



genzyme

**Standards-based,
Metadata-driven Statistical
Computing Environments**

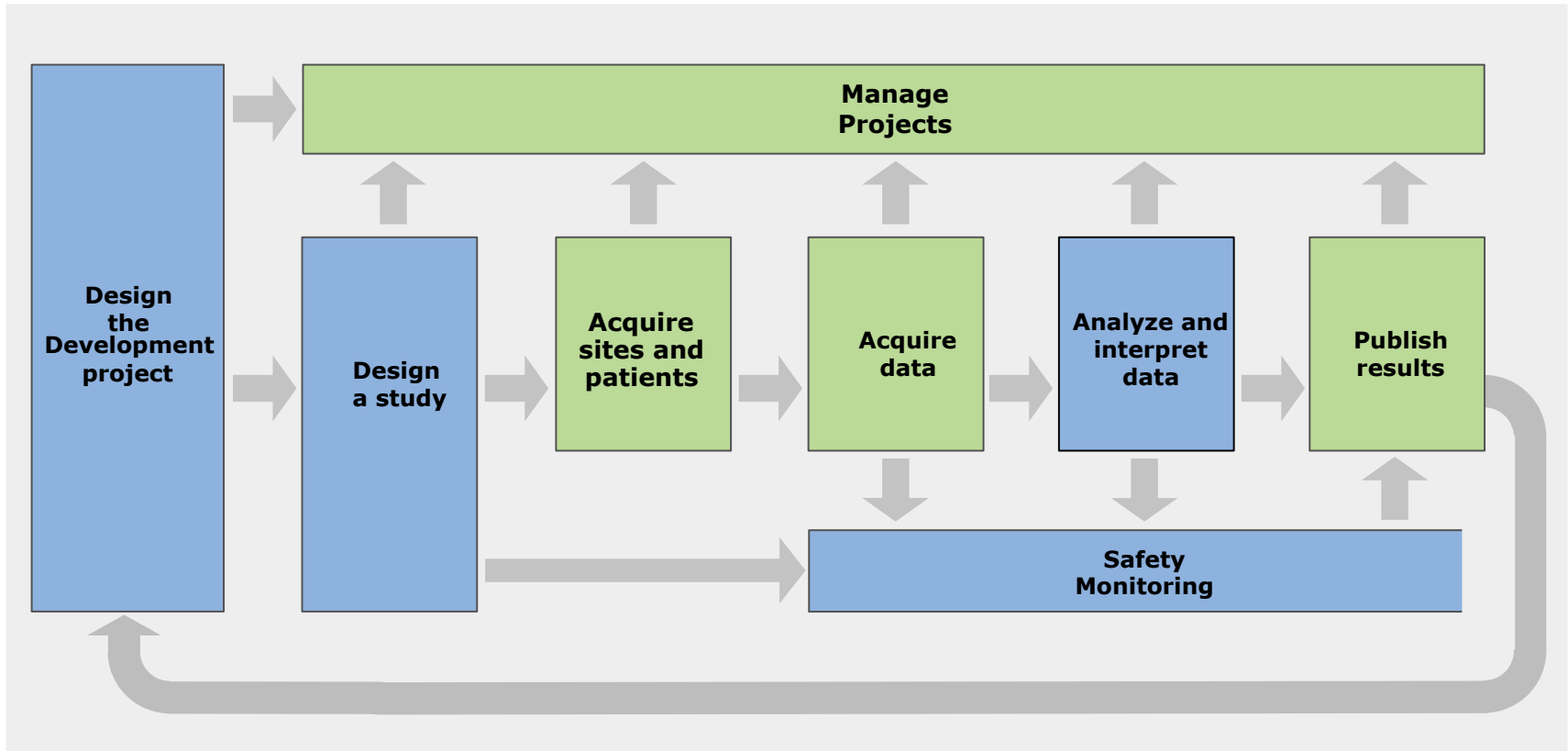
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September 28, 2010
PhUSE, Cambridge, MA

Outline

- Background and Rationale
- Strategic Vision
- Standards-based, Metadata-driven Architecture
- Acquisition and Implementation
- Lessons Learned

The Clinical Development Process



Source: Hopkins, Duke, Dubman, "Statistical Computing Environments and the Practice of Statistics in the Biopharmaceutical Industry", Drug Information Journal, Vol. 44, 2010.

