QT, FIND, INTP.	Req	
EGTEST	ECG Test or Examination Name	Char	· 泰	CRF	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in EGTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: PR Interval, QT Interval, ECG Finding, etc.	Req	
EGCAT	Category for ECG	Char	ф	Sponsor Defined	Grouping Qualifier	Used to categorize ECG observations. Examples: MEASUREMENT or FINDING.	Perm	SDSIG 2.1
EGSCAT	Subcategory for ECG	Char	(A)	Sponsor Defined	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the ECG. Example: monitoring (1lead), 12-lead.	Perm	SDSIG 2.1

Domains by Observation Class



SEND Domains for NonClinical Data

A collection of observations with a topic-specific commonality:

(Interventions, Findings, and Special)

- Animal Characteristics
- Animal Disposition
- Body Weights
- Clinical Pathology
- Clinical Signs
- Drug/Metabolite Levels
- Exposure
- Food Consumption
- Fetal Data
- Female Fertility
- Group Characteristics
- Group Observations

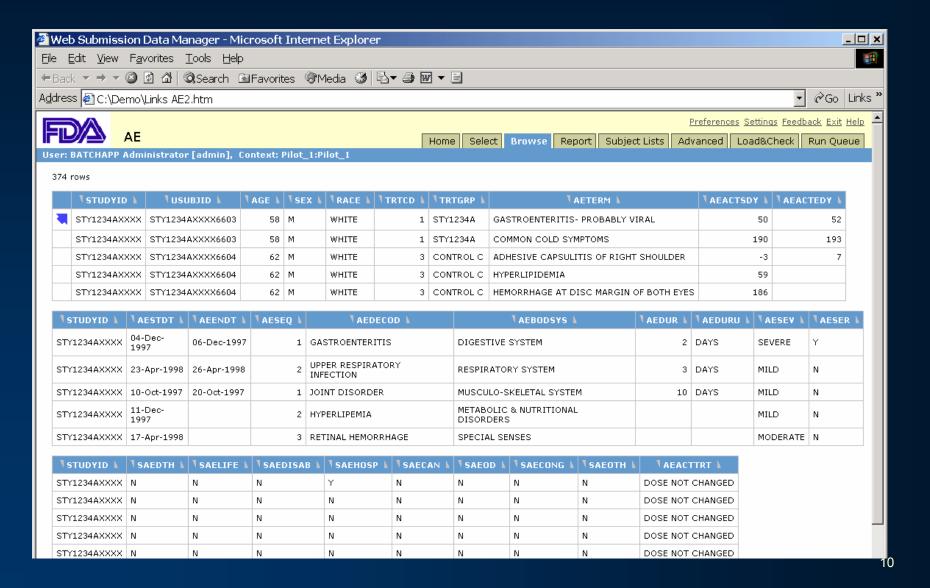
- Macroscopic Findings
- Male Fertility
- Microscopic Findings
- Ophthalmoscopic Findings
- Organ Weights
- Rodent Micronucleus
- Study Summary
- Study Timing
- Tumor Analysis
- Water Consumption



