#### DIA 2017 GLOBAL ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 18-22 | CHICAGO

## Driving International Awareness and Use of Regulatory Writing Guidelines: Case Studies of the Clarity and Openness in Reporting (CORE) Reference Guidelines

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# Driving International Awareness and Use of Regulatory Writing Guidelines: Setting the Scene

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3

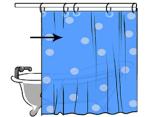


# What is **CORE** Reference?

- Clarity: CSRs must be clear, well-written, and free of ambiguity.
- Openness: Health Authorities and the public require transparency, and public disclosure of clinical regulatory documents with CSRs being among the first for public disclosure.
- Reporting E3-based: CSRs must serve the interests of regulatory reviewers by promoting reporting per ICH.

4







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# METHODS

- BWG: 9 authors with about 200 years industry experience
  - 6 have headed one or more Medical Writing department
  - 1 statistician
  - 1 clinical pharmacologist
  - 1 overall regulatory and strategic advisor
- Comprehensive Stakeholder Review
  - 5 member Health Canada review team (Celia Lourenco)
  - 18 member DIA CORE Review Task Force (Chair, David Clemow)
  - Academic and Principal Investigator (Todd E. Pesavento, MD)
  - Patient Advocate (David Gilbert)
- Methods published in a peer-reviewed journal Hamilton S, Bernstein AB, Blakely G, et al Research Integrity and Peer Review 2016







## Background to CORE Reference

- May 2014 May 2016
- Preface 20 pages: Assumptions, References
- Body: NOT a template, content suggestions
  - Incorporates ICH E3 and ICH E3 2012 Q & A
  - Provides clarifications on how to interpret ICH guidance, including rationale
  - Encourages you to make informed choices for authoring your CSR <u>'one size fits all'</u>



#### What is **CORE** Reference?

	Version 1.0 03-May-2016		
1 2 3	2. SYNOPSIS Synopsis Subset of the spacing below to allow optimal presentation of ICH E3 2012 Q&A text>		
4 5 6	A brief stand-alone synopsis without cross-reference to other sections of the CSR or other documents (usually limited to three pages, although longer is acceptable for more		Comment [A28]: Per ICH E3 2012 Quesitons & Answers (Q & A) Point 2 for CSR synopsis: <u>http://www.ich.org/fileadmin/Public_Web_Site/IC</u> H Products/Guidelines/Efficacy/E3/E3_OAs_R1_S
7	<i>complex studies</i> ) that summarises the study should be provided. <i>In addition to a brief</i>		tep4.pdf which updated this ICH E3 instructional text to state 'Since the synopsis will be used as a
8 9	<i>description of the study design and critical methodological information</i> (what was actually done), <i>the synopsis should provide</i> a summary of all relevant results (e.g. if there	$\backslash$	stand-alone document within a Common Technical Document, it should be written so that it can be
10	are multiple endpoints, consider limiting to primary and secondary) obtained during the	$\left  \right\rangle$	understood and interpreted on its own, i.e. without the other sections of a CSR <sup>*</sup> .
11	study, as well as other critical information, including data on the study population,	$\backslash $	Clarification is added to this effect, and to remind that 'other' documents should not be referenced
12	disposition of subjects, important protocol deviations and treatment compliance. The	$\left( \right)$	comment [A29]: Per ICH E3 2012 Q & A Point
13	synopsis should include numerical data to illustrate results, not just text or p-values	11	2 which updated ICH E3 instructional text to state the synopsis can be longer than 3 pages if it needs
14	(consider presenting results as summary tables to reduce the amount of text in the	11	to be. Awareness comment pending finalisation of ICH
15	synopsis). The conclusions should exactly match the overall conclusions in the body of	$\left  \right $	guidance: An example of '10 pages' (see also [updated since 2012 Q & A] ICH M4E R2:
16	the report. The use of a tabular format synopsis is not mandatory.	$\left  \right  $	http://www.ich.org/fileadmin/Public_Web_Site/IC H Products/CTD/M4E R2 Efficacy/M4E R2 St
17 18	An example Synopsis follows:		ep_2.pdf) is described as acceptable for more complex studies, with the proviso that 10 pages is not an absolute requirement or limit, but should not need to be exceeded considerably.
	ICH E3 text ICH E3 2012 Q&A text CORE Reference text [Right margin comment=RATIONALE]		
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#### Challenges

