Supporting Clinical Research Centres:

A PDP Model

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Overview

- The PDP Model
- Product Development Process
- Research Centre Development
- Community Engagement and Mobilization
- Ethical Considerations
- Communication Process
- Planning for Success
The PDP Model

• Harness expertise of nonprofit and private sectors
• Expedite development of new products to fight diseases with greatest global mortality/morbidity
• Facilitate collaboration for products that are not prioritized in developed countries
• PDPs have developed and licensed over 16 new products for 7 diseases including Malaria and TB
PDP Studies address 19 Disease Areas

Ongoing and planned studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Area</th>
<th>Phase I</th>
<th>Phase II</th>
<th>Phase III</th>
<th>Phase IV</th>
<th>Other</th>
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Source: Based on estimates last updated in the PDP Portal in January 2013 by 14 BMGF-funded PDPs that are part of the Global Clinical Health Consortium. Including ongoing and planned studies.
Product Development Partnerships…

offer many advantages to
global health R&D –

✓ True Partners
✓ Broad Disease Profile
✓ Diversity
✓ Implement Global but Think Local
✓ Experienced, Skilled Scientists and Researchers
✓ Focus on Good Study Participant Care
✓ Global Quality and Standard
Product Development Process

- **Research and Development**
  - Intellectual property rights
  - Formulations
  - Preclinical studies
  - Research centre staff
  - Infrastructure & Training
  - Community engagement
  - Epidemiology studies

- **Capacity Building**

- **Clinical Trials**
  - PK / PD
  - Bioequivalence
  - Safety
  - Efficacy
  - Acceptability

- **Regulatory Approval**
  - Licensure
  - Post-licensure studies

- **Launch and Access**
  - Manufacturing
  - Service delivery
  - Availability

➤ Drug development approach consistent with Regulatory path
Before the trial can start:

- Product Development Plan
- Protocol Development
- Regulatory and Ethics submissions
- Product Import License

DSMB (with “Local” representation)

Enrollment and vaccination(s)
- Primary Care Relationship and Letter of Intent
- General Standard of Care
- Follow-up: visits to clinic
- Centralized vs. local laboratories (Safety, Specialized, HIV testing)

Voluntary Counseling and Testing
- HIV prevention education
- Access to condoms

Clinical trial sites preparation

- Selection Process
- Development if required
- GCP and GCLP Assessment

Community engagement Volunteer recruitment

- Community Engagement and Outreach
- CABs
- Informed Consent
- Screening: eligibility
- Good Participatory Practices

Results / Data Dissemination:

- Data analysis
- Clinical Study Report
- Publications
- Communications Plan:
  - Regulatory
  - Government
  - Media
  - Research Center
  - Community
Preparing for Large Pivotal Phase III Trials

**Epidemiology studies**
- Understand epidemic
- Clinic and Lab skills

**Efficacy Studies**
- World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki
- International Conference on Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice
- EU Directive on Clinical Trials
- US Food and Drug Administration
- Country Specific Regulatory Authority Guidelines & Regulations

**Phase I – II trials**
- Advance candidate
- Test in appropriate population
Building Capacity to ensure Success

- Disease Prevalence & Incidence
- Community and Stakeholder Engagement
- Referral Networks for Medical Care, Treatment & Support
- Infrastructure and Equipment
- Staff Training and Development
- Communication Tools
- Financial Management Support
GCP Readiness Assessments: GCP-compliance

- Performed at all research centres:
  1. Management responsibilities
  2. Quality systems (including GCP)
  3. Facilities
  4. Equipment
  5. SOPs (including GPP)
  6. Computerization of system
  7. Document management
  8. Sample logistics (including GCLP)
  9. Vendor / Purchase / Subcontractor management

- Identify action items
- Provide SOP examples and templates
- Conduct follow-up visits
Laboratory Assessments: GCLP-compliance

• Assessment tool:
  o GCLP readiness
  o Compliance, capacity, quality control systems for reliable results

• Assessments performed at:
  o Local/Central labs
  o Research Centres
    ▪ BHCG testing, centrifugation, aliquoting, storage and shipment of samples, documentation
    ▪ HIV Rapid Testing and HIV Algorithm
    ▪ Records & reports

• Assist with SOPs

• Provide training where necessary
  o QC / QA
## Capacity Building and Strengthening

### Research Centre Development
- SOPs
- QA/QC systems
- GCP and GCLP

### Clinical Safety
- Safety reporting
- Colposcopy
- Monitoring

### Counseling
**Toolkit for systematization of quality assurance processes in counseling & adherence, working with vulnerable populations**
- Pre and Post-HIV testing
- Contraceptives
- STIs
- Behavioral questionnaires

### Laboratory Training
- Laboratory Project Management
- Rapid test

### Community Engagement
- Informed Consent
- Community Liaison Officers
- Adherence Education
- Recruitment and Retention
- Community Advisory Boards

### Finance Management
- Financial Processes and Systems
- Monitoring
Community Engagement and Mobilization
Community Engagement and Mobilization

• Research Centres
  o Build capacity of community staff to educate and train others
  o Annually revised community engagement plans:
    ▪ Community Engagement & Mobilization Framework
    ▪ Stakeholder and Community Mapping
    ▪ Recruitment and Retention Plan
    ▪ Communication Plan

• Community Advisory Boards
  o Protocol Development
  o Informed Consent Review process
  o Constitution/Operating procedures
  o CAB/CAG Country and Regional training sessions
Awareness of Cultural Differences

- Awareness of needs to involve local health care providers in early stages of protocol development
- Awareness on the use of local medical practices, especially traditional medicine
- Lack of translations for certain words, phrases, or concepts
- Continual use of clinical trial language that may be foreign concepts
- Local community view of biopsies, sample collection, and blood draws
- Implementation of informed consent

Unblinding – “Imfana”

direct Xhosa translation
the blind leading the blind
- No “unblinding” word
Ethical Considerations
Ethical Considerations for Clinical Trials

- General Standard of Care
- Informed consent process
- Risk reduction counseling
  - Provision of condoms
- STI screening and treatment
- Family planning
  - Management of pregnancy
- Counseling and referrals for treatment
  - If HIV-positive at screening
  - For participants who become HIV-positive during clinical trials
- Treatment / Referrals
  - For any medical condition that arises
- Post-trial access to products
Informed Consent

Good Participatory Practice

- Guidelines for biomedical HIV prevention trials
- www.unaids.org

Interaction with communities

- CAB Reviews

Culturally appropriate assessment of understanding

- Assessment of Understanding (AoU) Informed Consent or Informed Consent Comprehensive Assessment:
  - Enables counselors to effectively assess whether the volunteer is truly informed of the potential risks and benefits of participation.
  - Improves the volunteers’ experience of participating in trials and ensures that volunteers are better informed of their role in the trial.
Communication Process
Communication Process

• Results
• Clinical Study Report
• Communication Plan:
  o Conferences
  o Publications
• Data Dissemination Process:
  o Regulatory
  o Government
  o Media
  o Research Centre
  o Community
ACCESS Principles: Planning for Success

Architecture
Availability
Acceptability
Affordability
Appropriate Use
Benefiting People, Communities, Countries

• Promote reproductive health and HIV awareness
• Empower communities through education and counselling
• Encourage HIV testing
• Improve delivery of and access to health services
• Engage communities, and support establishment of community advisory boards
• Provide employment and professional opportunities
• Build medical research capabilities in geographical areas of need
Success is....

Coming together
Sharing together
Working together
Committing together
Succeeding together...
Acknowledgements

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• All Research Centers Globally
• Participants
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