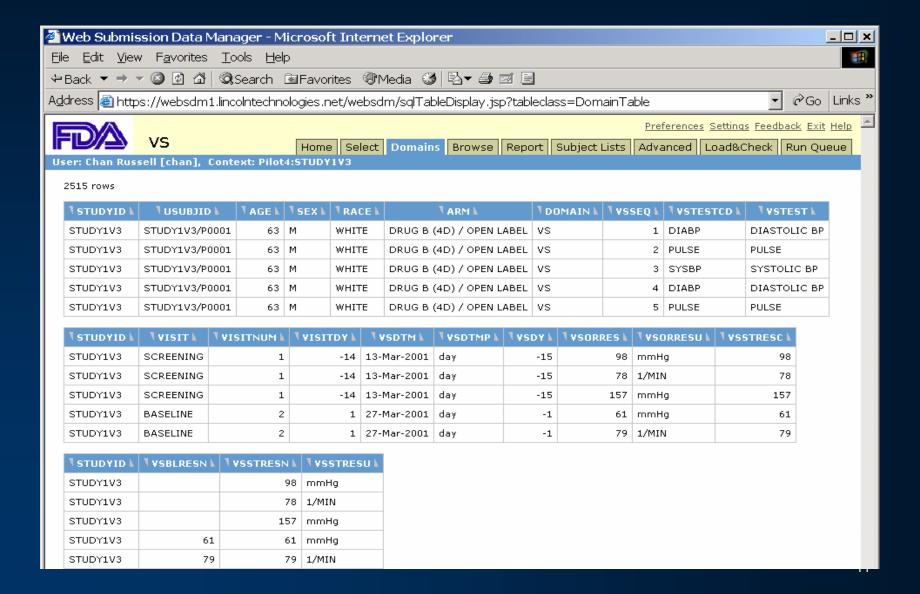
Variable/Item Roles

- Unique Identifiers Study, subject, domain, sequence, IDs
- Topic Focus of observation (Treatment, Term, Test)
- Timing When the observation occurred
- Qualifiers Additional attributes/traits of observation
 - Lab results, units, decodes, position, severities, etc.
 - Grouping, Result, Synonym, Record, Variable sub-types
- Each domain must include:
 - Unique identifiers
 - A topic variable
 - A set of timing variables and qualifiers
- SDS domain models define the expected set of timing variables and qualifiers for each domain.

