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Harnessing the Power of R Shiny in a GxP compliant and validated manner for clinical trials use

Sanyogeeta Hiraji Andhale, Sycamore Informatics India Private Limited, Pune, India
Shilpa Sood, Sycamore Informatics India Private Limited, Pune, India

ABSTRACT

R Shiny is being increasingly used for interactive data visualization to create intuitive and powerful dashboards. We will see how cross-functional teams can communicate in real-time and users can dynamically design visualizations based on input changes and underlying data updates. Additionally, for clinical trials data insights these R Shiny apps are developed and published on a GxP compliant platform that supports version control, audit trails, and tracking of datasets and application changes for maintaining data integrity and analytical reproducibility. Access control mechanisms ensure data visualization security by assigning role-based permissions within repositories, safeguarding sensitive information while promoting efficient data-driven decision-making processes.
From simple visualizations to complex interactive dashboards, this flexible approach accommodates diverse data presentation needs. Moreover, it fosters transparency and collaboration among stakeholders through shared repositories and applications, enhancing teamwork and knowledge dissemination.

INTRODUCTION

R is a widely used programming language and environment, primarily known for its prowess in statistical computing, data analysis, and visualization. It has become indispensable in both academia and industry for tasks ranging from statistical modeling and hypothesis testing to machine learning and advanced data analytics. A key component of R's ecosystem is Shiny, a web application framework specifically designed for R. While R excels at backend tasks—such as data processing, model building, and complex computations—Shiny serves as the bridge to interactive web applications, transforming raw computational power into real-time, visually engaging dashboards that users can interact with seamlessly.

The integration of Shiny with R has proven to be a game-changer across various industries, particularly in sectors like pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and clinical research. These industries handle vast and diverse datasets, including patient demographics, clinical trial results, genomic data, and drug efficacy outcomes. Shiny enables professionals to manage and visualize these large datasets effectively, unlocking the potential for actionable insights that are critical for decision-making. Data scientists benefit from Shiny's simplicity and power, making complex analyses more accessible and easier to interpret.

With the continuous increase in data volume, Shiny provides a robust solution for managing large datasets efficiently. Real-time data visualization and interactive dashboards facilitate quicker, more informed decision-making. Shiny fosters collaboration, enabling cross-functional teams to communicate in real-time and solve problems dynamically. With features like interactive charts and graphs, team members can share feedback, updates, and concerns instantly, bypassing the need for scheduled meetings, leading to a more agile and efficient workflow.

The rise of agile methodologies in clinical research has placed even greater emphasis on real-time communication and iterative progress. Agile teams work in short, rapid cycles—called sprints—where continuous feedback and data-driven adjustments drive fast-paced improvements. This iterative process accelerates product development, ensuring that clinical trial workflows stay flexible and aligned with new data insights, ultimately enhancing the speed and quality of decision-making.

OVERVIEW OF R SHINY AND ITS RELEVANCE TO DATA VISUALIZATION

R Shiny has rapidly become one of the preferred tools for creating interactive, dynamic data visualizations and dashboards. As data-driven insights gain importance across industries, Shiny's ability to simplify the development of sophisticated web applications has been highly valued. The beauty of Shiny lies in its combination of R's robust statistical and data manipulation capabilities with the flexibility of building interactive, user-friendly interfaces. This integration enables users to create visually compelling applications without requiring expertise in web development.

Shiny applications are built using R, which is renowned for its statistical capabilities. By leveraging the wide array of R packages, users can clean data, apply statistical models, and implement machine learning algorithms, all within a single platform. Once the data is processed, Shiny takes over to present the findings through interactive dashboards. Developers do not need to be experts in HTML, CSS, or JavaScript to build these applications. This low barrier to entry is a significant draw for professionals with limited programming experience.

In Shiny apps, users can actively engage with the data, using input elements like sliders, drop-down menus, checkboxes, and buttons to control which data is displayed in real time. This interaction helps users gain deeper insights by allowing them to focus on different aspects of the data dynamically, providing a more personalized exploration experience. For instance, clinical researchers can adjust a slider to filter patient demographics, or a data scientist can toggle between different timeframes to view trends in real-time analytics.

Shiny's ability to create visually stunning dashboards is another key advantage. Users can tailor the appearance and functionality of their applications to meet specific needs, whether by choosing a custom layout, adjusting color schemes, or incorporating interactive elements that reflect the organization's branding. This flexibility makes Shiny not just a tool for creating functional applications, but also for crafting polished, professional products.

The popularity of Shiny is supported by a thriving community, with abundant resources for both beginners and experienced users. RStudio, the company behind Shiny, offers comprehensive documentation, tutorials, and examples to guide users through the process of building applications. Additionally, the broader user community contributes blog posts, forums, webinars, and case studies that facilitate collaborative learning.

Shiny's scalability makes it suitable for a range of applications, from small personal projects to large-scale enterprise solutions. Whether you're building a simple exploratory tool or a comprehensive business intelligence dashboard, Shiny can adapt to meet a variety of requirements. Shiny apps can be deployed on multiple platforms, including RStudio Connect, ShinyApps.io, or on a custom server, allowing developers to select the deployment solution that best suits their needs.

