



Authoring Clinical Documents with Public Disclosure in Mind

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Senior Transparency Specialist

AUGUST 29TH, 2024



Agenda

Objectives

Background

Examples

Implementation

Objective

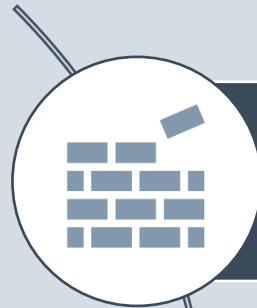
Proactive DISCLOSURE WITHOUT EXPOSURE

Clinical data to support pharmaceutical application for human medicines is submitted to regulatory publications for public disclosure.

Personal data must be protected

Submission must comply with regulations

Emphasis should be on transparency



STRUCTURE

- avoid duplication of clinical trials, foster innovation and encourage development of new medicines



TRUST

- build public trust and confidence in scientific and decision-making processes



UTILITY

- academics and researchers to re-assess clinical data

Streamlining Clinical Privacy

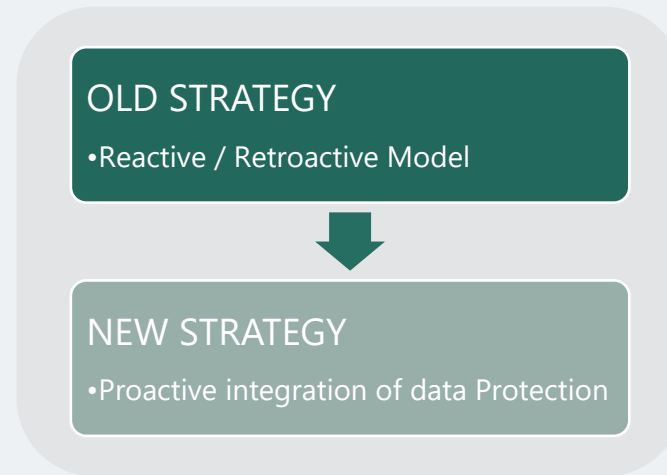
INDUSTRY CHALLENGE

Publishing of clinical data is bottle-necked at the data protection stage.



SOLUTION

- Move towards a data protection model that **proactive** and begins at the clinical authoring stage



IMPACT

- A data protection model that is more:
 - *Accurate*
 - *Consistent*
 - *Efficient*

Protect your data against de-anonymization and re-identification.

Amount of Clinical Data

From a single COVID-19 vaccine development

- 25 identifiers per individual
- At least 1,000,000 data points per study
- Over 30,000,000 data points across studies



Studies published:

- Over 2 years
- 31 studies published


Sensitive
Information

Participants

- ~40,000 participants
- ~26 documents


Personal


Commercial

Data

- Demographics, names & addresses, contact info, medical history, adverse events, dates


