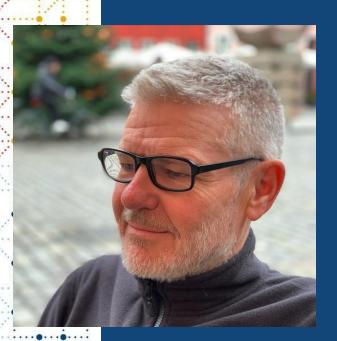


2023
EUROPE
INTERCHANGE
COPENHAGEN | 26-27 APRIL



CDISCs Activities on DDF, Benefits for the Community and Looking Ahead

Presented by D Iberson-Hurst Partner d4k & CDISC DDF Product Owner



## Meet the Speaker

### **Dave Iberson-Hurst**

**Title: Partner** 

Organization: d4k, Copenhagen

Dave has over 40 years' experience across several industries with the last 20 years spent in the pharmaceutical industry combining his technology and software development experience with clinical data standards.

During this time, he has worked on, and led, several CDISC teams, co-led CDISC's eSource initiative (eSDI) and presented in many forums in Europe, the US, and elsewhere across the globe. He has worked closely with the FDA, EMA, HL7, ISO, and other standards organizations and was was a member of CDISC's Blue Ribbon commission.

He is a partner at data4knoweldge in Copenhagen and is focused on getting greater value and utility from clinical trial data.

### **Disclaimer and Disclosures**

- The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of CDISC.
- On contract to CDISC for the DDF work

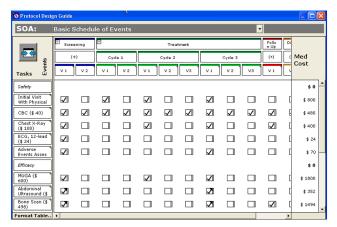




## Agenda

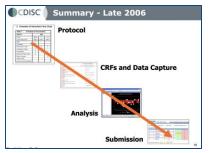
- 1. Introduction
- 2. DDF The Project
- 3. The Challenges
- 4. Benefits and Use Cases
- 5. Looking Forward
- 6. Summary

# Montreux, 2007



Generating the Schedule of Activities and study schema in TSD generates data reusable by clinical trial execution systems. For example: the structure and timing of periods, subperiods, and visits.







### CDISC What is TrialSpace Designer?

- A collaborative environment for study design and clinical protocol authoring environment
  - Word based environment that collects Deep Structured Trial Design Information in XML
  - Most relevant to this discussion...
    - · Planned Interventions and Procedures
    - Clinical variables mapped to Procedures
    - Schedule of Activities
      - What activities at which events
      - Events built into superstructure of elements and arms
      - Formal Designs: Crossover, Titration, Adaptive
      - Conditionality: go here if.... do this if...
      - Iterations: cycles
      - Continuous events... diary, concomitant meds
      - Unplanned events... SAE

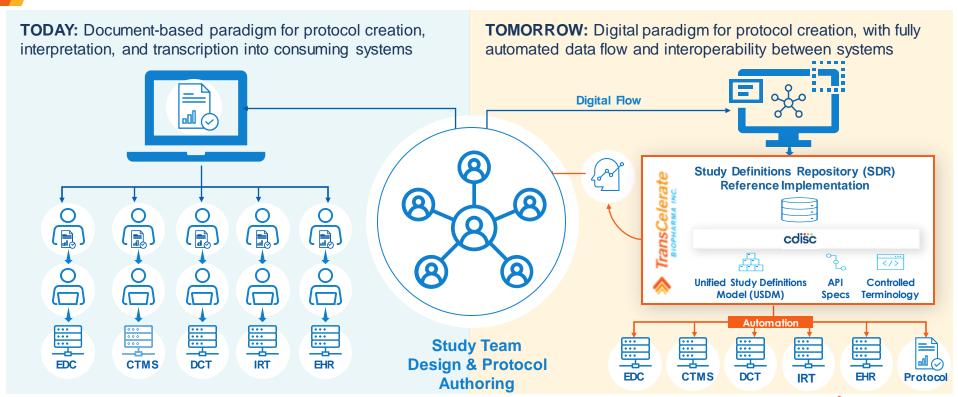




## **Digital Data Flow - The Project**

### TransCelerate Digital Data Flow (DDF) Ambition

Write Once, Read Many



### **CDISC DDF Phase One**





#### **Unified Study Definitions Model (USDM) Class Diagram**

The UML class diagram (normative) as well as SQL Data Dictionary, Entity Relationship Diagram and example JSON output (inform ative)