Statistician's Role in Clinical Development

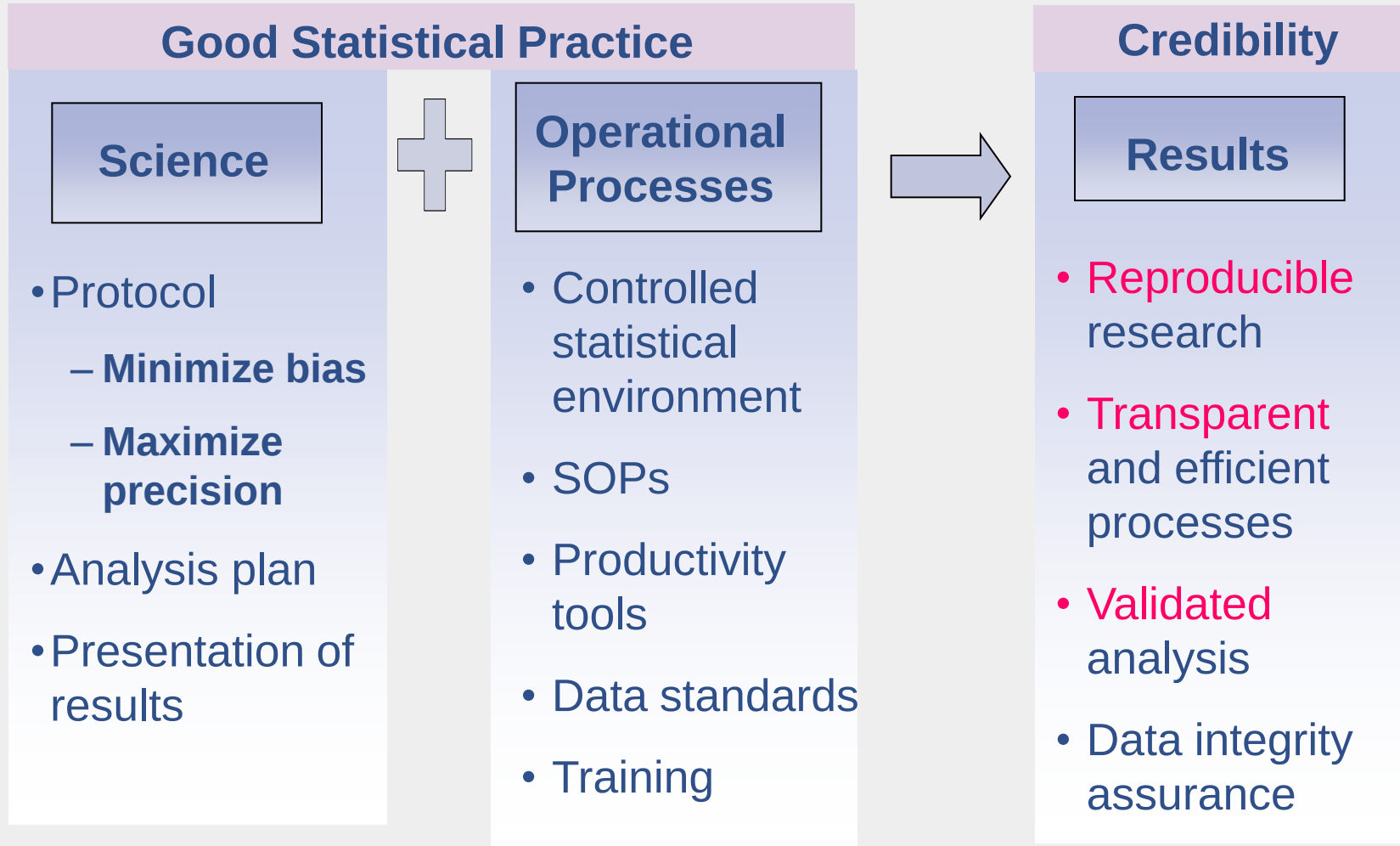
Clinical Research Assets

Functional Roles	Protocol	CRF	Analysis Plan	Study Report	ISS, ISE, etc	Label	Re-Use
Clinical Dev	X	X	X	X	X	X	?
Monitoring	X	X		?			
Data Mgmt	X	X	?				
Statistics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medical Writing	?			X	X	?	?
Regulatory	X	?	?	X	X	X	

X = always involved in creating this asset

? = amount of involvement with this asset may vary by organization

Good Statistical Practice leads to credibility of results: reproducible, transparent and validated analyses



Source: Hopkins, 2006.

