

CDISC Toolkit for Academic Professionals

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Date: 21 November 2025





Meet the Speaker

Yen Phan

Title: Lecturer

Organization: Technological University Dublin

Yen is a science lecturer at Technological University Dublin and a founder of CodLad, a consulting firm dedicated to advancing data integrity and compliance through the implementation of CDISC standards in clinical trials. Her work bridges academia and industry, focusing on educating future data professionals and promoting regulatory readiness in academic research environments.

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Agenda

1. Project Background and Purpose
2. Toolkit Components
3. Evaluation Tools and Key Outcomes
4. Challenges and Lessons
5. Sustainability Strategy and Scalability Potential



Project Background and Purpose

Addressing the Academic Gap in CDISC Training



Background:

- CDISC standards are essential in clinical research but largely absent in academic programs.
- Graduates lack readiness to handle regulatory-compliant data upon entering the workforce.
- Industry spends time and resources training new hires on CDISC standards.

Implications:

- Slower onboarding into clinical trial operations.
- Reduced research efficiency and potential non-compliance with regulators.
- Limited participation in multi-center, data-standardized collaborations.



Project Purpose:

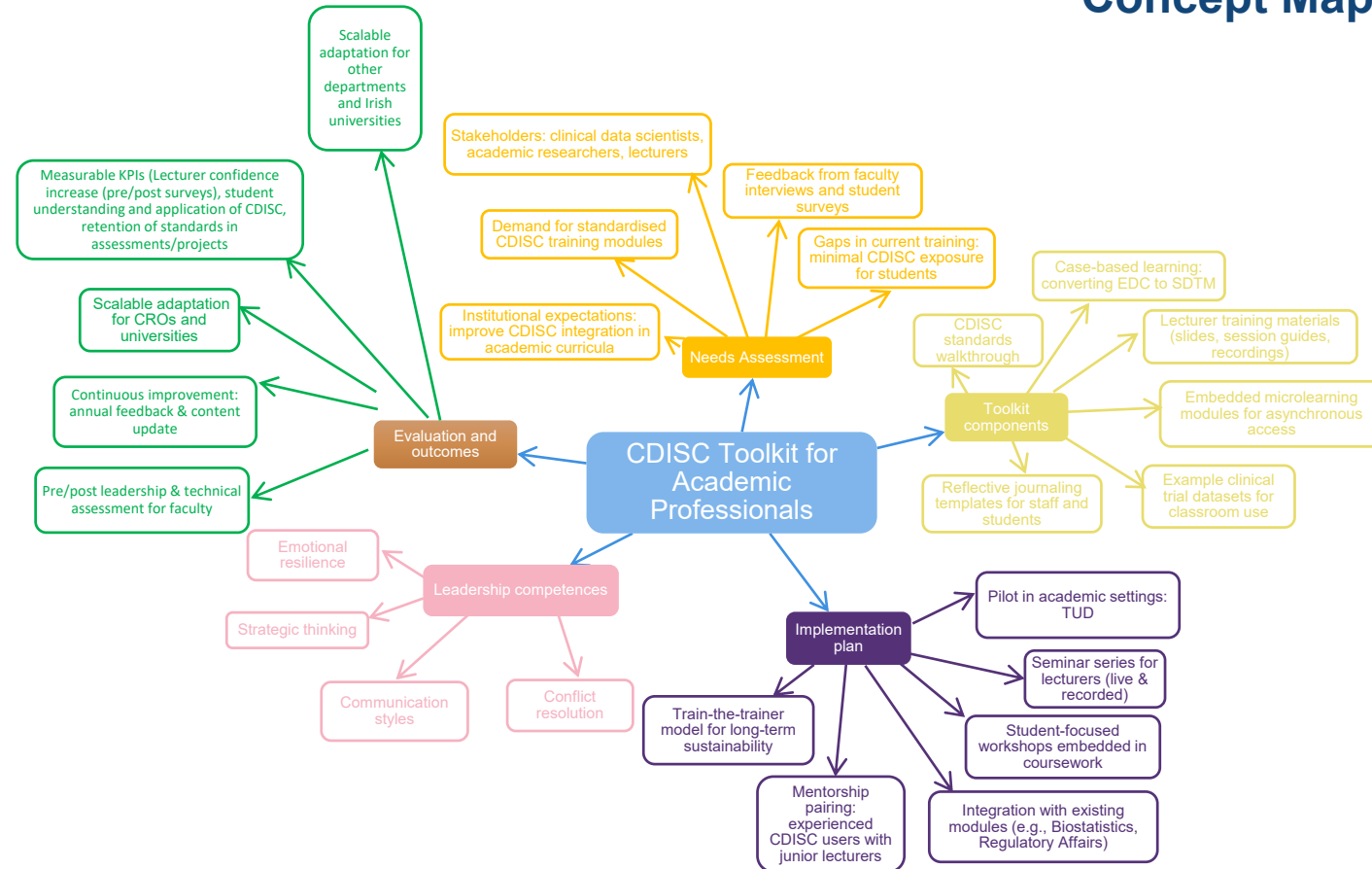
- Bridge the gap by developing a CDISC Toolkit for faculty training and curriculum integration.
- Pilot the toolkit at Technological University Dublin.
- Create scalable, evidence-based academic resources to embed CDISC standards into education.