### **Application Programming Interface (API) Specification**

The API definition (normative) in JSON and HTML forms



#### **CDISC Controlled Terminology**

The controlled terminology (normative) developed for the project. Provided in an Excel format so as to be easily searched and filtered.



#### **Reference Architecture Conformance Tests**

Provided by the functionality provided by tools such as SwaggerHub and Postman



#### **Essential Users Stories**

The User Stories. PDF document



#### **Architecture Principles**

The architectural principles developed by the project. PDF Document



### **Supporting Materials**

A set of informational materials in PDF format to help understand the deliverables being reviewed. PDF documents or references.





### **CDISC DDF Phase Two**





#### **Unified Study Definitions Model (USDM) Class Diagram**

The UML class diagram (normative) as well as SQL Data Dictionary, Entity Relationship Diagram and example JSON output (inform ative)



### **Application Programming Interface (API) Specification**

The API definition (normative) in JSON and HTML forms



#### **CDISC Controlled Terminology**

The controlled terminology (normative) developed for the project. Provided in an Excel format so as to be easily searched and filtered.



#### **Test Files**

Examples of USDM JSON files



#### **Implementation Guide**

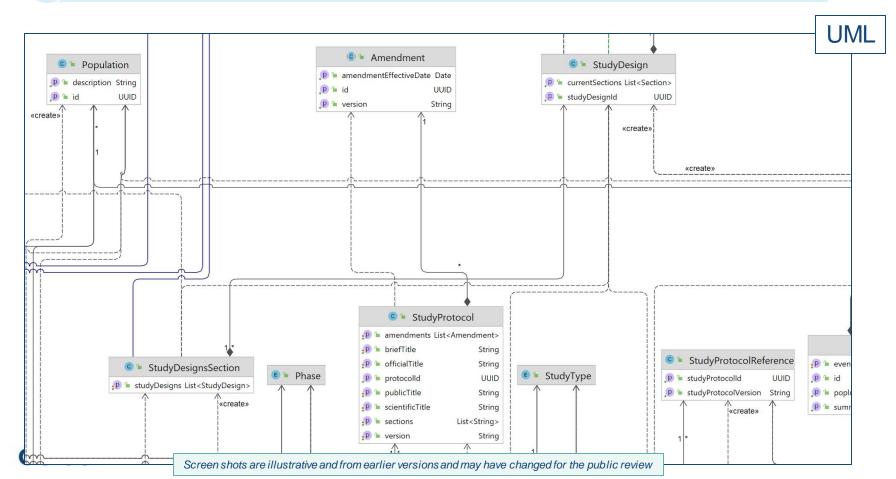
Improved explanation of the model and its use, examples etc





### Unified Study Definitions Model (USDM) Class Diagram

The UML class diagram (normative) as well as SQL Data Dictionary, Entity Relationship Diagram and example JSON output (inform ative)





#### **Application Programming Interface (API) Specification**

The API definition (normative) in JSON and HTML forms

Simple API for DDF

(Openapl.json)
A simple TransCelerate Digital Data Flow (DDF) Study Definitions Repository API.

Production Routes that form the production specification.

