

Additional consensus recommendations for conducting complex innovative trials of oncology agents

Experimental Cancer Medicine Centres (ECMC) CID trials working group; Blagden, Sarah P.; Yu, Ly-Mee; Ellis, Stephanie; Hughes, Helen; Shaaban, Abeer; Fennelly-Barnwell, Jonathan; Lythgoe, Mark P.; Cooper, Alison M.; Maignen, Francois M.; Buckland, Sean W.; Kearns, Pamela R.; Brown, Louise C.

DOI:

[10.1038/s41416-022-02051-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-022-02051-7)

License:

Creative Commons: Attribution (CC BY)

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Experimental Cancer Medicine Centres (ECMC) CID trials working group, Blagden, SP, Yu, L-M, Ellis, S, Hughes, H, Shaaban, A, Fennelly-Barnwell, J, Lythgoe, MP, Cooper, AM, Maignen, FM, Buckland, SW, Kearns, PR & Brown, LC 2023, 'Additional consensus recommendations for conducting complex innovative trials of oncology agents: a post-pandemic perspective', *British Journal of Cancer*, vol. 128, no. 3, pp. 474-477. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-022-02051-7>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

COMMENT

OPEN



Clinical Studies

Additional consensus recommendations for conducting complex innovative trials of oncology agents: a post-pandemic perspective

Sarah P. Blagden¹✉, Ly-Mee Yu², Stephanie Ellis³, Helen Hughes⁴, Abeer Shaaban⁵, Jonathan Fennelly-Barnwell³, Mark P. Lythgoe⁶, Alison M. Cooper⁷, Francois M. Maignen⁸, Sean W. Buckland⁹, Pamela R. Kearns¹⁰, Louise C. Brown¹¹ and Experimental Cancer Medicine Centres (ECMC) CID trials working group*

© The Author(s) 2022

In our 2020 consensus paper, we devised ten recommendations for conducting Complex Innovative Design (CID) trials to evaluate cancer drugs. Within weeks of its publication, the UK was hit by the first wave of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Large CID trials were prioritised to compare the efficacy of new and repurposed COVID-19 treatments and inform regulatory decisions. The unusual circumstances of the pandemic meant studies such as RECOVERY were opened almost immediately and recruited record numbers of participants. However, trial teams were required to make concessions and adaptations to these studies to ensure recruitment was rapid and broad. As these are relevant to cancer trials that enrol patients with similar risk factors, we have added three new recommendations to our original ten: employing pragmatism such as using focused information sheets and collection of only the most relevant data; minimising negative environmental impacts with paperless systems; and using direct-to-patient communication methods to improve uptake. These recommendations can be applied to all oncology CID trials to improve their inclusivity, uptake and efficiency. Above all, the success of CID studies during the COVID-19 pandemic underscores their efficacy as tools for rapid treatment evaluation.

British Journal of Cancer (2023) 128:474–477; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-022-02051-7>

Our paper “Effective delivery of Complex Innovative Design (CID) cancer trials—A consensus statement” contained guidance around the design and conduct of CID trials and was published in January 2020 just 2 weeks before the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was reported in the UK [1]. The subsequent pandemic has raised the profile of CID trials and had significant and lasting consequences for clinical research in the UK.

At the start of the pandemic, the EU Committee for Medicinal Products for Human use (CHMP) called for large-scale, international multi-arm clinical trials to determine the best treatments against SARS-CoV-2 upon which regulatory decisions could be made rather than relying on outcomes from multiple small studies or compassionate use programmes [2]. This led to the deployment of adaptive platform design trials to simultaneously assess multiple agents against a single control arm with flexible master protocols so new agents could be added as others completed assessment. Any concerns that they would be too cumbersome to

address the therapeutic vulnerabilities of a rapidly mutating virus were dispelled when the largest of these, Oxford’s urgent public health (UPH) RECOVERY study, opened in April 2020 only nine days after its approval and, at the time of writing in 2022, has tested over a dozen novel and repurposed treatments in over 48,000 patients admitted to hospitals across the UK with proven or suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection [3]. Similarly, the PRINCIPLE trial which compares repurposed antiviral treatments administered in the community, took only fifteen days to open and has recruited over 11,700 people with active COVID-19 infection [4]. In addition, the successful CATALYST phase II platform trial highlighted the value of a biologically enriched CID study for testing the most effective therapeutic antibodies for further evaluation in late phase trials like RECOVERY [5].

