The Future of Clinical Trials: How Will New Technologies Affect The Lives Of Participants?

HumanFirst





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Harvard-MIT Center for Regulatory Science



Formerly



McKinsey&Company



Agenda

- Introduction to The Playbook
- A Vision for the Future

TOUR OF DUTY: Driving adoption

The Playbook: Digital Clinical Measures

Introducing the essential guide for successful remote monitoring across *clinical research*, *clinical care*, and *public* health.



























































A heart-beat is a heart-beat. Sleep is sleep.

Digital clinical measures should:

- measure what matters most to patients, participants, professionals, and people.
- improve decision-making and make a difference.
- be defined and deployed similarly across clinical research, clinical care and public health.

Benefits of digital clinical measures span research, care, and public health

To accelerate clinical research

- Accelerate timelines and decrease cost (e.g., improve enrollment; increase study power; reduce sample sizes; speed time to determine intervention effects)
- Increase applicability of research results to broader populations
- Better inform go/no-go, regulatory, and reimbursement decisions
- Create more accessible, patientcentric research

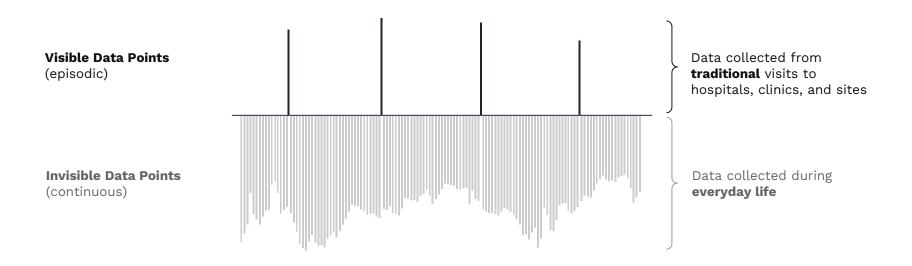
To enhance *clinical care*

- Improve the quality of information available to clinicians
- Improve care efficiency by moving from a 9-5 to a 24/7 model of care
- Create more accessible, patientcentric care

To power public health

- Identify risk behaviors and risk factors
- Deliver timely interventions towards improved prevention
- Provide surveillance tools to recognize trends that influence health outcomes
- Better inform public health decision-making

Measuring health using digital sensing products offers *a more holistic view* of a person's lived experience



Build the foundation for digital clinical measures



Measures

What do you want to measure? Why?

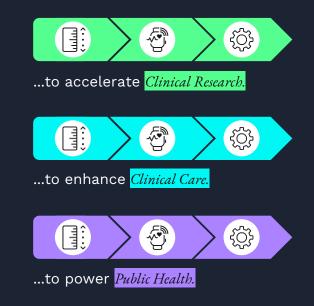
Technologies

What are the right tools for the job?

Operations

What's needed to deploy remotely and at scale?

Then customize by context of use...





Following The Playbook flow, you'll avoid order related pain points



OPTIMAL FLOW



Measures

"Parkinson's patients tell us that being able to walk independently is important, so we're interested in measuring activity"



Technologies

"Using a smartwatch with accelerometer"



Operations

"Deploying 250 smartwatches across 15 countries"



COMMON ISSUF #1



Technologies

"I saw a cool Apple watch at a Conference"



Operations

"I ordered 250 of them! Shipping to our patients."



Measures

2 years later reviewing results: "Discard data. No clinically relevant signals yet in Parkinson's"



COMMON ISSUE #2



Operations

"We're deploying 250 smartwatches across 15 countries"



Technologies

"Patients are having Bluetooth connection issues; security incident. Compliance is down"



Measures

"We weren't able to gather any usable data to construct a measure"





Measures

- Determine the meaningful aspect of health (MAH)
- 2. Identify the concept of interest (COI)
- 3. Define the **digital measure** (e.g., outcome/endpoint)



Technologies

Evaluate the risk/benefit to ensure safety and efficacy (e.g., validation (V3), utility & usability, security, data rights)



Operations

Plan for the **jobs to be done** during deployment
(e.g., purchasing,
distribution, monitoring,
data analysis)

Opportunities for collaboration across industry include:



Promoting a culture of **ethics** to ensure equity and justice



Developing **benchmarks** to compare digital measures (e.g., algorithms)



