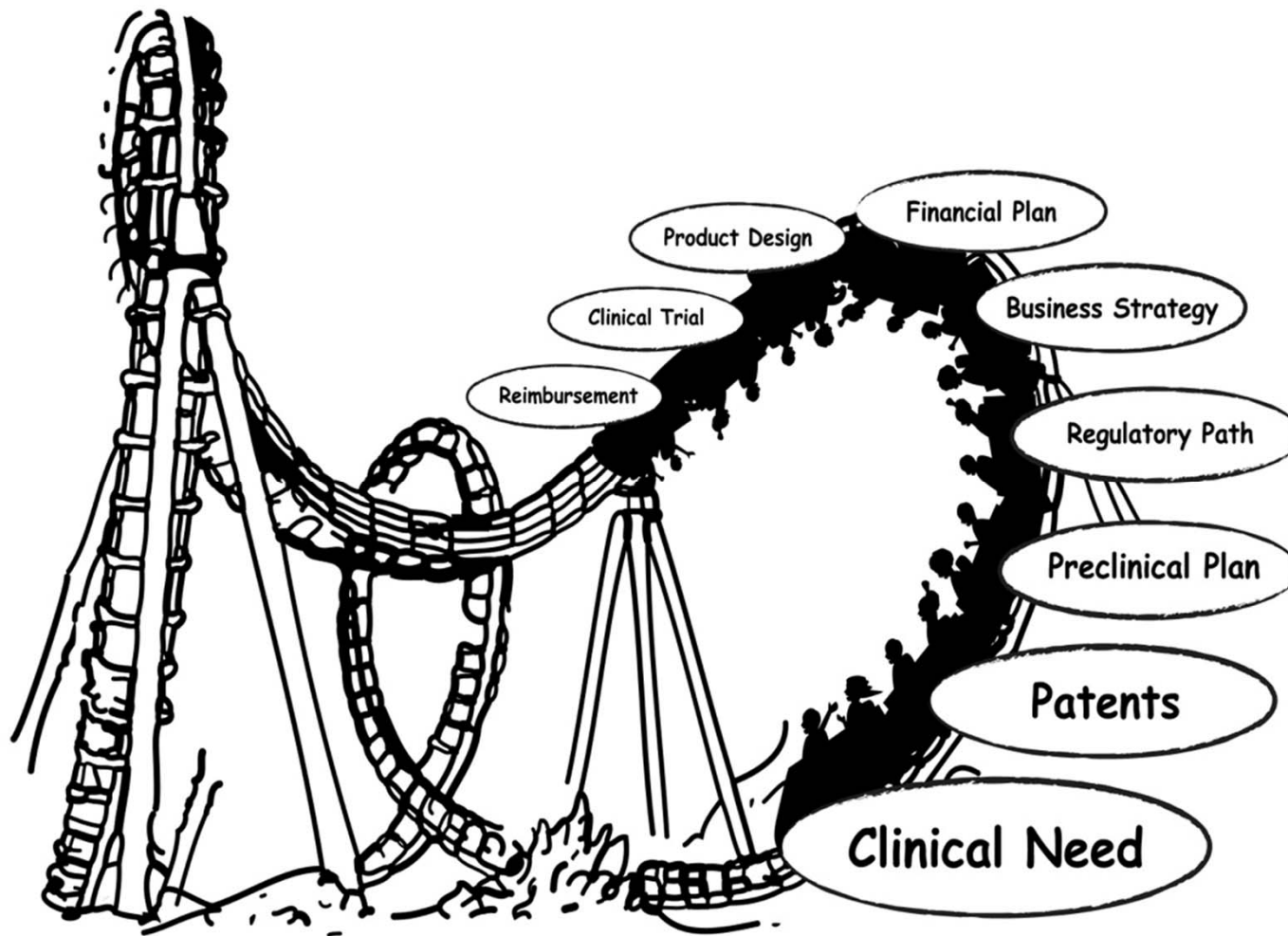


# Translational Medicine Symposium 2013: *The Roller Coaster Ride to the Clinic*



# TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE SYMPOSIUM 2013

## CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRIALS



Bench to Business to Bedside:  
The Roller Coaster Ride to the Clinic

# Introductions

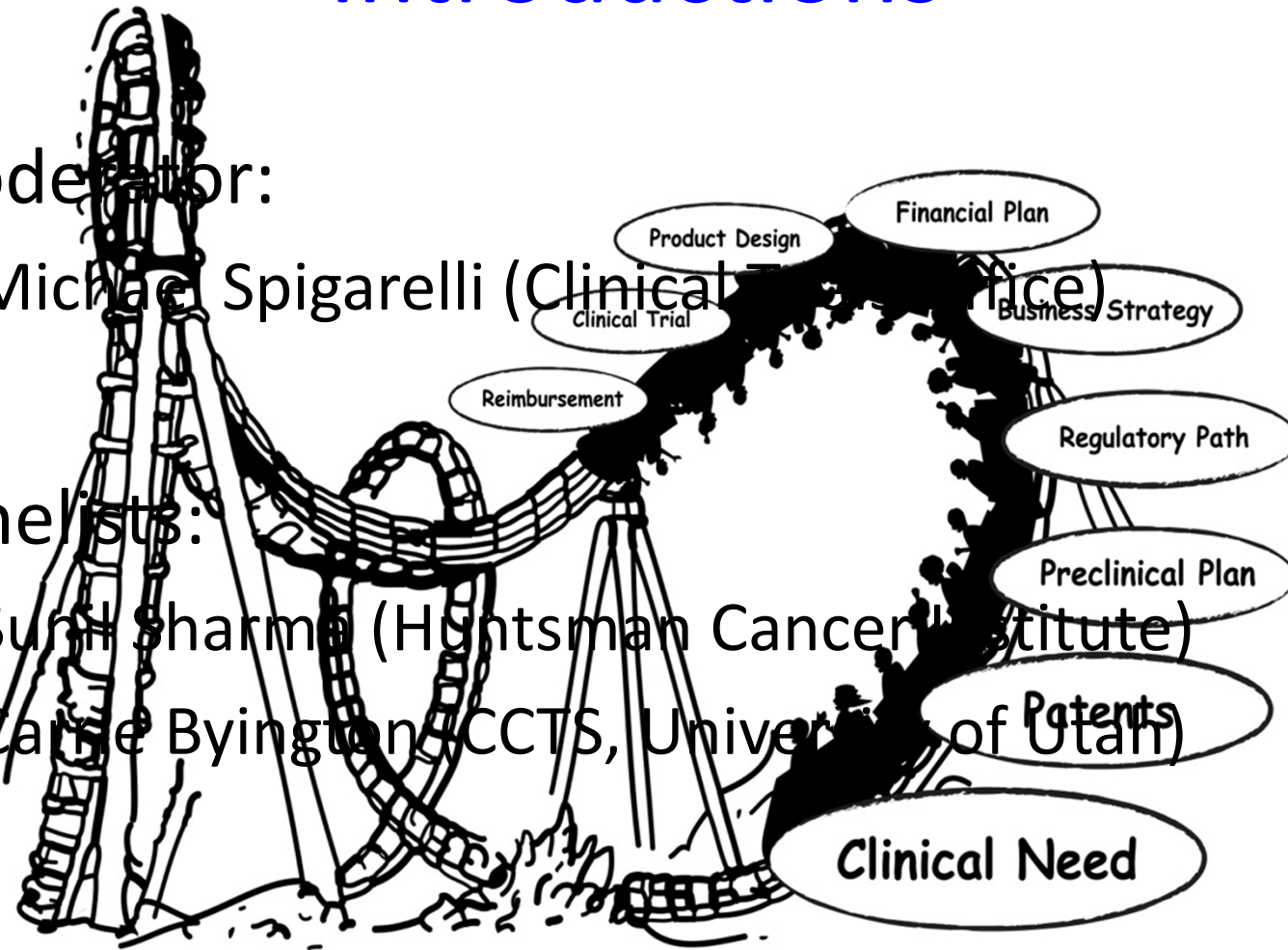
- Moderator:

- Michael Spigarelli (Clinical Trial Office)

- Panelists:

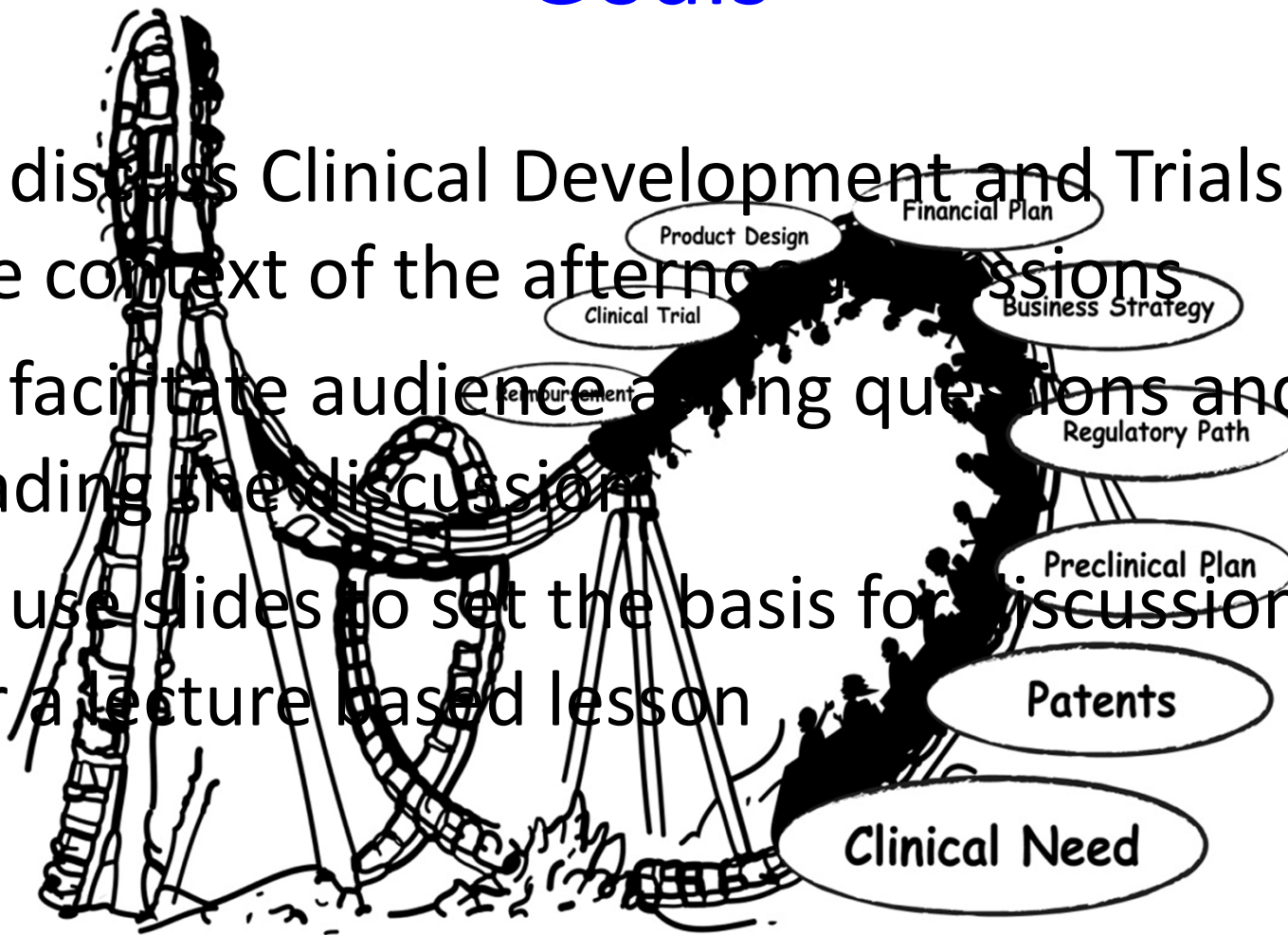
- Sunil Sharma (Huntsman Cancer Institute)

- Carrie Byington (CCTS, University of Utah)