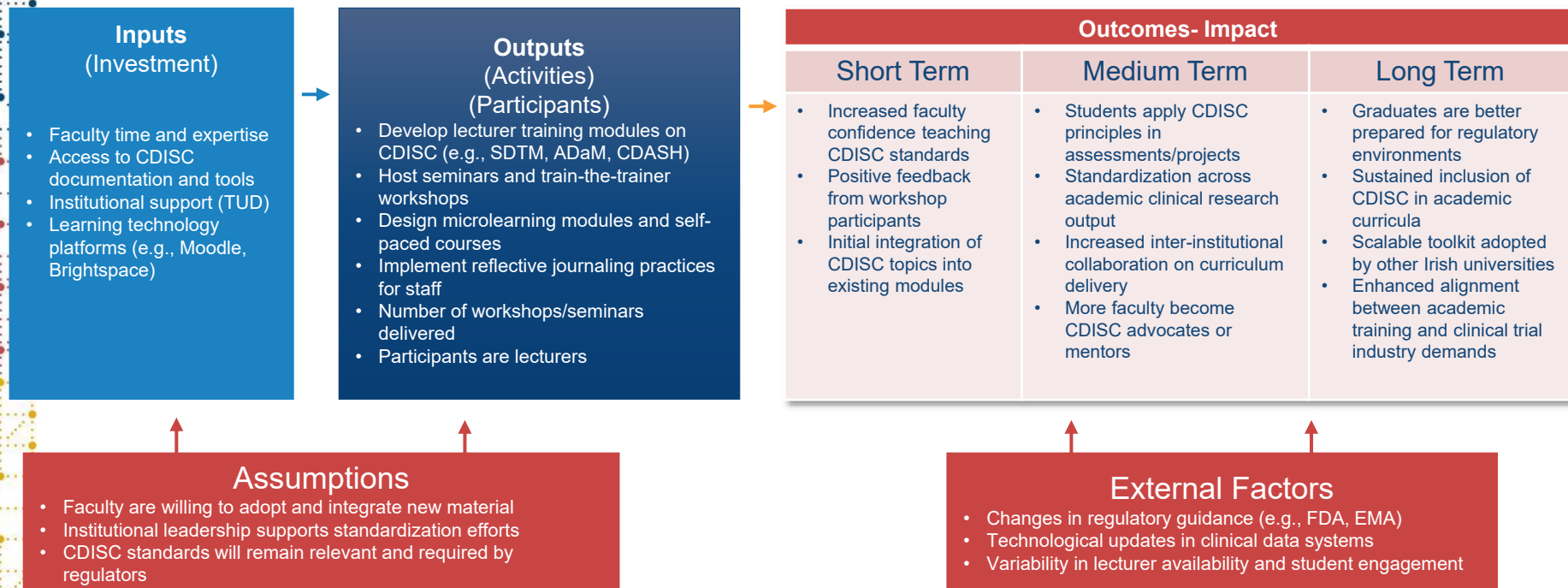
Toolkit Components

Concept Maps, Logic Models, Modular Seminars and Practical Tools

Concept Map




Logic Model






Evaluation Tools and Key Outcomes


Assessing Faculty Knowledge, Confidence, and Integration Readiness




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CDISC Toolset Evaluation Form
[Participant Information Dublin]

Technique(s) role: _____ Campus: _____

Date: _____

Session Title: _____

Section 1: Knowledge Assessment

Please answer the following multiple-choice questions. Choose the best answer for each.