Drivers for creation of controlled statistical environments

Because the clinical trials data have broad public health significance, the data are expected to be of the highest quality and integrity

► **FDA Regulations/Guidelines**

- ICH E9: Statistical Principles for Clinical Trials
- 21 CFR Part 11 & Scope and Application Guidance
- “Computerized Systems Used in Clinical Trials” (April 1999; Sept 2004)
- eCTD specification

► **Standards**

- CDISC: ODM, SDTM, ADaM, CDISC/HL7 Protocol Representation
- Statistical analysis plans (ICH E3, CDISC/HL7 subcommittee)

► **Increasing Complexity**

- **Technologies:** e.g. XML, Internet
- **Outsourcing and data sharing** (CROs, Labs, DMCs, Partners, FDA, ...)

► **Cost of validation** – what can be done to minimize cost?

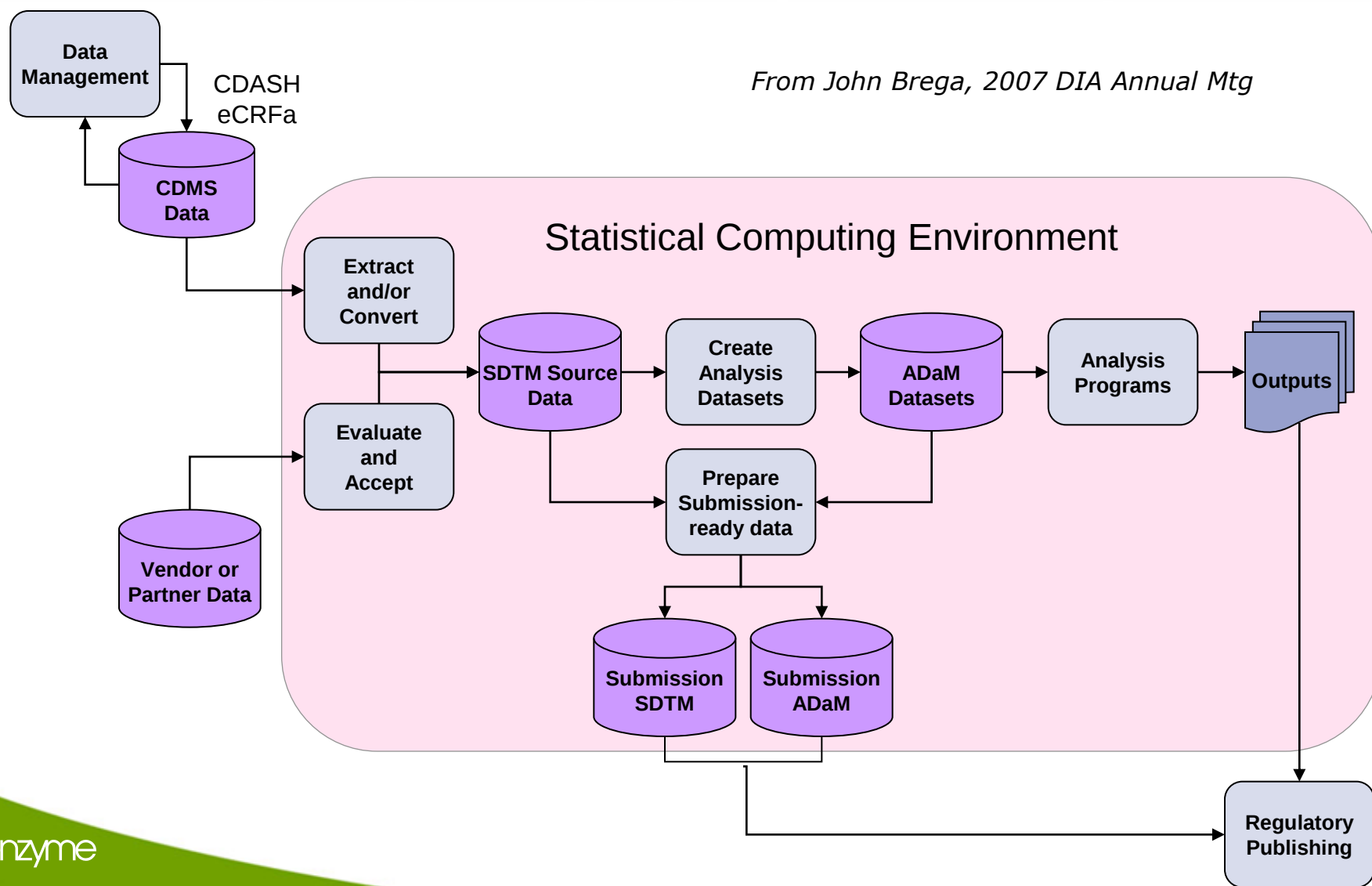
► **New tools** – natural response to the FDA Critical Path Initiative of 2004

