

Harmonization issues for trials in rare gynecological cancers

GCIG Rare Tumors working group

Bénédicte VOTAN – GINECO group

London 16 November 2013



STATEMENT

- ▶ Small number of patients affected means small number of patients available for clinical research
 - ▶ Need for international clinical trials, international cooperation and Intergroup studies
- ➔ Many methodological, regulatory , organisational and harmonization challenges

Organisational and Harmonization issues

- ▶ What are these issues ?
- ▶ Are there possible solutions to get around these issues?

Identification of issues

- ▶ Multicenters, multicountries, multicontinents trials
- ▶ Many countries → many legislations : EU legislation versus US legislation versus Asian
- ▶ Small number of patients BUT large number of centers
- ▶ Long period of recruitment
- ▶ And...

NO (or very limited)
BUDGET !!!

Need to be creative :

- Simplify the protocol and CRF
- Adapt the monitoring
- Adapt the SOPs (use +++ the existing GCIG harmonization documents)
- Reduce the administrative tasks
- Build efficient processes for patient referral
- Share some tasks between groups

Simple protocol, simple CRF

- ▶ Simple study design
- ▶ Clear inclusion and exclusion criteria
- ▶ Simple flow chart = should stick to standard of care (no extra cost, no extra exam)
- ▶ Simple CRF : agreement on common data elements for rare tumours, minimal amount of data
- ▶ E-CRF with a flexible structure (easy to amend if necessary)

Adapted monitoring

- ▶ Centralized rather than on site
- ▶ Data quality checks through the e-CRF
- ▶ Initiation visits by phone or webex
- ▶ Communication with the site by phone or email
- ▶ « audit » on site if suspected quality issues

Adapted SOPs

- ▶ Use the existing GCIIG harmonization documents
 - Importance of the Intergroup Agreement
 - Ex 1 : Clear cell carcinoma study (JGOG) : participation of France GINECO + SGCTG
 - Ex 2 : mEOC study (MRC)
 - Country specific Appendix to protocol
 - Template for translational informed consent form
- ▶ Each country responsible for insuring its sites according to national laws

Find efficient processes for patient referral

- ▶ Option : to build a network of reference centres for rare gynecological cancers
- ▶ Example of France could be extended to other countries and continents

3 national reference centres and 22 regional centres
(clinicians + pathologists as experts)

Centres experts cliniques & pathologiques



Reducing administrative tasks

- ▶ To open the sites only when a patient is in screening
- ▶ To minimize the number of documents to be signed with sites
 - Protocol
 - Contract

Sharing some tasks between groups

- ▶ The leading group can share some tasks in order to share the costs :
 - Pharmacovigilance
 - Stat
 - E-CRF
 - Others...

Conclusion

- ▶ To lighten as often as possible the operational processes in order to decrease the budget
 - ▶ To be based on the Intergroup Agreement
 - ▶ To facilitate the constitution of a national network of reference centres
 - ▶ To share some tasks between groups
- And we will be able to succeed !