- The primary purpose of the Study Data Tabulation Model (SDTM) is to:
 - a) Store analysis results
 - b) Standardize the structure of collected clinical trial data
 - c) Generate study reports for publication
 - d) Validate datasets for submissions
- The Analysis Data Model (ADaM) is most often used to:
 - a) Create statistical analysis datasets from collected data
 - b) Create source data in raw form
 - c) Format various medical histories
 - d) Produce marketing materials
- The CDISC standard format primarily on:
 - a) Data acquisition at the point of collection
 - b) Post hoc statistical analysis
 - c) Database security considerations
 - d) Database coding systems
- Which database queries require CDISC standards for electronic submissions?
 - a) FDATA
 - b) MAREA
 - c) WDR

Section 2: Confidence Rating Scale

On a scale from 1 (Not at all confident) to 5 (Extremely confident), please indicate your current level of confidence in the following areas:

Confidence Area	1	2	3	4	5
Understanding the role of CDISC in clinical research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Applying SDTM concepts to clinical trial datasets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Applying ADaM concepts to create analysis-ready datasets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understanding the purpose and structure of CT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integrating CDISC concepts into academic work or research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 3: Qualitative Feedback

1. What aspects of the seminar were most useful to your learning or teaching?

2. Which parts of the content could be improved, and how?

3. How relevant do you think the CDISC concepts covered are to your current or future academic/professional work?

4. Do you have suggestions for additional topics or resources that should be included in future seminars?

Section 4: Controlled Terminology is important because it:

- Increases database storage capacity
- Prevents duplication of participant IDs
- Ensures consistent naming across studies
- Makes database easier to construct

6. Which of the following best describes SDTM datasets?

- Individual participant data
- Standardized assemblages of related data
- Statistical analysis tables
- Annotated CRFs

7. What does "controlled terminology" in CDISC mean?

- Standard number of variables
- Consistency of variable names and values between datasets
- Flexibility in data interpretation

8. In CDISC, which file format is typically used for regulatory submission datasets?

- Excel (.xlsx)
- ASX (.B) (.asx)
- NAS .EXPORT (.ods)
- PDF (.pdf)

9. What is the primary role of the Define.xml file?

- Store patient-level data
- Document metadata describing datasets and variables
- Generate subject analysis outputs
- Annotate CRFs

10. The ADaM Data Structure (DSD) is used for:

- Obtaining raw source data
- Structuring analysis-ready datasets
- Creating annotated CRFs
- Storing sponsor contact details

11. Which CDISC standard is primarily focused on standardizing the collection of raw data?

- SDTM
- ADaM
- CDISC
- CRF

12. Which of the following is an example of an SDTM second-source dataset?

- AE (Adverse Events)
- DM (Drug Administration)
- LB (Laboratory Tests)
- VN (Visit Dates)

13. What is the purpose of Annotated CRFs in CDISC conversion?


- Transfer CRF fields to dataset variables
- To remove study protocols
- To store statistical results
- To record adverse events

14. In CDISC, which standard facilitates the exchange of study data between centers?


- CDISC Conversion Data Model
- SDTM
- ADaM
- EDaM

15. Why is it important to follow CDISC standards in academic clinical research?


- To enhance study results
- To improve regulatory compliance and interoperability
- To avoid additional unnecessary data
- To create patient reports