Statistical Computing Environment (SCE) Vision

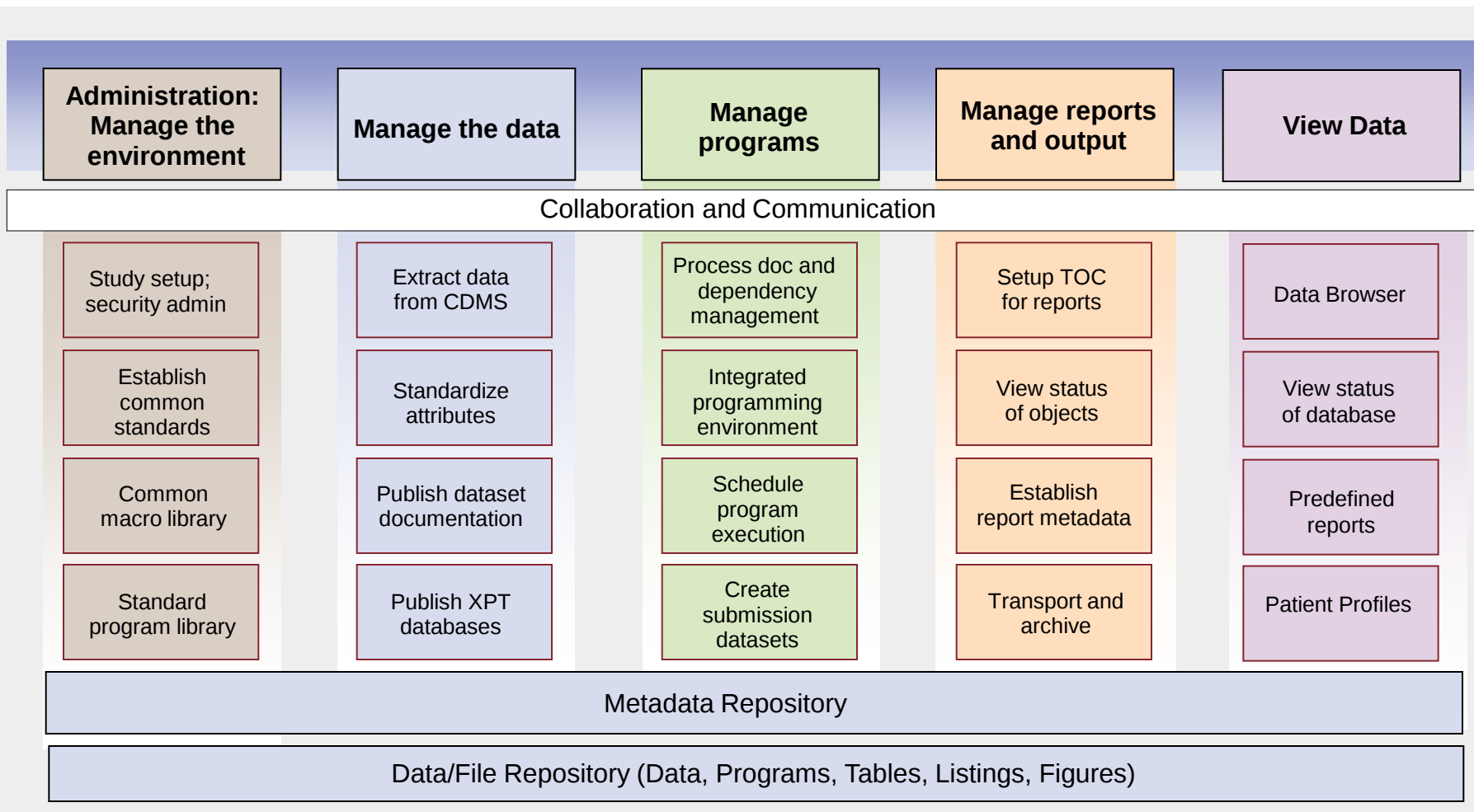
A system that provides a foundation for **documenting rigor** in the analysis and reporting of clinical trial results while *increasing productivity and quality*.

