# Investigator-led trials: challenges and opportunities

# Peter Sandercock University of Edinburgh

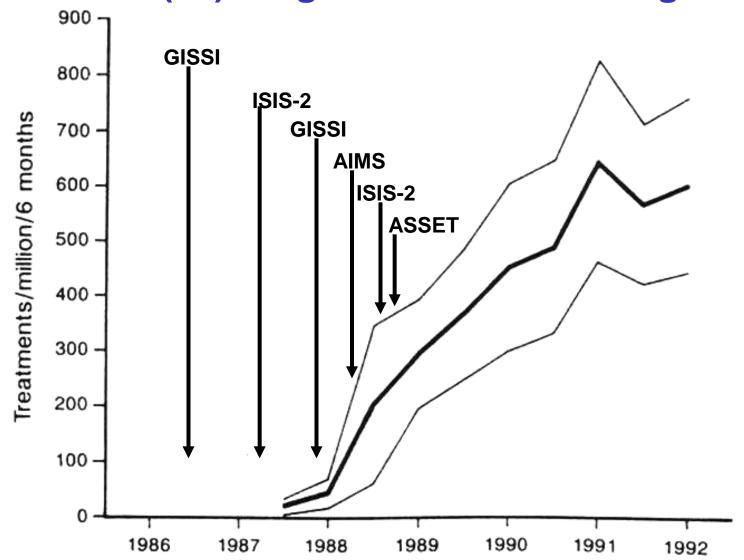


MRC Trials Methodology Conference Bristol 4th October 2011

### **Outline**

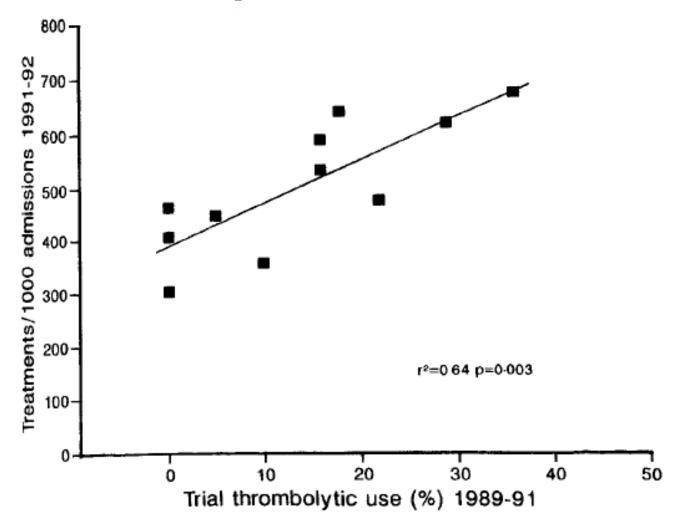
- Importance of investigator led trials
  - Impact on clinical practice
  - Training and education
  - Innovation
- What was feasible: life was easier!
- Challenges now
- Opportunities

## Thrombolysis for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction (MI): huge increase after megatrials



Ketley and Woods Lancet 1993: 342: 891-4

# Why impact?: Extent of participation in trials and implementation of new Rx



# Innovation: key stroke trials all investigator led

### Stroke prevention

- BP lowering (MRC)
- Aspirin (Canadian, UKTIA),
- Anticoagulants (SPIRIT/ESPRIT, WARSS, EAFT, SPAF, BAFTA)
- Surgery for stroke prevention (ECST, NASCET, VA,ACST)
- Cholesterol reduction (HPS)