In addition to its widespread use in business and industry, Shiny is increasingly utilized in academic research and public health sectors. Researchers can use Shiny to share data visualizations and results with their peers or the public, offering an interactive platform for real-time exploration. A notable example of Shiny's impact was during the COVID-19 pandemic, when epidemiologists used Shiny applications to create interactive dashboards that tracked infection rates, vaccination progress, and hospital capacity. These dashboards provided real-time data to inform decisions, making Shiny an indispensable tool during times of crisis.

Shiny's integration with cloud platforms like AWS and Azure further enhances its accessibility. Cloud deployment ensures that applications can be accessed from anywhere globally, allowing organizations to reach a wider audience and ensuring scalability as demand increases. Additionally, cloud-hosted applications can handle large volumes of traffic, enabling Shiny apps to serve both small and large user bases effectively.

The collaborative features of Shiny facilitate teamwork in the development process. Tools like Git can be integrated for version control, allowing multiple developers to work on the same project simultaneously. This collaborative workflow is particularly valuable for large teams or research groups working on complex data visualization projects, ensuring that all changes are tracked and that team members can collaborate efficiently.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERACTIVE DASHBOARDS IN CLINICAL TRIALS

Interactive dashboards are not just valuable for monitoring clinical trial data, but also for optimizing various aspects of the trial lifecycle, from planning and execution to post-trial analysis and publication. Their growing importance is tied to their ability to address the complexities of modern clinical trials, particularly those involving vast amounts of data, multi-site operations, and diverse stakeholder needs. By centralizing, visualizing, and streamlining the information, dashboards provide a powerful tool for clinical trial management.

Real-Time Data Monitoring

One of the primary advantages of interactive dashboards in clinical trials is real-time data monitoring. Dashboards enable stakeholders—such as researchers, sponsors, clinical trial managers, and regulatory bodies—to access live data, providing an up-to-the-minute understanding of the trial's progress. This functionality allows for the immediate identification of trends or deviations from the expected outcomes, enabling swift corrective actions to be taken.

For example, adverse events, patient drug responses, and compliance rates can be tracked as they occur, making it easier to intervene promptly if patients are at risk. Real-time monitoring also allows clinical trial managers to track key performance indicators (KPIs), such as recruitment rates, site performance, and adverse event frequency, helping them understand the trial's trajectory. Quick identification of problems like under-enrollment or protocol deviations allows for faster adjustments—such as reallocating resources or adjusting protocols—leading to improved trial outcomes.

Visualizing patient data through interactive dashboards allows stakeholders to spot emerging patterns in the data, significantly improving decision-making and patient safety. For example, if a spike in adverse events is detected, the dashboard can immediately highlight the areas of concern, prompting rapid intervention.

Enhanced Decision-Making Through Predictive Analytics

One of the most transformative aspects of interactive dashboards is their ability to leverage predictive analytics. By integrating historical data and real-time updates, dashboards can forecast trends and potential outcomes, helping trial managers anticipate challenges and proactively address them. Predictive analytics can be used to forecast recruitment trends, identify high-risk sites, or predict adverse event rates based on historical patterns, allowing trial teams to make more informed decisions ahead of time.

For example:

Recruitment Forecasting: Predictive models can forecast when patient enrollment may slow down, allowing the team to adjust recruitment strategies in a timely manner.

Centralized Data Access and Visualization

Interactive dashboards provide a centralized view of all trial data, bringing together diverse datasets into a single, unified location. This centralization eliminates the risk of data silos, ensuring that stakeholders across various functions (clinical research, data management, project management, etc.) have access to the same up-to-date information, regardless of their geographic location. This unified view improves communication and ensures that everyone is on the same page.

The ability to visualize raw data in a more accessible, intuitive format—such as charts, graphs, and tables—enhances data interpretation and accessibility. What might otherwise require sifting through rows of spreadsheets or multiple databases becomes a streamlined process. For example, rather than sorting through cumbersome Excel files, clinical researchers can see key trial metrics at a glance, enabling faster insights and reducing the time spent on data management.

Customizable Visualizations for Diverse Stakeholders

The flexibility of interactive dashboards allows them to be customized based on the unique needs of different stakeholders. Whether it's clinical researchers, project managers, data scientists, or sponsors, each group can tailor the dashboard to display the data most relevant to their specific role and decision-making process. Customizable dashboards allow users to prioritize the information they need, ensuring they can make more informed decisions quickly.

For instance, sponsors may prioritize overall trial progress, while researchers might focus on patient responses, and project managers may be interested in site performance metrics. Tailored views ensure that each user group can focus on the data that matters most to their responsibilities, improving the relevance and utility of the data they interact with.

Facilitating Cross-Functional Collaboration

Clinical trials often involve cross-functional teams with members from various backgrounds, such as data scientists, clinicians, researchers, and project managers. Interactive dashboards provide a shared visual platform where all team members can access the same information and monitor progress in real-time. This collaborative feature fosters communication and transparency, enabling teams to make collective decisions based on the same insights.

For example, clinicians might collaborate with data scientists to adjust dosages based on early trial data, while project managers can track site-specific performance and make adjustments to resources or timelines as necessary. The ability to see the same data allows team members to stay aligned, improving overall trial efficiency and outcomes.