Participants

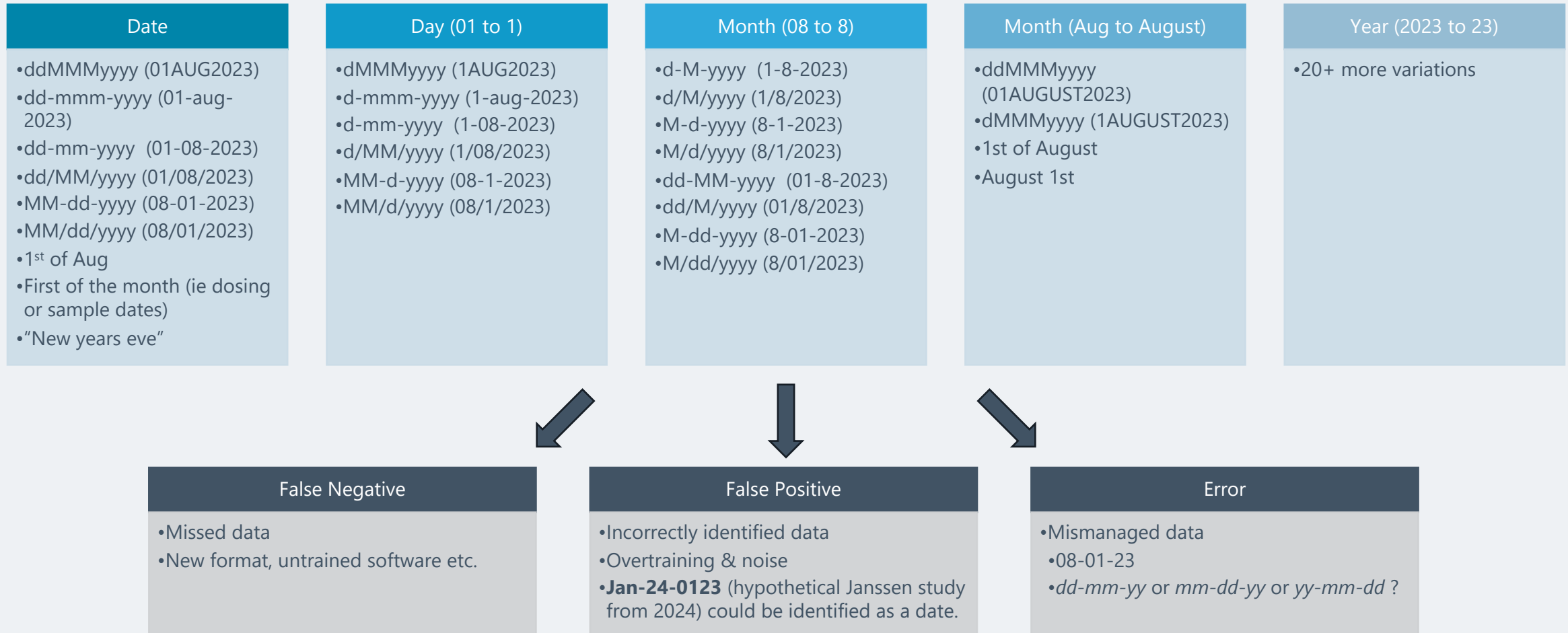

Personnel

Variability of Clinical Data

August 1st, 2023

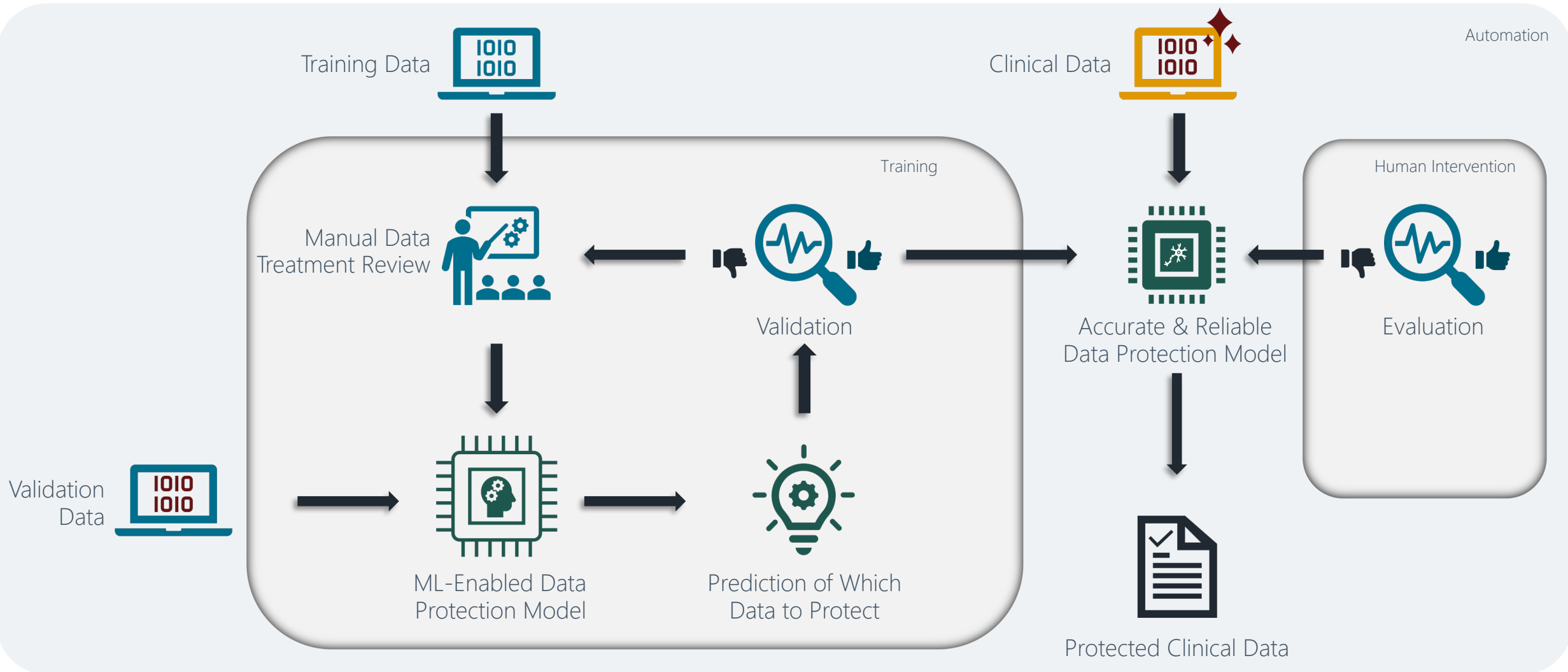
Variability of Clinical Data

August 1st, 2023



AI Data Protection

ML in the context of Clinical Data Protection



Typical Clinical Document

Study Number: CT123-003

Subject Number: 5076249

SAE: Type I Diabetes mellitus inadequate control

Reason for withdrawal from study drug: Adverse event

Subject 003-5076249 experienced an adverse event of Unstable Type II diabetes mellitus (Preferred Term: Type II Diabetes mellitus inadequate control) and withdrew from study CT123-003: An Open Label Phase 2 Trial to Evaluate the Safety of DTI234 Administered Intravenously in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure.

On 29 Nov 2017, subject 5076249, a 33 year-old Caucasian not Hispanic or Latino female was consented and on 12Dec2017 (Day 0) received study drug intravenously (100 mL) with a start time of 10:15 and stop time of 10:45, on 8-Mar-2018 (Week 12) received study drug intravenously (100 mL) with a start time of 11:20 and stop time of 11:50, on 23rdAug2018 (Week 36) received study drug intravenously (100 mL) with a start time of 10:24 and stop time of 10:54, and on 02May2018 (Week 72) received study drug intravenously (100 mL) with a start time of 08:40 and stop time of 09:10, before withdrawing from study drug administration due to an Adverse event of Type II Diabetes mellitus inadequate control.

The serious adverse event of Unstable type II diabetes mellitus was a worsening of a prior medical condition. The subject's medical history included: chronic migraines, depression, ankle fracture (2011), obesity, fatty liver, diabetes.

