Technology and Data Harmonization for Enabling Remote Clinical Trials

Industry Connections Activity Initiation Document (ICAID)

Version: 1.0, 21 May 2019

IC19-004-01 Approved by the IEEE-SASB 11 June 2019

Instructions

- Instructions on how to fill out this form are shown in red. It is recommended to leave the instructions in the final document and simply add the requested information where indicated.
- Shaded Text indicates a placeholder that should be replaced with information specific to this ICAID, and the shading removed.
- Completed forms, in Word format, or any questions should be sent to the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Industry Connections Committee (ICCom) Administrator at the following address: industryconnections@ieee.org.
- The version number above, along with the date, may be used by the submitter to distinguish successive updates of this document. A separate, unique Industry Connections (IC) Activity Number will be assigned when the document is submitted to the ICCom Administrator.

1. Contact

Provide the name and contact information of the primary contact person for this IC activity. Affiliation is any entity that provides the person financial or other substantive support, for which the person may feel an obligation. If necessary, a second/alternate contact person’s information may also be provided.

Name: Tory Cenaj
Email Address: teecellc@gmail.com
Employer: Blockchain in Healthcare Today
Affiliation: Blockchain in Healthcare Today

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2. Participation and Voting Model

Specify whether this activity will be entity-based (participants are entities, which may have multiple representatives, one-entity-one-vote), or individual-based (participants represent themselves, one-person-one-vote).

Specify: “Entity-Based”.
3. Purpose

3.1. Motivation and Goal
Briefly explain the context and motivation for starting this IC activity, and the overall purpose or goal to be accomplished.

The Motivation

The global clinical trials market size was estimated at 44.2 billion in 2018\(^1\). The traditional clinical trial model not only makes it inconvenient for patients to participate, but it creates a chaotic approach to collecting, managing, leveraging and tracking the data.

The cost of conducting clinical trials is rapidly rising due to complex manual processes intended to meet regulatory policy and inefficient methods of recruiting and maintaining qualified patients to meet enrollment requirements. Failure to recruit patients results in delay or sometimes termination of trials, more costs and ultimately depriving patients to access to potential life-saving or quality of life therapies.

Major challenges:

1. Difficulty in recruiting qualified patients that match the trial design protocol. Challenges include lack of access to patients either through patients lack of awareness or inability for patients to access the trial site.
2. Inefficient data tracking and processing creating delays in filing for approval
3. A comprehensive record source of truth from patient informed consent through published results of the trial.

A snapshot of clinical trials:

- **80%** of trials fail to meet their enrollment timelines\(^2\)
- Patient recruitment services annually contribute over $5.9 billion in expenses to the pharmaceuticals industry and can take up 30% of clinical development time.\(^2\)
- Approximately one-third (30%) of phase III study terminations are due to enrollment difficulties\(^2\)
- A typical Phase III clinical trial takes nine months to complete enrollment and can cost up to $86 million\(^3\)
- **Only 1 in 30 cancer patients participate in a trial**\(^4\)
- Non-Hispanic white patients accounted for 82.9% of phase 3 study populations between 2001 and 2010, or seven times the combined percentage of black (6.2%), Asian (3.3%), Hispanic (2.2%) and Native American (0.1%) patients\(^4\)
- **$1.89Bn** cost of patient recruitment per year\(^5\)
- **30%** of investigator sites fail to recruit one single patient\(^5\)
**The Goal**

To utilize and harmonize viable uses of breakthrough technologies – AI, Blockchain/DLT, IoT/sensors, and VR/AR in unison with existing technology systems to conduct complete remote patient trial. The initial phase of the work will review existing pilots and attempts, develop a workflow for these technologies, and finally build a test bed to validate the proof of workflow developed. The project will look at the use of open technologies, patient data ethics and governance, KPIs on optimization of time and cost for recruitment and auditing trials of patients, etc.