Improved Risk Management

Clinical trials often encounter unexpected risks, including patient dropout, adverse events, or protocol deviations. Interactive dashboards with real-time data monitoring can act as an early-warning system, alerting stakeholders to emerging risks before they escalate. By identifying these risks early, teams can implement mitigation strategies promptly, ensuring the integrity of the trial and safeguarding patient safety. Dashboards can also prioritize risk management tasks by highlighting high-risk patients, sites, or data points, enabling more effective resource allocation.

For example, using visual alerts, dashboards can flag patients experiencing serious adverse events or high-risk sites for better risk management, minimizing trial disruptions.

Scalability for Large, Multicenter Trials

As clinical trials grow in complexity, particularly in multicenter or international settings, the amount of data generated increases exponentially. Interactive dashboards are highly scalable, capable of handling large datasets from multiple trial sites. This scalability is essential for managing the complexities of large trials, where data is generated from numerous locations and needs to be aggregated for analysis.

Dashboards can aggregate data from multiple sites, providing a comprehensive view of the trial's overall performance. Whether tracking patient enrollment across different regions or monitoring adverse event reports from multiple countries, dashboards simplify the task of managing and analyzing large volumes of data. This ensures that clinical trial managers can keep a pulse on the progress of the entire trial, regardless of its scale or geographic spread.

Post-Trial Analysis and Efficient Results Dissemination

After a clinical trial concludes, dashboards can play a crucial role in organizing and displaying results in a clear, digestible format. This helps researchers analyze outcomes and identify patterns more efficiently, speeding up the process of drawing conclusions and publishing findings. Dashboards enable quicker post-trial analysis, facilitating faster dissemination of results to the scientific community, which is essential for advancing knowledge in the field.

Cost Efficiency

By enabling faster decision-making and improving operational efficiency, interactive dashboards can significantly reduce the costs associated with running a clinical trial. They allow for early identification and resolution of issues, such as recruitment delays, data quality problems, or protocol deviations, preventing them from escalating into costly challenges. By optimizing resource allocation and minimizing inefficiencies, dashboards help ensure that clinical trials stay on track and within budget.

FRAMEWORK FOR A GXP COMPLIANT STATISTICAL COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

In the context of clinical trials and regulatory submissions, the establishment of a GxP compliant Statistical Computing Environment (SCE) is paramount to ensuring that data integrity, security, and compliance with industry regulations—such as 21 CFR Part 11—are maintained. This compliance is crucial as it governs the use of electronic records and signatures within regulated environments, ensuring that data is accurate, traceable, and secure.

While open-source languages like R and Python are commonly used for exploratory data analysis, including the use of both validated and non-validated packages, their adoption for statistical analysis and data visualization in clinical research requires a comprehensive approach to ensure regulatory compliance. For these languages and tools to be used in regulatory submissions, the computing environment in which they operate must be carefully designed to meet stringent guidelines and safeguard the validity of all data generated during the trial process.

Key Requirements for GxP Compliant SCE:

Validation of Software and Packages: Only validated packages (those that have been tested and proven to meet regulatory standards) should be used for analysis that will be submitted for regulatory review. This is essential for ensuring the reliability and accuracy of statistical results. For open-source languages like R and Python, this means that validated versions of the tools and packages should be identified, documented, and controlled.

Non-validated packages may be used for exploratory analysis or internal research, but they must not be part of any final submission or reporting process. Strict guidelines should be set for when and how these tools are used, ensuring they do not compromise the submission's integrity.

Support for the Entire Programming Lifecycle: The SCE should support the entire lifecycle of programming, from the initial data collection and exploratory analysis to final submission preparation. It must be capable of securely handling data at every stage, from the early phases of the trial to regulatory filing. This includes the use of statistical methods and software that are fully validated for use in submissions, ensuring that analysis can be replicated and audit trails maintained.

Data Integrity and Security:Sensitive data must be safeguarded at all times through encryption, secure storage, and restricted access. Only authorized personnel should be able to access or modify any data or code used in the analysis. The environment must allow for complete traceability of all actions, including data manipulations, analyses, and changes to code. This traceability is essential for satisfying regulatory audits, ensuring transparency and accountability in the analysis process.

Audit Trails and Compliance with 21 CFR Part 11: The environment should provide an audit trail that logs every user action and system change. This includes recording who made a change, when it was made, and the nature of the change. Compliance with 21 CFR Part 11 mandates that electronic records are equivalent to paper records, meaning they must be secure, authentic, and reliable. The audit trail must therefore be tamper-proof and capable of maintaining a record of all system activities for the entire trial and submission process.

Reproducibility: The ability to reproduce results is a cornerstone of regulatory compliance. The environment should allow for the reproducibility of all analyses, ensuring that results can be verified at any point in time. This includes ensuring that code and data can be executed in a consistent manner, even when the computing environment is upgraded or modified. Reproducibility is vital in responding to regulatory inquiries and ensuring the integrity of findings.

Support for Submission Preparation: The SCE must include tools and functionalities that facilitate submission preparation, including creating reproducible reports, datasets, and outputs that adhere to regulatory submission standards. These reports must be generated with validated software and packages, formatted according to industry standards (e.g., CDISC, ADaM), and contain all the necessary documentation for audit purposes.