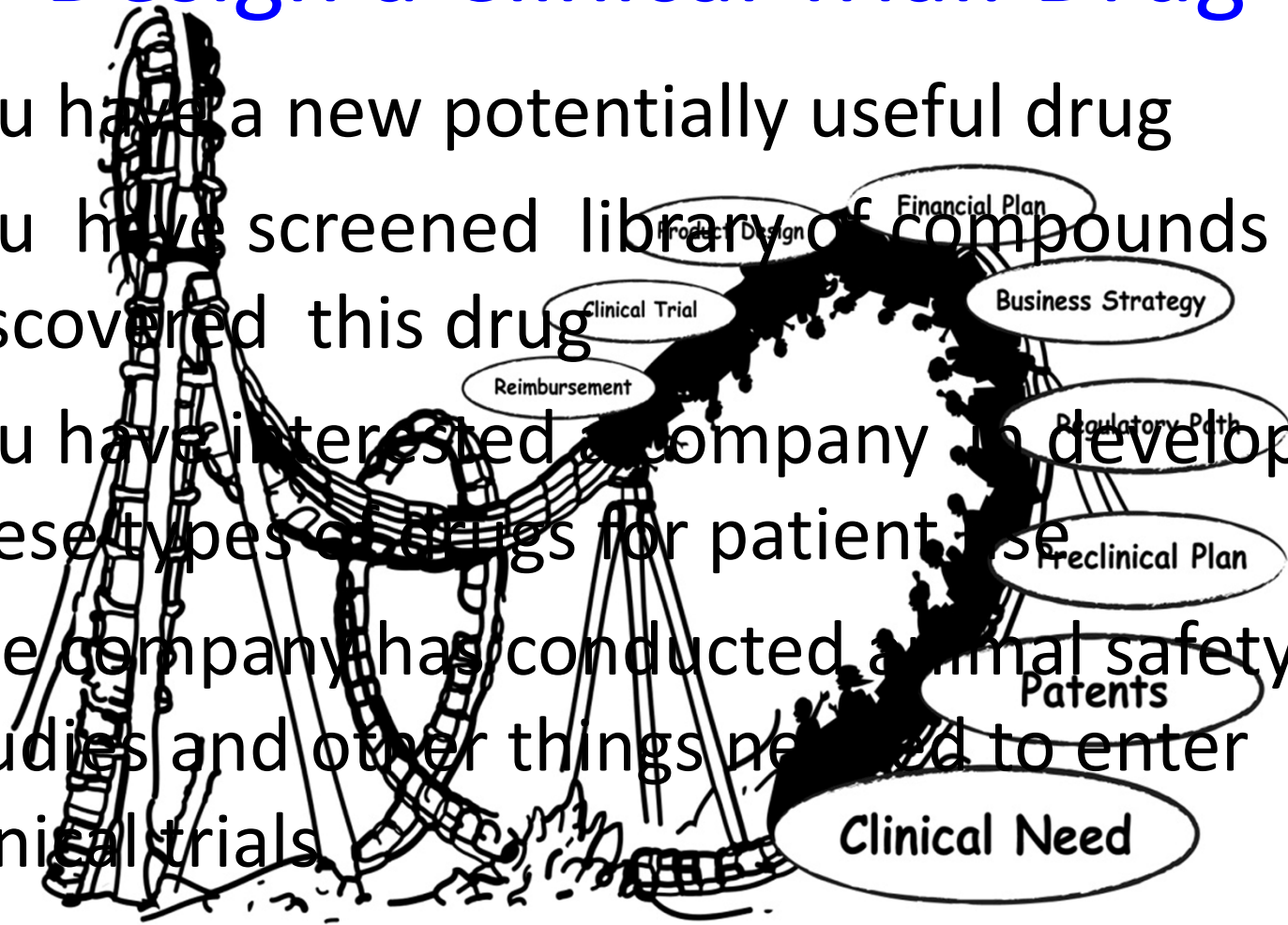
# Goals

- To discuss Clinical Development and Trials in the context of the afternoon sessions
- To facilitate audience asking questions and leading the discussion
- To use slides to set the basis for discussion not for a lecture based lesson



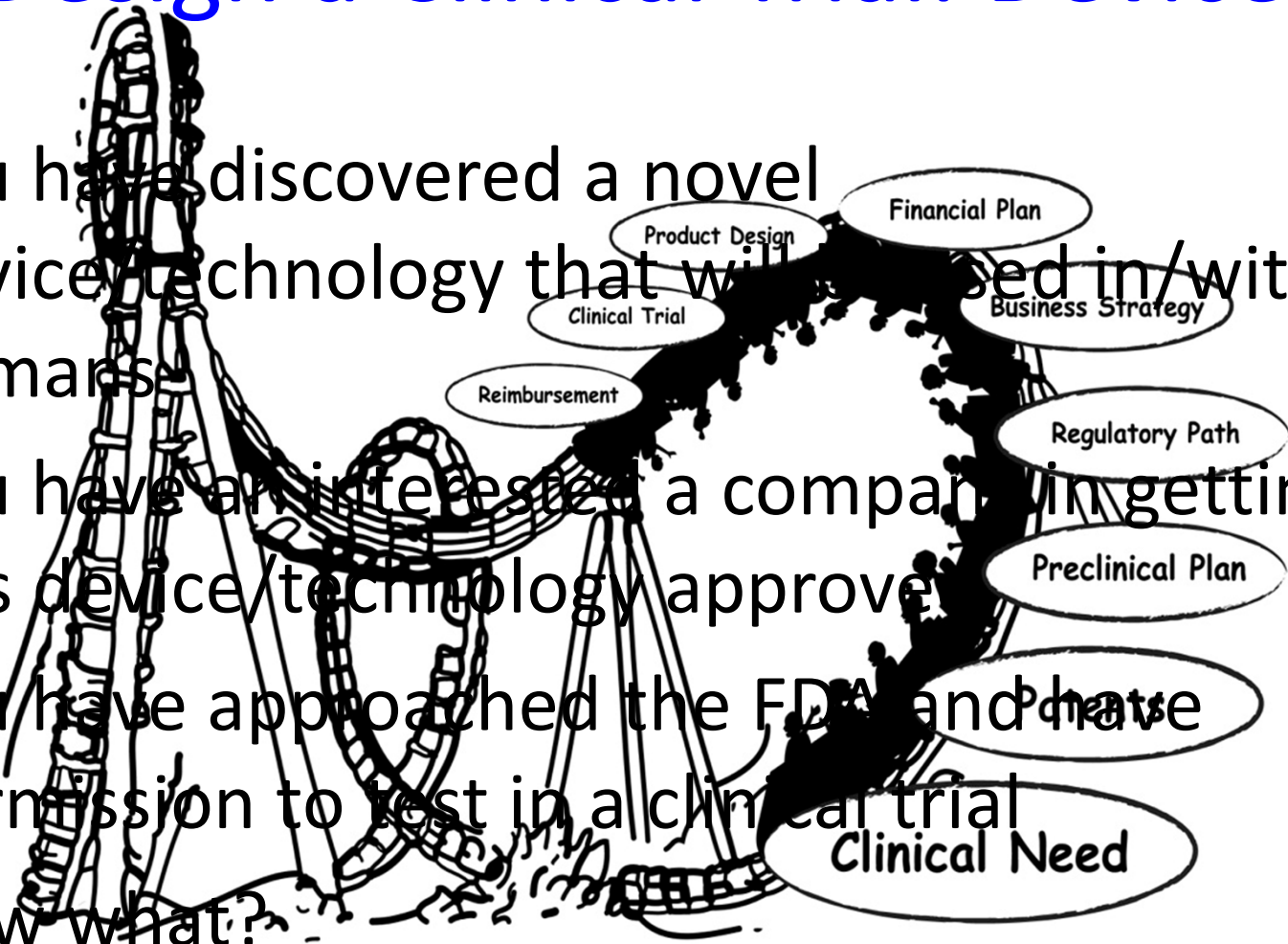
# Design a Clinical Trial: Drug

- You have a new potentially useful drug
- You have screened library of compounds and discovered this drug
- You have interested a company in developing these types of drugs for patient use
- The company has conducted animal safety studies and other things needed to enter clinical trials
- Now what?



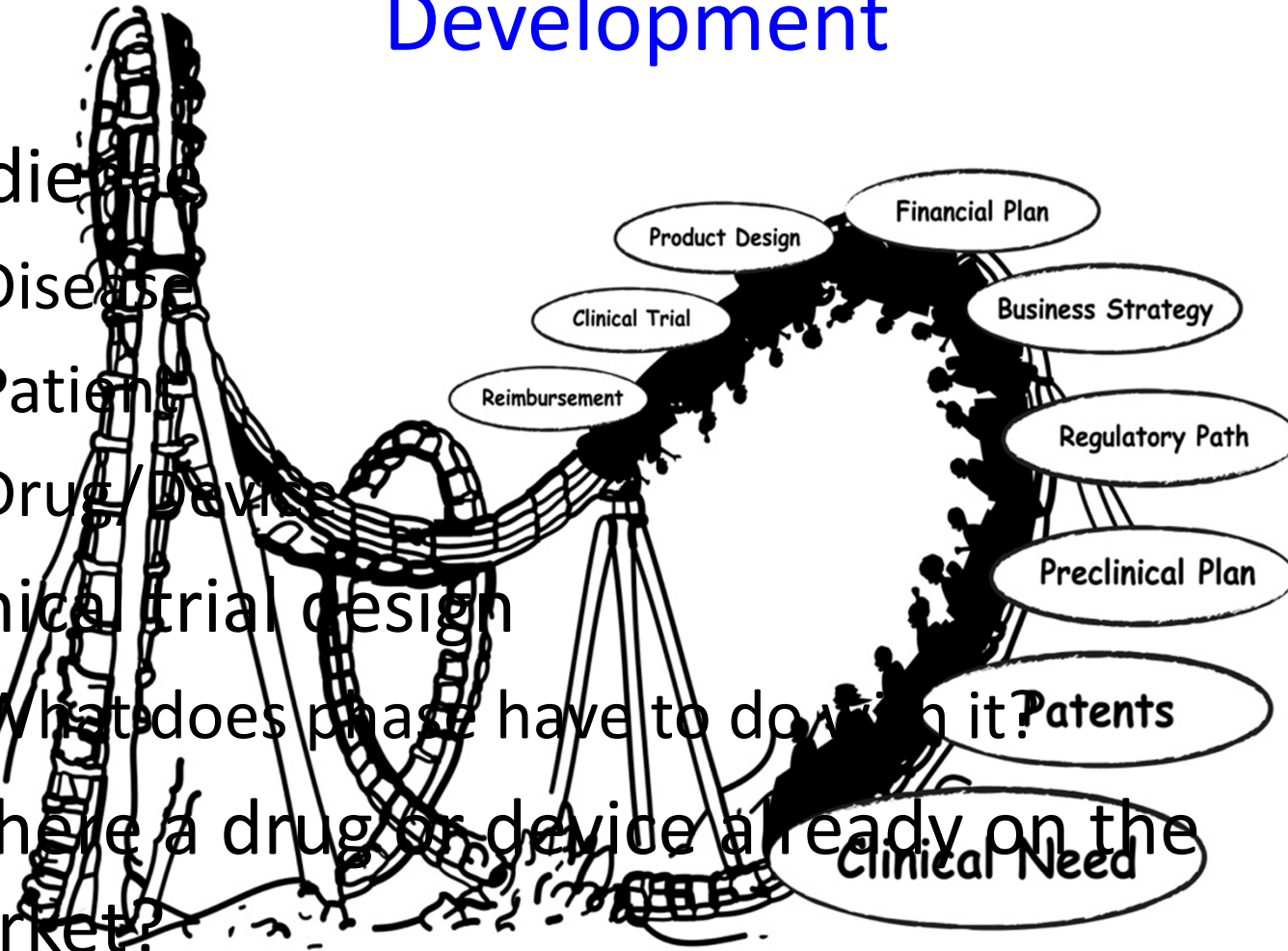
# Design a Clinical Trial: Device

- You have discovered a novel device/technology that will be used in/with humans
- You have an interested company in getting this device/technology approved
- You have approached the FDA and have permission to test in a clinical trial
- Now what?