- Regulatory Authority buy-in and participation
- Stakeholder buy-in and participation
- Recognition of need for "User's Guide"
- Commitment by members of the Budapest Working Group to a long development cycle and many hours of hard labor



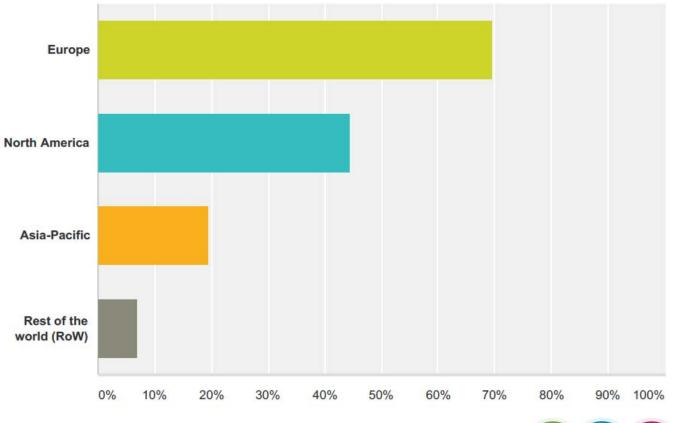
# **Utility Survey**





#### **CORE Reference Utility Survey - 1**

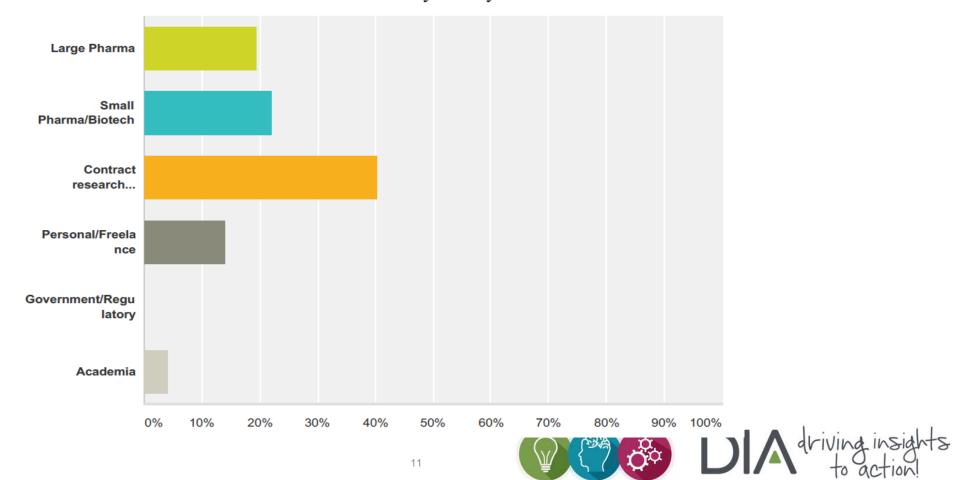
Where are your primary client locations?





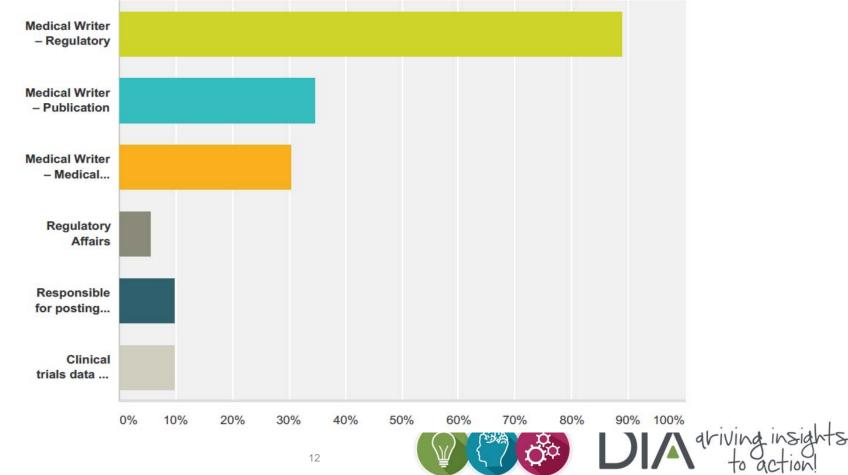
### CORE Reference Utility Survey - 2

What type of organisation do you work for?