Continuous Monitoring and Compliance Auditing: To ensure ongoing compliance with regulatory standards, the SCE should have mechanisms for continuous monitoring and auditing. This may include real-time tracking of software versions, regular reviews of package validity, and checks for compliance with evolving regulatory requirements. These processes help maintain an evergreen environment, one that continuously adapts to any changes in regulatory guidelines or technological advancements, ensuring the environment remains fit for purpose throughout the trial lifecycle.

Scalable Environment: Clinical trials, particularly those involving multiple sites, generate vast amounts of data. It is crucial for an SCE to efficiently handle large datasets while maintaining scalability to meet evolving computational demands. The infrastructure and computational resources should align with the actual data growth needs, avoiding unnecessary overhead. A scalable SCE should leverage cloud-based platforms, containerization technologies like Docker, and orchestration tools such as Kubernetes to enhance flexibility. This approach ensures the environment can seamlessly adapt to increased data volumes and support complex analyses without compromising performance or efficiency.

Role-Based Access Control: Robust role-based access control mechanisms are critical to maintaining the security and integrity of the SCE. This ensures that only authorized personnel can access sensitive data, execute code, or perform critical actions. By assigning specific roles to users—such as programmers, statisticians, or auditors—organizations can ensure that users only access the resources necessary for their tasks. This practice supports compliance with 21 CFR Part 11 and strengthens data security.

Flexible Programming Environment: The environment should support a flexible programming setup that meets the business requirements of the organization. This includes providing the necessary integrated development environments (IDEs), package management systems, and version control tools. A tailored programming environment ensures that users have the resources they need to work efficiently, whether they are performing routine data cleaning, advanced statistical modeling, or submission preparation. The flexibility in the environment enhances the productivity of teams working across various functions within the trial process.

For R and Python to be used effectively in clinical research, particularly for submission-related activities, the Statistical Computing Environment (SCE) must be meticulously crafted. By integrating valid, validated tools, implementing rigorous data security measures, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards, providing scalability,

and enabling reproducibility, the environment will support both the exploratory and compliant phases of clinical trials. This setup allows clinical teams to efficiently and securely analyze data while ensuring that they can meet the demands of regulatory authorities, safeguarding the integrity of the trial and its results from start to finish.

REAL TIME COLLABORATION AND COMMUNICATION THROUGH INTERACTIVE DASHBOARDS

Cross-functional teams bring a wealth of skills and diverse perspectives that are essential for tackling complex projects. However, this diversity can also create challenges in aligning on goals, strategies, and priorities. Clear and efficient communication becomes a vital factor in ensuring that all members are working toward a common vision, particularly when dealing with large, dynamic datasets.

One of the core benefits of real-time data visualization in such teams is the ability to integrate feedback from various departments—whether it's clinical researchers, data scientists, regulatory teams, or project managers. This is crucial when working on complex, data-driven projects, where strategies often evolve based on fresh insights. Real-time interactive dashboards serve as the perfect medium for this integration by providing a shared, accessible view of ongoing data analysis.

As data inputs change—whether it's updated patient information, new study results, or evolving regulatory guidelines—visualizations must be updated instantly to reflect these new insights. This ability to keep data visualizations dynamic and interactive ensures that teams have access to the most current information, enabling more informed decision-making.

For instance, when a cross-functional team is working on a clinical trial, stakeholders from different departments may need to see specific datasets, such as patient recruitment status, adverse event frequency, or drug response trends. Interactive dashboards can allow users to filter and drill down into these datasets in real-time, allowing for instant feedback, exploration, and deeper analysis. This ensures that every team member is on the same page and can take immediate action when necessary, without waiting for meetings or reports to be compiled.

Moreover, these tools enable teams to identify patterns, correlations, and outliers more efficiently. Whether it’s detecting unexpected results in a clinical trial or spotting trends in real-time data that could impact decision-making, the immediate availability of updated visualizations ensures that the team can react quickly and make data-driven decisions with greater accuracy. This agility is crucial for staying ahead in fast-moving projects, especially when regulatory deadlines or study timelines are involved.

In this context, R Shiny has proven to be an invaluable tool for enabling dynamic, real-time visualizations that meet the needs of cross-functional teams. Its flexibility and ease of use make it an ideal solution for quickly building interactive dashboards that can be tailored to different user roles. R Shiny integrates seamlessly with R’s extensive statistical and data manipulation capabilities, allowing for complex analyses to be visualized in real-time. Whether it's displaying clinical trial data, tracking KPIs, or visualizing study results, R Shiny provides an intuitive interface that allows users to interact with the data without needing deep programming expertise.

R Shiny also allows for customization, ensuring that different users—from clinical researchers to project managers—can tailor the dashboard to their specific needs. This adaptability is key when multiple departments need to view different data subsets or metrics. The tool’s capability to handle large datasets and provide real-time updates ensures that teams can keep pace with evolving data inputs. Furthermore, Shiny’s compatibility with cloud platforms and its ability to scale as data grows makes it suitable for clinical trials with multiple sites and complex datasets.