POST /v1/studyDefinitions Create a study

GET /v1/studyDefinitions/{uuid} Return a study

GET /v1/studyDefinitions/{uuid}/history Returns the study history

GET /v1/studyDesigns Study designs for a study

Web: OAS3

**JSON** "openapi": "3.0.0", "info": { "title": "Simple API for DDF", "description": "This is a sample API for the DDF project - including sectioning (According to the DDF) "license": { "name": "MIT", "url": "https://opensource.org/licenses/MIT" "version": "1.2.6" "servers": [ "url": "https://virtserver.swaggerhub.com/CDISC1/DDF/1.2.6", "description": "SwaggerHub API Auto Mocking" "paths": { "/studydefinitionrepository/v1/{study}": { "get": { "tags": [ "default" "summary": "Get study build sections", "description": "Get Study Build Sections". "operationId": "get.studydesignrepository.sections", "parameters": [ "name": "study", "in": "path", "description": "Study Builder Study", "required": true, "style": "simple", "explode": false. "schema": { "type": "string", "example": "ACME001"





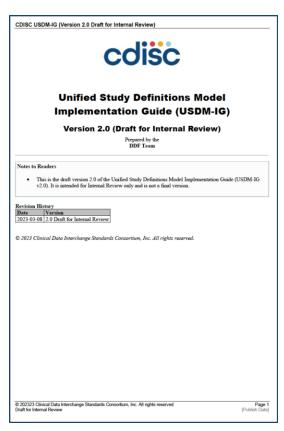
CDISC Controlled Terminology
The controlled terminology (normative) developed for the project. Provided in an Excel format so as to be easily searched and filtered.

1	Row #	UML Class Name	UML Item Name	Role	NCI C-	CT Item Preferred Name	Synonym(s)		Has Value List  ▼
		STUDY	PTIINV	Entity	C15206	Clinical Study		A clinical etudu involvae research using human voluntaere (also called	N
								participants) that is intended to add to medical knowledge. There are two main types of clinical studies: clinical trials (also called interventional studies) and observational	
1	2	STUDY	study_title	Attribute	C49802	Study Title	Trial Title; Official Study Title; Study Title	studies. [[http://ClinicalTrials.gov]](CDISC Glossary) The sponsor-defined name of the clinical study.	N
103	3	STUDY	study_version	Attribute	C93490	Study Protocol Version		A plan at a particular point in time for a formal investigation to assess the utility, impact, pharmacological, physiological, and/or psychological effects of a particular treatment, procedure, drug, device, biologic, food product, cosmetic, care plan, or subject characteristic. ((BRIDG)	N
4	4	STUDY	study_status	Attribute	CNEW	Protocol Status		A condition of the protocol at a point in time with respect to its state of readiness for implementation.	Y (CNEW Protocol Status Response)
	5	STUDY	study_protocol_version	Attribute	C93490	Study Protocol Version		A plan at a particular point in time for a formal investigation to assess the utility, impact, pharmacological, physiological, and/or psychological effects of a particular treatment, procedure, drug, device, biologic, food product, cosmetic, care plan, or subject characteristic. (BRIDG)	N
6	6	STUDY_TYPE	STUDY_TYPE	Entity	C142175	Study Type	Study Type; Study Type Classification	The nature of the investigation for which study information is being collected. (After clinicaltrials.gov)	N
-		_	study_type_desc	Attribute	C142175	Study Type Classification	Study Type; Study Type Classification	The nature of the investigation for which study information is being collected. (After clinicaltrials.gov)	Y (C99077 STYPE)
8	В	STUDY_PHASE	STUDY_PHASE	Entity	C48281	Trial Phase	Trial Phase; Trial Phase Classification	A step in the clinical research and development of a therapy from initial clinical trials to post-approval studies. NOTE: Clinical trials are generally categorized into four (sometimes five) phases. A therapeutic intervention may be evaluated in two or more phases simultaneously in different trials, and some trials may overlap two different phases. [21 CFR section 312.21: After ICH Topic E8 NOTE FOR GUIDANCE ON GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CLINICAL TRIALS, CPMP/ICH/291/95 March 1998]	N
6	9	STUDY_PHASE	study_phase_desc	Attribute	C48281	Trial Phase Classification	Trial Phase; Trial Phase Classification	A step in the clinical research and development of a therapy from initial clinical trials to post-approval studies. NOTE: Clinical trials are generally categorized into four (sometimes five) phases. A therapeutic intervention may be evaluated in two or more phases simultaneously in different trials, and some trials may overlap two different phases. [21 CFR section 312.21: After ICH Topic E8 NOTE FOR GUIDANCE ON GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CLINICAL TRIALS, CPMP/ICH/291/95 March 1998]	Y (C66737 TPHASE)
-		STUDY_IDENTIFI ER	STUDY_IDENTIFIER	Entity	C83082	Study Identifier		A sequence of characters used to identify, name, or characterize the study.	N
-		STUDY_IDENTIFI ER	org_code	Attribute	CNEW	Study Identifier Organization Code		A coded value specifying the organization that creates and/or assigns the study identifier.	N
1	12	ATURN DENTIE	7		NEW	Study Identifier Name		The literal identifier (i.e., distinctive designation) of the sequence	



