

Accelerating Drug Approvals with Data Standardization: Agenda

- ◆ The Case for Submission Data Standards
- ◆ The FDA Perspective on Data Standards
- ◆ The CDISC Strawman Submission Data Model
- ◆ The Process for Defining the Strawman Model
- ◆ Panel Discussion

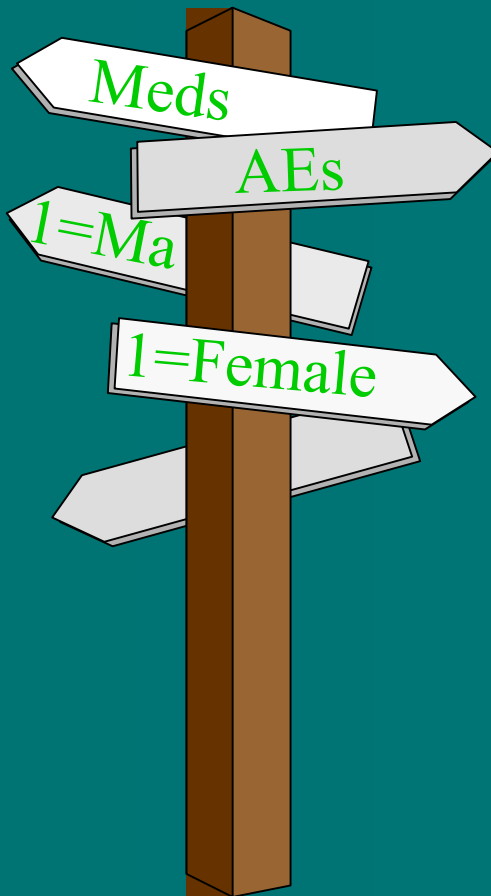
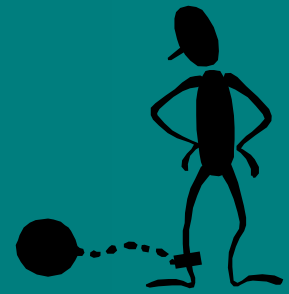
The Costs of Chaos: The Case for CDM Standards



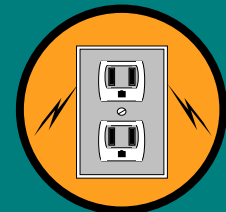
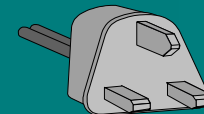
Dave Christiansen, Dr PH
Principal Biostatistician
Genentech, Inc

and
Wayne R. Kubick
Principal
PROsys-LLC

Life Without Standards



- ◆ Requires re-orientation and refitting of analysis tools for each submission review
- ◆ Encourages variation within the sponsor environment
- ◆ Complicates data integration
- ◆ Inhibits major software advances



Previous Responses to Standards Efforts

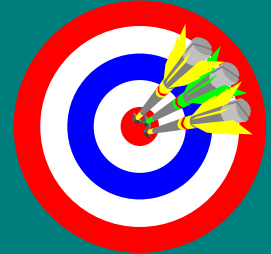
- ◆ Denial -- Too difficult in our Industry
- ◆ Solipsism -- The only good standards are our standards -- CANDAs
- ◆ Stubbornness -- No one wants to change
- ◆ Vendor-phobia -- No one wants to be tied to a vendor
- ◆ Regulatory-itis -- Industry resists over-regulation
- ◆ Un-Leadership -- Who's willing to go first?
- ◆ Low priority -- New Technologies are more interesting than standards.

CDISC Vision

*To establish standards
to improve the process of electronic
acquisition
and exchange of clinical trials
information*

The Case for Submission Standards

- ◆ FDA Guidelines have set the precedent
- ◆ FDA is ready now
- ◆ Can dramatically improve review throughput
 - ◆ Data pre-organized in familiar patterns means less training and fewer misunderstandings
 - ◆ Allows FDA to develop their own analytic tools
- ◆ Submission interchange standards are attainable - much less complex than a transactional interface
- ◆ Gives everyone a common target.