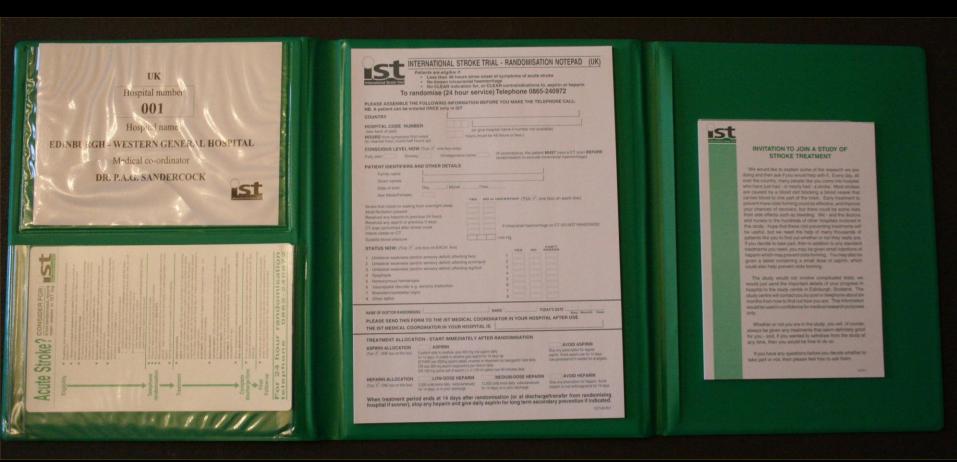
#### Stroke treatment

- Stroke Units (all)
- Aspirin for acute stroke (IST, CAST)
- Thrombolysis for acute stroke (NINDS, IST3)
- Coiling for ruptured aneurysm (ISAT)

#### What was feasible in 1993. CAST & IST-1

- Broad entry criteria, stroke <48 hours</li>
- IST: Aspirin vs open control. Telephone randomisation
- CAST: Aspirin vs placebo. Pack randomisation
- Only local ethical approval required
- Consent: give patient information leaflet, record consent in medical notes – no need for signed consent form
- Training: none needed!

### The IST-1 materials



That really was everything!

### **Patients and centres**

	CAST	IST-1
No. randomised	20,655	19,435
No Countries	1	37
No centres	413	467
Follow-up	99%	99%

### Fast forward to 2000

### Main features of IST - 3

- Randomised, open, blinded outcomes study of i.v. rt-PA vs control,
- Target 6000 patients, 200 centres
- Patients < 6 h of acute ischaemic stroke</li>
- Primary outcome: the proportion of patients alive and independent at six months
- Randomisation by telephone or internet
- Training: NIHSS, CT, thrombolysis, GCP



### Challenges in 2000-2011 for IST3

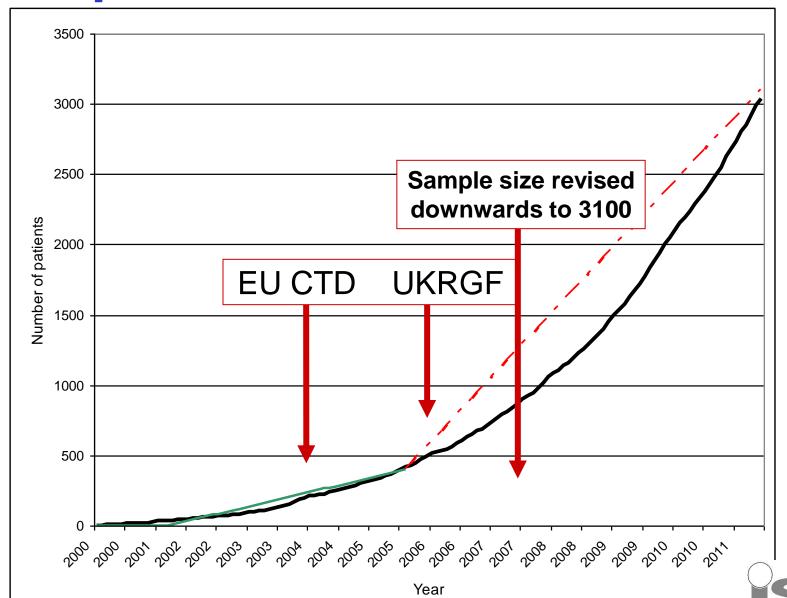
- Approvals required:
  - DDX -> CTA, MREC, LREC, R&D, Insurance
- Approval process delays
  - University /NHS new to 'sponsorship' role
  - Regulations changed & increased year-on-year
  - R&D staff on steep learning curve
  - Non UK regulators unused to investigator led trials
- CTA/Insurance problems
  - DDX to CTA roll-over
  - Unable to insure (Germany, Hungary, Czech)
- Despite a full time 'centre manager'...