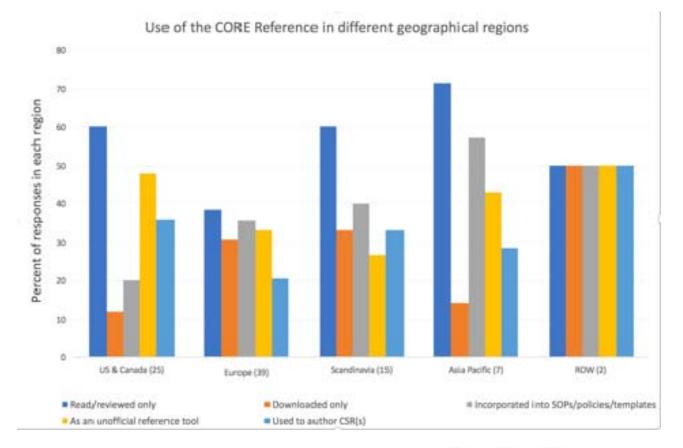


#### CORE Reference Utility Survey - 3

#### What is your role?



#### Regional Differences in use/adoption of CORE Reference





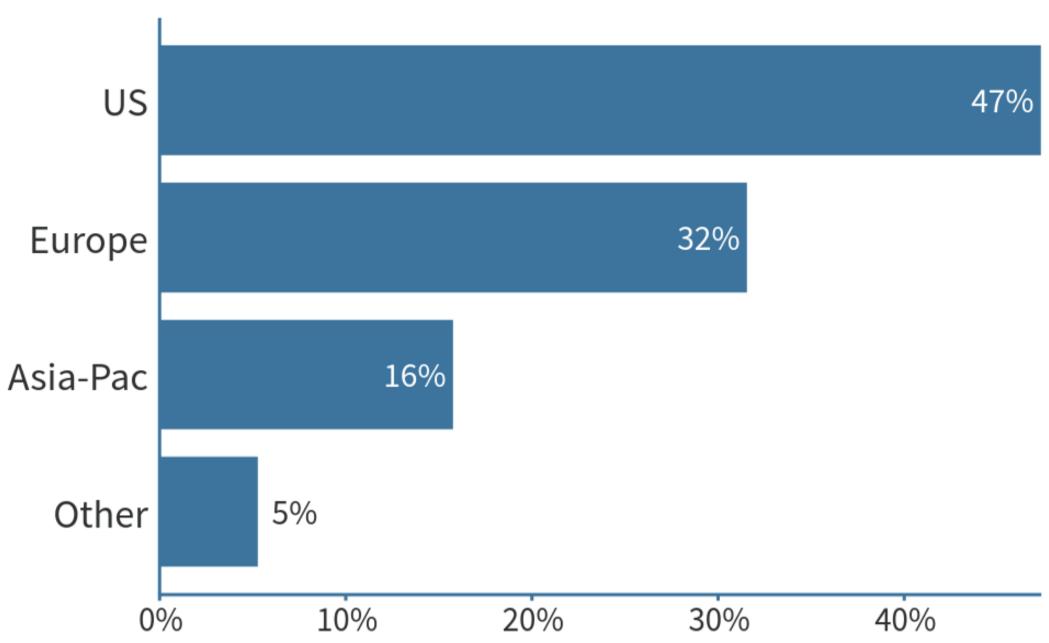
#### **Audience Poll**

- 1. What region do you prepare documents for?
  - A. US
  - B. Europe
  - C. Asia-Pacific
  - D. Other