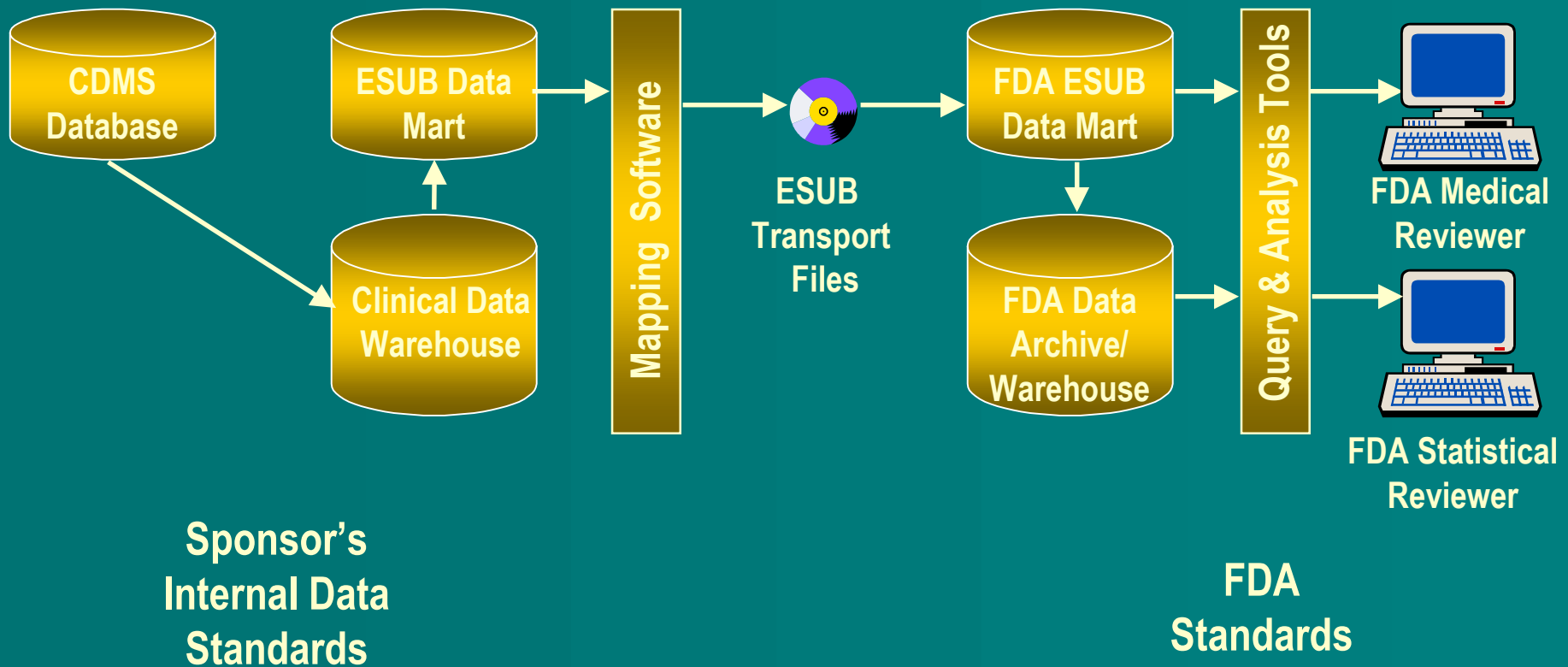


The Strawman Approach to Submission Standards



- ◆ Follow the lead of the FDA Guidelines
- ◆ Aim for 80% of domains and 80% of variables
- ◆ Define basic metadata standards to guide the organization of common datasets
- ◆ Begin developing a library for particular therapeutic areas and aim for a superset of submission standards over time
- ◆ Support the FDA's efforts to develop standard access, query and analysis tools based on these standards
- ◆ Post standards openly and encourage ongoing input and improvement.