Study Number: CT123-003

Subject Number: 5076249

SAE: Type I Diabetes mellitus inadequate control

Reason for withdrawal from study drug: Adverse event

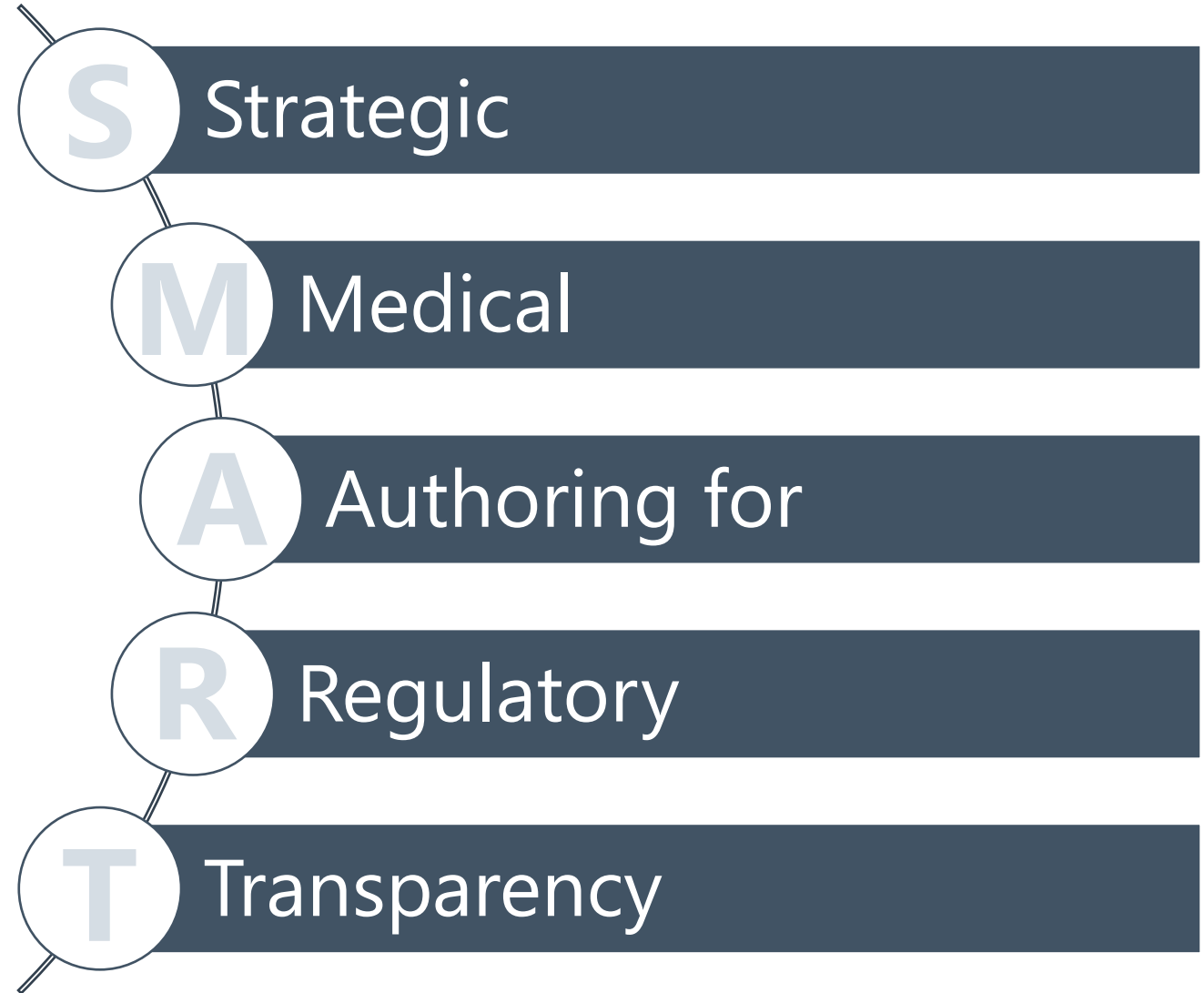
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SMART Approach