Domain of Statistical Computing

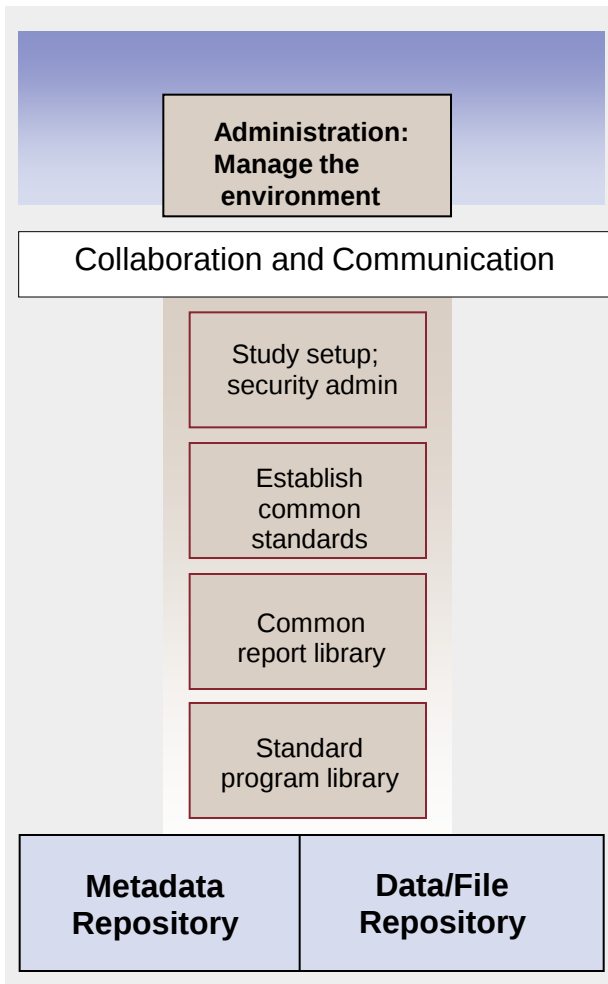
From John Brega, 2007 DIA Annual Mtg



SCE: Conceptual Components

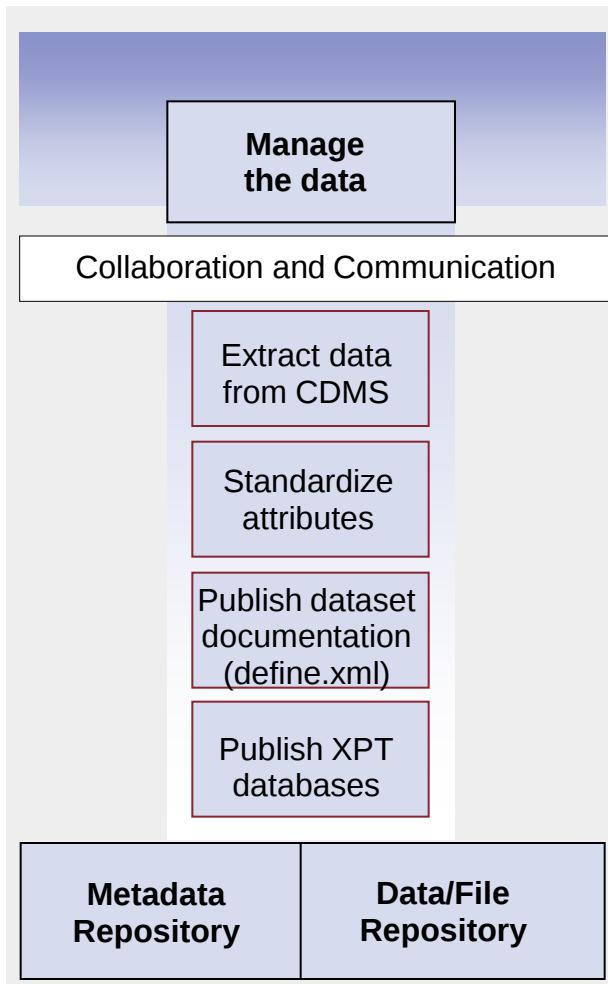


Manage the Statistical Environment



- Add users, define user roles
- Define directory structures and permissions
- Store templates
- Manage standardized reporting software e.g. SAS and S-Plus programs
- Implement business rules
- View/report project status based on metadata
 - Catalog of programs and their status
- Export or archive data, programs, results

