Risk Adaptive Approach to Monitoring

Trials are different - no one size fits all approach

- Regulations give minimum standards but little detail on how or why to do things

- Survey of 17 German medical research networks on monitoring strategies "the extent of on-site monitoring seemed to depend on the preference of the respective network and on the budget available (or deemed necessary)"[1]

- Performing a risk assessment allows issues to be considered, documented and managed appropriately

- Early phase trial of a novel product requires very different management to a phase IV therapeutic strategy trial

1. Brosteanu et al, 2009

Risk Assessment Process

When?

- Initial considerations – summarised pre-funding, allows risk management and monitoring strategies to be costed appropriately

- Detailed documentation – during protocol finalisation, pre regulatory submission

- Updated throughout the trial at least annually or when substantive change in the risk

Risk Assessment Process

Informs many aspects of Trial Management and Monitoring (including):

- Site Training & Selection
  - ✓ Remote Vs On-site
- Data Collection/CRF design
  - ✓ What needs to be checked
- Safety Management
  - ✓ What are the important events, when should they be sent, who should review
- Trial Monitoring Plan
  - ✓ What can be checked centrally, how is this done
  - ✓ What needs to be checked on-site, when and how
  - ✓ Routine vs 'for cause' monitoring

TEMPER trial

- TEMPER (TargetEd Monitoring: Prospective Evaluation and Refinement)

- The study will assess the targeted monitoring strategy currently being used at CTU by comparing monitoring findings in targeted vs non-targeted sites using a prospective matched pair design

- The primary outcome is the proportion of sites with at least one major or critical finding found at the site during on-site monitoring.

Advantages of Risk based monitoring

- Large trials, many sites and subjects
- Resource (cost)
- Identify issues not picked up at on-site
- eCRFs (non-compliance)
- More remote contact with sites (telephone)
- Early safety signal detection
- Early identification of sites not submitting or completing CRFs