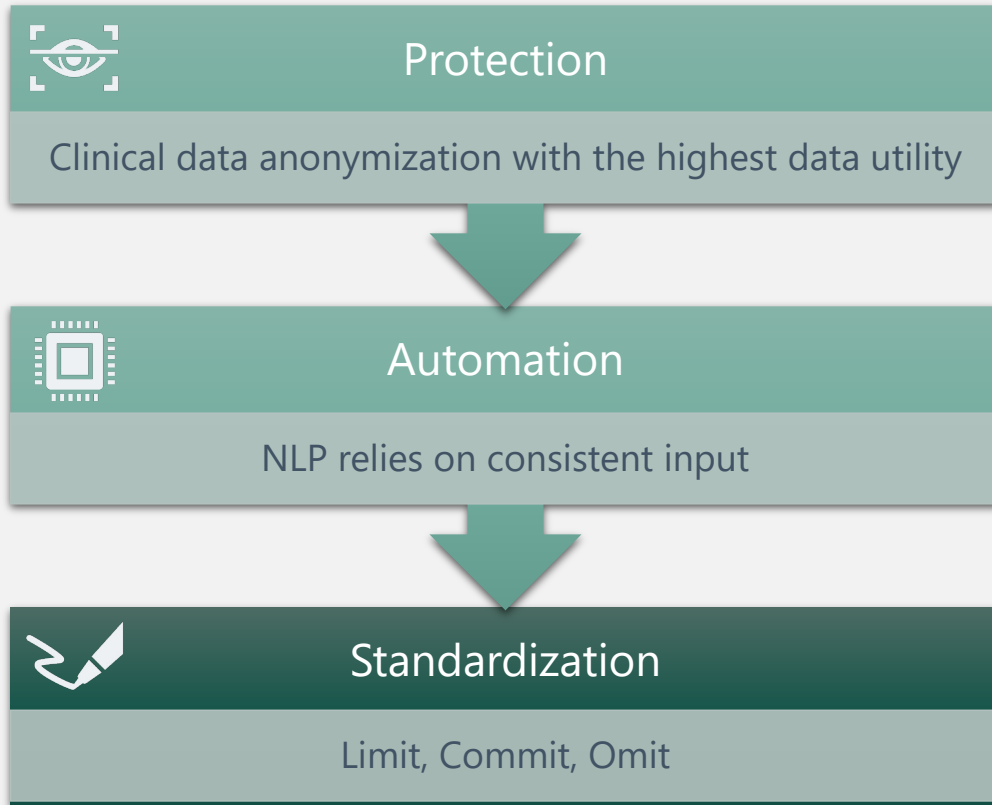
SMART approach emphasizes on data protection from the inception of the drug development process, significantly improving the accuracy, consistency, and the speed at which clinical trial documents are anonymized.



SMART Approach

Focus on efficient protection of personal & commercial information

Public disclosure of clinical documents



Subject ID

Used to identify individuals within the study

Approach:

OMIT

LIMIT

COMMIT

Standardized format:

[study ID]-[site ID]-[subject ID]

Study Number: CT123-003

Subject Numbers **5076249**

SAE: Type I Diabetes mellitus inadequate control

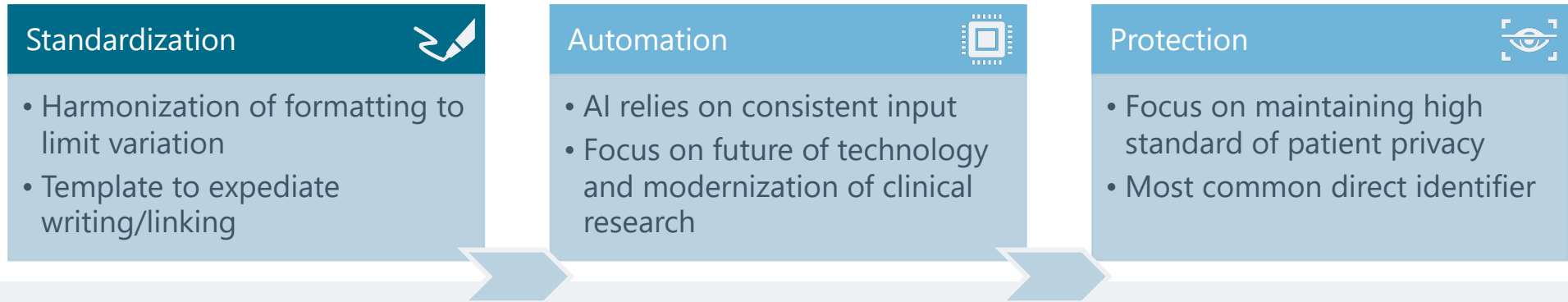
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Subject ID