### **Implementation Guide**

Improved explanation of the model and its use, examples etc

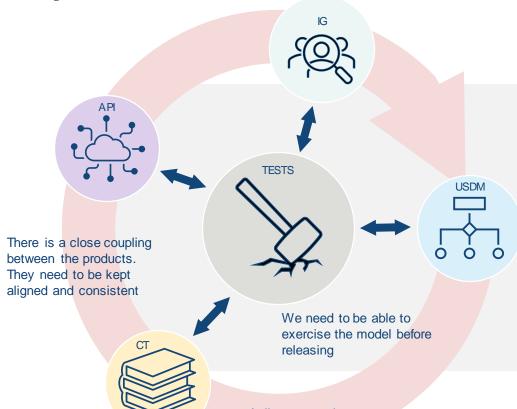


- Note that the Implementation Guide is version 2
- There was no Implementation Guide with version 1 of the USDM





### **Improved Process**



Deliver regular and consistent USDM, CT and API increments every two weeks\* with associated test materials of API examples.

Be able to regression test the model and build a library of USDM study designs.

Doing this as part of model development de-risks the ACCN & TCB programmes

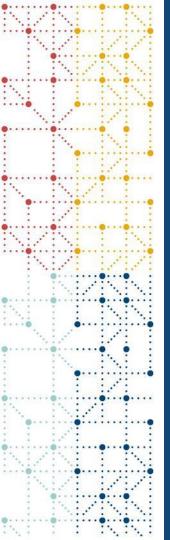
\* May be adjusted to reflect next work item











## The Challenges

**Challenges and Choices ...** 

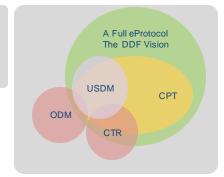
- Choices
  - Recreate the current world or look for something better?
  - O How radical do we wish to be?
  - Don't just want to recreate the "paper world"
- DDF is not a "normal" CDISC project, it has technical and content aspects
- Scope and perspective of the participants
- The project exposes the complexity of our world





## **Challenges and Standards**

CT standards may also inform the process. SNOMED, MedDRA, LOINC all have "models" behind their content Every standard has something to say about some USDM related information



"Semantics"
An example, the differing views of what a "STUDY" is

XML standards are about getting information from A to B, from system to system. But, they define content, semantics, definitions etc.

Other standards define models and content, controlled terms etc.

But these overlap.

BRIDG has Inclusion / Exclusion criteria models. So does CTR, so does SDTM, all subtly different.

SDTM, BRIDG,
ICHM11,
PRG

The important "human readable" form.

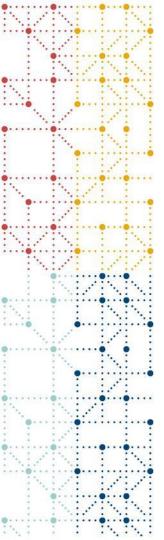
Key question: Should USDM support the whole eProtocol ... AND / OR ... Should SDR being able to generate the complete protocol?



CPT XML, Rest API, CTR XML ...

ODM, Rest API, ALS, CTR XML, HL7 Vulcan SoA, CPT XML ...





## **Benefits and Use Cases**

### **Overview and Benefit**



**Imports** 

Protocol Authoring / Study Builders

Common Protocol Template (CPT)

Others?