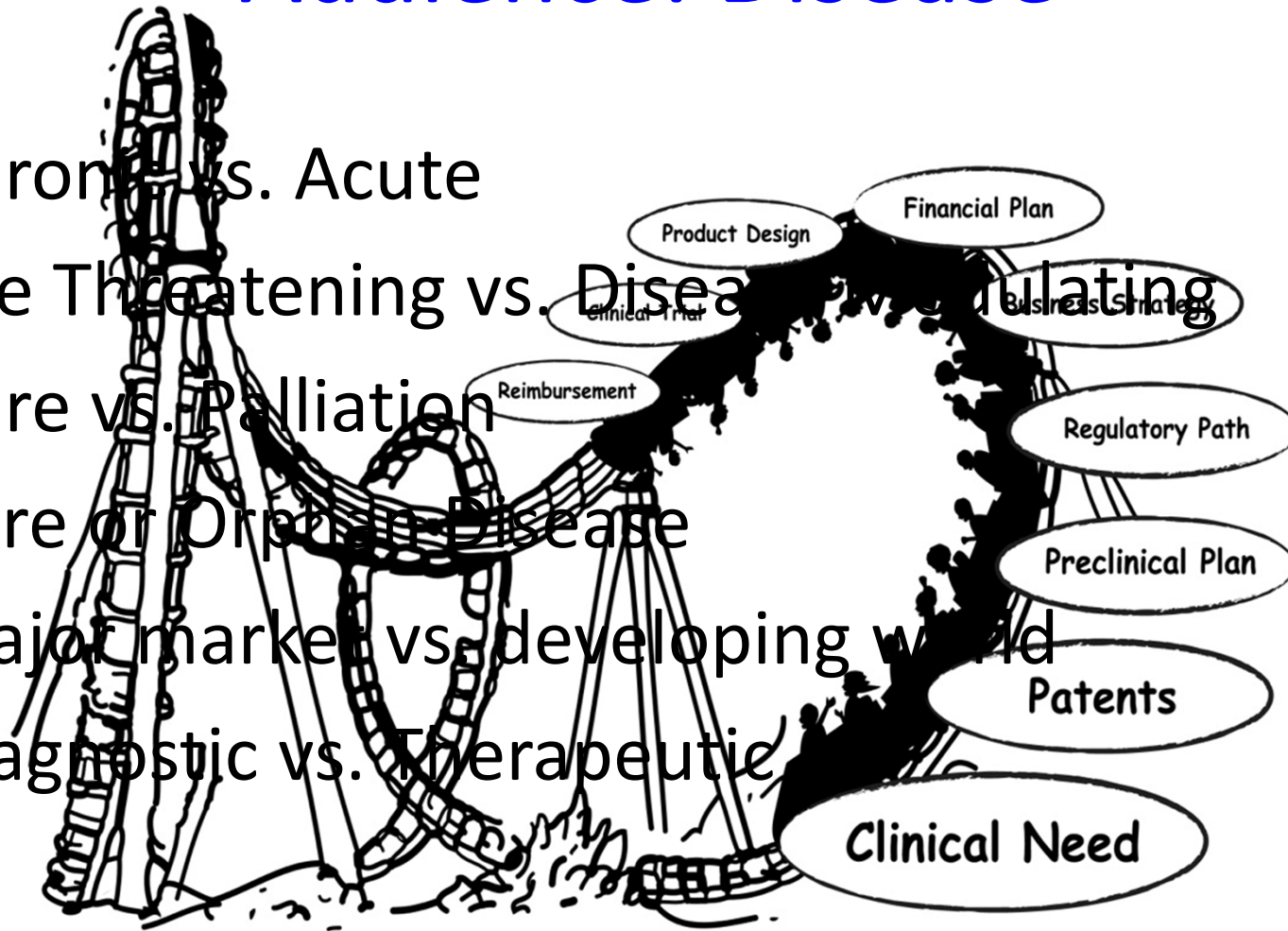
# Considerations in Clinical Trial Development

- Audience
  - Disease
  - Patient
  - Drug/Device
- Clinical trial design
  - What does phase have to do with it?
- Is there a drug or device already on the market?



# Audience: Disease

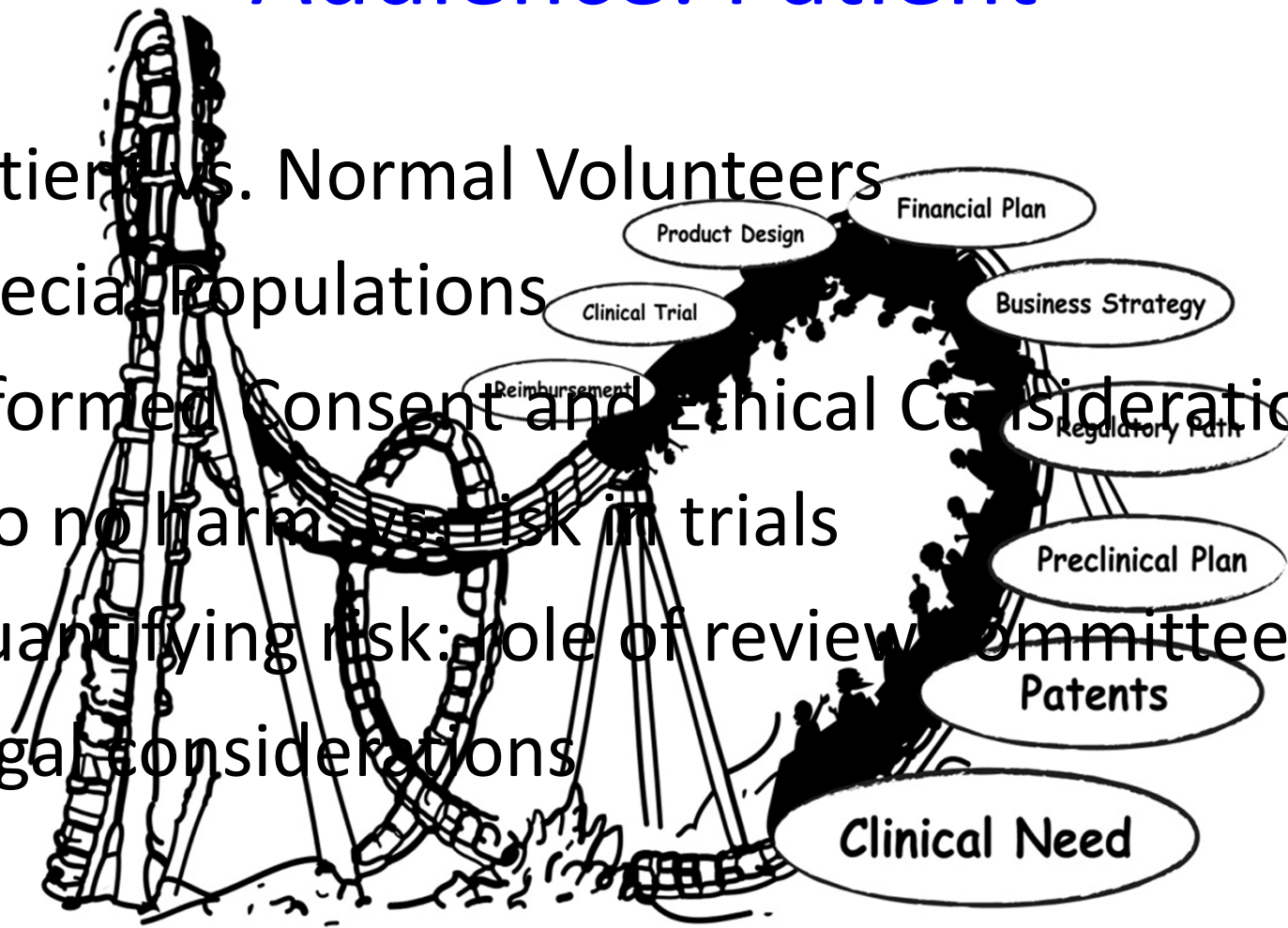
- Chronic vs. Acute
- Life Threatening vs. Disease Modulating
- Cure vs. Palliation
- Rare or Orphan Disease
- Major market vs. developing world
- Diagnostic vs. Therapeutic



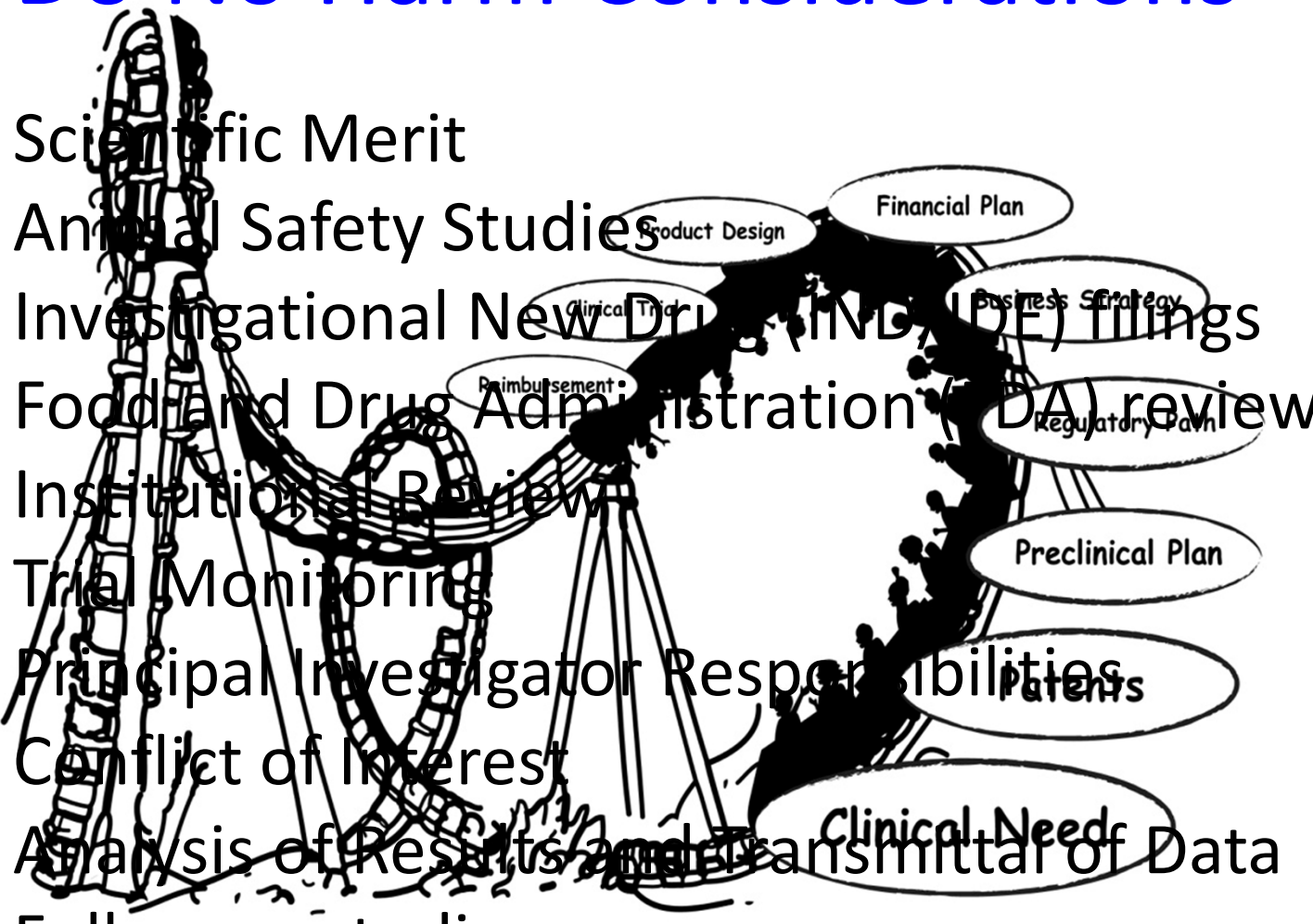


# Audience: Patient

- Patient vs. Normal Volunteers
- Special Populations
- Informed Consent and Ethical Considerations
- 'Do no harm' vs risk in trials
- Quantifying risk: role of review committees
- Legal considerations