#### What region do you prepare documents for?

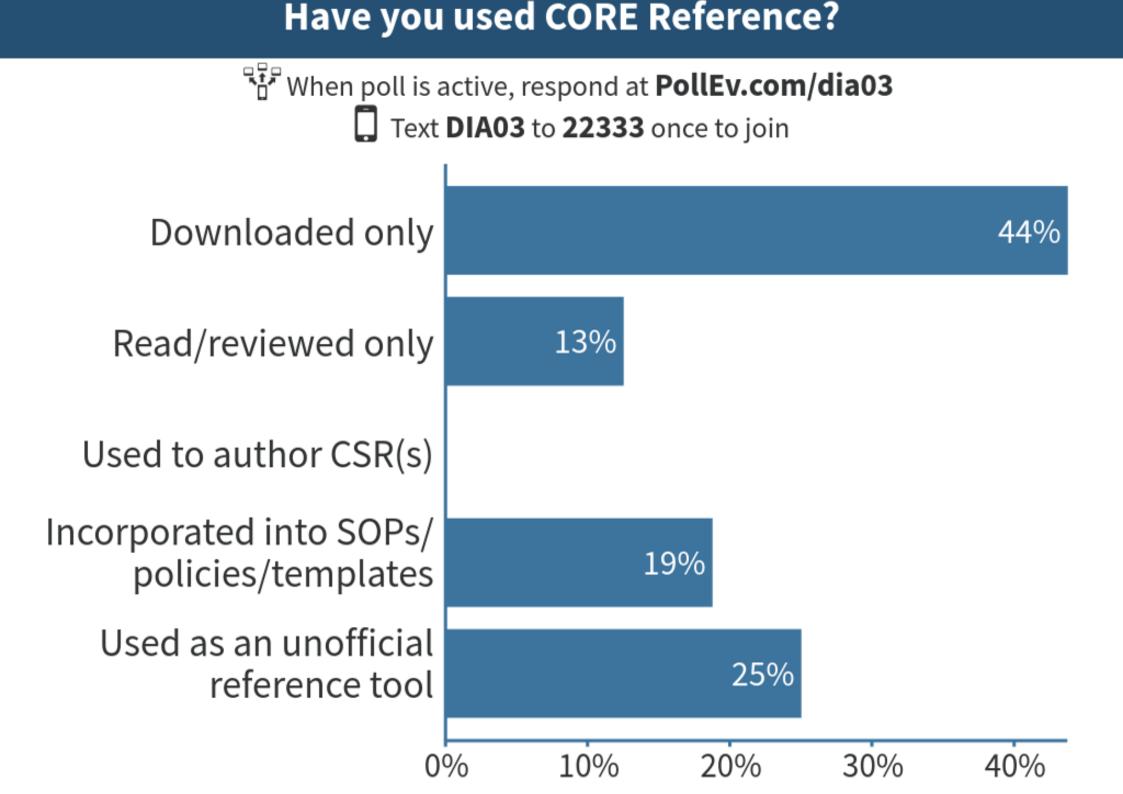
When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/dia03** Text **DIA03** to **22333** once to join



### **Audience Poll**

- 2. Have you used CORE Reference?
  - A. Downloaded only
  - B. Read/reviewed only
  - C. Used to author CSR(s)
  - D. Incorporated into SOPs/policies/templates
  - E. Used as an unofficial reference tool