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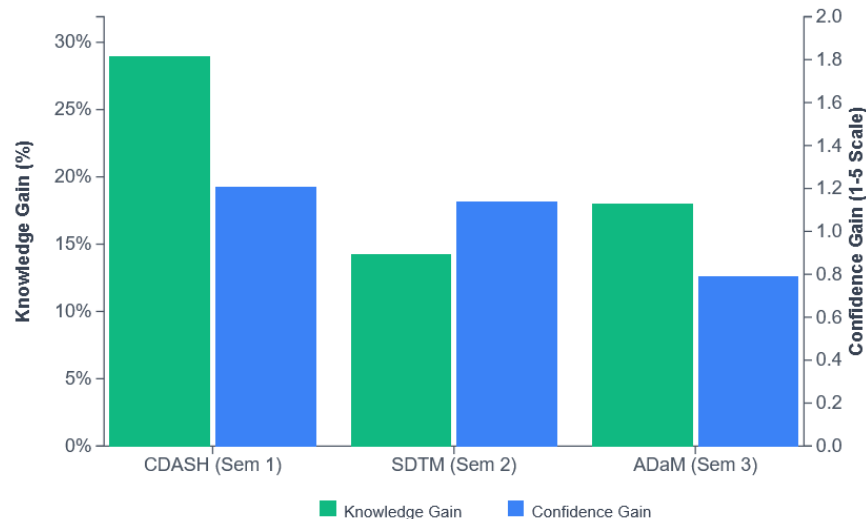
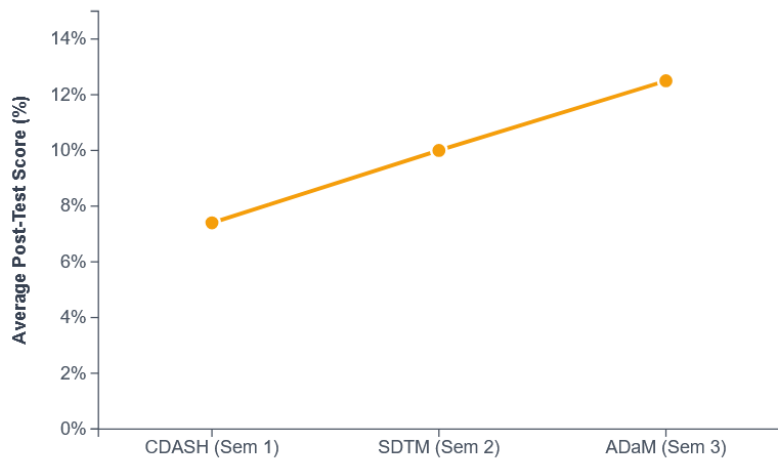


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- Section 1: Knowledge Assessment
- Section 2: Confidence Rating Scale
- Section 3: Qualitative Feedback