The Strawman Submission Standards Concept



The FDA Perspective on Submission Data Standards

- ◆ Current Guideline
- ◆ Future Desired Direction

ESUB Data Strawman Approach



- ◆ Organize datasets in folders according to FDA Guidelines
- ◆ Define the *Structure* or *Level* of analysis for each dataset
- ◆ Classify variables per domain according to *Source*, *Usage* and descriptive *Attributes*
- ◆ Link in common *Selection* variables for all datasets
- ◆ Use suggested FDA field *Types*, *Codes* and preferred *Labels* wherever possible
- ◆ Allow sufficient latitude for adding other variables and domain where scientifically appropriate.

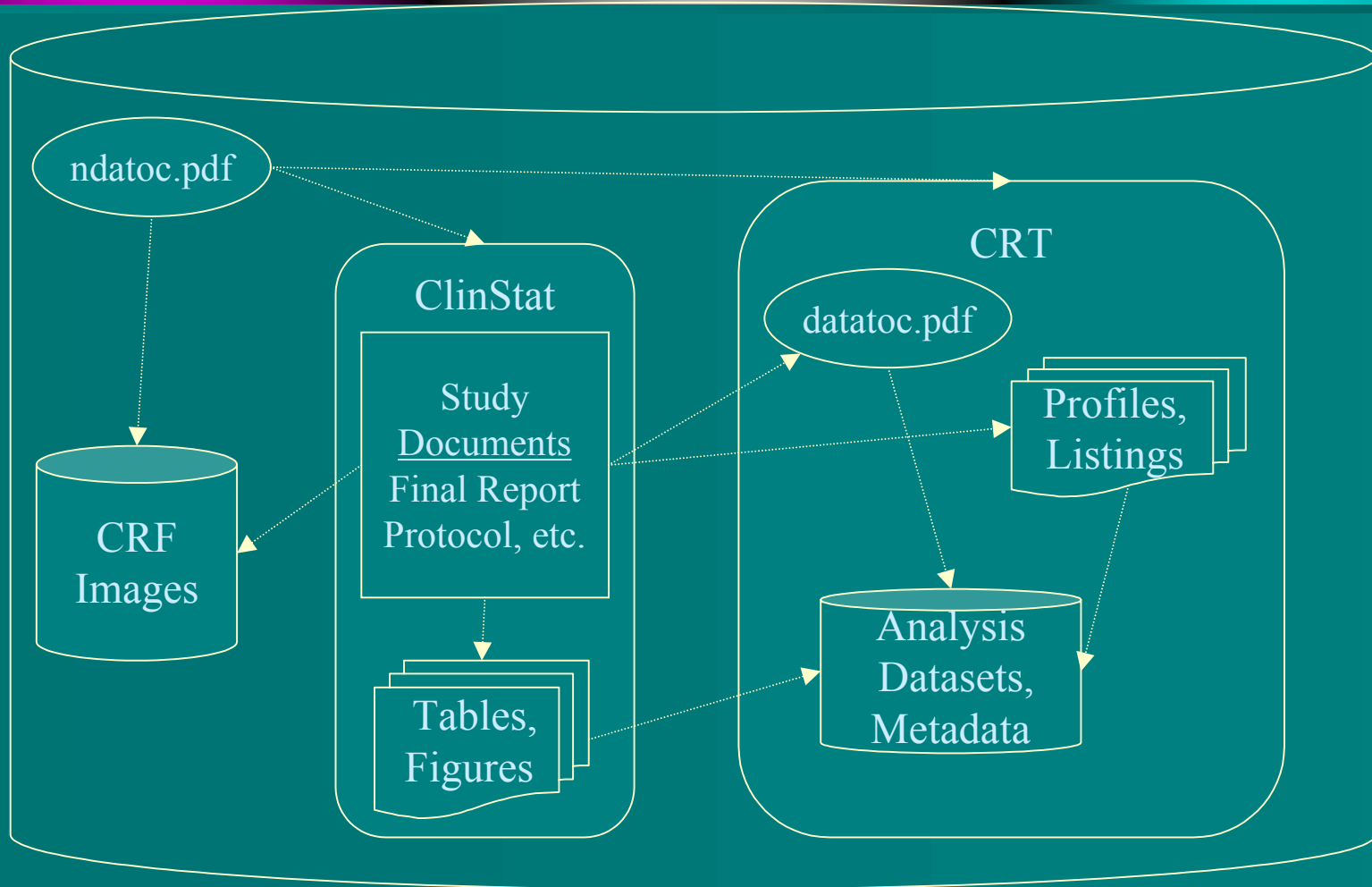
Taming Chaos: The CDISC "Strawman" MetaData Model