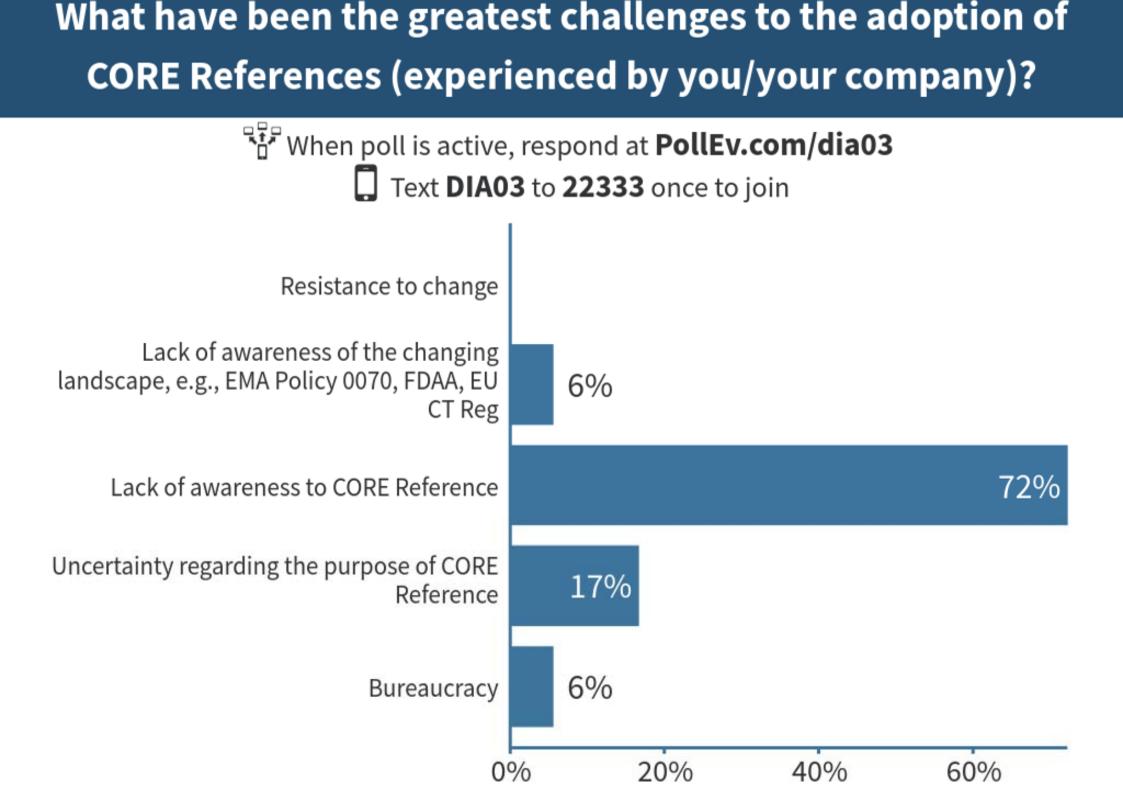


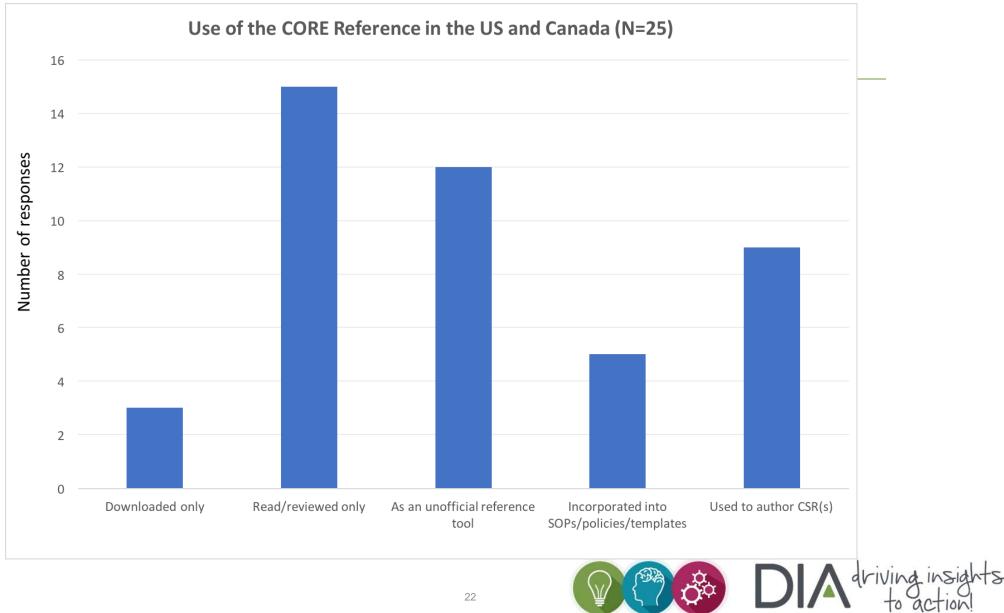


## Audience Poll

- 3. What have been the greatest challenges to the adoption of CORE References (experienced by you/your company)?
  - A. Resistance to change
  - B. Lack of awareness of the changing landscape, e.g., EMA Policy 0070, FDAA, EU CT Reg
  - C. Lack of awareness to CORE Reference
  - D. Uncertainty regarding the purpose of CORE Reference
  - E. Bureaucracy







### North American Adoption (N=25)

- 12% have only downloaded
- 60% have read/reviewed
- 48% use as an unofficial reference tool
- 20% have incorporated into SOPs/policies/templates
- 35% have used to author CSRs



# Relative North American Adoption (% response)

Compared to either Europe or Asia Pacific, North Americans seem to have proportionately slightly greater use of CORE Reference as an <u>informal</u> reference tool and to author CSRs.