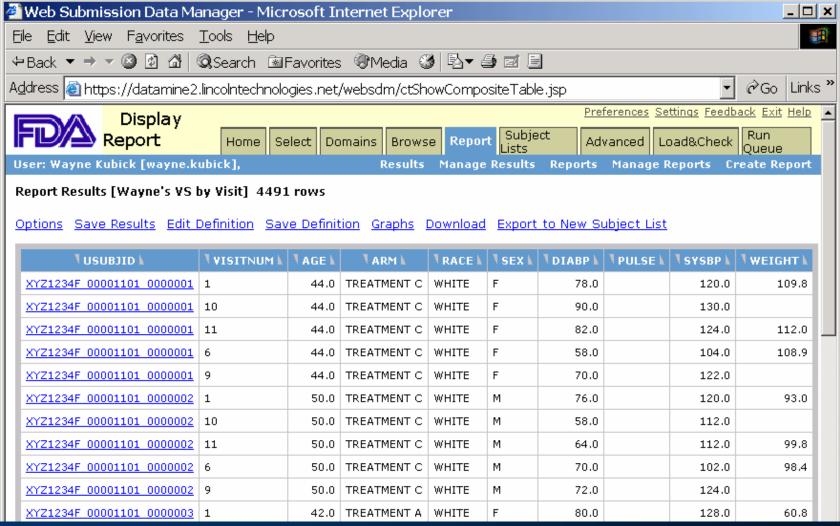
Event Structure – 1 record per AE



Finding Structure: 1 Rec. per Vital Sign



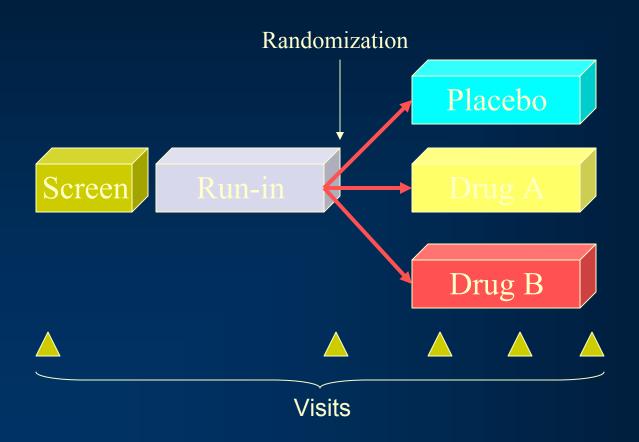
Transformed VS: 1 Record per Visit



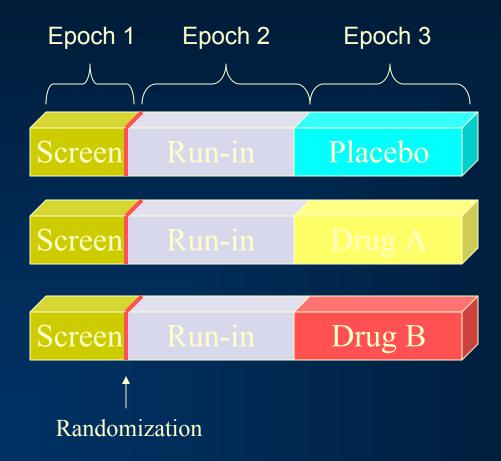
SDTM Concepts: Trial Design

- Model for defining aspects of a trial design
 - Epoch: a time interval in the planned conduct of a study
 - Element: a particular time interval within an Arm
 - Arm: an ordered sequence of Elements
 - Equivalent to a planned treatment group
 - Visit: a clinical encounter
- Domains for:
 - Planned Elements, Arms, Visits, IE Criteria, Interventions and Assessments
 - Actual Subject Elements and Visits