Ultimately, real-time communication and dynamic visualizations powered by R Shiny foster collaboration across departments. By staying aligned, reacting to data changes as they happen, and collaborating seamlessly, cross-functional teams can navigate complex projects with greater agility, transparency, and success. This ensures that teams can collectively drive the project forward, minimizing delays and ensuring that every decision is backed by the most up-to-date insights available.

CONCLUSION

As Shiny continues to evolve, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable tool for data visualization and dashboard development. Recent updates to Shiny have significantly enhanced its performance and expanded its capabilities to support more complex interactions, making it even more versatile for a wide range of use cases. Its seamless integration with R, combined with its ease of use, interactivity, and scalability, makes Shiny a powerful choice for data scientists, analysts, and developers who require dynamic, real-time insights from complex datasets.

As organizations increasingly rely on data-driven decision-making, Shiny's ability to provide real-time interactive insights, coupled with its ability to function within a GxP-compliant Statistical Computing Environment (SCE), will continue to be a game-changer in the world of data visualization and clinical trial data analysis. Its flexibility and accessibility will not only empower teams to collaborate more effectively but will also support regulatory compliance and audit trails, ensuring that sensitive data is managed securely and that insights can be traced and reproduced when necessary.

Shiny's role in supporting the agile workflows of modern research, particularly in fields like clinical trials, will be crucial for organizations seeking to maintain a competitive edge, accelerate decision-making processes, and deliver high-quality, actionable insights with greater efficiency and accuracy.

CASE STUDY -Transforming Clinical Trial Data into Actionable Insights with Advanced Visualizations

A mid-sized pharmaceutical company conducting a Phase III clinical trial for a new cardiovascular drug faces the challenge of analyzing and presenting complex data for 1,500 subjects. The dataset includes diverse information such as demographics, medical history, and the summary of concomitant medications (conmed) used by participants. Traditional methods of data analysis and reporting are time-consuming and fail to provide clear, actionable insights.

Problems with the Traditional Approach:

1. **Data Complexity**: The dataset includes a variety of variables, such as age, gender, ethnicity, medical conditions, and concomitant medications (conmed), all of which need to be analyzed and presented in a digestible format.
2. **Time Constraints**: The research team is under tight deadlines to analyze the data and prepare reports for regulatory submissions and internal decision-making. Traditional methods often lead to delays in generating meaningful insights.
3. **Communication Gaps**: Static tables and lengthy reports make it difficult to effectively communicate key findings to different stakeholders, including clinical researchers, regulators, and executive teams. Important insights often get lost in the details of large datasets.

The Solution: Interactive and Static Visualizations

To overcome these challenges, the company implemented a suite of interactive and static data visualizations that simplify both the analysis and presentation of clinical trial data. This approach facilitated **real-time collaboration**, improved decision-making, and helped expedite the preparation of regulatory submissions.

Tools and Technologies Used:

1. **R**: R was the primary programming language for data manipulation, analysis, and visualization. Its extensive ecosystem of packages provided the necessary tools to address the challenges in handling complex datasets.
2. **Shiny**: The **Shiny** package, combined with shinydashboard, was employed to create a highly interactive web-based dashboard. This allowed stakeholders to dynamically interact with data visualizations, filtering and drilling down into specific variables of interest, such as patient demographics or adverse events.
3. **Highcharter**: The highcharter package was used for advanced and visually appealing plotting. This enabled the team to generate interactive charts, graphs, and summary plots, allowing the presentation of complex data in an easily understandable format. It also enhanced **real-time interactivity**, providing users with the ability to customize their views based on their needs.
4. **dplyr**: The dplyr package was utilized for data transformation and manipulation. It allowed the team to clean and process large datasets quickly and efficiently, ensuring the data was ready for visualization and analysis.

Outcome:

With the adoption of R, Shiny, and other associated tools, the company was able to:

- **Simplify complex data analysis** by presenting key insights through dynamic visualizations that update in real-time as new data becomes available.
- **Improve communication** with stakeholders by replacing static reports with interactive dashboards, ensuring that researchers, regulatory teams, and executives could easily explore data and share feedback in real-time.

- **Accelerate decision-making** by providing clear, actionable insights that could be reviewed and adjusted quickly as new data emerged.
- **Streamline the regulatory submission process**, with dashboards providing a transparent, traceable, and easily interpretable view of the clinical trial data, reducing the time required to prepare reports and supporting documents.

OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHICS DATA

Main Audience for Clinical Trial Demographics Data Visualizations: Regulatory Agencies, Sponsors, Clinical Research Investigators, Clinicians, Patient and Advocacy Groups, Investors & Stakeholders

Clinical trial demographics data visualization is used to represent the demographic characteristics of participants in a clinical trial in a clear, concise, and visually accessible manner. Key demographic variables often visualized include age, gender, race, ethnicity, geographic location, BMI and other relevant factors.