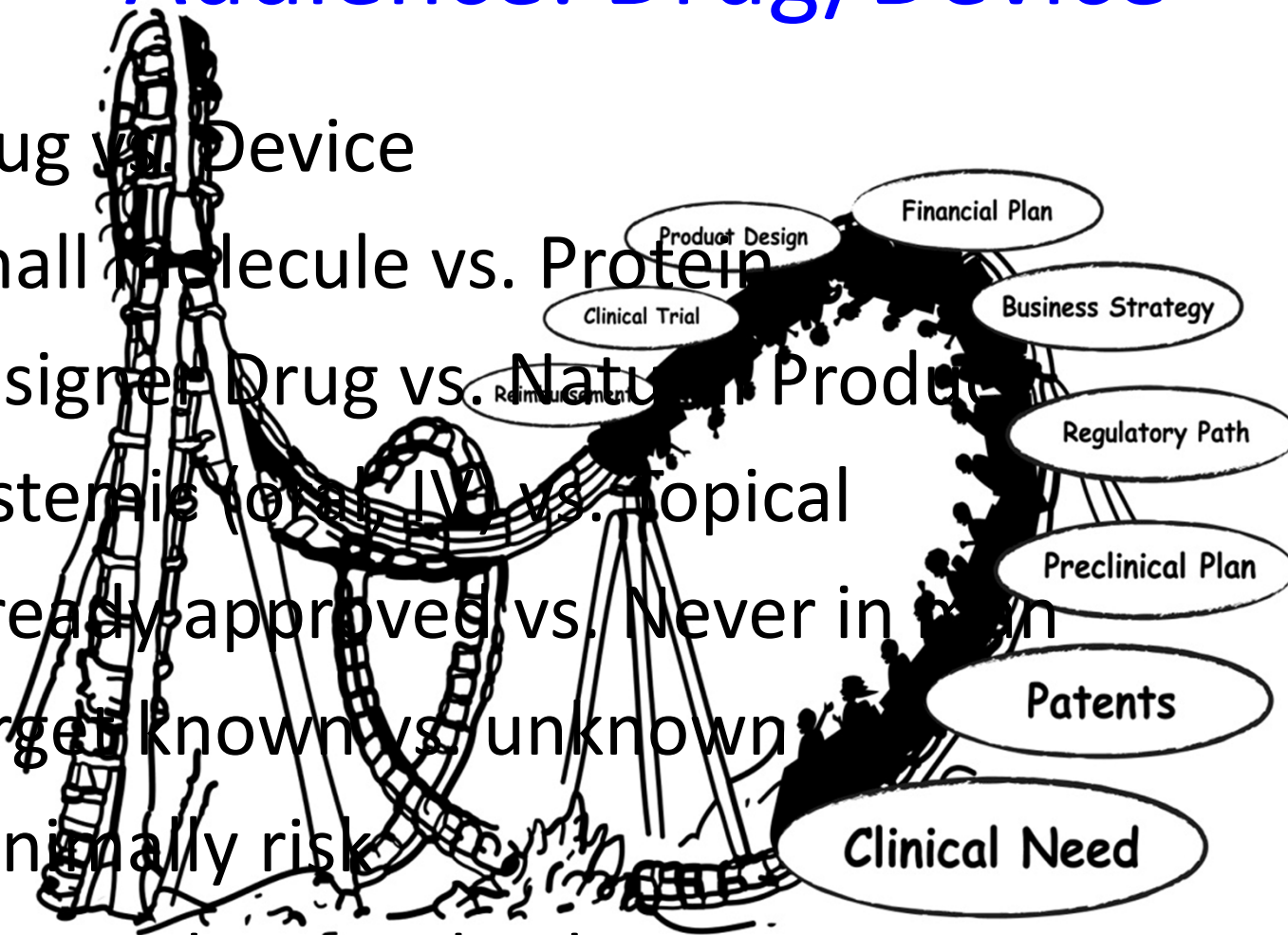


# Do No Harm Considerations

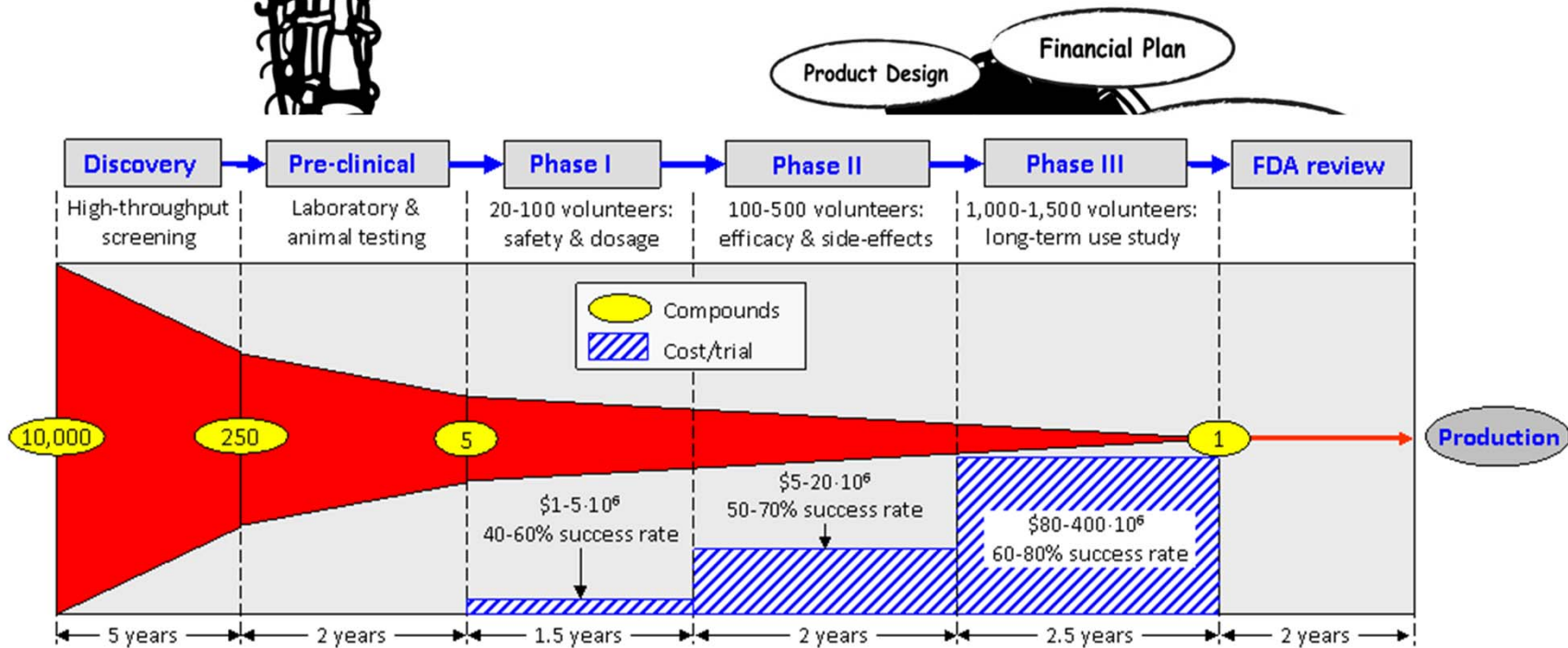
- Scientific Merit
  - Animal Safety Studies
  - Investigational New Drug (IND) filings
  - Food and Drug Administration (FDA) review
  - Institutional Review
  - Trial Monitoring
  - Principal Investigator Responsibilities
  - Conflict of Interest
  - Analysis of Results and Transmittal of Data
  - Follow up studies
- 
- The diagram features a central figure of a person holding a scale, symbolizing balance and justice. Surrounding this figure are several ovals containing text related to drug development and regulatory processes. The ovals include: 'Product Design', 'Financial Plan', 'Clinical Trials', 'Business Strategy', 'Reimbursement', 'Regulatory Path', 'Preclinical Plan', 'Patents', and 'Clinical Needs'. The text from the list is overlaid on the diagram, with some words appearing to be part of the background elements.

# Audience: Drug/Device

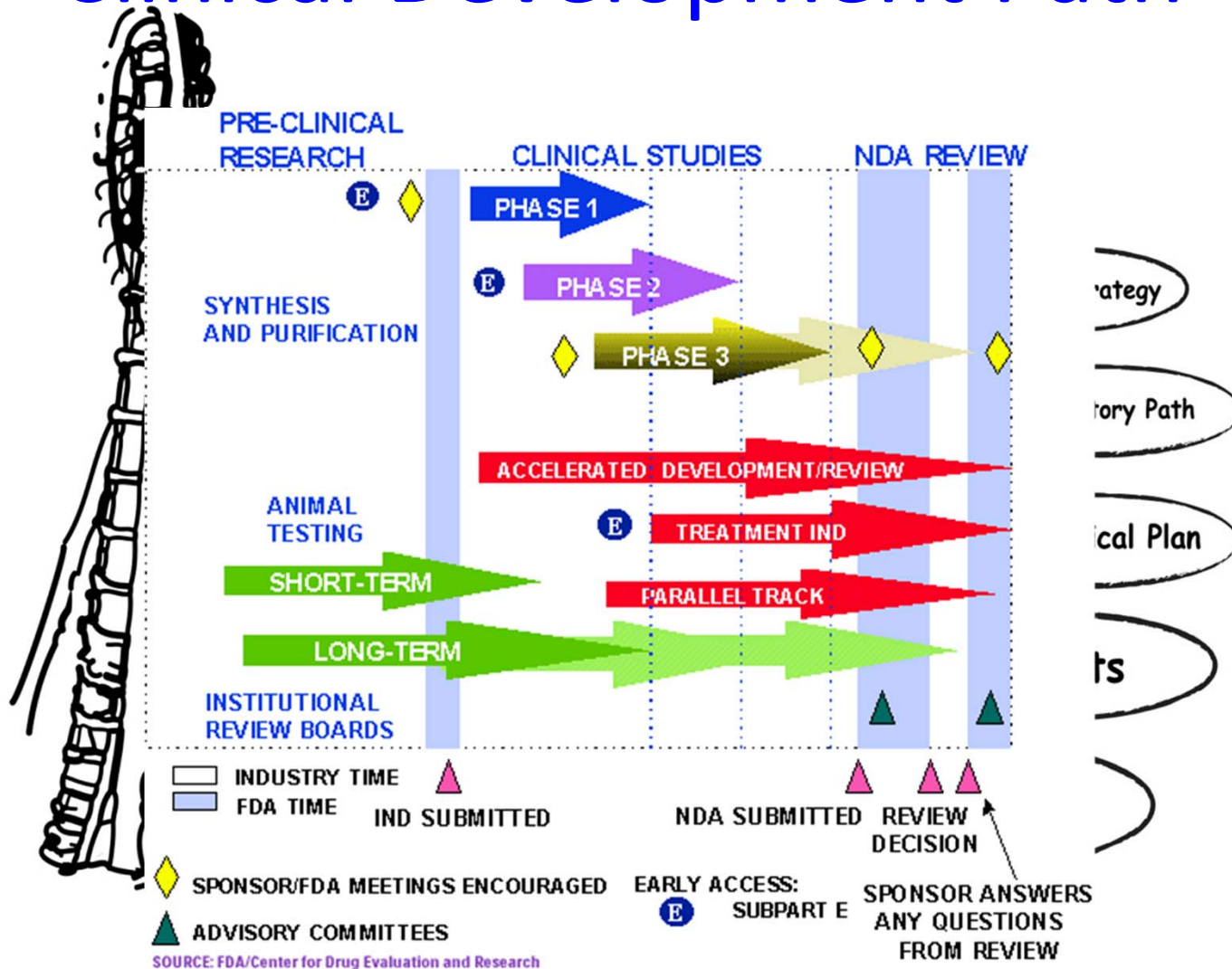
- Drug vs. Device
- Small molecule vs. Protein
- Designer Drug vs. Natural Product
- Systemic (oral, IV) vs. Topical
- Already approved vs. Never in man
- Target known vs. unknown
- Minimally risk
- More substantial risk