Used to identify individuals within the study



OMIT

unnecessary details

- Do not include patient name/ID/initials
- Only use "*subject*" and not "*participant*" or "*patient*"

LIMIT

appearance within the text

- Do not include in sections other than narratives
- Only include once

COMMIT

to harmonization of text

- Use standardized format:
[study ID]-[site ID]-[subject ID]

Dates

Subject related dates within the study

Approach:

OMIT

LIMIT

COMMIT

Standardized format:

ddMMMyyyy

Study Number: CT123-003

Subject Number: 5076249

SAE: Type 1 Diabetes mellitus inadequate control

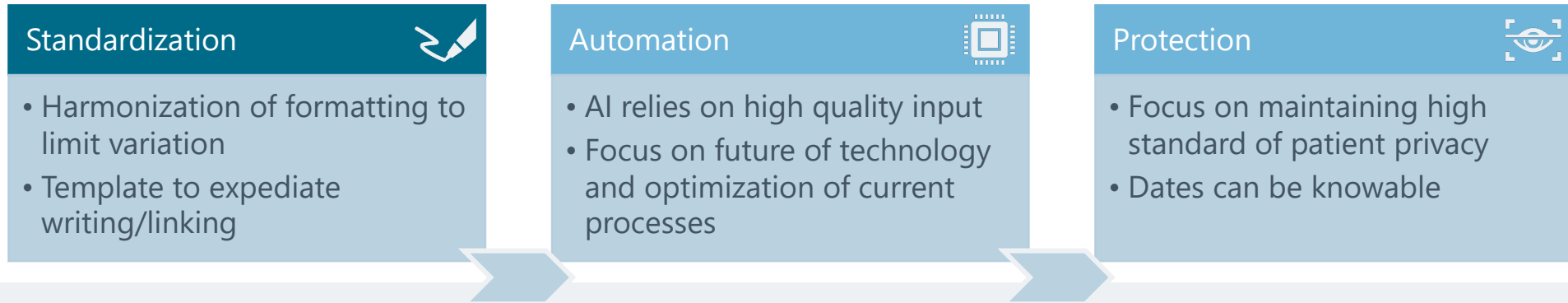
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Dates

Subject related dates



OMIT

atypical formats

- Do not include references to known dates of significance e.g. public holidays, Christmas etc.
- Do not include times unless necessary

LIMIT

appearance within the text

- Do not include in sections other than narratives
- Alternatively, use Study Day 1, 2, 3 and so on.

COMMIT

to harmonization of text

- Use standardized format: **ddMMMyyyy**
- Consistent across all studies & documents