#### Speculation:

- The lower rate of formal incorporation into policies and procedures may reflect a more cumbersome bureaucracy in the US-based companies.
- Proportionately higher numbers of responders from North America were affiliated with CROs. Thus, they may not be able to directly drive adoption among their clients.

24



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Case studies of the Clarity and Openness in Reporting (CORE) reference guidelines

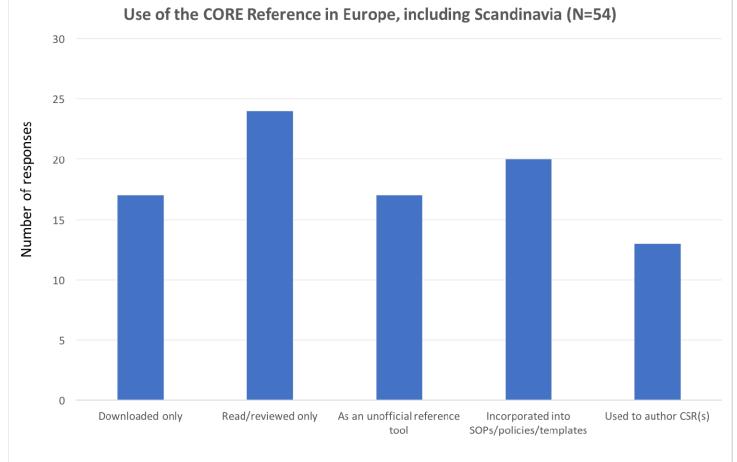
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# Regional Differences in use/adoption of CORE Reference



# EU Adoption, including Scandinavia (N=54)

- 32% have downloaded CORE
- 44% have read/reviewed CORE
- 32% have used CORE as an unofficial reference tool
- 37% have incorporated CORE into SOPs/policies/templates
- 24% have used CORE to author CSRs

**Relative Europe Adoption** 

Compared to North America and Asia Pacific, proportionately more Europeans (incl. Scandinavia) have downloaded CORE Reference <u>and</u> incorporated CORE into SOPs/policies/templates.

Speculation:

- Europe/EMA is leading the world in public disclosure of clinical study documents
- EMA has
  - Issued Policy/0070 that mandates CSR disclosure
  - Issued Guidance on implementing Policy/0070
- Regulation (EU) No 536/2014

## Benefits of CORE Reference

- In-house training tool: for new and experienced writers
- Clinical trial results postings: clinicaltrials.gov and EudraCT
  - Reporting Period Synopsis
  - Endpoints Synopsis, Section 8.2 'Endpoints', Sections 11.1.1/.2/.3 'Primary/Secondary/Exploratory Endpoints', as applicable
  - Removal of a subject from treatment vs Removal of a subject from the study Section 9.3.3 'Removal of Subjects from Therapy or Assessment', Section 11.2.2 'Handling of Withdrawals, Discontinuations or Missing Data'
  - Adverse events Section 12.1.1 'Brief Summary of Adverse Events', Section 12.1.2 'Most Frequently Reported Adverse Events', Section 12.1.3 'Categorisation of All Adverse Events'



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#### Hiroko Ebina

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## DIA is international...

ICH is international – founding representatives



CORE Reference Guidelines are international...

...but what happened to Japan?



Can we drive insights from this session into action?

(enhance future international guideline development)

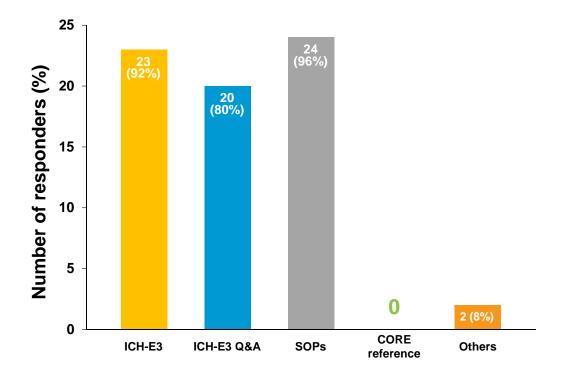
## Engaging Japan in international guidelines