Figure 1

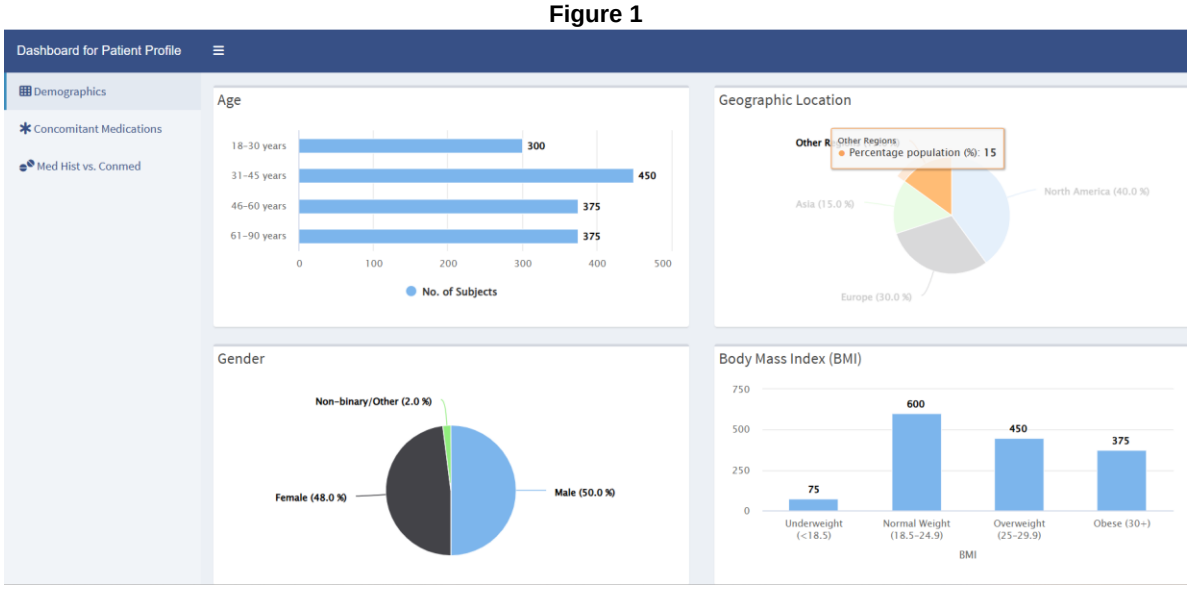

Figure 2

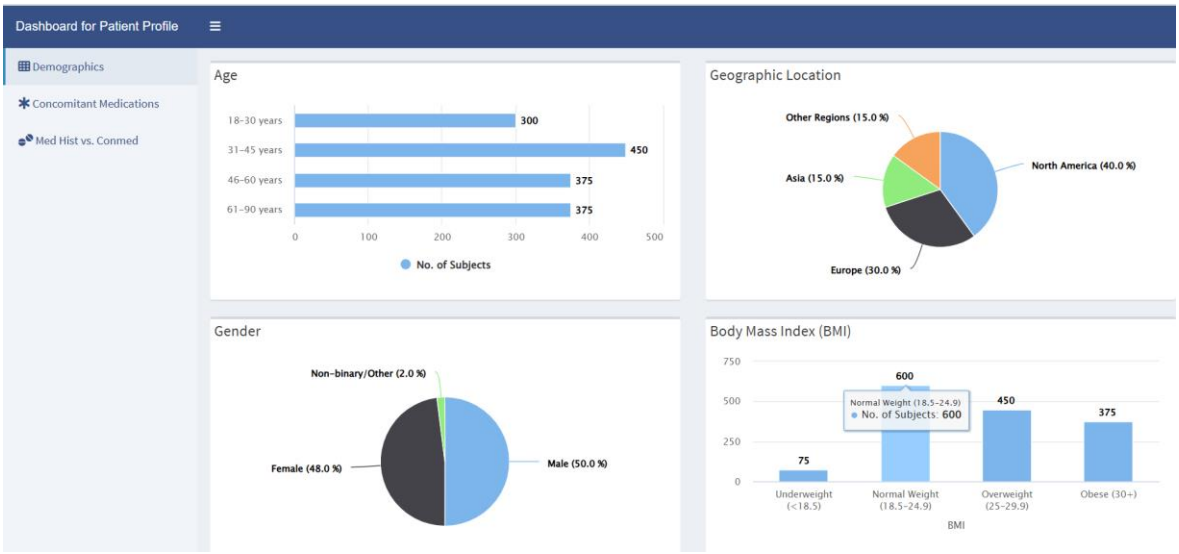

Figure 3

By presenting demographic data visually, stakeholders can quickly grasp key insights, identify trends, and make informed decisions about the trial's design, execution, and applicability.

OVERVIEW OF CONCOMITANT MEDICATIONS USED FOR THE PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS

Main Audience for Clinical Trial Medications vs. Pre-existing Condition Data Visualizations: Regulatory Agencies, Data Safety Monitoring Board

Clinical trial medical history versus concomitant medication data visualization is used to compare and analyze the relationship between participants' past medical conditions (medical history) and the medications they are taking during the trial (concomitant medications).

