

Virtual Clinical Trials: A Regulator's Perspective

Jennifer L. Kirk

September 24, 2020

ASA Biopharmaceutical Section: Regulatory-Industry Workshop



DISCLAIMER

This presentation represents my views and does not represent FDA position or policy.



OVERVIEW

1 Examples of Virtual Studies

2 Thoughts on Virtual Clinical Trials



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VIRTUAL CLINICAL TRIALS (VCTS)



VIRTUAL CLINICAL TRIALS (VCTs)

- Definitions vary, from fully online only trials, to traditional trials with online recruitment
- Given the prevalence and adoption of technology, expect all clinical trials to incorporate some aspects



VCTs: MY EXPERIENCE

As a *statistician* for the Women's Health Update

- Multi-year, longitudinal observational study of young adult women's health behaviors
- Focused on mental health and health risk behaviors (e.g. drinking, drug use, etc.)



VCTs: MY EXPERIENCE

As a participant in a local survey of transit use

- Week-long tracking of all travel via smartphone app
- Daily brief questionnaires about demographics, transportation, etc.



VCTs: EXAMPLES

- Several studies of nutritional supplements
 - Glucosamine for knee osteoarthritis (2004)
 - Kava & valerian for anxiety, insomnia (2005)
- REMOTE (2014)
 - Tolterodine ER (4mg) in women with overactive bladder



VCTs: REGULATORY EXAMPLE

Orri, M., Lipset, C. H., Jacobs, B. P., Costello, A. J., & Cummings, S. R. (2014). Web-based trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of tolterodine ER 4 mg in participants with overactive bladder: REMOTE trial. Contemporary clinical trials, 38(2), 190-197.

REMOTE Trial

- Effectiveness and safety of tolterodine ER (4mg) in women with overactive bladder
- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group study



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- Recruitment: online
- Enrollment: online with lab or clinic visit
- Randomization: 2:1 active to placebo
- Stages
 - 2-week single-blind placebo run-in
 - 12-week double-blind treatment period

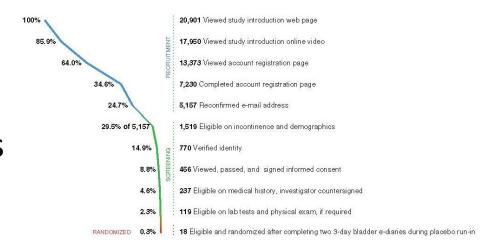


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Aim: 283 participants

- Actual: 18 participants
- Terminated early





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THOUGHTS ON VCTS



VCTs: RECRUITMENT/RETENTION

- May reduce or remove some barriers, but introduce others or have no effect
 - Geographic, time, schedule requirements
 - Internet access, technological literacy
- May increase or decrease retention



VCTs: DATA QUALITY

- Nonsensical Data: implausible records, might be caught by software
- Missing Data: may have more or less, with different mechanisms
- Suspect Data: data that seems unlikely or incorrect but cannot be confidently identified as such



VCTs: TECHNOLOGY

Need to develop infrastructure to provide

- IT support
- Privacy
- Security

to ensure participation and high quality data



CONCLUSIONS

- Incorporating technology in clinical trials could be an exciting opportunity to improve the quality of trials
- Need to carefully design and implement and not assume technology imparts certain strengths (or weaknesses)