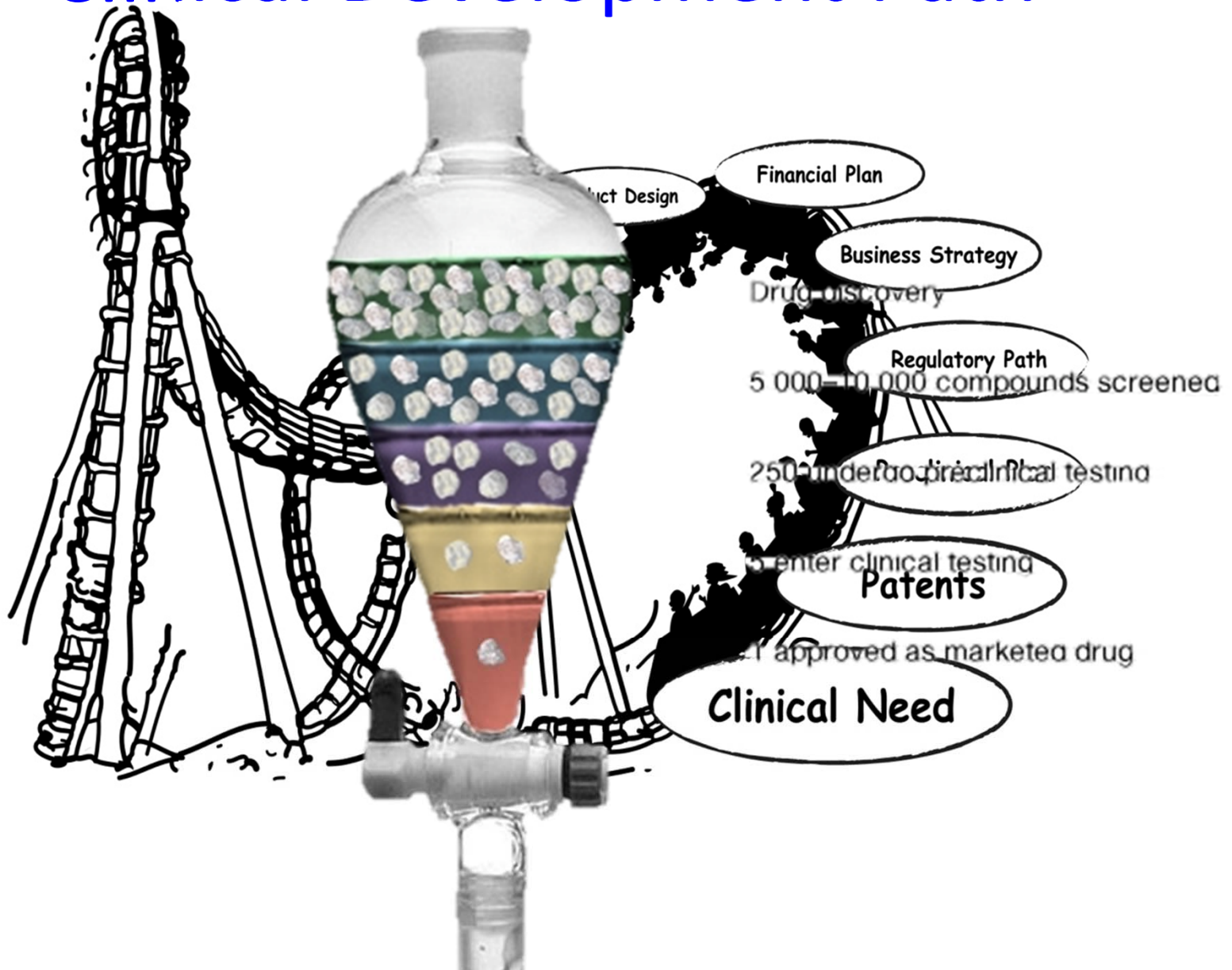
# Clinical Development Path



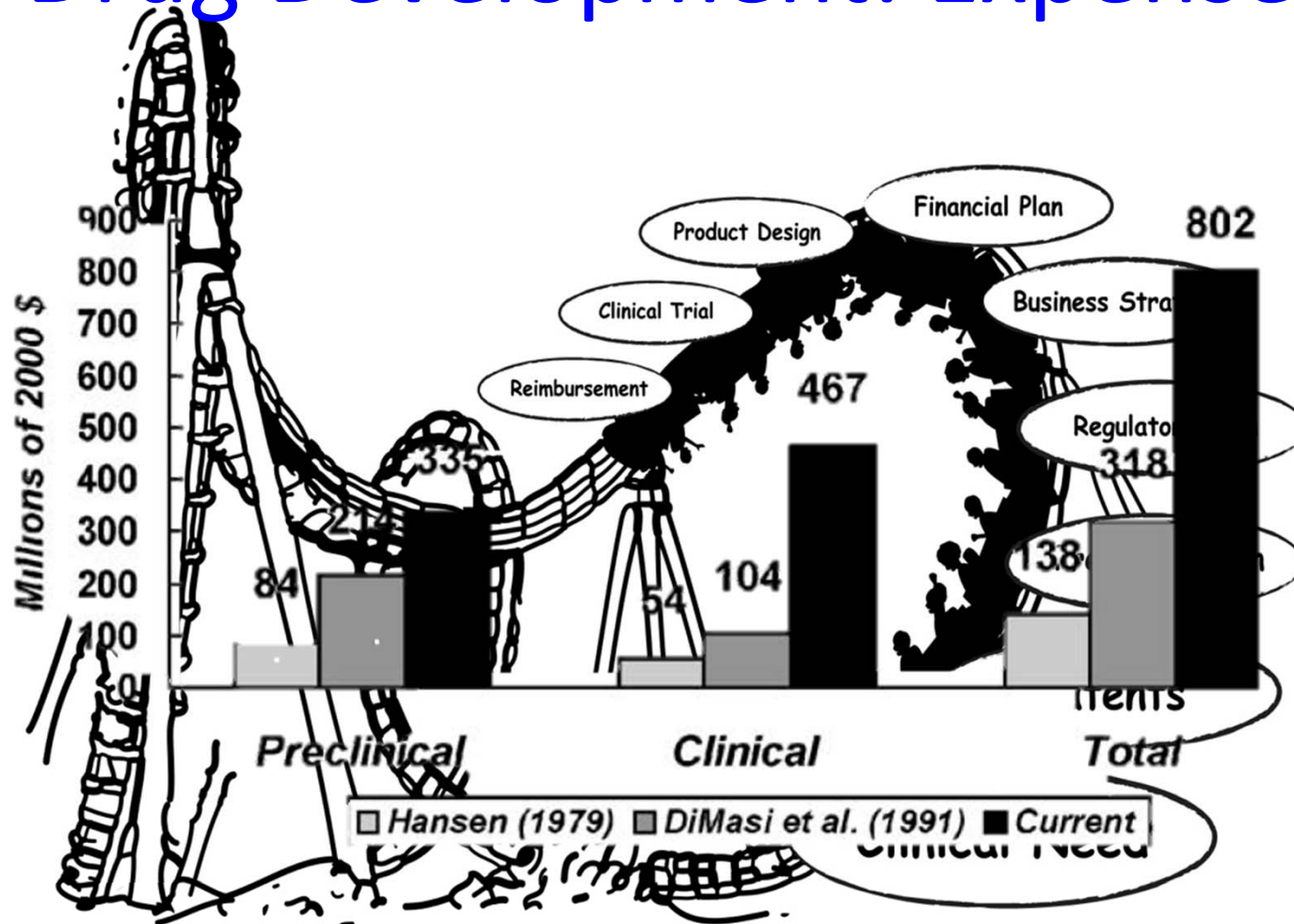
# Clinical Development Path



# Clinical Development Path



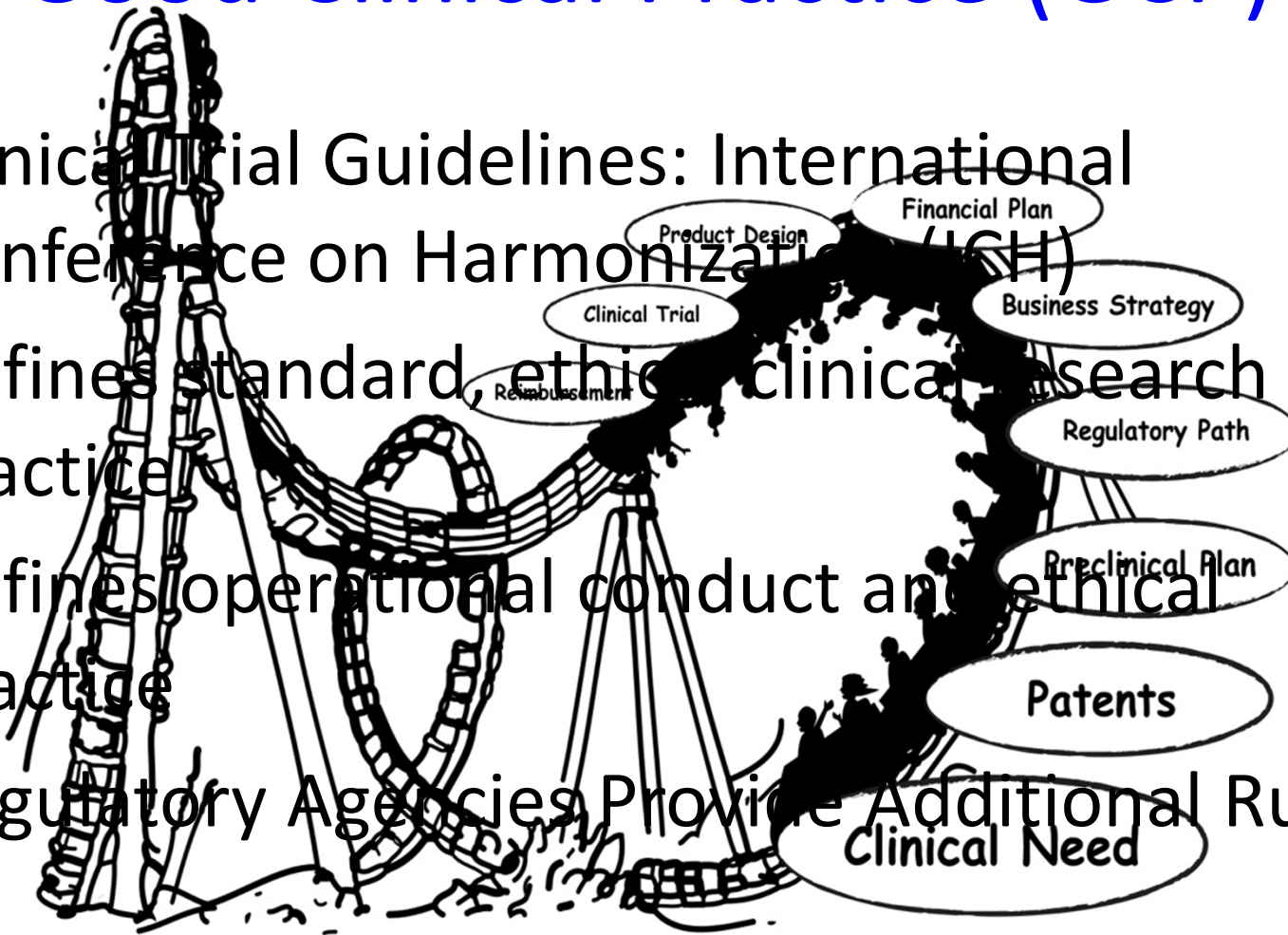
# Drug Development: Expense



DiMassi et al 2003

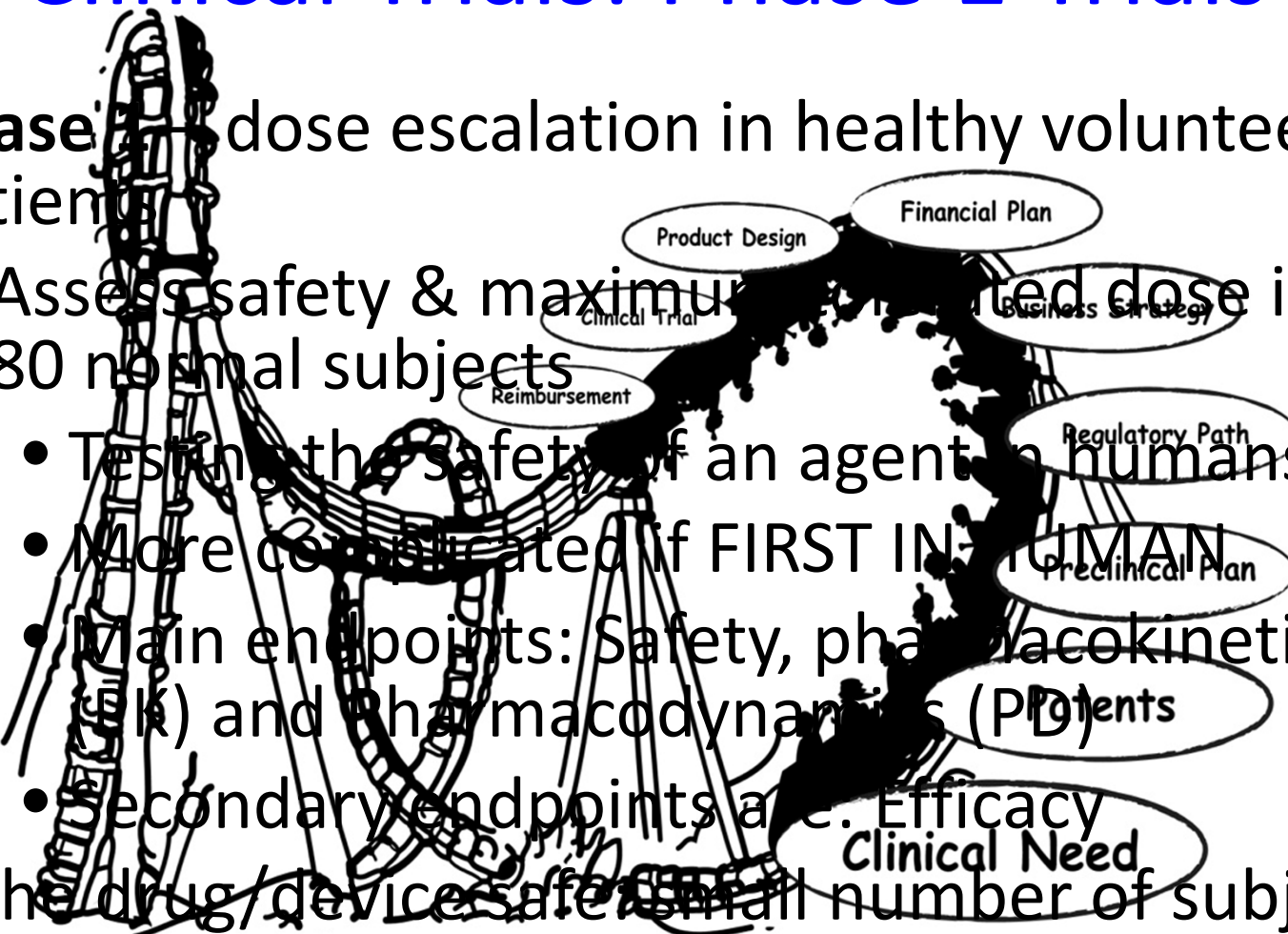
# Good Clinical Practice (GCP)