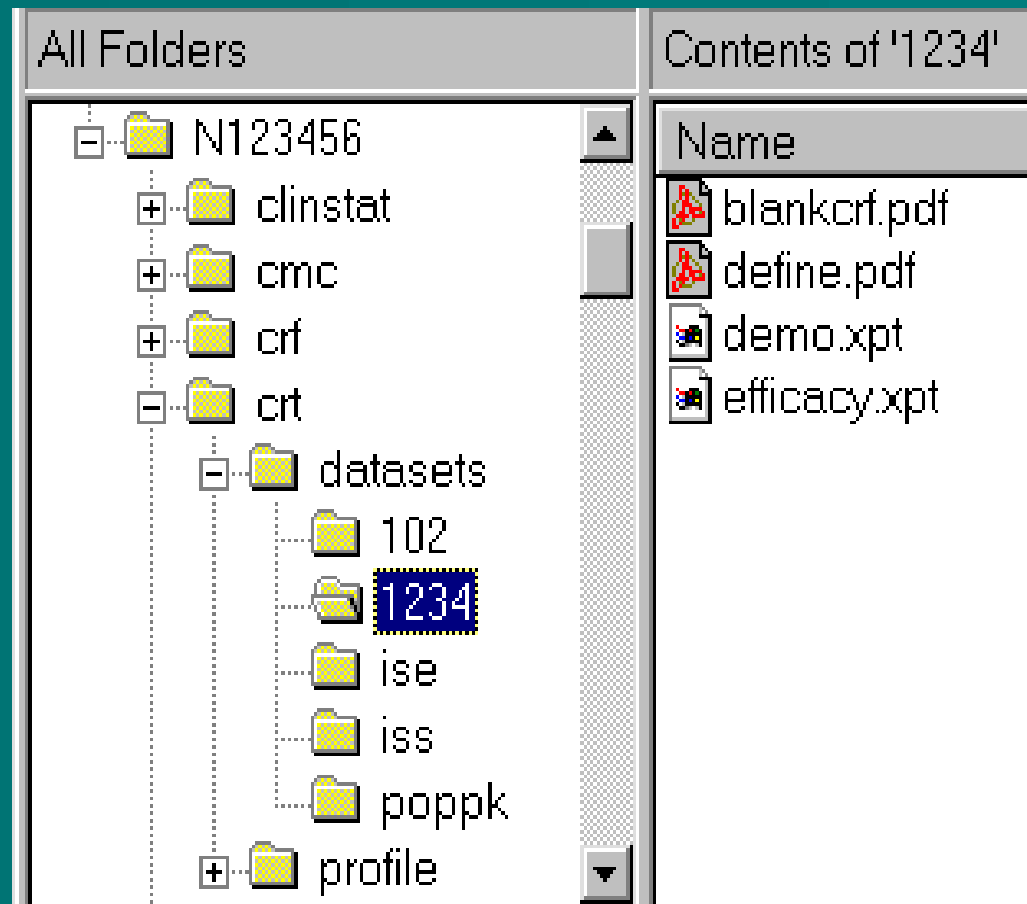
Data Model Definitions

- ◆ **Source Data** - Information collected and recorded about a subject (**Raw data, operational data or primitive data**)
- ◆ **Derived or Computed Data** - Transformation or reduction of one or more data items by a defined process or algorithm
- ◆ **Analysis Database or Analysis Files** - A collection of source and derived data items, structured to facilitate data analysis
- ◆ **Metadata** - Data about the data; description of the content or purpose of a data base
- ◆ **Clinical Trial Data Warehouse** - Analysis files, metadata and documents structured to facilitate the execution and reporting of clinical trials
- ◆ **Submission Data Mart** - Subset of a data warehouse specifically designed for submission to a regulatory agency for drug approval