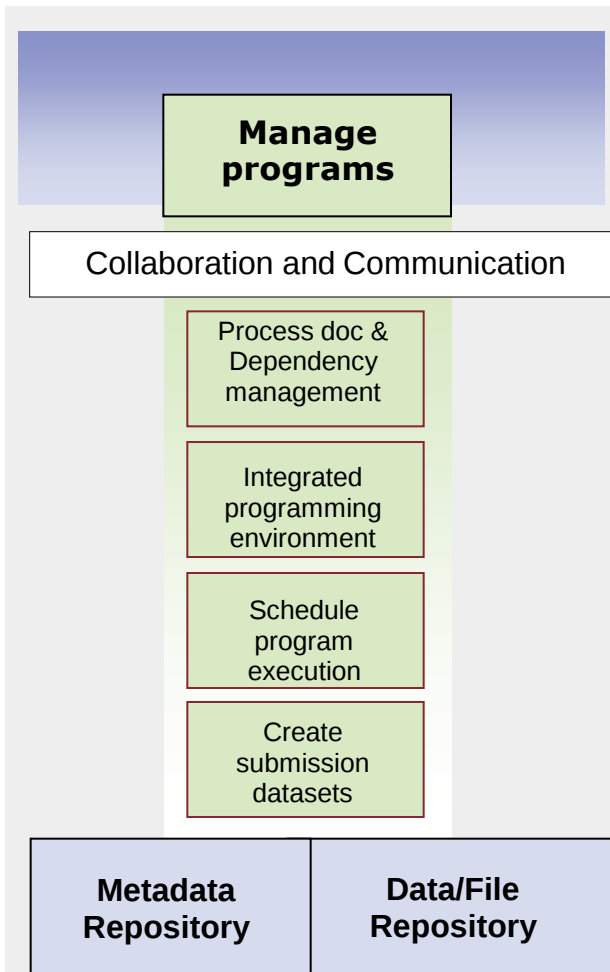
Manage the Data Repository



The data/file repository is a single place for storing documents, data, programs, and output

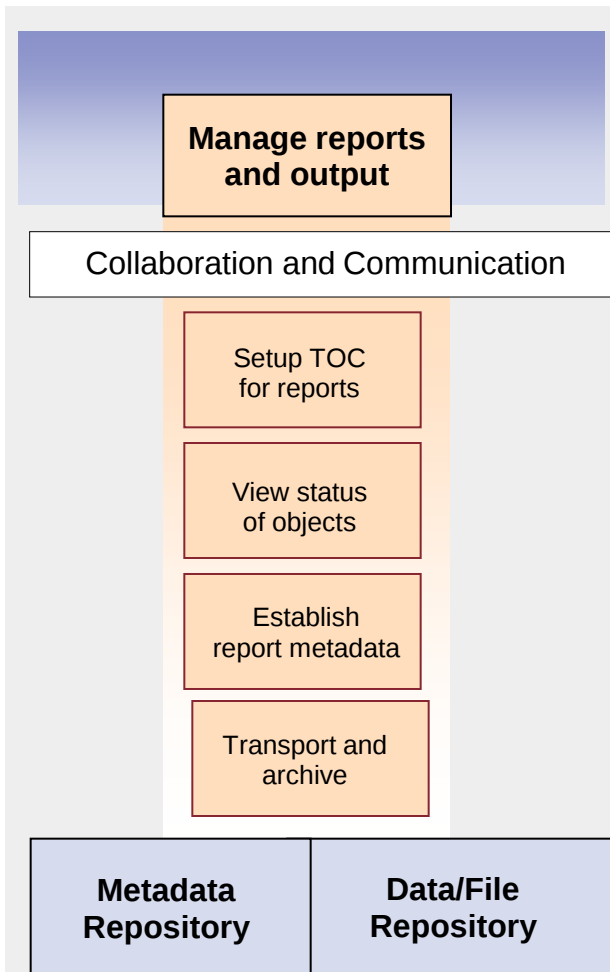
- Support for import of SDTM data from clinical data management or vendor
- Provide data security and audit trails for the data warehouse
- Store data, logs, programs and output. Handle these components as related objects.
- Store statistical analysis files