**Upstream** 

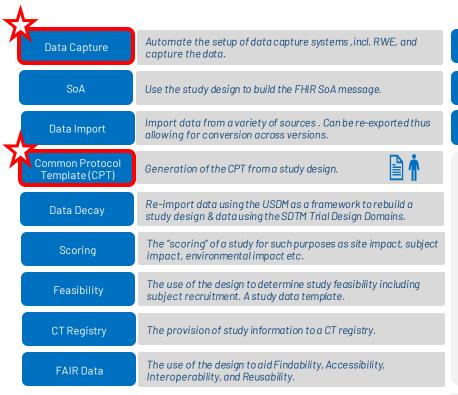
Study Builders is a confusing term Prefer Protocol Authoring to include study design

USDM provides context to downstream systems providing a machine readable definition of the study **Exports EDC USDM CTMS** (Unified Study Definitions Model) **CT Registry** SDR **eCPT** (Study Definitions Repository) The all important Others? human-readable Downstream protocol document

- Speed of execution, stems from the automation which comes from a common understanding
- Data Quality resulting from better context and consistency
- Data Utility, the ability to reuse data when the context is available
- APIs will facilitate building of systems and eco systems
- A single source [of truth] for the protocol



### Use Cases: USDM with BCs allows for ...

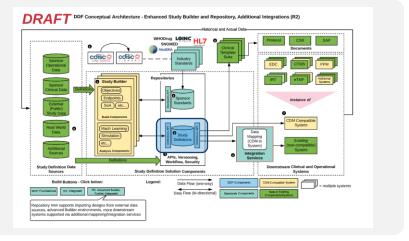


CTMS, TMF ...

The provision of protocol information to down stream systems needing "study" information.

Having multiple studies that have a common structure allows for data export and query across the set of studies

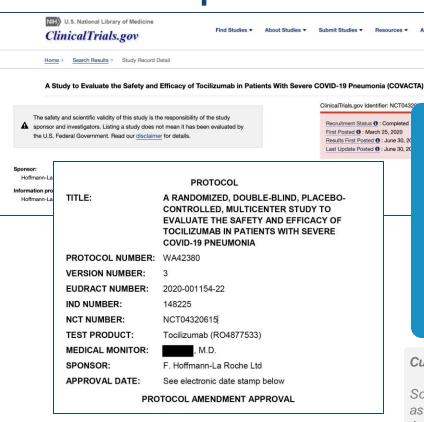
Automate the generation of SDTM datasets using the study design and BCs







## The Data Capture Use Case (EDC)



#### Increasing Detail

**Data & Procedures** 

Visits & Activities

Arms & Epochs

Study

Design

Provide precision on the data to be captured to the capture systems in a generic manner to facilitate automation. The data precision has not, typically, been in the "paper" protocol. It is SoA "plus", SoA+

### Current "Limit"

SoA

☐ Save this study

SoA is where we are today with associated footnotes and free text. Activities sit at a CRF form "level"

#### Technology Independent

Definition should be independent of any capture technology

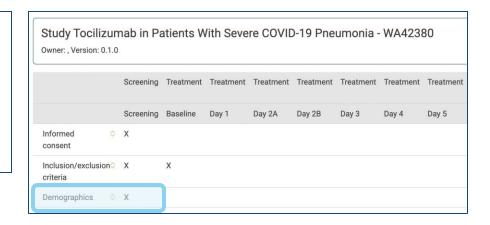


SoA+

## **Increasing Detail – SoA**

Appendix 1 Schedule of Activities: Days 1 and 2								
	Screening 6, b	Receline						

	Screening *, b	Baseline				
Study Day	-2 to 0	1	i	2		
Time Post Initial Treatment (Assessment Window)	l .	0 Pre-dose (-4 hrs)	15 min After end of infusion (+1 hr)	24 hrs (±4 hrs)	36 hrs (±4 hrs)	
Informed consent	x					
	-	x				
Demographic data	х					
		x				
Medical history		x				





## **Increasing Detail – Observations**

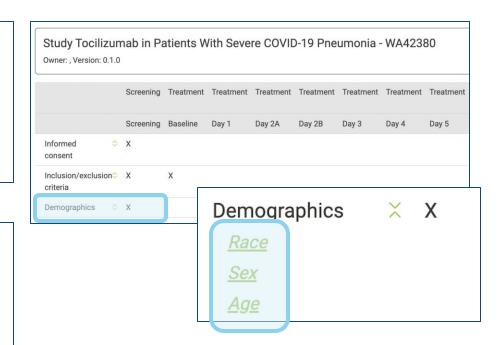
### Appendix 1 Schedule of Activities: Days 1 and 2