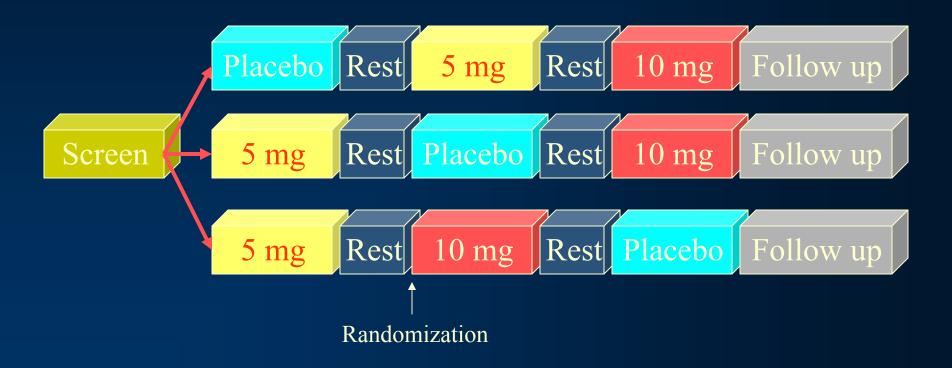
Parallel Trial Design Flowchart



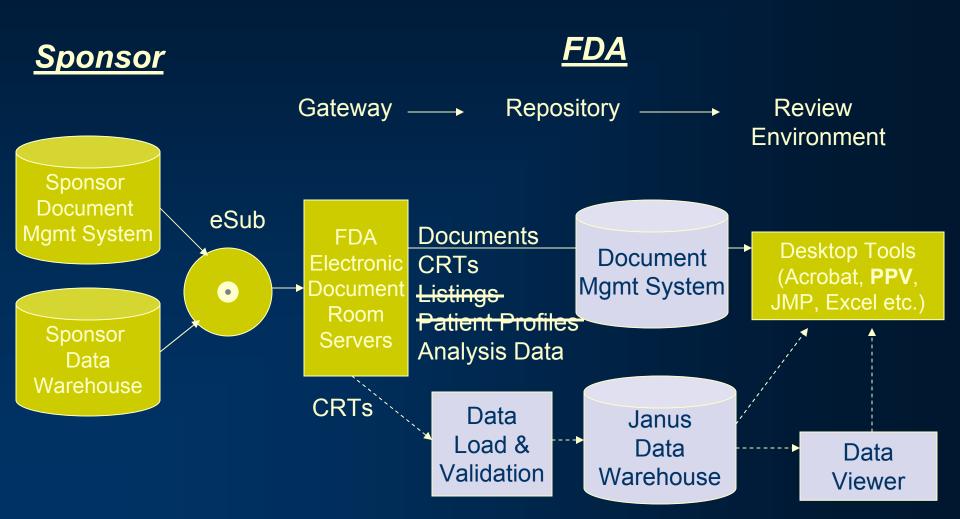
Parallel Trial Arms



Flowchart: Crossover Trial



Facilitating the FDA Review Process

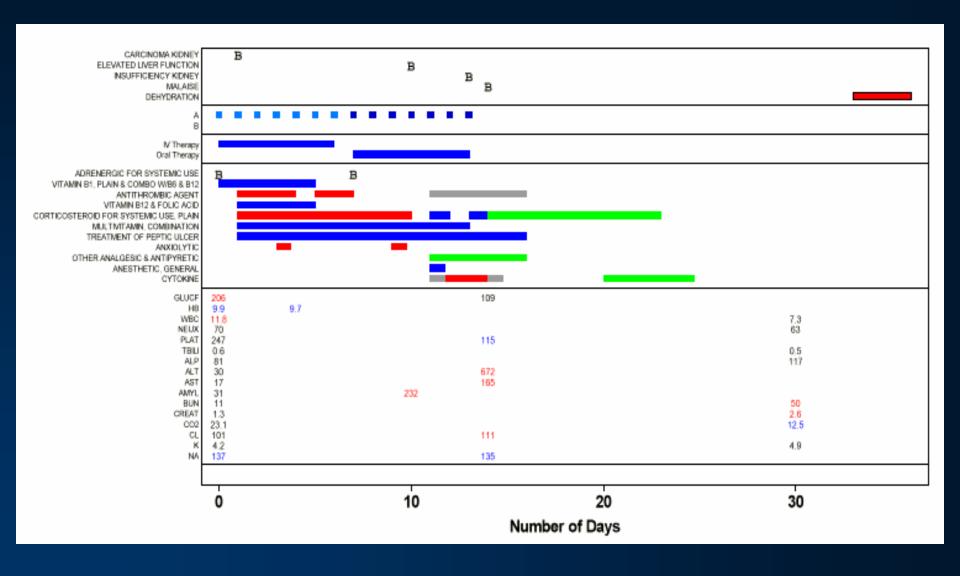


CRADAs Related to CDISC SDTM

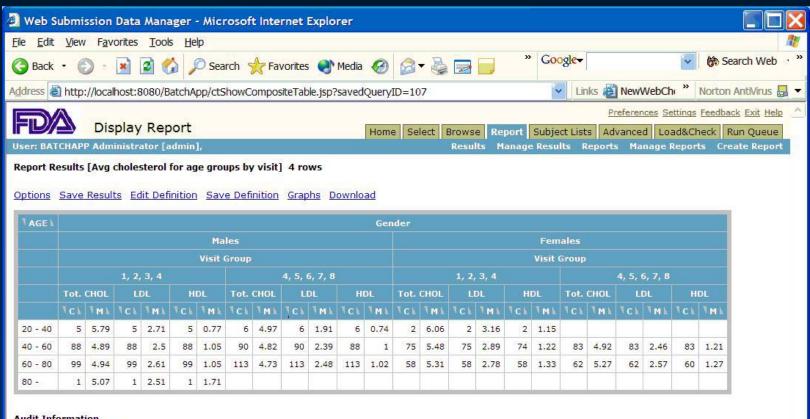
- Lincoln Technologies Web Submission Data Manager
- PPD Patient Profile Viewer
- IBM and Janus Data Warehouse
- Mortara ECG Data Warehouse/Viewer
- PharmQuest's ToxVision for Animal Data

Tools will continue to evolve as standard data becomes available.

Invoking Patient Profiles



Example Enhanced Report



Audit Information

Data Source: SDM3SAMPJ

Subject List: null

Report: Avg cholesterol for age groups by visit

BATCHAPP Administrator User: Date: 09/02/2003 18:28:53 EDT

Image Integration with SDTM Findings

- Findings data structure includes a variable to store
 UID for external reference files
 - ECG XML Waveforms in HL7 V3 messaging format
 - Medical Imaging files
- FDA standard review tools can invoke image viewing applications from FDA Janus Data Warehouse
- ECG and Image files will be stored in other repositories
 - Imaging formats and viewers are not yet defined.