Submission Data Mart



Clinical Directory Structure of an Electronic Submission



Submission Data (and Metadata): Desirable Characteristics

- ◆ Should provide clear description of the usage, structure, contents and attributes of all datasets and variables
- ◆ Should allow the reviewer to replicate all analyses, tables, graphs and listings with little or no transformation
- ◆ Should allow reviewers to easily view and subset the data used to generate any analysis, table, graph or listing

Metadata: Description and Contents of the Submission Datasets

- ◆ Specified in Guidelines
 - ◆ Dataset Name (e.g., DEMO)
 - ◆ Description (Demographics)
 - ◆ Location (crt/datasets/1234/demo.xpt)
- ◆ Strawman proposes adding Structure or Level
 - ◆ Defines the unit of analysis for a row or observation
 - ◆ Useful when multiple datasets are needed for the same clinical domain

Item Level Lab Dataset: 1 Record/Patient/Visit/Lab Test

Patient	Visit	Test	Value	Status
1234	Base	AAA	95	Low
1234	Base	BBB	122	Normal
1234	1	AAA	89	Low
1234	1	BBB	153	High
1234	4	AAA	91	Low
1234	4	BBB	137	Normal

Visit Level Lab Dataset: 1 Record/Patient/Visit

Patient	Visit	AAA	BBB
1234	Base	95	122
1234	1	89	153
1234	4	91	137

Dataset Structure Levels

Patient-Level (1 rec/pat)

Demographics, Disposition, Inclusion, Exclusion,

Visit-Level (1 rec/pat/visit)

Visit Type/Date, Vitals, Efficacy Measurements

Incident-Level (1 rec/pat/incident)

AEs, Medications, Diaries, PK, etc.

Item-Level (1 rec/pat/visit/item)

Labs, Medical History, etc.

Other (Look-ups, etc.)

Subset Patient Lists, Investigator Lists, Cross-Reference Tables...

Metadata: Variable Description

- ◆ Specified in Guidelines
 - ◆ Variable Name (e.g., DEMO)
 - ◆ Attributes (Label, Type, Codes...)
 - ◆ Comments (Source: CRF, derived...)
- ◆ Strawman proposes adding Usage
 - ◆ Indicates how the variable is used
 - ◆ Usage may vary by dataset and analysis

Data Role Field Classifications

- ◆ *K* (Key) Variables -- used to uniquely identify and index each record: Study, Center, Patient ID, Visit, Event Nr
- ◆ *S* (Selection) Variables -- frequently used to subset, sort or group data for reporting purposes: Sex, Age, Race, Treatment Group...
- ◆ *D* (Domain) Variables -- variables that relate to the clinical domain and are tabulated and computed for analysis purposes: efficacy measures, lab values, record counts.
- ◆ *D* (Descriptive) Variables -- provide other reference information or provide input for deriving variables. Help further identify

Summary of Strawman Data Model

- ◆ Standardize **Metadata** content and format
- ◆ Add **Structure** to Dataset Description
 - ◆ Patient-level
 - ◆ Visit-level
 - ◆ Incident-level
 - ◆ Item-level
- ◆ Add **Role** or Classification to Variable Description
 - ◆ Key
 - ◆ Selection
 - ◆ Measurement
 - ◆ Reference



Strawman Definition Process



- ◆ Post first cut Strawman for 8-12 domains on DIA web site -- soon
- ◆ Collect comments from industry
- ◆ Prepare revised version by June DIA/CDISC meeting
- ◆ Phase 1: Complete general metadata model and define primary keys for 8-12 critical domains within 6 months
- ◆ Phase 2: Continue developing other domains and identify other areas for increased standardization as an ongoing practice.

Questions for the Panel



- ◆ Will the strawman approach work?
- ◆ How do we get FDA and industry input?
- ◆ Can we really define one set of data that meets both CRT and statistical analysis requirements?
- ◆ Can industry really agree on standards for domains, fieldnames?
- ◆ Can this be accomplished without inhibiting science?
- ◆ Can this be accomplished in our lifetimes?

Questions and Comments?

Contact:

Wayne-kubick@prosys-llc.com

davec@gene.com

or the CDISC home page:

www.diahome.org/cdisc/dia-siac.htm