- Japan is a key market
  - ICH, large, fastest aging, "going global"
- CORE Reference team DID try!
  - 2 English email attempts to PMDA, no response
- Purpose of study
  - To investigate awareness of CORE Reference in Japan
- Method overview
  - CSR staff in JPMA companies (73 companies)
  - Online 10-question survey (19 July 2016 to 1 August 2016)
  - Email reminder, but no financial incentives
  - Response rate = 34% (25 companies)



### Japanese writers DO use international guidelines

Guidelines used to prepare a CSR



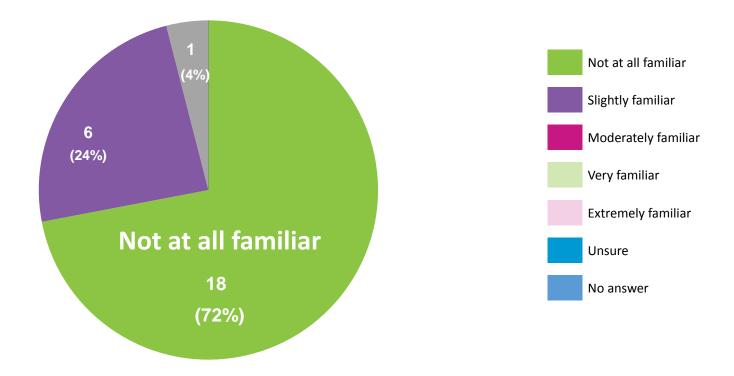
Multiple answers allowed

No answer 1, Others: Yaku-shin No.335 (1 May 1996). ICH-E1, E9, E10, etc.

N=25 responding companies

### Low awareness of CORE in Japan

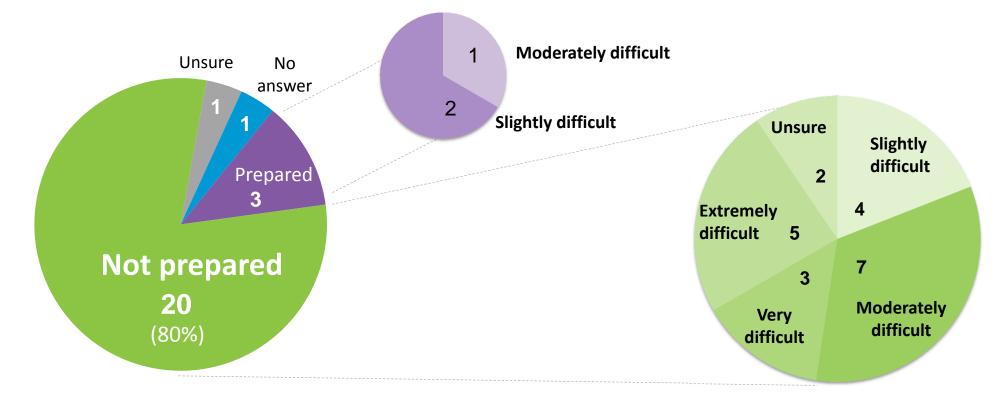
Familiarity with CORE Reference



N=25 responding companies

## Minimal experience in redacting CSRs in Japan

Redacted CSR experience and level of difficulty experienced or expected



N=25 responding companies

# Clear interest in Japan for learning more about CORE

Interest in attending an educational seminar on CORE



# Conclusions (insights) and implications (actions)

#### Conclusions

- Based on this sample, Japanese staff responsible for CSRs:
  - Do use international guidelines (that they are aware of!)
  - Have low awareness of CORE Reference
  - Are interested in becoming more aware about CORE Reference
- Implications
  - From these evidence-based insights, how do we drive action to help future guideline developers?

### Conclusions (insights) and implications (actions)

1. Why do I need this guideline?

CORE example

Educate Japanese pharma companies that if they "go global", they will need redacted CSRs 2. Who could be the local champions of this guideline?

3. What resources are needed to ensure guideline uptake?

CORE example Involve Japan's medical writing community – developers or connectors (eg, PMDA) CORE example Education seminars customized to Japan's needs



#### Acknowledgements

Dr Jocelyn Colquhoun (Envision Pharma Group, USA); Dr Linda Donnini (Envision Pharma Group, Australia); Yukiko Homma (Envision Pharma Group, Japan); Professor Karen Woolley (Envision Pharma Group, Japan)



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