Figure 1

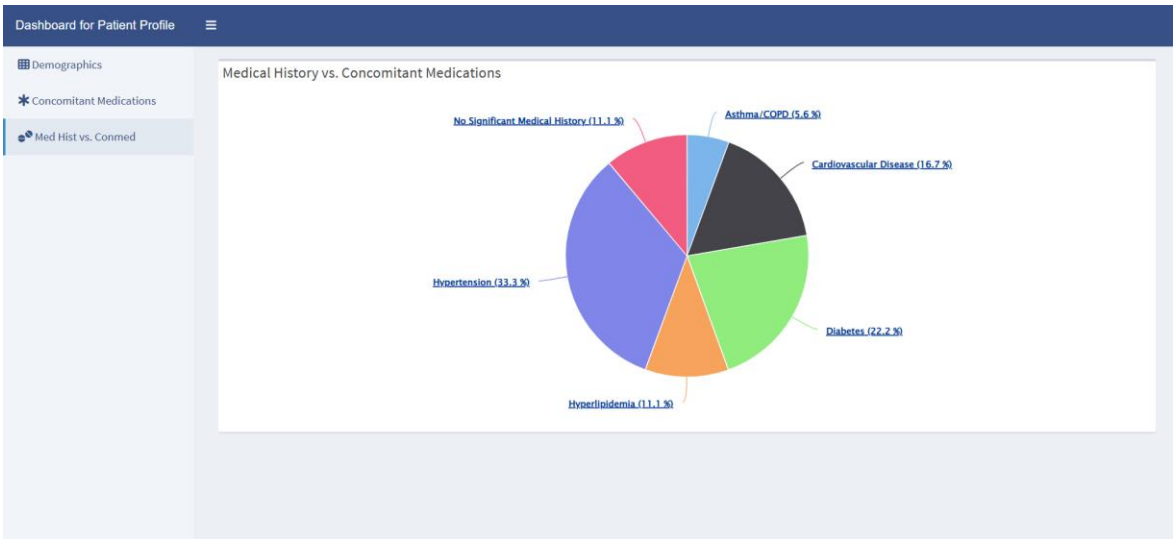

Figure 2

Figure 3

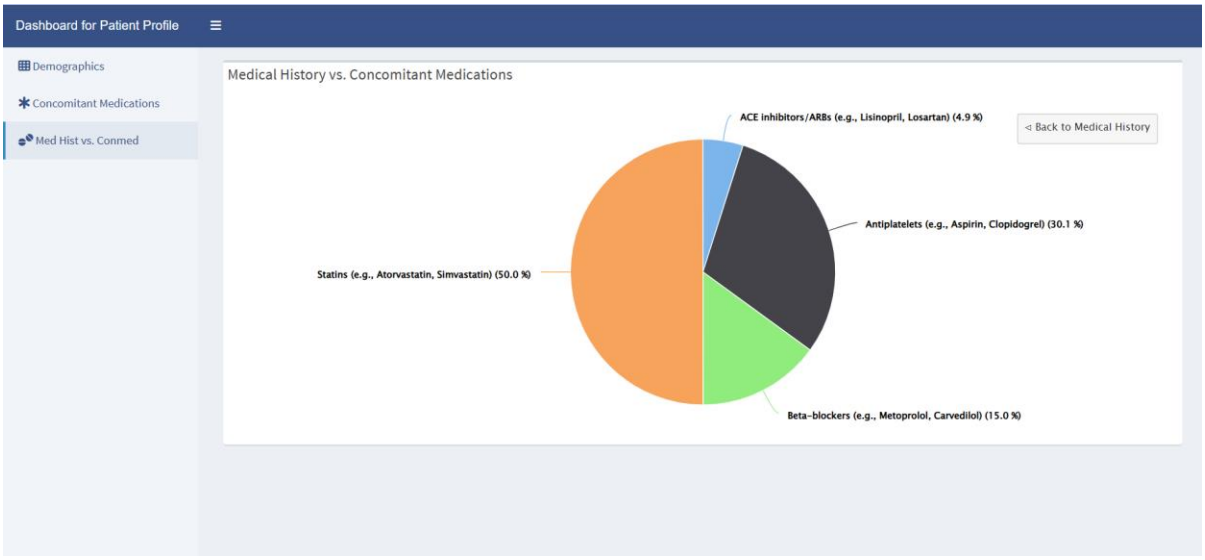

Figure 4

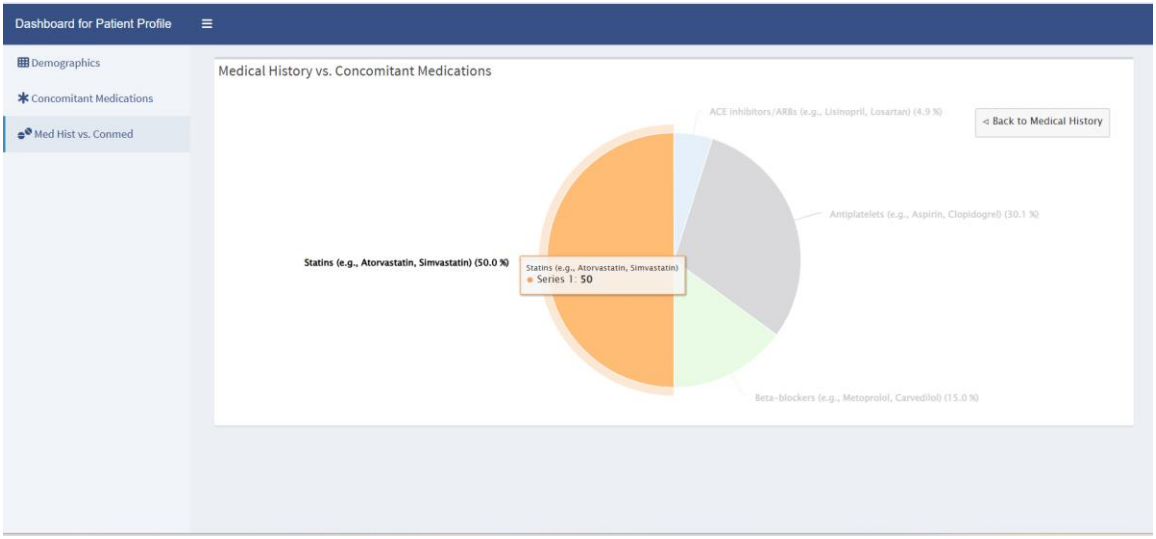

Figure 5

By visualizing medical history versus concomitant medication data, stakeholders can gain a deeper understanding of the trial population, identify potential risks or confounding factors, and make informed decisions about the trial's design, execution, and applicability.

In conclusion, by leveraging R Shiny and other open-source tools, the company successfully transformed its approach to data analysis, enabling faster, more informed decision-making and improving communication across teams. The use of interactive visualizations provided a clear, real-time view of complex clinical trial data, which ultimately supported regulatory submissions and the timely progression of the trial.

APPENDIX

Demographics		
Age Range (years)	**Percentage population (%)**	**No. of Subjects**
18–30 years	20	300
31–45 years	30	450
46–60 years	25	375
61-90 years	25	375
Gender	**Percentage population (%)**	**No. of Subjects**
Male	50	750
Female	48	720
Non-binary/Other	2	30
Geographic Location	**Percentage population (%)**	**No. of Subjects**
North America	40	600
Europe	30	450
Asia	15	225
Other Regions	15	225
Body Mass Index (BMI)	**Percentage population (%)**	**No. of Subjects**
Underweight (<18.5)	5	75
Normal Weight (18.5–24.9)	40	600

Overweight (25–29.9)	30	450
Obese (30+)	25	375

Medical History		
Medical History	**Percentage population (%)**	**No. of Subjects**
Hypertension	30	450
Diabetes	20	300
Cardiovascular Disease	15	225
Hyperlipidemia	10	150
Asthma/COPD	5	75
No Significant Medical History	20	300

Summary of Concomitant Medication Used for Medical History

Medical History	Concomitant Medication	Estimated % of Subjects	Estimated Number of Subjects