ECG Viewer



The FDA Janus Warehouse

Conceived and developed by Norman Stockbridge, MD (FDA) to improve reviews and conduct cross-study analysis

- Includes:
 - All clinical trial data
 - Protocol
 - Pharm/tox
 - Analysis plan
- Actual Data (submitted in standard SDS format):
 - Findings (LB, EG, VS, QS, PE, etc.)
 - Events (AE, MH, DS)
 - Interventions (EX, CM)
- Planned Protocol Definition (to support cross-study analysis):
 - Trial structure
 - Planned assessments
 - Planned interventions
 - Analytic plan

Real vs. planned

Support cross-study analysis

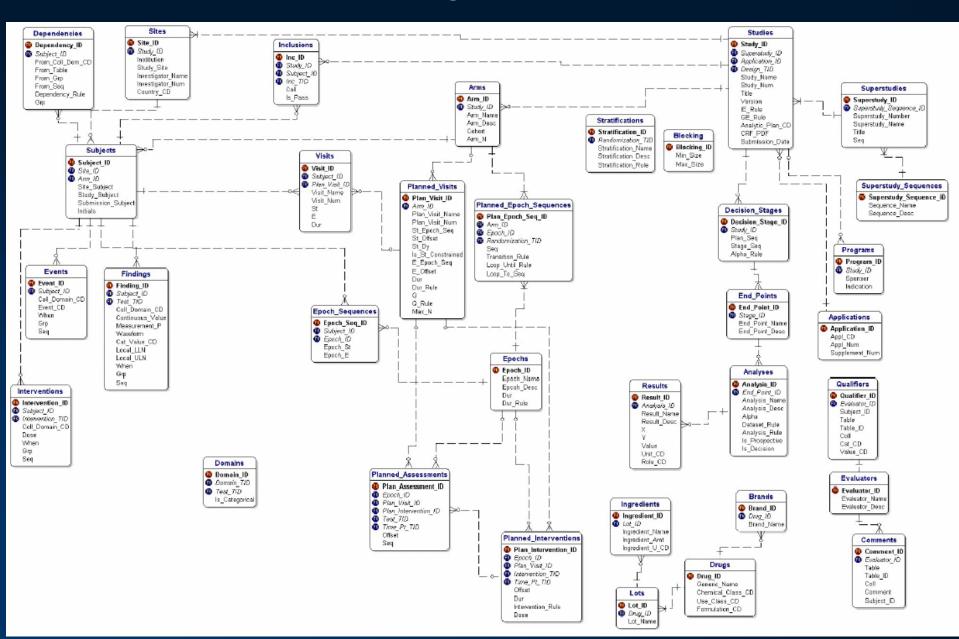
Does not include:

Spontaneous reports

Study reports & Reviews



Janus Basic Entity-Relationships



Janus Pre-Requisites

- Widespread adoption of the CDISC SDTM standard by industry
- Submission of trial design data for all studies
 - Still undergoing pilot testing and expansion
- Standardized vocabularies
 - Method for submitting sponsor-controlled vocabularies
- Method and syntax for defining analysis rules
- Specific methods for other FDA-requested features like data confidence flags, etc.

Tool Optimization and Validation

- Validation depends on ability of tools to reproduce same results as independent analyses by traditional methods
 - Currently only outputs are validated, not tools
- Tools optimization requires benchmark data sources
 - Pharmaceutical research data is highly confidential and proprietary
 - NCI or other NIH organizations could be a provider of public research data
- By comparison, public availability of AERS data has stimulated development of Bayesian data mining tools, repositories and applications
 - Mining of clinical research data will require different techniques.

The Clinical Research and Regulatory Perspective

For further information:

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www.cdisc.org

www.hl7.org

There are just two rules for success:

- 1. Never tell all you know.
 - -- Roger H. Lincoln



