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Decentralized Clinical Trials – Umbrella Trials

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- The views expressed here are of our own and are not related to my employers.



Aim

• We are going to discuss on Decentralized Clinical Trails in particularly Umbrella Trails in the post covid era.





Agenda

- 1. Why we need Decentralized Clinical Trials?
- 2. Various examples of Decentralized Clinical Trial Concepts
- 3. Umbrella Protocol Design
- 4. Distinction between Basket and Umbrella trials
- 5. Decentralized trials progression
- 6. Benefits with Decentralized especially Umbrella trials
- 7. Q&A

Why we need Decentralized Clinical Trials

It is well evident that safety and efficacy data collected from randomized controlled trials (RCT) provide high quality data on restricted patient populations and has been standard for determining market authorization. There are reasonable benefits in using RWE:

Less time and cost to produce meaningful data

Ability to capture additional information

Social determinants of health that can impact health outcomes

Detection of uncommon adverse events

Better utilization of innovative technologies such as AI, ML and Block Chain Data articulation to achieve 21st century novel clinical research objectives. Helpful in the generation of subjects pharmacogenomic information and pharmacokinetic differences between individual subjects.



Some Examples of Decentralized Clinical Trial concepts



Clinical

Demographics, EHR Data lab Test Results, Diagnosis, Procedures, Pathology Images, Microbiology Data, Provider Notes, Admission / Discharge and Progress Report, Performance Status



Medication

Administration (Dose, Route, NDC / RxNorm codes), Concomitant Therapies, Point of Sale Data, (Prescription & OTC) Prescription Refill, Allergies



Claim

Medical Claim, Prescription Drug Claim, Other Drug and Treatment Use Data



Molecular Profiling

Genomic and Generic Testing Data (SNPs / Panels) , Multi-Omics Data (Proteomics, Transcriptomics, Metabonomic, Lipidomic), Other Biomarker Status



Family History

Historical Data on Health Conditions and Allergies Relating to Patient and Extended Family, Smoking Status, Alcohol use



Mobile Health

Fitness Trackers, Wearable Devices, Other Health Apps Measuring Activity and Body function



Environmental

Climate Factors, Pollutants, infection, Lifestyle Factors(diet, stress), Other Environmental and Occupational Sources



Patient Reported

Patient Reported
Outcomes, Surveys
Diaries (diets, habits),
Personal Health
Records, Adverse Event
Reporting, Quantity of
Life Measures



Social Media

Patient Communication Twitter, Facebook, Blogs



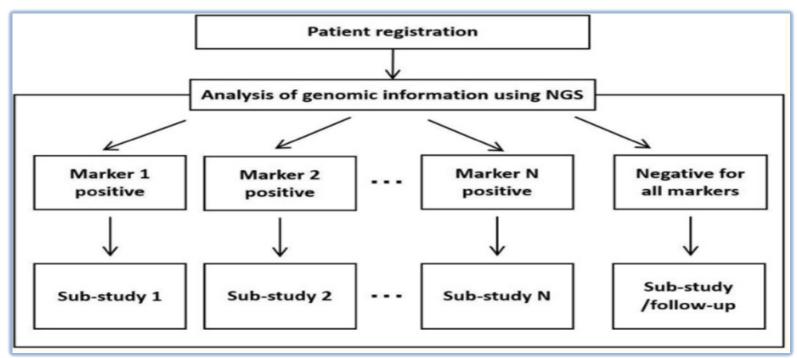
Literature

Disease Burden Clinical Characteristics, Prevalence/ incidence, Rates of Treatment, Resources Use and Costs, Disease Control, Quantity of Life Measures





Umbrella Trial Protocol Design

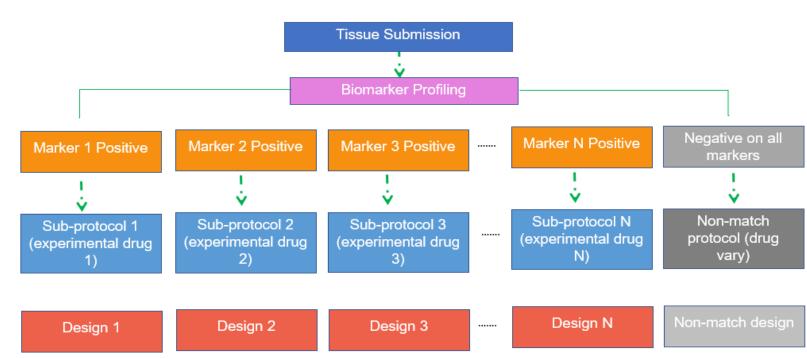






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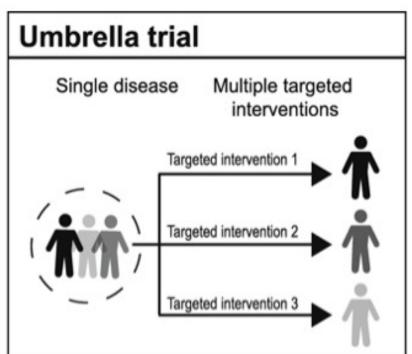
General Schema of a Umbrella Trial Protocol