# Days from a centre 'registering interest' to recruiting 1<sup>st</sup> patient

Days from 'interest' to ready to	Davs from 'ready'	
recruit	to patient 1	total days
327	145	472
292	171	463
288	204	492
361	202	563
243	130	373
145	49	194
	'interest' to ready to recruit 327 292 288 361 243	'interest' to ready to recruit to patient 1  327 145  292 171  288 204  361 202  243 130

### Impact: recruitment 2000-2011



# Other challenges for trial managers (discussions with ECTMC participants)

### Chief investigators

- Inexperience: clinical academic training does not favour training in clinical trials
- Grant applications over-optimistic
- Designs not 'marketable' & feasible

### Lack of career security in CTU's

- Short contracts retaining key expertise
- Career progression

### Some UK good news

- Support for start-up / feasibility phases
  - Charities (CHSA, Stroke Assoc, BHF etc)
  - NIHR/HTA
- Better project oversight by some funders
- More streamlined ethics
  - CORRECT RCT of simplified assessment
- UK NHS record linkage as
  - Trial planning tool
  - Trial F/U tool

## ONS follow-up. Effect of dependency at 6 months on long term survival in 6257 UK IST-1 patients



Sandercock BMJ 2008;336;376

Years since stroke

# Positive international developments

- 'Sensible Guidelines' group
- FDA/MHRA risk based monitoring
- Support for trials in resourcepoor settings

#### GlobalHealthTrials

#### http://ght.globalhealthehub.org/

Home

About

Regional Faculties

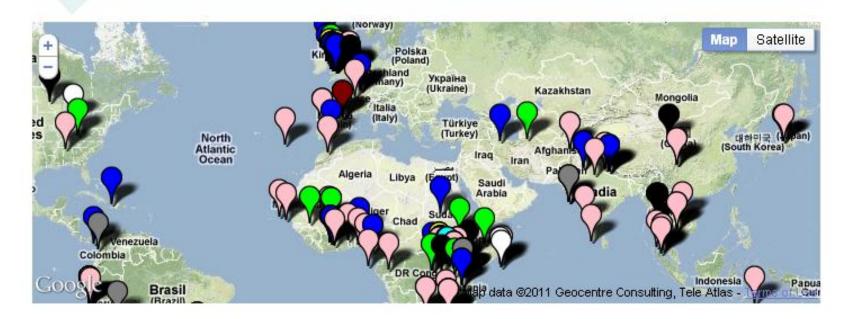
Resources

Professional Membership Scheme

e-Learn

The professional community for clinical researchers working in Global Health. Join over 12,000 users from 58 different countries to share experience, knowledge and methods.