- Clinical Trial Guidelines: International Conference on Harmonization (ICH)
- Defines standard, ethical clinical research practice
- Defines operational conduct and ethical practice
- Regulatory Agencies Provide Additional Rules



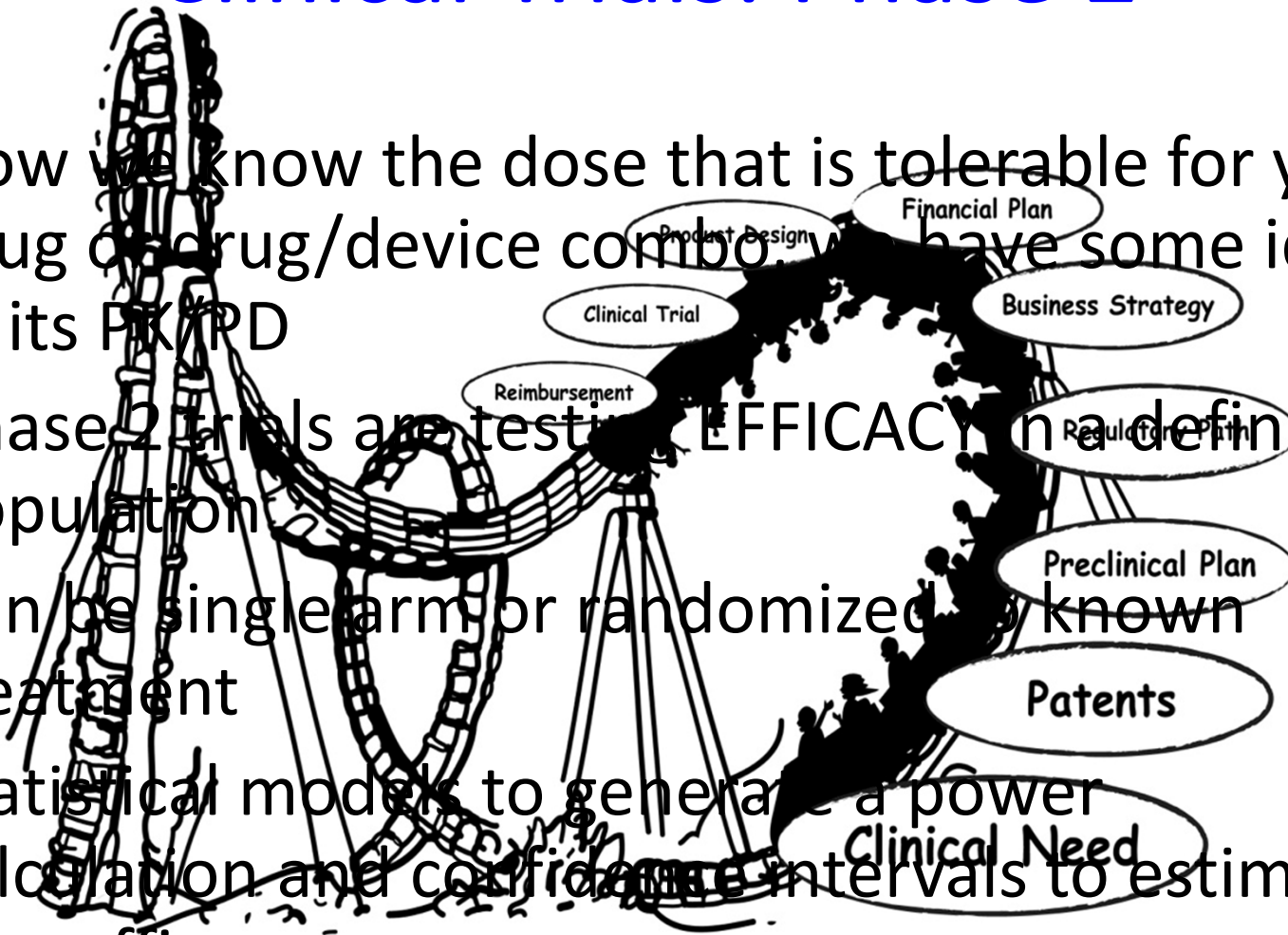


# Clinical Trials: Phase 1 Trials

- **Phase 1** – dose escalation in healthy volunteers or patients
    - Assess safety & maximum tolerated dose in 20-80 normal subjects
      - Testing the safety of an agent in humans
      - More complicated if **FIRST IN-HUMAN**
      - Main endpoints: Safety, pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD)
      - Secondary endpoints are: Efficacy
  - Is the drug/device safe? Small number of subjects to decide, also what is the correct dose/schedule?
- 

# Clinical Trials: Phase 2

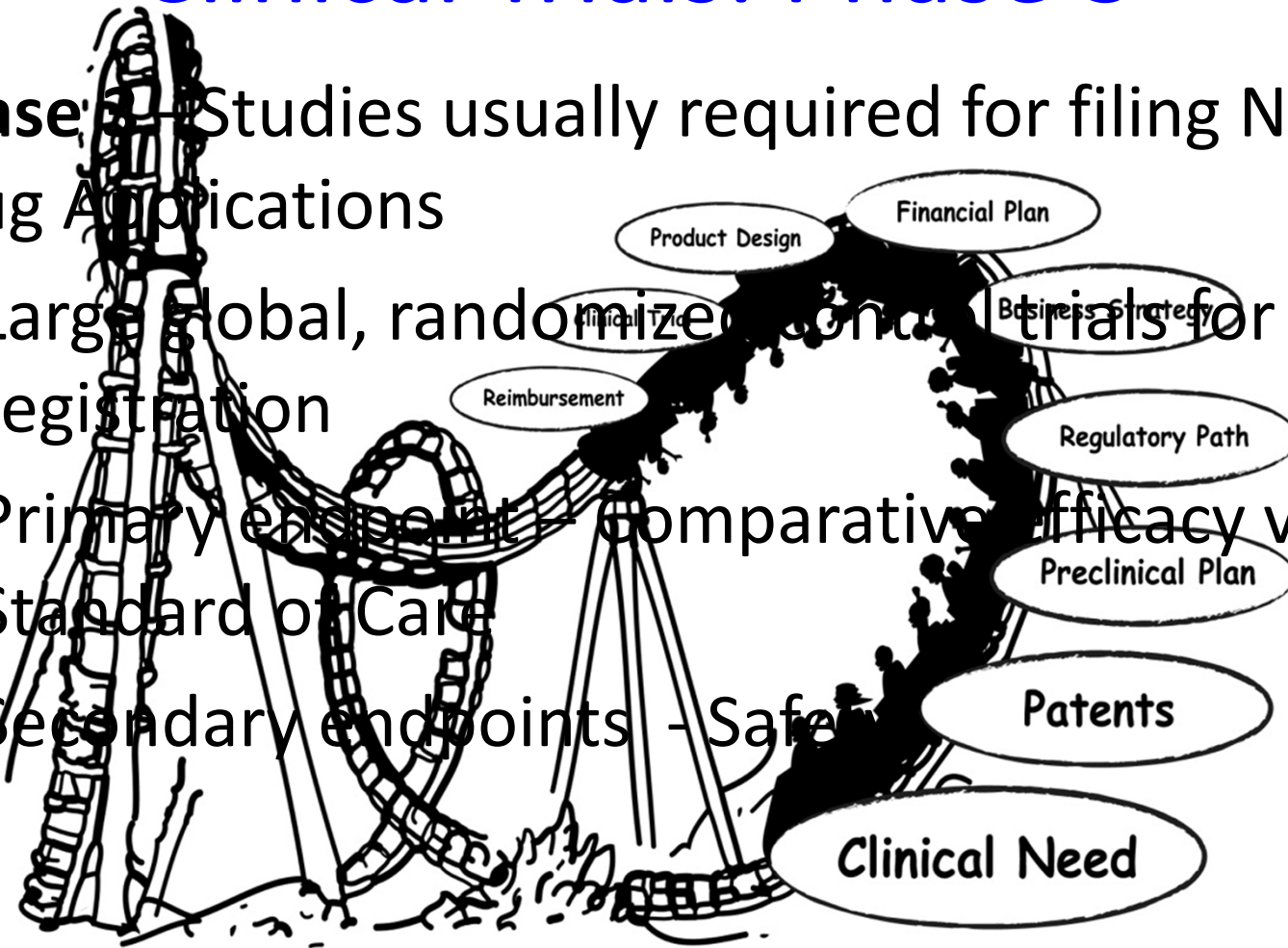
- Now we know the dose that is tolerable for your drug or drug/device combo. We have some idea of its PK/PD
- Phase 2 trials are testing **EFFICACY** in a defined population
- Can be single arm or randomized, by known treatment
- Statistical models to generate a power calculation and confidence intervals to estimate true efficacy



# Clinical Trials: Phase 3

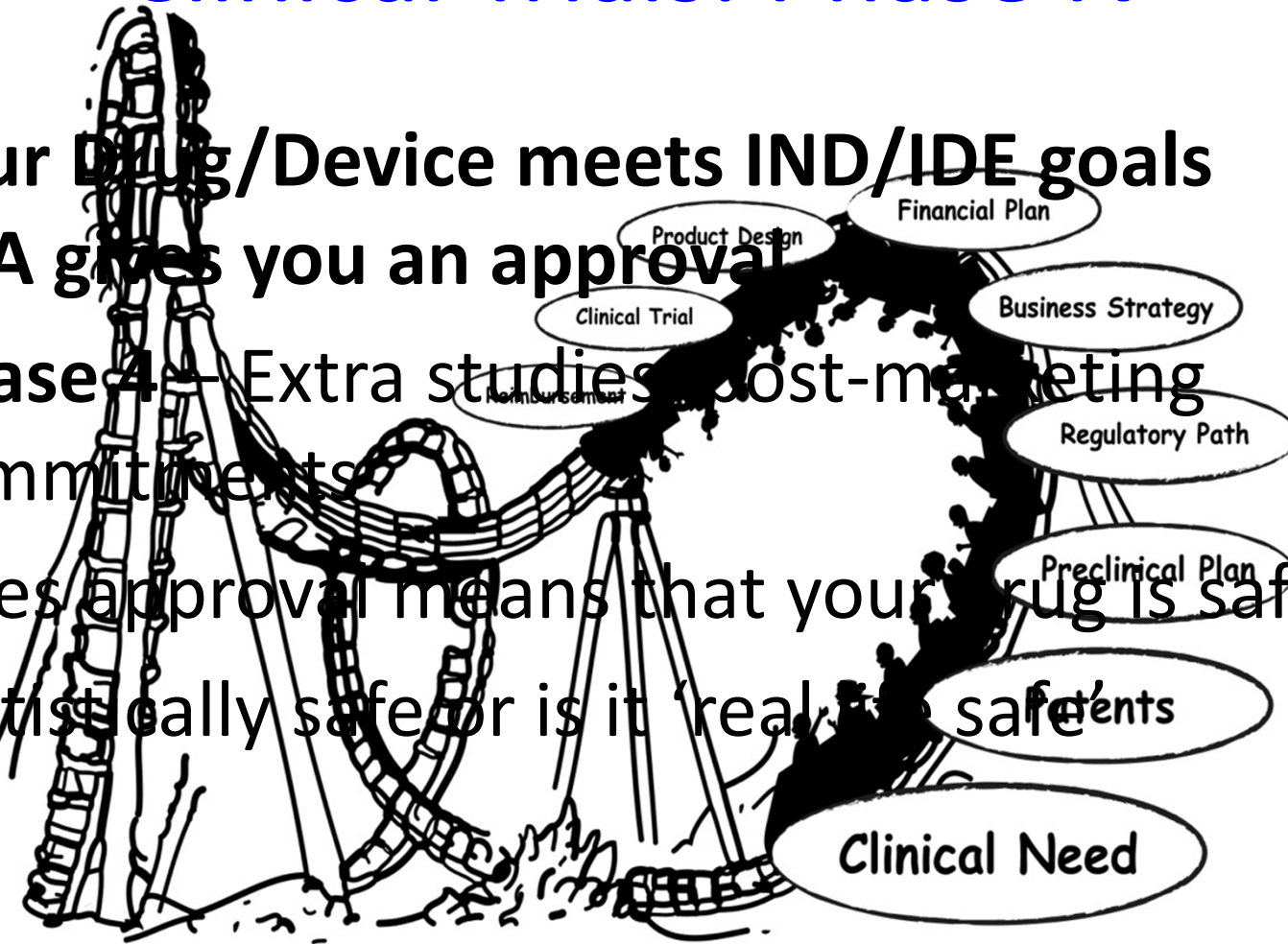
- **Phase 3** – Studies usually required for filing New Drug Applications