Setting and developing **standards** for digital measures



Participating in the **policy and regulatory** process (e.g. public comments)

Source: Playbook team analysis

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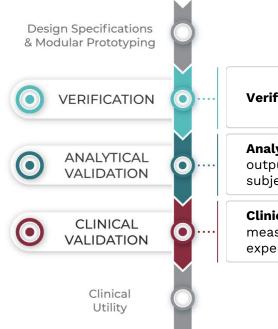
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Begin by using the V3 framework to evaluate whether a digital measurement product is fit-for-purpose



Verification evaluates sample-level sensor outputs

Analytical validation evaluates the performance of an algorithm to convert sensor outputs into physiological metrics using a defined data capture protocol in a specific subject population

Clinical validation evaluates whether the physiological metric acceptably identifies, measures, or predicts a meaningful clinical, biological, physical, functional state, or experience, in the stated context of use and specified population





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An evaluation framework for *fit-for-purpose* digital measurement products



V3: Verification, Analytical Validation and Clinical Validation

Does the tool measure what it claims to measure? Is the measurement appropriate for the target population?



Security

Does the manufacturer build safety by design? Is there a Disclosure Policy? Software Bill of Materials?



Data Rights, Privacy, & Governance

Who has access to the data and when? Is the privacy policy publicly accessible?



Utility and Usability

How is the tool worn? Battery life? Available technical support?



<mark>Economic</mark> Feasibility

What's the net benefit versus price? Is cost a one-time or subscription model?





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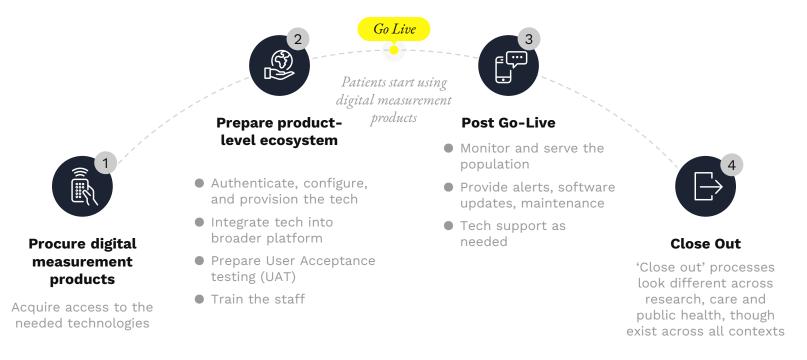
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Four stages of operational considerations when deploying remote monitoring







PRO TIP

Operational considerations pull from **internet of** (medical) things (IoMT) concepts

Digital measurement products are, by definition, connected to the internet. They are a type of *internet of (medical) things (IoMT)* product.

With IoMT, you almost never deploy and forget. These deployments are not static. Lessons from the world of traditional IoT can inform healthcare deployments.





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Source: Playbook team analysis

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A vision for the Future

The power of efficient, effective, & person-centered trials

Health Affairs: The Future of Clinical Trials: How Will New Technologies Affect The Lives Of Participants?

Mary and David

 How stronger primary care relationships create a positive feedback loop of care outcomes.

Sarah

 How decentralized trials enable a broader group of individuals to participate.

Tim

 How connected sensors and real world data collection make it possible to run trials for rare diseases.



SOURCE: https://www.healthaffairs.org/do/10.1377/hblog20210505.673654/full/

Mary and David

Cancer in the Latinx community

2021

- Trials are mostly done on white men
- Primary Care Providers don't know about relevant trials
- Data is scattered and often not helpful

<u>2030</u>

- Trials are done across all populations
- Primary Care Providers are a central part of the clinical trial process
- Data is easily shared but controlled by the patient

Sarah

A BRCA2 "previvor"

<u>2021</u>

- Most trials happen in a handful of major metros
- Data collection is done in a clinic or trial site
- Travel keeps many from participating in trials

<u>2030</u>

- Trials can recruit from all over the world
- Data is collected at home or via connected sensors
- No travel means more participants in trials

Tim

Clinical trials for a rare kidney disease

<u> 2021</u>

- Rare diseases are hard and not economically feasible to study
- Control arms can lead to unnecessary suffering
- Only large companies can absorb the cost

<u>2030</u>

- Anyone with a rare disease can participate in trials with remote sensors
- Synthetic control arms decrease the risk
- Smaller pharma companies can run trials