Join now - it's free





PARTICIPATORY
ACTION RESEARCH

Take part in studies to improve how we run trials



EDUCATION & TRAINING

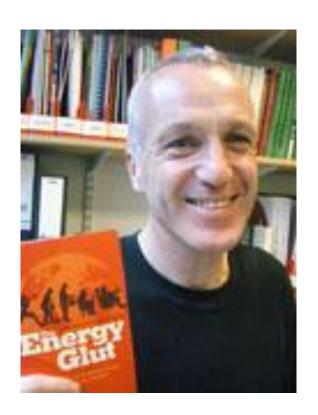
eLearning Modules



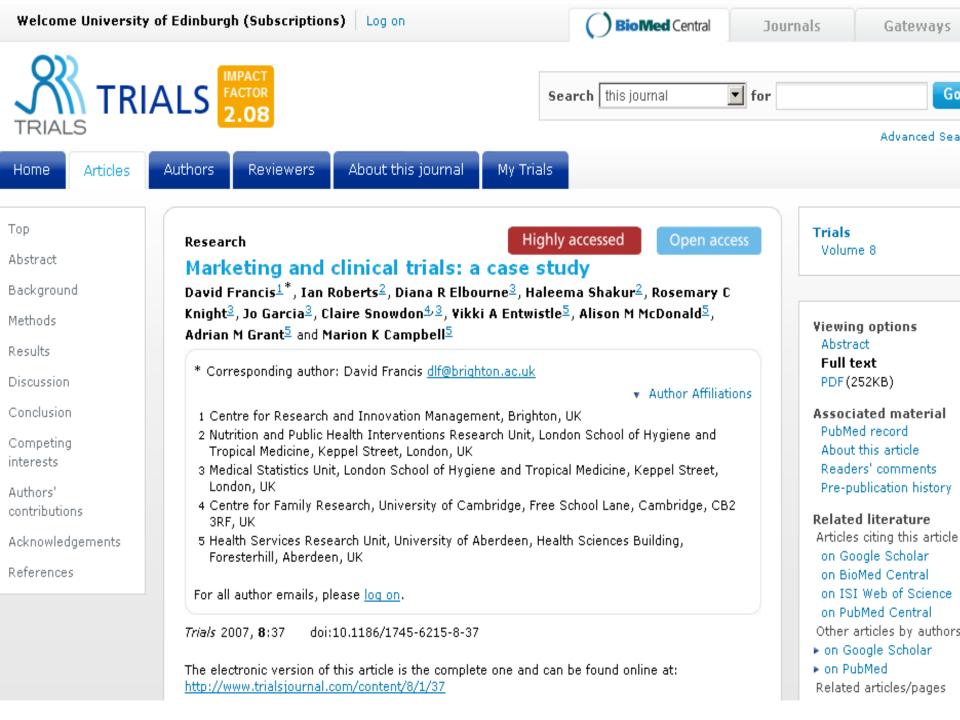
CONTRIBUTE

Submit a guidance article
Start a discussion
Write a blog

# Investigators learn the importance of marketing

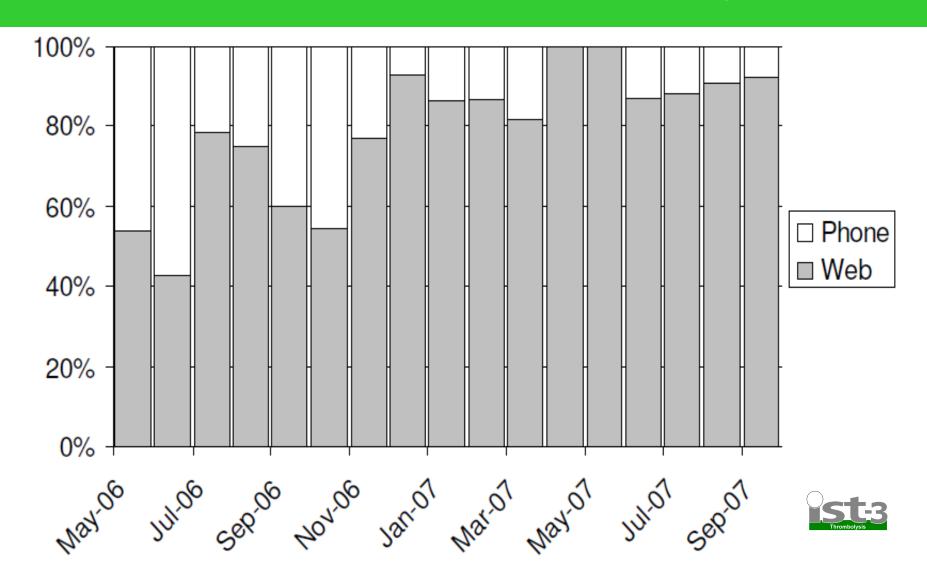


http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/8/1/37





# Overcome resistance: introduce web-based randomisation system



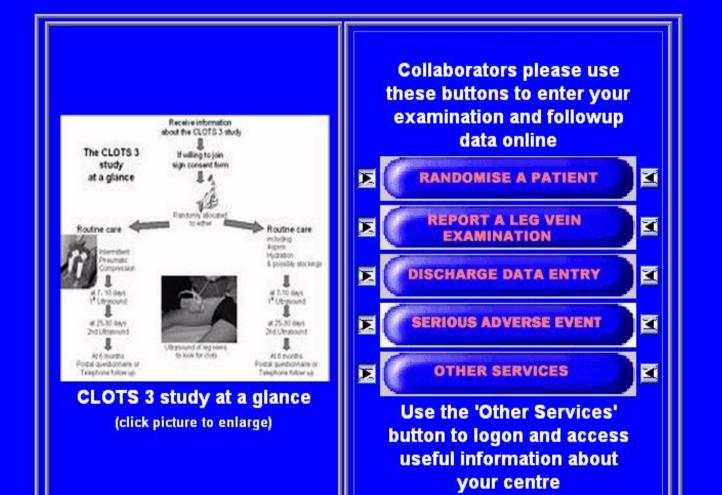
### **CLOTS-3 trial: a cause for optimism**

- RCT of intermittent pneumatic compression vs control to prevent DVT after stroke
- UK only
- Stroke Research Network support
- Largely web based

#### The CLOTS Collaboration

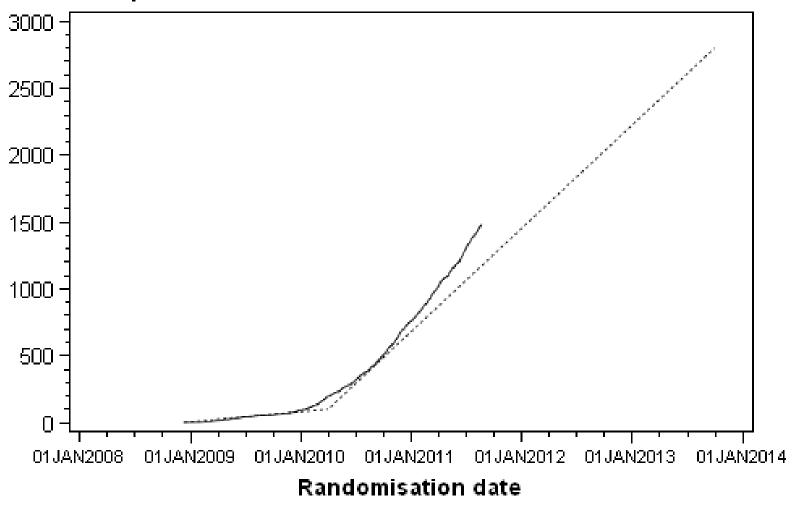
#### Clots in Legs Or sTockings after Stroke

CLOTS Trial 3 - A Randomised Trial to Establish the Effectiveness of Intermittent Pneumatic Compression to Prevent Post Stroke Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT).



### **CLOTS3** recruitment: ahead of target

#### Number of patients



**Legend** — Trial 3 - actual --- Trial 3 - target

## Summary

### **Challenges**

- Trials are now more labour intensive /costly