Manage Analysis Programs



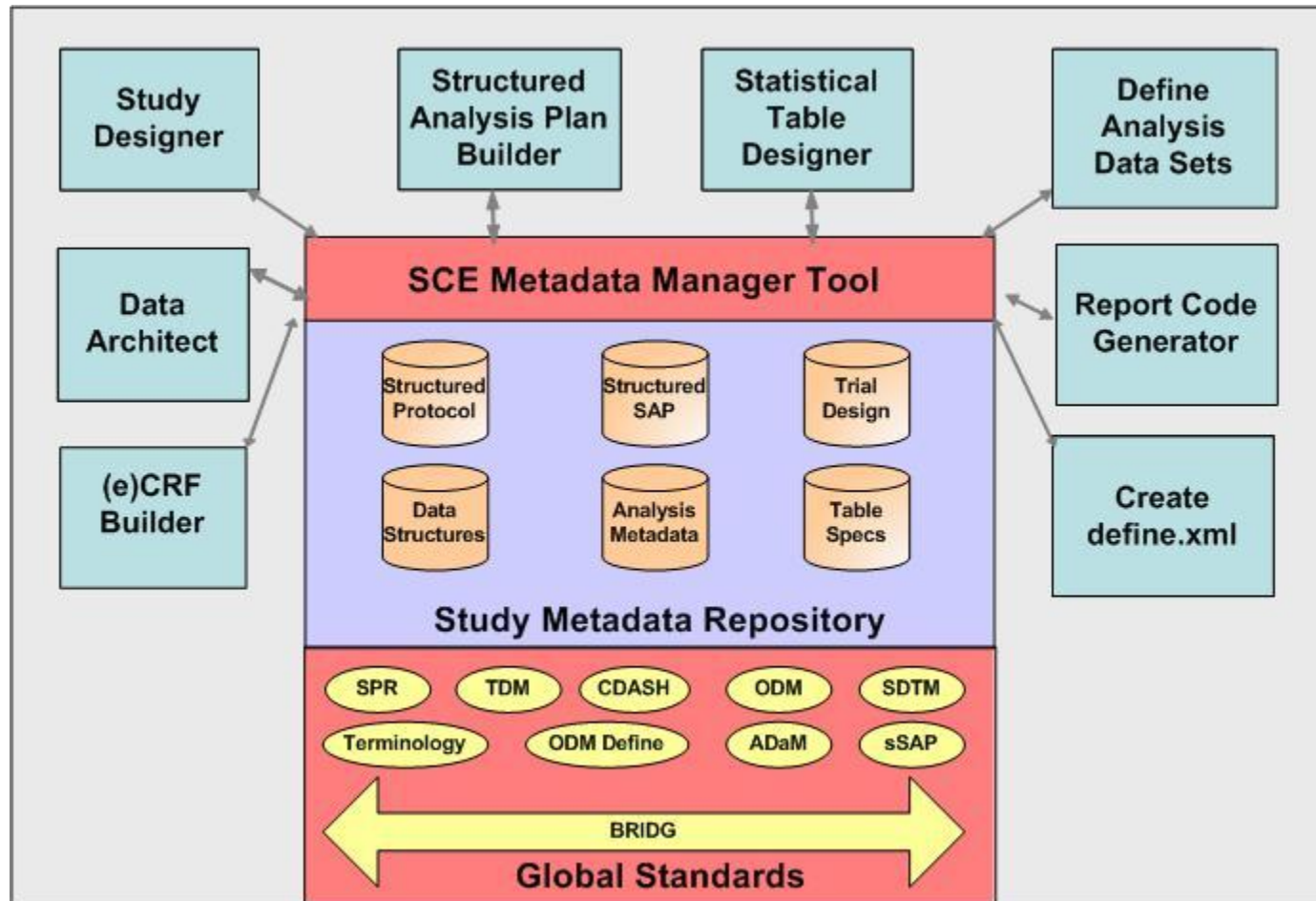
- Code management:
Check-in / check-out
- Audit trails
- Batch processing
- Dependency management
- Extensible: supports multiple tools
- Flexible: allows program execution outside the environment for early phases of program development

Manage Reports and Output



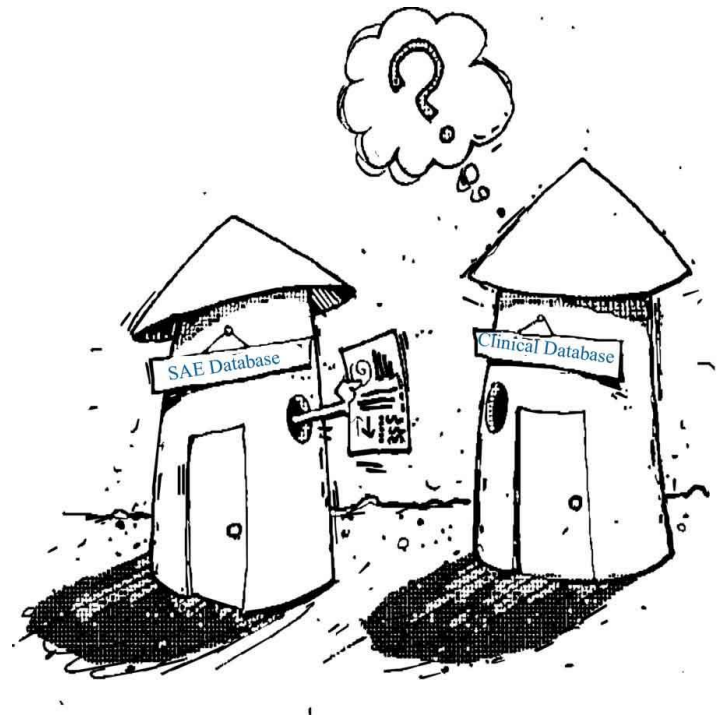
- Manage output through a table of contents associated with the final report
- Life cycle management for tables and graphs
 - For example:
draft --> validated --> final
- Export/Transport: data, programs
- Archival