Hypertension	ACE inhibitors (e.g., Lisinopril, Enalapril)	40	180
Hypertension	Calcium channel blockers (e.g., Amlodipine, Diltiazem)	30	135
Hypertension	Beta-blockers (e.g., Metoprolol, Atenolol)	20	90
Hypertension	Diuretics (e.g., Hydrochlorothiazide, Furosemide)	10	45
Diabetes	Metformin	50	150
Diabetes	Sulfonylureas (e.g., Glipizide, Glyburide)	20	60
Diabetes	DPP-4 inhibitors (e.g., Sitagliptin, Saxagliptin)	15	45
Diabetes	Insulin	15	45
Cardiovascular Disease	Statins (e.g., Atorvastatin, Simvastatin)	50	113
Cardiovascular Disease	Antiplatelets (e.g., Aspirin, Clopidogrel)	30	68
Cardiovascular Disease	Beta-blockers (e.g., Metoprolol, Carvedilol)	15	34
Cardiovascular Disease	ACE inhibitors/ARBs (e.g., Lisinopril, Losartan)	5	11
Hyperlipidemia	Statins (e.g., Atorvastatin, Rosuvastatin)	70	105
Hyperlipidemia	Ezetimibe	20	30
Hyperlipidemia	PCSK9 inhibitors (e.g., Alirocumab)	10	15
Asthma/COPD	Inhaled corticosteroids (e.g., Fluticasone, Budesonide)	40	30
Asthma/COPD	Bronchodilators (e.g., Albuterol, Salmeterol)	40	30
Asthma/COPD	Leukotriene modifiers (e.g., Montelukast)	10	8
Asthma/COPD	Theophylline	10	8
No Significant Medical History	OTC Pain Relievers (e.g., Acetaminophen, Ibuprofen)	20	60
No Significant Medical History	Vitamins/Supplements (e.g., Multivitamins, Vitamin D)	15	45
No Significant Medical History	Antihistamines (e.g., Loratadine, Cetirizine)	10	30

No Significant Medical History	Proton Pump Inhibitors (e.g., Omeprazole)	5	15

CONTACT INFORMATION

Your comments and questions are valued and encouraged. Contact the author at:

Author Name: Sanyogeeta Hiraji Andhale
Company: Sycamore Informatics India Private Limited
Address: No. 54, 6th Sector, Behind BDA Complex, HSR Layout, Bangalore South, Bangalore-560102, Karnataka.
Work Phone: +91-9325338967
Email: sanyogeeta.andhale@sycamoreinformatics.com