The goals of this activity is to identify through the workflow and testing process if conducting complete remote patient trials (for appropriate therapeutic areas) would result in the following:

a. Reduction of delay and cost in recruiting qualified patients for trial
b. Creating a more sustainable approach to patient engagement and retention during the trial
c. Enable a more inclusive approach for patients who are unable to get to sites or excluded because of lack of awareness
d. Restoring integrity to the management, tracking and collection of patient data from informed consent through to publishing results of trial
e. Enhancing the patient consent process with the use of one original record to track from consent through to end of trials.
f. Reduction in time in the auditing and verification of trial data and submission for FDA approval
g. Reduction in overall cost of identifying and setting-up sites to conduct trials and transporting and housing patients at designated sites.

**3.2. Related Work**

Provide a brief comparison of this activity to existing, related efforts or standards of which you are aware (industry associations, consortia, standardization activities, etc.).

The following organizations are addressing the regulatory, data and technical challenges throughout the clinical trials process inclusive of patient recruitment, engagement and retention for trials and managing the data transactions across the multiple partners in the clinical trials operations process:

- The Clinical Trials Transformative Initiative (CTTI) seeks to overcome barriers of patients participating in trials.
- Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium (CDISC) creates clarity in clinical research by bringing together a global community of experts to develop and advance data standards of the highest quality.
- Alliance for Clinical Research Excellence and Safety (ACRES) is a multi-stakeholder collaboration building a global system for excellence in clinical research and a global network to connect sponsors, regulators, service providers, ethics committees, research sites and patient subjects with an ability to use information seamlessly and securely to benefit all stakeholders.
IEEE-SA standards activities with relevance to this topical area:
  o IEEE P2418.6 – Blockchain for Healthcare and Life Sciences
  o IEEE P2733 – Clinical IOTs DDI

3.3. Previously Published Material
Provide a list of any known previously published material intended for inclusion in the proposed deliverables of this activity.

3.4. Potential Markets Served
Indicate the main beneficiaries of this work, and what the potential impact might be.

Bio/Pharmaceutical Industry:
  • Pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical manufacturers (sponsor of trials)
  • Research hospitals (sponsor of trials)
  • Service Providers to Clinical Trials Operations (Laboratories, Contract Research Organizations [CROs], Informed Consent Providers, Sites [Hospitals]

Patients

Regulatory (FDA)

Technology Companies
  • Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Augmented Reality, Blockchain/DLTs, IoMTs/Sensors

The development of a technical and ethical workflow to enable complete remote patient trials for certain therapeutic conditions will create a more inclusive patient recruitment process, create a more bilateral data communication protocol between patients and clinical trials operations ecosystem, and reduce the time and delays in the clinical trial thereby optimizing the development of medicine to market.

3.5 How will the activity benefit the IEEE?

There are expected technical and data governance standards to be extracted from the workflow developed from this activity.

Published white papers and industry recommendations to provide guidance

Recruitment of new entities as corporate members from the pharmaceutical industry and tech start-ups

Development of workshops

Conformity Assessment Project on the created, tested and consensus-developed workflow.

4. Estimated Timeframe
Indicate approximately how long you expect this activity to operate to achieve its proposed results (e.g., time to completion of all deliverables).

**Expected Completion Date:** 06/2022

IC activities are chartered for two years at a time. Activities are eligible for extension upon request and review by ICCom and the IEEE-SA Standards Board. Should an extension be required, please notify the ICCom Administrator prior to the two-year mark.

### 5. Proposed Deliverables

Outline the anticipated deliverables and output from this IC activity, such as documents (e.g., white papers, reports), proposals for standards, conferences and workshops, databases, computer code, etc., and indicate the expected timeframe for each.

- Consensus-driven and tested process workflow for remote clinical trial – 18 months
- Elevation of pre-standards activities to technical standards working group for open APIs and data taxonomy - 24 months
- Standards on Ethical Data Governance for Remote Patient Trial – 12 months
- Industry guidance (i.e. industry behavior changes) for regulatory and industry behavioral changes. – 12 months
- Patient Value and PHR Empowerment Proposition Report – 12 months
- ROI Case Study Analysis Report on simulated trial using working new Remote Patient workflow – 24 months
- Conformity Assessment for Remote Patient Trial Workflow (conformity to regulatory, industry clinical standards and technical standards) – 24 months

### 6. Funding Requirements

Outline any contracted services or other expenses that are currently anticipated, beyond the basic support services provided to all IC activities. Indicate how those funds are expected to be obtained (e.g., through participant fees, sponsorships, government or other grants, etc.). Activities needing substantial funding may require additional reviews and approvals beyond ICCom.

