



Clinical trials management in Horizon 2020 projects

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What is a 'clinical trial' in H2020?

'Template for essential information to be provided for proposals including clinical trials / studies / investigations'

→ DEFINITION:

A 'clinical study' is defined for the purpose [of this template] is any clinical research involving a substantial amount of work related to the observation of, data collection from, or diagnostic or therapeutic intervention on multiple or individual patients. It includes but is not limited to clinical trials in the sense of the EU Clinical Trials Directive (2001/20/EC).

Characteristics of these clinical studies

- work with patients
- collect data from patients
- special part of your project with certain characteristics that are different from rest of your project / ,classical' collaborative project

Challenges of these clinical studies

- ..around patient recruitment and management
- ..around data collection and management
- Integration into rest of the project

Why clinical trials?

The implementation of clinical trials in a collaborative, transnational approach has a **clear European added value:**

- easier to reach sufficient patient numbers (especially in the case of rare diseases and stratified treatment groups)
- faster recruitment rates
- consolidated expertise

In addition, clinical trials are the **ultimate validation step for any innovation in clinical Health Research**, bringing innovations to markets and patients – one of the main objectives of Horizon 2020.

Typical challenges

Project extensions

- Communication by the EC on “Restrictions on extensions to the duration of grant agreements, and respect of reporting deadlines” (June 2014)

[...] recent experience has shown that **nearly 50% of grants are not completed in the timescale set out in the Grant Agreement**, but are extended through an amendment. This level of amendments shows that it is no longer the exceptional procedure that it was intended to be, but has become a common practice in the 7th Framework Programme. For this reason, the Commission services will, in future, more closely examine each request for an extension to the duration of the project to ensure that they are only given where there is a clear added value for the project, or where external events (not reasonably foreseeable at the point of signing the grant) mean that it is impossible to complete the work in the agreed timeframe.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Brussels,
DG RTD/R3

**NOTE TO COORDINATORS OF PROJECTS UNDER THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S 7TH
FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME**

Subject: Restrictions on extensions to the duration of grant agreements, and respect of reporting deadlines

In accordance with the FP7 Grant Agreement it is an obligation of the consortium of beneficiaries to carry out the work as identified in Annex I (Article II.3.a) and within the duration of the project fixed in Article 3. Reports and deliverables should be provided within the deadlines set in Article II.4 of Annex 2. In accordance with FP7 policy the consortium may request the modification of the duration of the project to the Commission via an amendment.

An extension to the length of a Grant Agreement delays the availability of research results and their dissemination and exploitation. So while they may be necessary in certain cases they are clearly not desirable and should be kept to a minimum.

Typical challenges

Even among 'regular' FP7 projects:

- ~ 50% of grants were not completed in time & had to be extended through an amendment

Clinical trials

- are known to be particularly complex
- literature: up to 85% of clinical trials in general are not completed in time
- most common reasons for delays: site initiation and patient recruitment
- often leading to cost increase

Typical challenges

H2020 project + clinical trial → 'double challenge'

BUT

- maximum EC contribution per project is fixed
- timely completion of projects / quick translation of research results into application is a declared goal under Horizon 2020

To help overcome these challenges, the European Commission provides clear guidance on how to optimally plan and describe your study in the proposal phase, and has adapted their financial rules in appreciation of the special requirements of clinical trials.

Management issues

1. Before start of study

- Protocol development
- Ethical approval

2. During study implementation:

- **Patient recruitment**
 - Patient availability / recruitment delays
 - Financing issues
- **Data collection**
 - CRFs
 - Data entry/integration, QC

3. Conclusions & useful links and reference documents

Management issues

1. Before start of study

- Protocol development
- Ethical approval

Management issues: site initiation

Protocol development

- Harmonized study protocol across sites needed to start the work
- Only outline of protocol required in proposal

Ethical approval

- Not required for proposal submission, but indispensable for uptake of activities
- H2020: very short time to grant!