		Screening *, b	Baseline				
	Study Day	-2 to 0	1	i	2		
	Time Post Initial Treatment (Assessment Window)	l .	0 Pre-dose (–4 hrs)	15 min After end of infusion (+1 hr)	24 hrs (±4 hrs)	36 hrs (±4 hrs)	
	Informed consent	x					
			x				
	Demographic data	х					
	D 1		х				
Ì	Medical history		x				

### 4.5.2 <u>Medical History, Baseline Conditions, Concomitant Medication, and Demographic Data</u>

Medical history, including clinically significant diseases, surgeries, cancer history (including prior cancer therapies and procedures), reproductive status, smoking history, home oxygen use, will be recorded at baseline. In addition, all medications (e.g., prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, vaccines, herbal or homeopathic remedies, nutritional supplements) used by the patient within 7 days prior to first dose of study drug will be recorded. At the time of each follow-up physical examination, an interval medical history should be obtained and any changes in medications and allergies should be recorded.

Demographic data will include age, sex, and self-reported race/ethnicity.





## Increasing Detail – Observation Detail

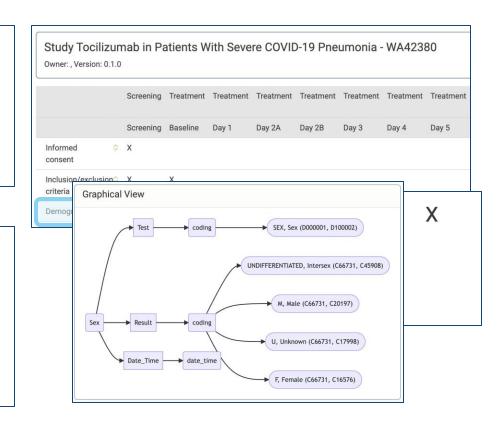
### Appendix 1 Schedule of Activities: Days 1 and 2

	Screening *, b	Baseline				
Study Day	-2 to 0	1	i	2		
Time Post Initial Treatment (Assessment Window)		0 Pre-dose (-4 hrs)	15 min After end of infusion (+1 hr)	24 hrs (±4 hrs)	36 hrs (±4 hrs)	
Informed consent	x					
	~	×				
Demographic data	x					
D 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		×				
Medical history		x				

### 4.5.2 <u>Medical History, Baseline Conditions, Concomitant Medication, and Demographic Data</u>

Medical history, including clinically significant diseases, surgeries, cancer history (including prior cancer therapies and procedures), reproductive status, smoking history, home oxygen use, will be recorded at baseline. In addition, all medications (e.g., prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, vaccines, herbal or homeopathic remedies, nutritional supplements) used by the patient within 7 days prior to first dose of study drug will be recorded. At the time of each follow-up physical examination, an interval medical history should be obtained and any changes in medications and allergies should be recorded.

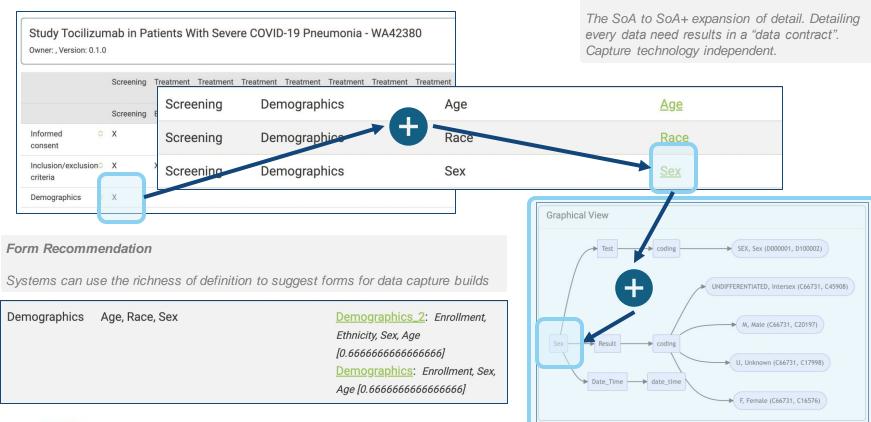
Demographic data will include age, sex, and self-reported race/ethnicity.