- Large global, randomized controlled trials for registration
- Primary endpoint – comparative efficacy vs Standard of Care
- Secondary endpoints – Safety



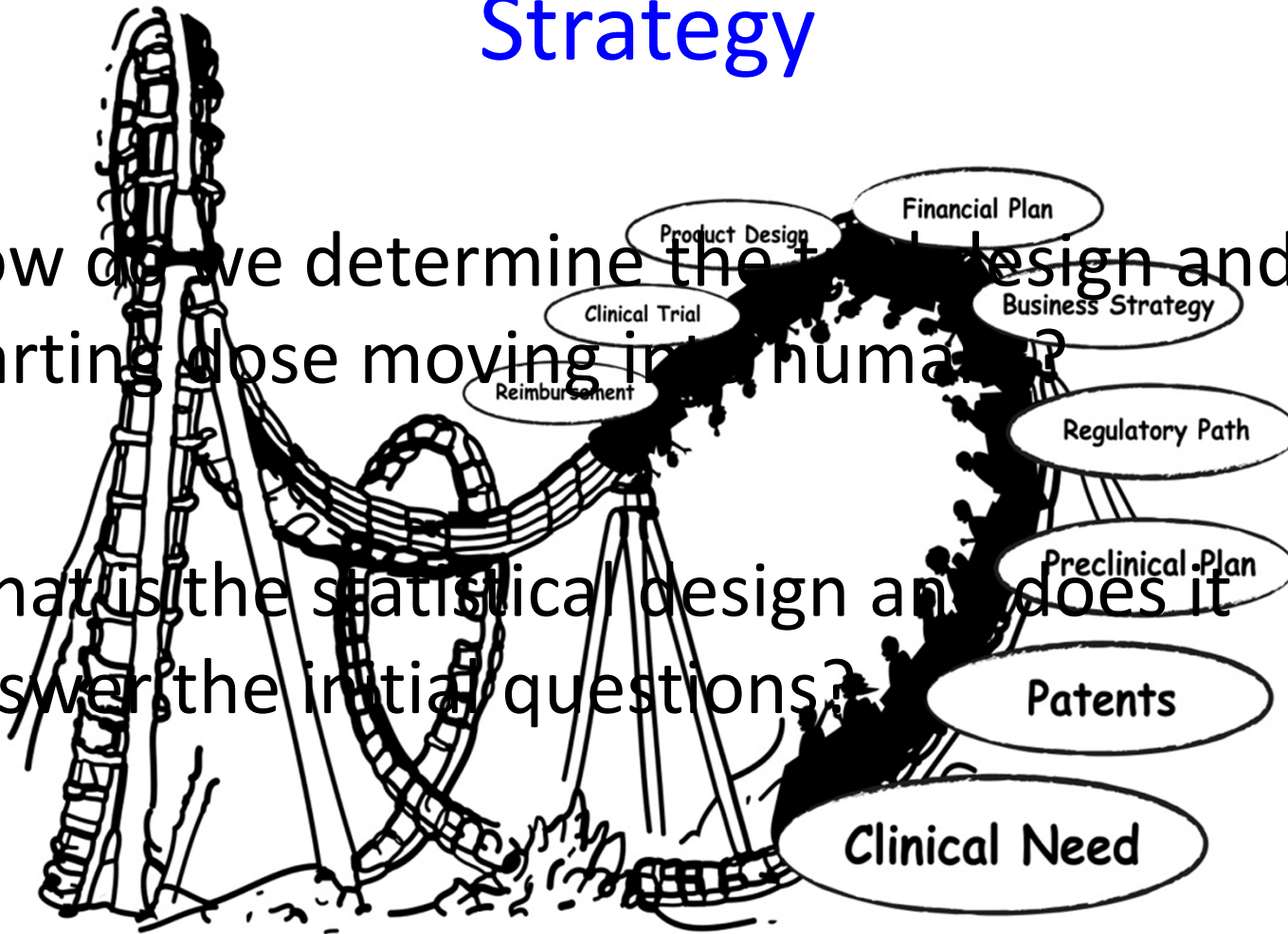
# Clinical Trials: Phase IV

- Your Drug/Device meets IND/IDE goals  
FDA gives you an approval
- Phase 4—Extra studies, post-marketing commitments
- Does approval means that your drug is safe?
- Statistically safe or is it really safe?



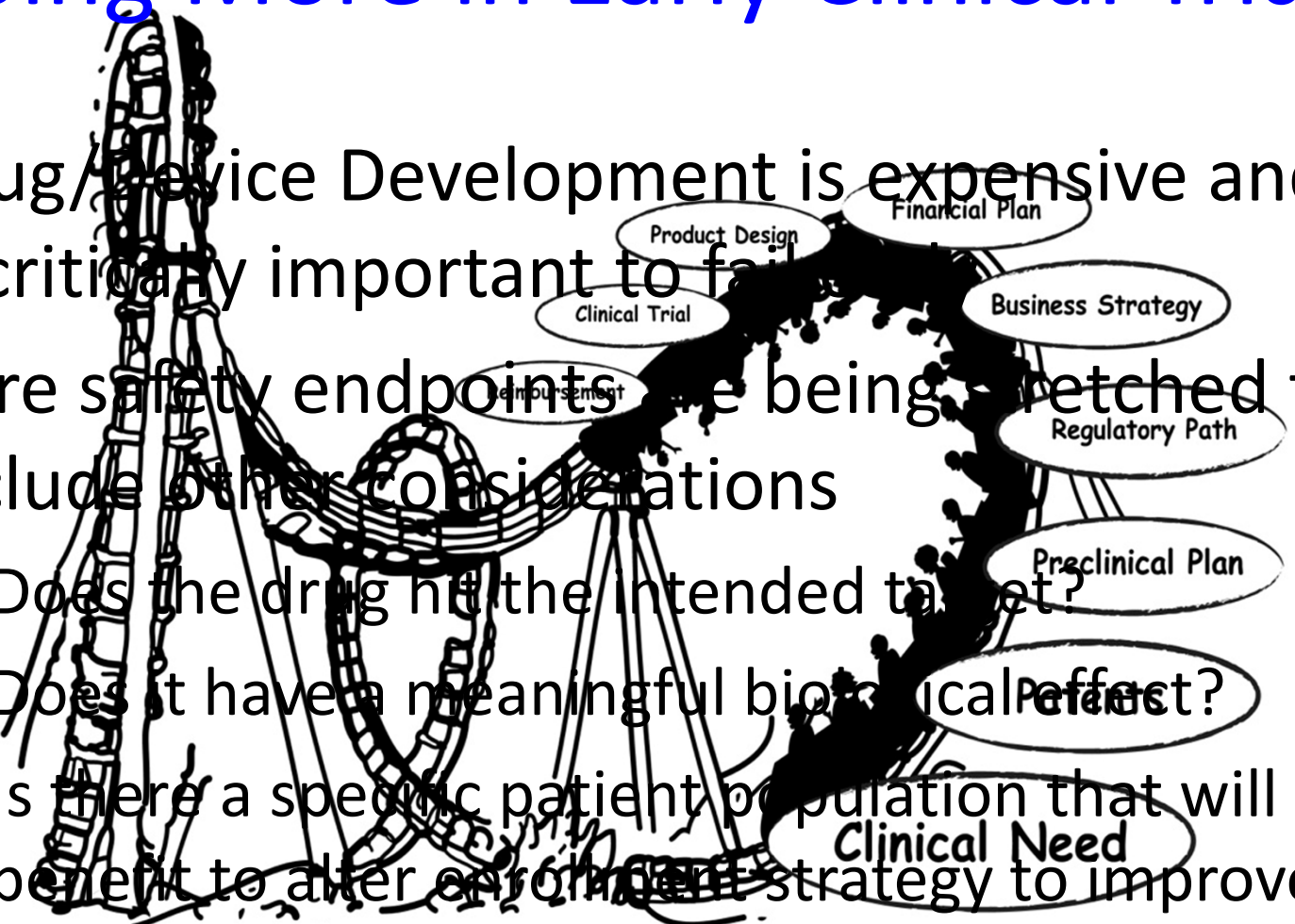
# Determining the First in Human (FIH) Strategy

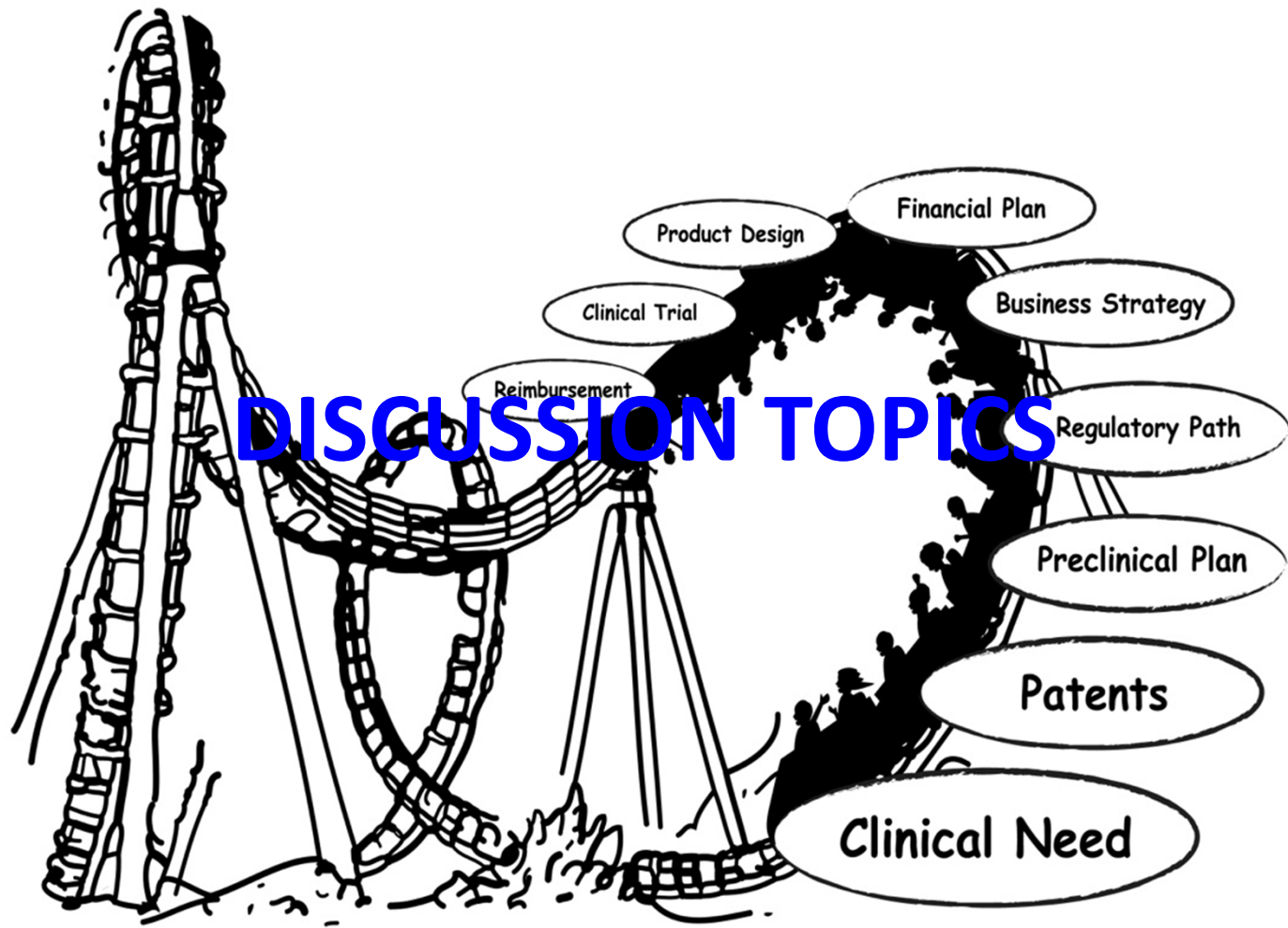
- How do we determine the trial design and starting dose moving into humans?
- What is the statistical design and does it answer the initial questions?