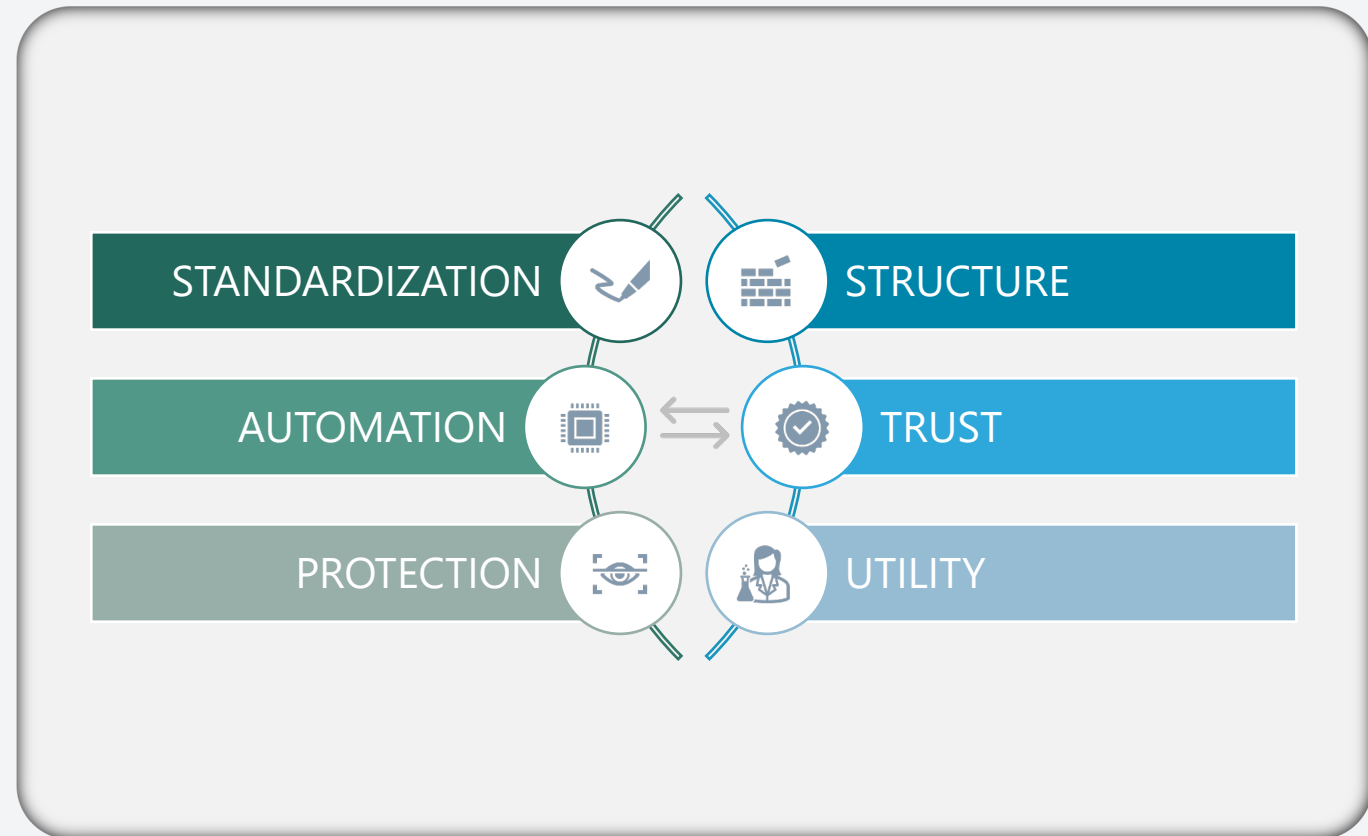
SMART approach ensures efficient & transparent data sharing!

Proactive disclosure without exposure

- Strategic medical authoring for regulatory transparency can help us leverage available tools & technology
- AI-enabled software can help us write, protect and disclose information for regulator submission



Protect your clinical data!





Thank you

Honz Slipka, MSc

Honz.Slipka@certara.com



The Value of Clinical Data

Ongoing Trial



Fines & Losses

- Costs related to the data breach estimated between \$2.3B-2.45B

PAYERS

UnitedHealth expects cyberattack-related impacts to top \$2.3B

By Paige Minemyer · Jul 16, 2024 2:30pm

UnitedHealth Earnings Optum Andrew Witty



Class Action Lawsuit

- 49 lawsuits against UnitedHealth Groups Change Healthcare payment processing unit