If not in place already: Designate one person in charge who will drive protocol development and ethics applications instantly. (Note that costs for related activities can only be reimbursed if they occur during project duration.)

Final protocol & ethics approval = mandatory deliverables

Management issues

2. During study implementation:

- **Patient recruitment**
 - Patient availability / recruitment delays
 - Financing issues
- **Data collection**
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Management issues: patient recruitment

Patient availability / recruitment delays

- Estimates based on thorough feasibility analyses
- Common challenges: higher than expected drop-outs, new competing studies, changes in legislation, changes related to personnel conducting the work..
- Upcoming challenges MUST be reported quickly and fully

Management issues: patient recruitment

Patient availability / recruitment delays

- Estimates based on thorough feasibility analyses
- Common challenges: higher than expected drop-outs, new competing studies, changes in legislation, changes related to personnel conducting the work..
- Upcoming challenges MUST be reported quickly and fully
- **Management**
 - must **establish a trustful and close relationship with each site**
 - must **know and optimize workflows**, and reduce admin challenges to a minimum
 - should be ready and able to react promptly
 - should ensure a **close monitoring** of recruitment numbers at all sites
 - must have **strategies in place** to compensate for lower than expected patient numbers, reaching the original targets in the original timeframe with the fixed budget

Management issues: patient recruitment

Financing issues

- sites may not be aware of or experienced with the principle of reimbursement/instalments/negative cashflow
- high workload, large number of individuals involved per site, continuity must be ensured
- shifting of activities related to patient recruitment is common
- if leading to a decrease in patient numbers: prepayment exceeding max funding?

Management issues: patient recruitment

Financing issues

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- high workload, large number of individuals involved per site, continuity must be ensured
- shifting of activities related to patient recruitment is common
- if leading to a decrease in patient numbers: prepayment exceeding max funding? **Reduce risk by opting for instalment option in CA**
- unit costs or subcontract option were created to increase flexibility
- **know the system and typical challenges to minimize risk & optimize your project**
- **provide close support to recruiting centers**

Management issues: data collection

CRFs

- paper and/or electronic version (PC vs mobile devices)
- established vs new system
- amendments during the project difficult/impossible

Data entry/integration, QC

- key to secure generated data and ensure their usability
- only data that are in the database can be processed → bottleneck
- option: dedicated data entry clerk

Management issues: data collection

CRFs

- paper and/or electronic version (PC vs mobile devices)
- established vs new system
- amendments during the project difficult/impossible
- **ensure sufficient training of personnel** who will be filling out the CRFs

Data entry/integration, QC

- key to secure generated data and ensure their usability
- only data that are in the database can be processed → bottleneck
- option: dedicated data entry clerk
- **ensure sufficient training of personnel** who will be entering the data
- **implement continuous monitoring/control mechanisms**
- **keep an eye on the time needed for completion of following tasks to determine data entry deadlines**

Management issues

3. Conclusions & useful links and reference documents

Concluding remarks

Timely completing of planned work is particularly challenging in clinical studies

Tips for Minimizing Delays

1. **Start work immediately** to ensure timely site initiation
2. **Revisit site assessment regularly** – Review/obtain key operational criteria and information on administrative capacity to optimize calculations of expected patient distribution (continuous process)
3. **Adapt your project management approach** - Structures and activities need to acknowledge the inherent variability of the process and allow for quick identification of difficulties, and prompt changes/adaptations during implementation
4. **Build relationships** – the responsible project management team must create an authentic, responsive relationship with each of the sites. Site visits early on often pay off in the course of the project.

Info and support

Sources of advice and support:

- National Contact Points
- FAQs concerning the H2020 societal challenge “Health, demographic change and wellbeing”
https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/doc/call/h2020/h2020-phc-2014-two-stage/1620101-2014_2015_-2014_07_31_sc1_h2020_faq_en.pdf
- EU IPR helpdesk: www.iprhelpdesk.eu
- FFH 2.0 CT factsheet
- FFH 2.0 support

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Thank you!

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