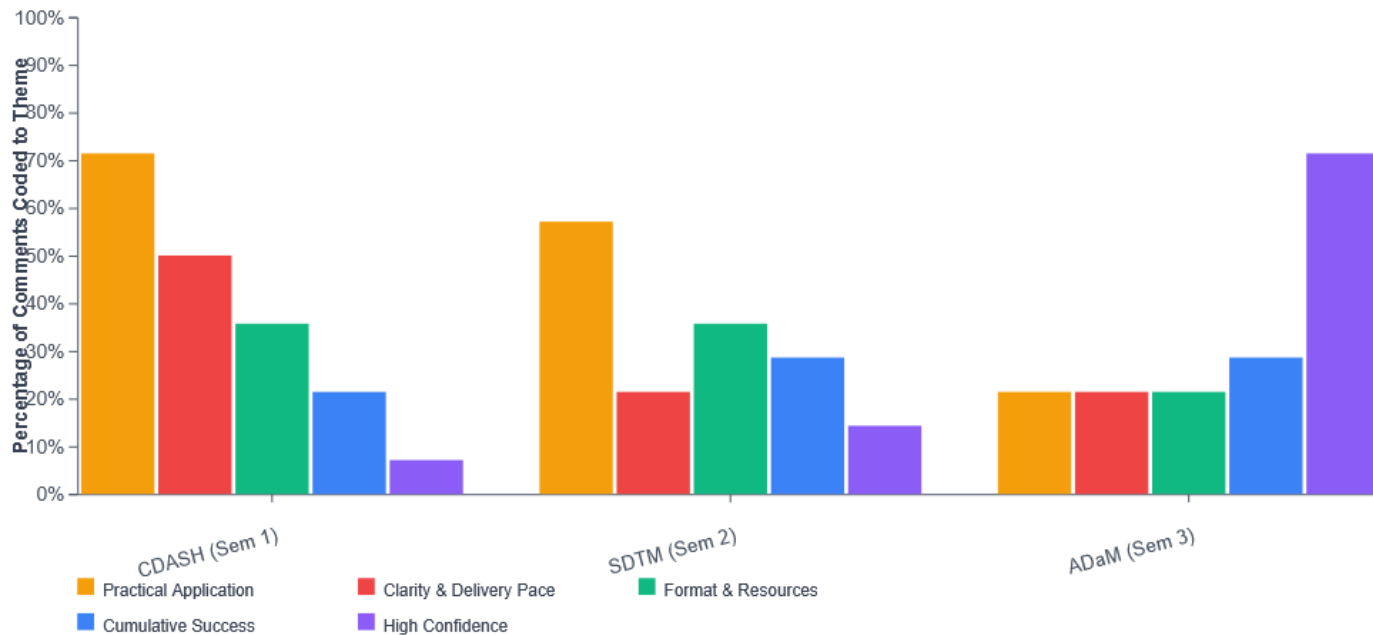
Outcome

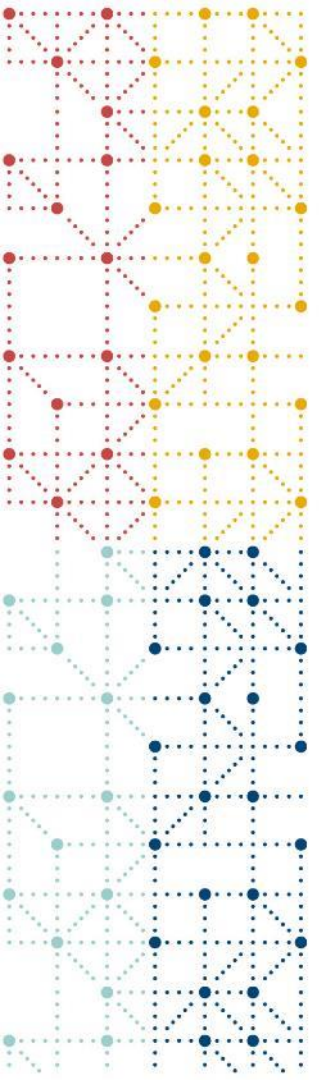
- Section 1: Knowledge Assessment & Section 2: Confidence Rating Scale



Outcome

- Section 3: Qualitative Feedback





Challenges and Lessons



Implementation Challenges:

- Some faculty members were unfamiliar with SAS export dataset formats.
- Not enough practices
- Overlaps occurred between seminar times and faculty teaching schedules.

Lessons Learned:

- Faculty expressed interest in additional hands-on sessions to reinforce CDISC application and retention.
- The planned 4th seminar faced low availability among participants due to time constraints.



Sustainability Strategy and Scalability Potential

Toward Institutional Adoption and Global Academic Impact



Institutional Sustainability:

- *Curriculum integration:* formalize the CDISC content by transitioning from optional seminars to mandatory course modules within BSc/MSc programs (e.g., Clinical Data Science, Biomedical Science).
- *Faculty training pipeline:* establish a "**CDISC Champion**" mentorship program using the successful pilot faculty to onboard new lecturers annually, ensuring knowledge retention.
- *Persistent resource platform:* digitize the toolkit into an evergreen, modular repository (e.g., institutional learning management system) to facilitate easy access, version control, and resource maintenance.



Scalability & Global Impact:

- *Formal train-the-trainer (TTT) model:* relaunch the 4th seminar as a Certified TTT Workshop focused on pedagogy and toolkit deployment, generating certified external faculty capable of replicating the training.
- *Modular toolkit architecture:* package CDASH, SDTM, and ADaM into self-contained, adaptable learning units that can be inserted into diverse academic curricula across different institutions.
- *Strategic academic partnerships:* leverage the pilot success to seed adoption across the Irish University Sector (IUS) and establish international partnerships with EU/US/Asia clinical research programs, supported by CDISC.
- *Measure institutional readiness:* develop a checklist for partner institutions to assess their capacity for CDISC integration, ensuring successful rollout.



Thank You!