Metadata at Center of Statistical Workflow



Why is Metadata Needed?

- Metadata answers the who, what, when, where, why, and how about every facet of the process and study data
- Needed to ensure consistency in use and meaning of content
- The SCE itself is a major producer of metadata needed to manage statistical processes and work flow



Metadata-driven SCE

- Every object that is managed has metadata, so it can be determined how the pieces are hooked together.
- Metadata consist of both global and study-specific data element definition standards, other content information, and process information.



A Metadata Repository is a Mandatory Component of an SCE

A metadata repository isn't a fancy spreadsheet to store standards!

It's a requirement for standards-based automation which is key to ROI from standards implementation

- Manage multiple versions of single data element
- Capture the use of each standard
- Select different “sets” of standard objects to use for a particular program
- Manage workflow and change control
- Facilitate cross-functional and cross-organizational use of standards
- Facilitate communication between systems
- Provide impact analysis, inheritance, etc. to manage changes in standards

Data Attributes ~5000 per Study*

Each attribute is manually typed – THREE TIMES!



: Work required to add one new analysis population variable

Documentation

Variable Name: RESCPOP

Valid Values: Y, N

Label: Rescue Population

Format: \$yesno.

Type: Char

SAS Program

ATTRIB

RESCPOP

Length = \$1

Format = \$yesno.

Label = "Rescue Population"

QC Program

ATTRIB

RESCPOP

Length = \$1

Format = \$yesno.

Label = "Rescue Population"

Study Specific Derivation Description

Study Specific Derivation SAS Code

Study Specific Derivation SAS Code

*25 SDTMs, 20 ADaMs, 20 variables each, 5 attributes per variable
+ 500 elements of controlled terminology

Manual QC Required to Ensure Consistency Within a Study...



Study 111

Documentation

Variable Name: **RESPOP**
Valid Values: Y, N
Label: Rescue Population Set
Format: \$yesno.
Type: Char

SAS Program

ATTRIB
RESCPOP
Length = \$1
Format = \$yesno.
Label = "Rescue Population Set"

Study Specific Derivation Description

Study Specific SAS Derivation

Changes to datasets require regenerating TLFs and QC

...And Across Studies

Study 111 created a numeric variable - study 222 created a character



Study 111

Documentation

Variable Name:
RESCPOP

Valid Values: Y, N

Label: Rescue
Population Set

Format: \$yesno.

Type: Char

Study specific
derivation description

SAS Program

ATTRIB

RESCPOP

Length = \$1

Format = \$yesno.

Label = "Rescue
Population Set"

Study Specific Derivation:
SAS Code



Study 222

Documentation

Variable Name:
RESCPOP

Valid Values: 1,0

Label: Rescue
Population Set

Format: yesno.

Type: NUM

Study Specific
Derivation Description

SAS Program

ATTRIB

RESCPOP

Length = 8

Format = yesno.

Label = "Rescue
Population Set"

Study Specific Derivation
SAS Code

Acquisition & Implementation

- Use cases → Requirements → RFP
- Vendor Selection → Pilot Study
- Modify/develop SOPs to accommodate SCE processes
- Rollout
 - Just-in-Time Training
 - Dedicated IT and Stakeholders for conversion support and rollout
- Production

Process Realignment

- An SCE will not be able to reach its full business value if implemented without some level of established and enforced statistical programming business process.
- Expect change:
 - Expect to revise procedures
 - Expect improved control of processes and documentation
 - Expect improved tracking of project
 - Expect better quality work!
- Implementing SCE in new ways will yield new results



Implementing SCE in old ways will yield old results

Getting used to the new world

- Best practices for check in/check out
 - Version only meaningful changes
- Best practices for assigning status flags
 - What does 'draft' mean?
- Managing the culture
 - Avoid 'gotcha' attitude
- Surprises:
 - We can tell what changed when and why!
 - Executable metadata is a beautiful thing

Contacts

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