Participating members will be asked to pay an annual participation fee to be part of the project. These funds will go towards the funding of an external project scrum master

### 7. Management and Procedures

#### 7.1. IEEE Sponsoring Committee

Indicate whether an IEEE sponsoring committee of some form (e.g., an IEEE Standards Sponsor) has agreed to oversee this activity and its procedures.

**Has an IEEE sponsoring committee agreed to oversee this activity?:** Yes
If yes, indicate the sponsoring committee’s name and its chair’s contact information.

**Sponsoring Committee Name:** Engineering in Biology and Medicine Society  
**Chair’s Name:** Carole Carey  
**Chair’s Email Address:** c.carey@ieee.org

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7.2. **Activity Management**  
If no IEEE sponsoring committee has been identified in 7.1 above, indicate how this activity will manage itself on a day-to-day basis (e.g., executive committee, officers, etc).

The Activity will be managed by an Executive Committee as described in the Activity’s Policies and Procedures.

7.3. **Procedures**  
Indicate what documented procedures will be used to guide the operations of this activity; either (a) modified baseline *Industry Connections Activity Policies and Procedures*, (b) Sponsor policies and procedures accepted by the IEEE-SA Standards Board, or (c) Working Group policies and procedures accepted by the Working Group’s Sponsor. If option (a) is chosen, then ICCom review and approval of the P&P is required. If option (b) or (c) is chosen, then ICCom approval of the use of the P&P is required.

Modified Baseline Industry Connections Activity and Policies and Procedures

8. **Participants**

8.1. **Stakeholder Communities**  
Indicate the stakeholder communities (the types of companies or other entities, or the different groups of individuals) that are expected to be interested in this IC activity, and will be invited to participate.

- New Technology Companies - (AI, Blockchain, VR/AR, Sensors/IoTs, etc)  
- Existing Technology Systems – (informed consent providers, EDI, ERPs etc)  
- Sponsors of trials – Bio/Pharmaceutical companies, university research hospitals  
- Sites (Hospitals)  
- Investigators  
- CROs (Contract Research Organizations)  
- Regulatory  
- Patient Advocacy  
- Academic researchers in clinical studies

8.2. **Expected Number of Participants**
Indicate the approximate number of entities (if entity-based) or individuals (if individual-based) expected to be actively involved in this activity.

150 entity participants

8.3. Initial Participants
Provide a number of the entities or individuals that will be participating from the outset. It is recommended there be at least three initial participants for an entity-based activity, or five initial participants (each with a different affiliation) for an individual-based activity.

Use the following table for an entity-based activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Primary Contact</th>
<th>Additional Representatives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bayer Healthcare</td>
<td>Basker Gummadi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eli Lilly</td>
<td>Joseph Kim</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Deep 6 AI</td>
<td>ANDREW HALL</td>
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<td>CDISC</td>
<td>Prashanth Areddy</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix: Data Sources

1. Clinical Trials Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report By Phase (I/II/III/IV), By Study Design (Interventional, Expanded Access), By Indication (Oncology, Diabetes, Obesity), And Segment Forecasts, 2019 – 2026; Grandview Research, Feb 2019
   https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/global-clinical-trials-market

2. Patients Recruitment Forecast in Clinical Trials, Cognizant 20-20 Insights, August 2015

3. Bring Down The Cost Of Clinical Trials With Improved Site Selection; Clinical Leader, December 2013

4. Effort to recruit more minorities for clinical trials becoming ‘national priority’; HemOnc Today; June 2017

5. Legal and Ethical Issues Associated with Patient Recruitment in Clinical Trials: The Case of Competitive Enrolment; Timothy Caufield;
   https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a4b2/fe0c8c19fc65686c6c69475ebe3172ecff9b.pdf