



Defining TMF in the Digital Era - Balancing Essential Records Management with Modern Digital Solutions

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Meet the Speaker

Dr. Martina Duevel

Title: Systems Excellence Project Leader

Organization: Bayer

25+ years in the industry with various roles in

- Clinical quality assurance
- Clinical project management
- Process Excellence

I have led implementation of Bayer's first eTMF solution and implementation of EU-CTR at Bayer. Currently I'm co-leading the EU-CTR Focus team ensuring process optimization and smooth adaptation to changes in CTIS and requirements, managing introduction of ICH E6 R3, and leading an initiative for a holistic cross-functional TMF approach.

I'm actively supporting CDISC TMF RM and currently co-leading Workstream 3 of the Risk Initiative and being member of the V4 Triage Committee

Disclaimer and Disclosures

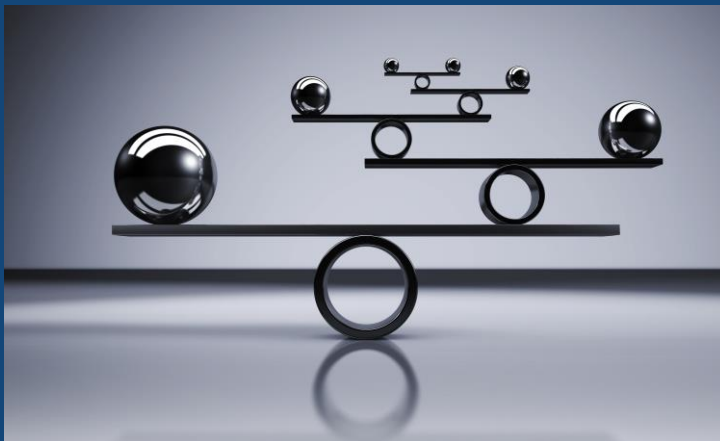
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Agenda

1. Defining TMF in the Digital Era
2. Regulatory Drivers
3. Impact of EU-CTR on TMF filing
4. Managing Records for Applications under EU CTR
5. Interoperability and TMF Considerations

Defining TMF in the Digital Era

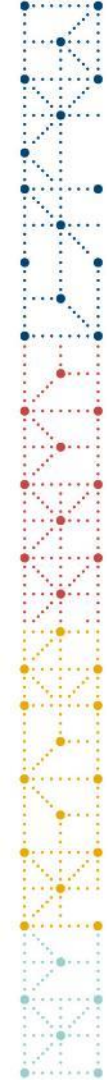


The evolution of TMF: from paper to digital Interactive Quiz – Please scan the QR code



The evolution of TMF: from paper to digital

Interactive Quiz – Please scan the QR code



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Digitization supports data integrity, transparency, and regulatory readiness essential in clinical research.





Regulatory Drivers

EU-CTR as an Example

Key aspects of EU-CTR

Goals of EU CTR

Harmonization

Single EU submission
of clinical trial
applications and
approval via single
Clinical Trial Information
System (CTIS)

Transparency

Relevant information
submitted via CTIS will
be made publicly
available

Patient Centricity

Lay language
documents required

Forms

Cover letter
Proof of payment
Compliance with Regulation
Supporting docs, e.g.,
for SM, withdrawal



Part I

Justification of low
interventional CT

Clinical Study
Protocol,
Patient facing docs
(end point related)

Synopsis of the
Protocol

DSMC Charter
Study Design
Scientific Advice
PIP opinion

Associated CTs:
Agreement from
another sponsor
IB

SmPC

GMP certificate, MIA,
IMPD Q, IMPD S&E
Content Labeling



Part II

Recruitment
Arrangements
Subject information
and informed consent

Suitability of the
investigator

Suitability of the
facilities

Proof of insurance
cover or
indemnification

Financial and other
arrangements

Compliance with
national requirements
on Data Protection

Compliance with use
of Biological samples



Other documents

RFI, Response to RFI

Part I and II
Assessment

Decision letters

GCP inspection
reports

Documents provided
with corrective
measures, ad hoc
assessments, Union
Control plans +
correspond. reports

Intermediate Summary
of results

Final Summary of
results, Lay person
summary of results

Clinical Study Report



Impact of EU CTR on TMF filing



Mapping of EU CTR Records for TMF Reference Model Version 4

New Records – requiring classification

- Lay language records
- Results reports
- Compliance statements

Variations of Record Types – requiring classification or guidance for handling

- Redacted versions and translations
- Regulatory submissions and approvals
- Structured data and organization registration information

Records not applicable – requiring guidance for managing completeness of TMF

- Acknowledgement of receipt for submitted records
- Information on Ethics committees (members, voting members ...)