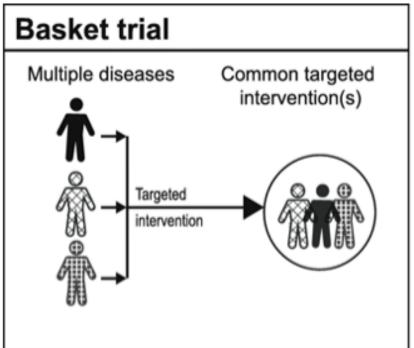






Differences between Umbrella & Basket Trials

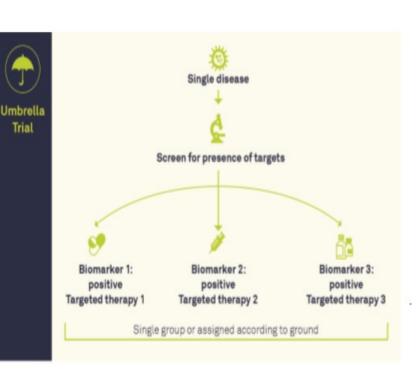




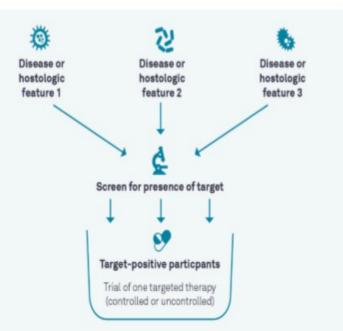
Source: Jay J. H Park et al. Trials, Article Number: 572 (2019)



Schematic Diagrams of Umbrella & Basket Trials





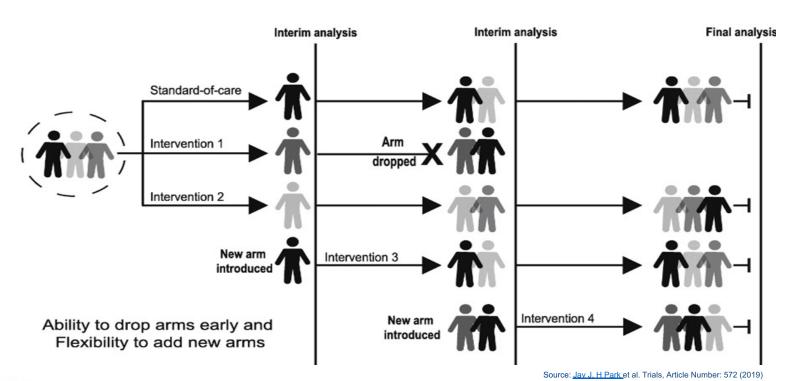


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Trial

Platform Trial





Estimated Benefits of Decentralized (Umbrella) Trials

Derisking programs

- Quickly test hypothesis, answer scientific questions, and fail fast
- Evaluate and compare treatment combinations or competing drugs

Reducing cost and cycle time

- Faster time to activation
- Partner to share risk and cost

Continuous learning

- Access the latest and best thinking on complex disease area
- Generate real-world evidence

Cost-savings assumptions

Cost component	Estimated reduction in cost (percentage)*
Source data verification costs	10–20%
Site recruitment costs	20-25%
Site monitoring costs	20-25%
Administrative costs	20-25%
Shared cost of control arms	30-35%
Overhead costs	30-35%
Aggregate savings across entire trial	12%-15%

Source: Jay J. H Park et al. Trials, Article Number: 572 (2019)



Estimated Savings – Time & Cost with Umbrella Trials

Impact of cycle time savings

Traditional patient enrollment and site-startup time:

117 weeks

Master protocol patient enrollment and site-startup time: 96–102 weeks

Savings: 13%—18% (15–21 weeks)

Impact of cost savings

Traditional cost: \$11.2M

Master protocol cost: \$9.5–\$9.8M

Savings: \$1.3—\$1.6M (12–15%)

Source: Trails Journal, Article Number: 572 (2019)





Thank You!

Thank you for your time and attention.

We appreciate the opportunity to share Decentralized Clinical Trials – Umbrella with you all.