PAYERS

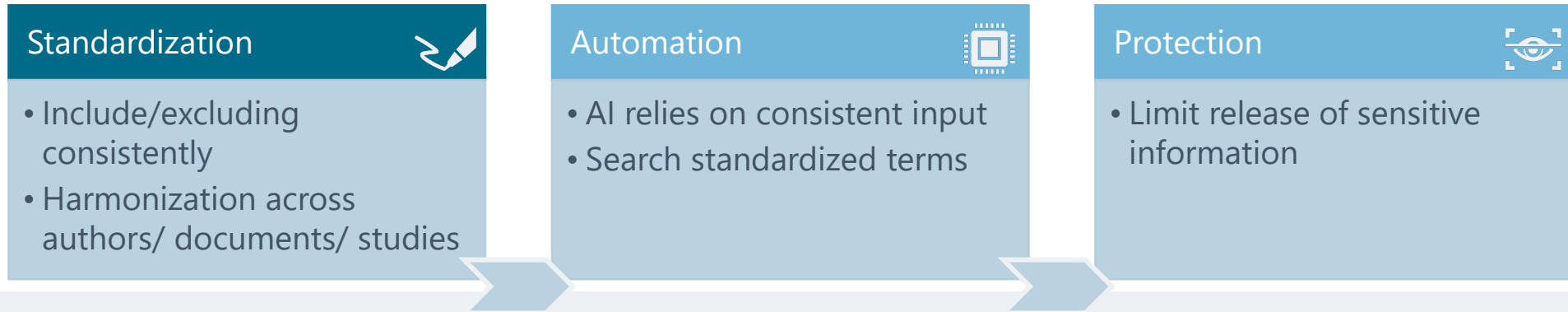
Pharmacies, providers sue Change Healthcare over cyberattack

By Paige Minemyer · Jul 23, 2024 3:00pm

Change Healthcare UnitedHealth Optum National Community Pharmacists Association

CBI/CCI

Confidential Business Information/Commercially Confidential Information



OMIT

Eliminate CBI/CCI-type information from publishable documents

- Establish CCI library
- Reference library to verify presence of CBI/CCI

LIMIT

Only include CBI/CCI-type information when necessary, and in minimal documents

- Ex. Formulation in protocol or IMPD
- Include only once

COMMIT

Use direct text found in the CBI/CCI library for accurate capture

- Easy to search

Demographics

Subject related dates within the study

Approach:

OMIT

LIMIT

COMMIT

Standardized format:

33-year-old

Study Number: CT123-003

Subject Number: 5076249

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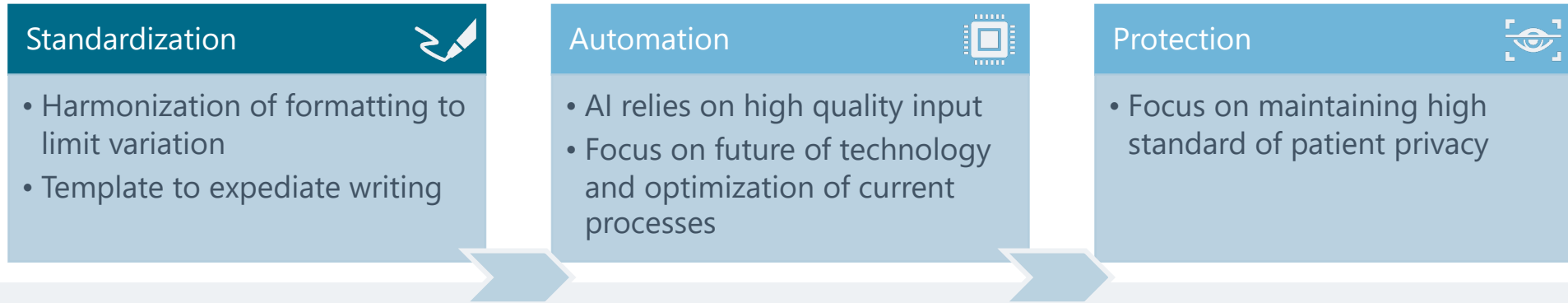
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Demographics

Age, Race, Ethnicity, Height, Weight, BMI



OMIT

atypical formats

- Values in words (e.g. age)
- Non-standard units (e.g. height, weight)

LIMIT

appearance within the text

- Do not include in sections other than narratives
- Alternatively, present in a table at the beginning of a narrative for accurate capture and efficient anonymization

COMMIT

to harmonization of text

- Use standardized format
- Consistent across all studies & documents