## **Increasing Detail – Data Contract**









## **Looking Forward**

## **Next Steps – Phase Three**



1

- Baseline model for specifying a study in digital format
- Model supports use of a CRF link to specify which forms to use in EDC.
- Handles simple study designs



- Consume digitized study specification from upstream source e.g., study builder)
- Store, view and search study concepts
- Dow nstream EDC systems may pull study specification to aid in set-up

2

- Imporved support for complex study designs w ith a fully specified digitized Schedule of Activities (SoA)
- Model supports the identification of the appropriate CRFs for data collection to enable automated, faster configuration via use of Biomedical Concepts
- Improved CPT alignment
- Initial 'T' Domain support
- Downstreamvendors can readily consume the SoA from the SDR
- Sponsor system admins can perform a visual check that SoA data received from an upstream system displays an accurate, human-readable SoA table
- Opportunity to aggregate robust historical protocol information to support analytics to drive smart design and assess risk

3

Focus for phase 3 is currently being determined. Current expectations are:

- Expand ability to handle increasingly complex studies
- ICH M11 & CPT alignment



### Adoption ...



1

- Baseline model for specifying a study in digital format
- Model supports use of a CRF link to specify which forms to use in EDC.
- Handles simple study designs



- Consume digitized study specification from an upstream source e.g., study builder)
- Store, view and search study concepts
- Dow nstream EDC systems may pull study specification to aid in set-up



- Imporved support for complex study designs with a fully specified digitized Schedule of Activities (SoA)
- Model supports the identification of the appropriate CRFs for collection to enable auto configuration via use of Concepts
- Improved CPT alignmen
- · Initial 'T' Domain suppo
- Dow nstream vendors c consume the SoA from
- Sponsor system admins a visual check that SoA froman upstream syste accurate, human-reada
- Opportunity to aggregate robust historical protocol information to support analytics to drive smart design and assess risk





- Potential use cases
  - Transcelerate Focus: CPT & EDC
  - But what else ...
- Prospective & retrospective
- Lower risk use cases



# Summary

- Digital Data Flow / Unified Study Definitions Model (DDF/USDM) fills an important gap
- A single source of truth
- [First] Use of Biomedical Concepts brings precision
- It is complex and that complexity becomes visible
- Can be deployed to support various use cases







- Baseline model for specifying a study in digital format
- Model supports use of a CRF link to specify which forms to use in EDC.
- Handles simple study design

- Consume digitized study specification from an upstream source e.g., study builder)
- Store, view and search study concepts
- Downstream EDC systems may pull study specification to aid in set-up



- Imporved support for complex study designs with a fully specified digitized Schedule of Activities (SoA)
- Model supports the identification of the appropriate CRFs for data collection to enable automated, faster configuration via use of Biomedical Concepts
- Improved CPT alignment
- · Initial 'T' Domain support
- Downstream vendors can readily consume the SoA from the SDR
- Sponsor system admins can perform a visual check that SoA data received from an upstream system displays an accurate, human-readable SoA table
- Opportunity to aggregate robust historical protocol information to support analytics to drive smart design and assess risk



Focus for phase 3 is currently being determined. Current expectations are:

- Expand ability to handle increasingly complex studies
- ICH M11 & CPT alignment

29



## **Thank You**

Dave Iberson-Hurst <a href="mailto:diberson-hurst.external@cdisc.org">diberson-hurst.external@cdisc.org</a>

John Owen jowen@cdisc.org

Phase 2 Public Review:

https://wiki.cdisc.org/display/PUB/DDF+Phase+II+Public+Review+Review+Dashboard

Phase 2 Public Review Webinar:

https://www.cdisc.org/events/webinar/digital-data-flow-project-phase-2-public-review