- Investigator led trials are not getting easier
- Training (and retaining) the next generation of clinical trial leaders and managers

### **Opportunities**

- UK NHS
- Increased CTU capacity
- Support for research:
  - Research networks
  - Methodology hubs
- New technology



IST-3 collaborative group
Staff at NTU/ECTU Edinburgh
David Perry & DCN IT Group
Barbara Farrell
Ian Roberts
Haleema Shakur
Faculty for ECTMC

## Acknowledgements

- IST-3 collaborative group
- Staff at NTU/ECTU Edinburgh
- David Perry & DCN IT Group
- Barbara Farrell
- Ian Roberts
- Haleema Shakur
- Faculty for ECTMC

# Large-scale investigator-led clinical trials

1980 Acute MI: ISIS 1-4

1990 Acute stroke: IST, CAST

2000 Subarachnoid haemorrhage: ISAT

2004 Head Injury: CRASH 1

2010 Bleeding from trauma: CRASH 2

# IST-3 trial: eligibility and randomisation

If patient fits main eligibility/exclusion criteria clinician/patient/family discuss. If there is a:

- Clear INDICATION FOR rt-PA → TREAT
   (i.e. meets terms of current licence and patient agrees)
- Clear CONTRAINDICATION TO rt-PA → DON'T TREAT
- rt-PA 'PROMISING BUT UNPROVEN' → RANDOMISE



### **Moments of truth**





## Putting that all together...