Considerations for TMF RM v4



UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS
FOR RECORD TYPES



NEW RECORD TYPES
VS. METADATA



FLEXIBILITY IN
DEFINITION OF CORE
RECORDS



Managing Records for Applications under EU CTR

Challenges with EU-CTR submissions

Complexity of the CTA submission packages

Dimensions of the packages

- For an initial Clinical Trial Application (CTA) under the EU Clinical Trials Regulation (EU-CTR) for a study with multiple countries and sites the number of documents required can be substantial

Origin of the records

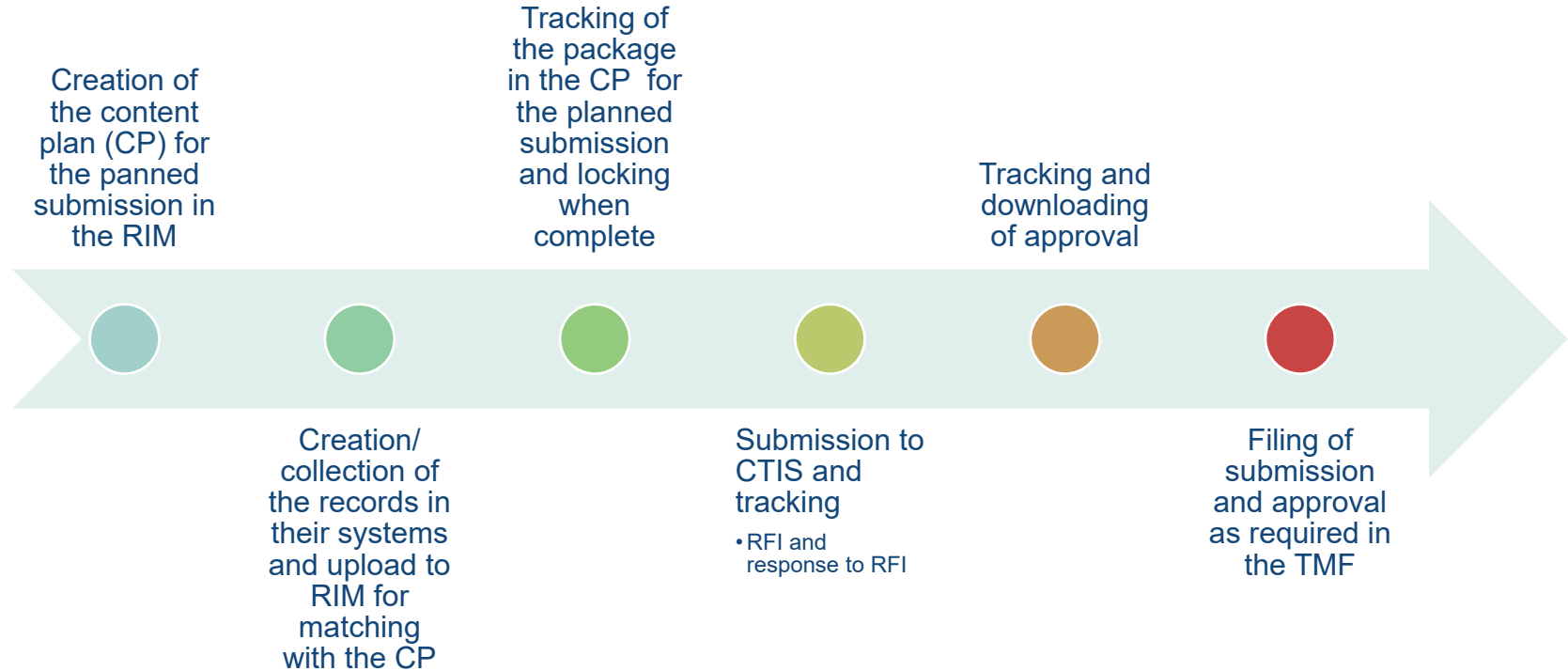
- **Records are created/collected by various functions, can be internal or external, and hosted in a number of systems**

Structured data

- Coordination of collection from different functions, alignment with information in the records, must be readily available

Control of the packages is key for successful CTA application

Use of the Regulatory Information Management System (RIM) to control CTIS submissions





Interoperability and TMF Considerations

Evolution of Record Exchange / TMF Interoperability



Manual Record Exchange

Originally, exchange of records between TMF and other systems (such as RIM) was done through manual downloading and uploading, which is time-consuming and prone to errors.

Triggered Cross-Linking

Implementation of triggered cross-linking improved record exchange by reducing errors and enabling real-time access to records between systems.

Automated Cross-Linking

Automated cross-linking eliminates manual triggers, enhances data accuracy, and increases speed, leading to higher productivity.

How Does Automated Cross-linking Relate to Version 4 of the TMF Reference Model?

Enablers for automation of cross-links and digital workflows



Unique identifiers for record types



Standardized classification of records



Meta data describing the context and status of a record

Are among the key considerations for TMF RM v4



Thank You!

