DCP Safety Committee

Update and Review

January 19, 2017

Overview:

- FDA's IND Safety Final Rule
- DCP's Response
 - DCP Safety Committee
 - Harmonizing Medical Monitors' Process
- SAE Reporting
 - SAE Flow Chart Process
 - SAE Tracking and Signal Assessment
- Defined Regulatory Terms
 - Expectedness, Causality, Hospitalization

FDA's IND Safety Final Rule:

- 21 CFR §312.21
 - September 29, 2011
- Shifts from Strict Compliance to Interpretation and Medical Judgment
 - Reduce number of meaningless safety reports
 - Focus on SAEs that define a safety profile
 - Expedite FDA's review of critical safety data

DCP's Response:

- Establish DCP Safety Committee
 - October 27, 2014
- Multi-Disciplinary Team
 - Leslie Ford
 - Gary Della'Zanna
 - Margaret Wojtowicz
 - Chen Suen
 - Judy Smith
 - Vikrant Sahasrabuddhe
 - Don Johnsey
 - Linda Doody
 - Janet Rosecan

SAE Processing

- Harmonize Medical Monitor Processing:
 - DCP's Electronic SAE Report Form 508 Compliant fillable PDF
 - Electronic Signature (mandatory)
 - SAE Reporting and Data Base Monitoring

DCP SAE Process Flow Chart

Day 0

Site notifies DCP & CCSA of SAE (telephone, email) ≤ 24 hrs of identification Starts the FDA 15 day reporting clock (Day 0)



Day 1

Site submits by email a completed DCP SAE Report Form (one event/form) to both DCP & CCSA ≤ 24 hrs



Day 2

CCSA assigns case number, date stamps report, performs initial assessment for expedited reporting and preliminary MedDRA coding/mapping



Day 2

CCSA drafts the Narrative and Query Spreadsheet, Enters Report in SAE Tracking Database (SAEDB1) and SAE Table (SAEDB2) in ADRTRACK



DCP SAE Process Flow Chart



Day 3

CCSA emails Medical Monitor the case file (Triage Form, SAE Report Form, Supporting Documents, Query Spreadsheet) ≤ 24 hrs



Day 4

MM types assessment on the last page of DCP's SAE Report Form (not handwritten) Emails the signed review, with any information requests on the Query Spreadsheet back to CCSA ≤ 24 hrs

MM must have designated backup if unavailable



Day 5

CCSA updates SAE Tracking Database and SAE Table in ADRTRACK Emails Signed case file to site for resolution of any Queries If no Information Requests this will complete their records. CCSA will process/report all SAEs/Expedited SAEs per FDA Regs

DCP's SAE E-Form:

NCI Protocol/Grant No. IRB Protocol No.				PID	No		
	SERIOUS AI	DVE	CANCER PREVEN RSE EVENT REPO		` '		
Today's Date:		SI	Sponsor: NCI, DCP		Study (Indication):		
Drug(s) under Investigation:		IN	IND No.:				
A. Study Subject Infor	mation						
Study Participant # or PID #	2. Year of Birth:		3. Weight at Time of Event: kg lbs. not available		4. Height at Time of Event:		
Gender: (choose one) M OF			Race:		Ethnicity:		
B. Event Information							
Initial Event Report	Follow-up Report						
Event Onset Date: (Month/Day/Year) Event Approx. Time: (Indicate A.M./P.M.)	Pr	imary Eve	ent (diagnosis):				

DCP's SAE E-Form:

NCI Protocol/Grant NoIRB Protocol No	PID No.						
F. Comments/Clarifications:							
FOR NCI USE ONLY							
Date NCI notified of event (Month/Day/Year):							
2. Medical Monitor Review:							
Medical Assessment of Event (including drug r	Medical Assessment of Event (including drug relationship and expectedness): (continue on page 7 if necessary)						
Medical Monitor's opinion of seriousness: Results in death Is life-threate	ening Requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization						
	y or substantial disruption of the ability to conduct normal life functions						
Is a congenital anomaly/birth defect Important medical event, specify:							
Not serious, specify							
Medical Monitor's opinion of expectedness (based	on Investigator's Brochure or other information provided to the site):						
Expected Ounexpected							
Medical Monitor's opinion of the relationship between the event and the study drug:							
OUnrelated OUnlikely	OPossible OProbable ODefinite						
Lati EDA (11 G) I)	Ov. Ov.						
Is this an FDA reportable (7 calendar days) event? Yes No							

DCP's SAE E-Form:

	By telepho	ed to other NCI contractors using one (attach a TC Form): Yes, Yes, X, mail, e-mail, etc.): Yes	, attach TC F	Form No			
Medical Monitor: 1	Print name	Gary Della'Zanna D.O. M.Sc.	Signature	Child Ferre.	Implify upon by lang a laste about all size conductions consistency commenced productions and consistency commenced productions and consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the consistenc	Date	January 19, 2017

DCP Safety Committee:

- Consortia Update Meeting:
 - Process Improvements based on "user" input
 - Communicate SAEs
 - Discuss any potential signal
- Education in evolving SAE "Definitions"

Overview

Terms and Definitions

Serious Adverse Event (SAE):

- Death
- Life-threatening event
- Inpatient or prolongation of existing hospitalization
- Persistent or significant incapacity or disruption of the ability to perform ADLs
- Congenital anomaly or birth defect
- Important medical events that may not be immediately life-threatening- but require intervention to prevent one of the above.

Life-threatening event

- Allergic reaction resulting in angioedema of the larynx, allergic bronchospasm or anaphylaxis is considered life-threatening
- Allergic reaction resulting in only a rash on the face or generalized angioedema is not lifethreatening.

Hospitalization

DCP defines hospitalization as a hospital admission or stay equal to or greater than 24 hours.

Exceptions:

 hospitalization for procedures described in the protocol (e.g., surgery, colonoscopy or pharmacokinetic sampling)

Important Medical Event

■ FDA's examples:

- Bronchospasm requiring intensive treatment
- Convulsions/Seizures regardless of whether or not it requires hospitalization.
- Developing drug dependency or drug abuse.

Attribution/Causality

- Definite
- Probable
- Possible
- Unlikely
- Unrelated.

Expectedness

- Sponsor's Responsibility (DCP's MM)
- Unexpected is defined as:
 - Events not listed or not listed in the same specificity or severity in the Investigator's Brochure or other document providing risk information (e.g., package insert).

Expedited Reporting

- 15-Day Reporting
 - Serious
 - Unexpected
 - Any degree of attribution
- 7-Day Reporting
 - Life Threating or Death

Baseline Assessments vs. AEs

- A sign, symptom or abnormal lab value present at the baseline should NOT be reported as an AE
- Any change in severity (worsening) or frequency since baseline assessment should be reported as an AE.
- Abnormal laboratory values determined to be of no clinical significance should not be reported as AEs.

Questions???