# Doing More in Early Clinical Trials

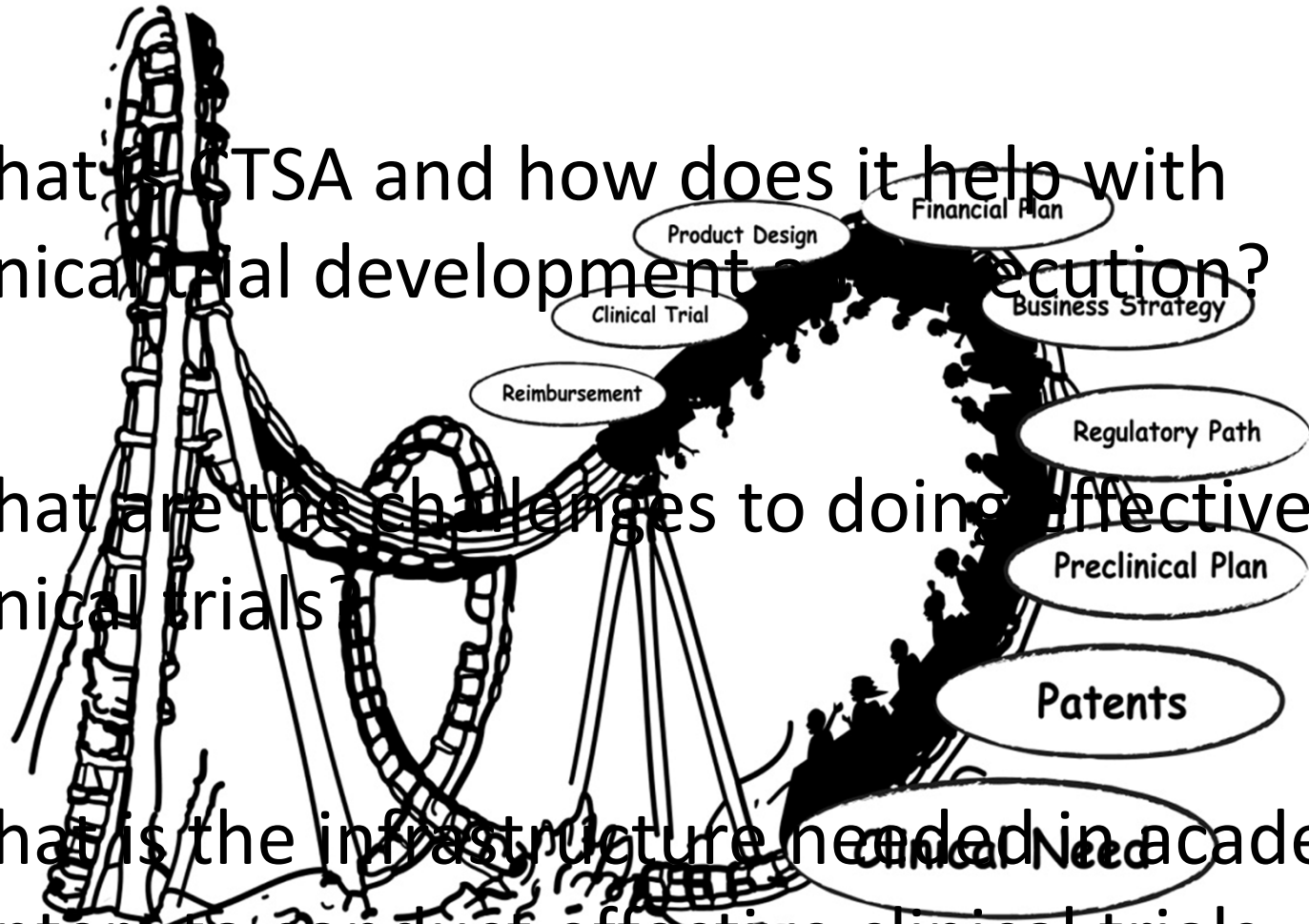
- Drug/Device Development is expensive and it is critically important to fail early
- Pure safety endpoints are being stretched to include other considerations
  - Does the drug hit the intended target?
  - Does it have a meaningful biological effect?
  - Is there a specific patient population that will benefit to alter enrollment strategy to improve response rates in early trials?





# Role of Academic Institutions

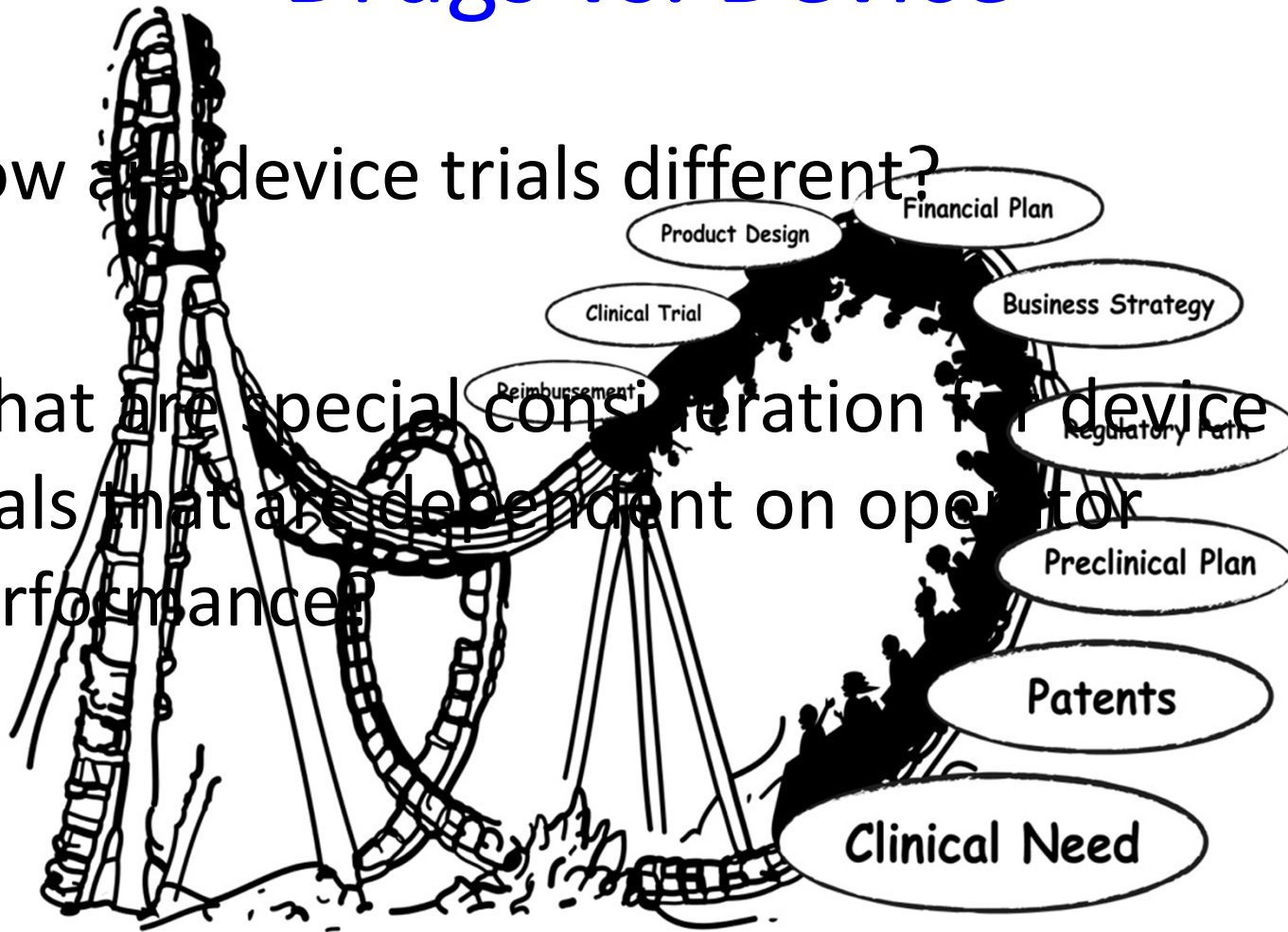
- What is a TSA and how does it help with clinical trial development and execution?
- What are the challenges to doing effective clinical trials?
- What is the infrastructure needed in academic centers to conduct effective clinical trials?





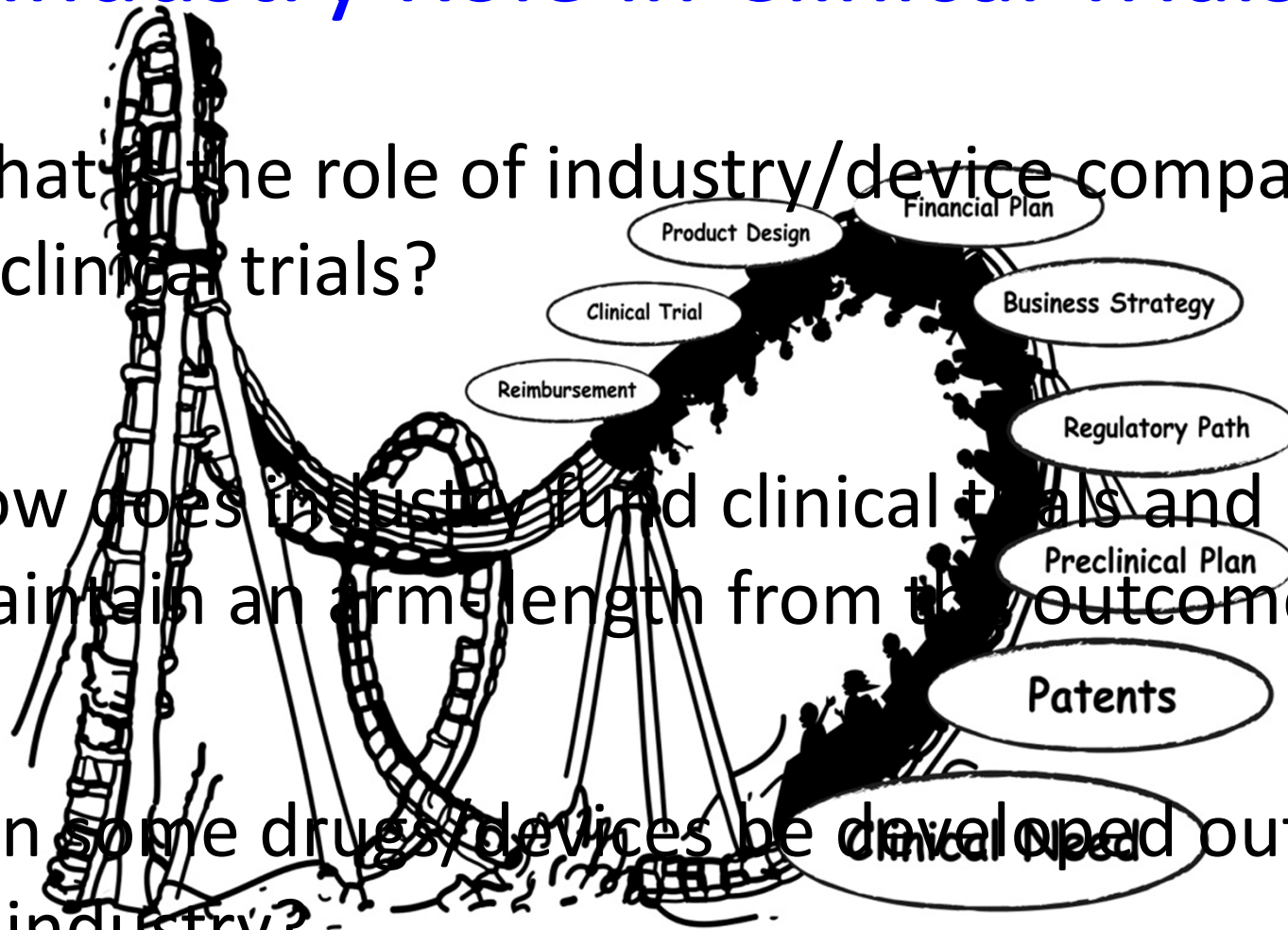
# Drugs vs. Device

- How are device trials different?
- What are special considerations for device trials that are dependent on operator performance?



# Industry Role in Clinical Trials

- What is the role of industry/device companies in clinical trials?
- How does industry fund clinical trials and maintain an arm's length from the outcome?
- Can some drugs/devices be developed outside of industry?



# General Issues in Clinical Trials

- Clinical Research as a viable career path
- Is it difficult to do clinical trials globally?
- How do patients find out about clinical trials?
- Is there patient benefit from clinical trials?