Although these COVID-19 trials demonstrated the appropriateness of CID designs for delivering fast and efficient therapeutic research, their success was aided by four factors (1) the very large

¹Department of Oncology, Old Road Campus Research Building, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ²Primary Care Clinical Trials Unit, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ³London Hampstead Research Ethics Committee, Health Research Authority, Elephant and Castle, London, UK. ⁴Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, UK. ⁵Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham and the University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. ⁶Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London, UK. ⁷The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, London, UK. ⁸National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), London, UK. ⁹Pfizer Ltd, Walton Oaks, Tadworth, Surrey, UK. ¹⁰Cancer Research UK Clinical Trials Unit, NIHR Birmingham Biomedical Research Centre, Institute of Cancer and Genomic Sciences, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. ¹¹MRC Clinical Trials Unit at University College London, 90 High Holborn, London, UK. *A list of authors and their affiliations appears at the end of the paper. ✉email: sarah.blagden@oncology.ox.ac.uk

Received: 29 September 2022 Revised: 23 October 2022 Accepted: 27 October 2022

Published online: 24 November 2022

Table 1. A summary of the ten original and three new consensus recommendations.

Consensus recommendations	Summary
1. Trial Planning and Design: Engagement with Regulators	Joint meetings with regulators, HTA bodies and other key stakeholders to develop clinical trial protocol and shape delivery
2. Protocol Development	Seek to include all possible future modifications (e.g., additional study arms) to reduce need for any substantial amendments.
3. Patient and Public Involvement	Early and continued engagement during the planning, conduct and reporting
4. Patient Facing Documentation	Provide all patients with an invitation document, study specific document and an overview handbook
5. Statistical Considerations	Statistical input with flexibility to incorporate individual variation for differing treatments, diseases and molecular characterisations
6. Leadership and Oversight	Trial management group with experience of CID trials should be utilised
7. Dissemination of Results	Ensure the timely reporting of results
8. Staff Training	Ensure all staff trained in complex trial methodologies to they are confident in the delivery and conduct
9. Approval and Reimbursement Decisions	Accelerated Access initiatives are essential to ensuring CID trials are rapidly approved by regulators and reimbursed by HTA bodies
10. Evaluating the impact on Public Health	Consideration for wider future analysis of the impact of CID trials on public health
Additional Post-pandemic Recommendations	
11. Employ pragmatism	Proportionate staff training, self enrolment and electronic consent (where appropriate), focused endpoints and transparent outcomes
12. Minimise negative environmental impacts	Virtual meetings, paperless systems and secure, cloud-based databases
13. Direct-to-patient approaches	Explore methods for enhancing enrolment, work with communities to address uptake in underserved communities, involve relevant PPI groups to review patient-facing information

number of patients suddenly becoming available for research in an acute setting where no proven therapies existed, (2) the extensive and rapid redeployment of clinical research delivery staff and R&D office staff to conduct UPH studies, (3) the evaluation of predominantly repurposed drugs with relatively well understood safety profiles, and (4) the ability to use simple 28-day outcome measures. Although these factors are untypical of cancer trials, other innovative aspects of the large COVID-19 trials could be implemented into future cancer CID studies. For this reason, we have added three new recommendations to our ten original consensus statements (Table 1) which we will briefly describe here.

i. Employ pragmatism

The RECOVERY trial team recognised that, in order for the study to be adopted by overstretched medical staff, any study-related activities must be minimal and (to quote the GCP guidance) “proportionate to the risks inherent in the trial and the importance of information collected” but without sacrificing scientific rigour [6]. GCP training was required only for those acting outside their usual responsibilities, all study materials were made available online and a 24-hour telephone service, manned by medical and trial coordinating centre staff, provided immediate solutions to queries. Baseline eligibility was confined to a single sheet, patient information sheets contained only focused information, consent was collected electronically and patient outcome information (such as mortality or intensive care hospitalisations etc.) was extracted from multiple clinical datasets obtained via NHS DigiTrials. There was a purposefully simple primary study endpoint of 28-day mortality and patients were randomised to one of four treatment arms or “no additional treatment” control.

Study outcomes were transparent and publicly released in real-time as trial arms closed. For example, hydroxychloroquine failed to improve on the 25–30% and 30–40% mortality rate observed in hospitalised and ventilated patients respectively, whereas 10 days of dexamethasone was quickly shown to be beneficial [7, 8]. The subsequent

rapid approval of dexamethasone as a treatment for severe COVID-19, in a time of disinformation and dubious COVID “cures”, was particularly remarkable and is estimated to have saved 1 million lives within the subsequent nine months. The second wave of the pandemic saw the RECOVERY study gain complexity and adopt an adaptive recruitment scheme but the original study endpoints were maintained.

While it is unrealistic to assume that cancer studies will replicate these rates of approval and uptake, or that simple endpoints are possible (secondary and exploratory endpoints are often required in cancer studies for registration decisions), the RECOVERY trial highlights the importance of staying focused on a central research question, collecting only the minimum required dataset, providing study materials online, remote monitoring of patients where possible, using streamlined processes to reduce bureaucracy and improve engagement amongst staff, and releasing results quickly to change practice.

ii. Minimise negative environmental impacts

Another focus is the environmental impact of clinical studies [9]. Out of necessity during the pandemic, many clinical trials teams held meetings virtually. The surprising success of this approach and the positive environmental impact of reducing the travel and carbon footprint of face-to-face meetings, for example in developing the SPIRIT Path extension recommendations, should be adopted as standard practice wherever possible [10].

Large platform studies, although efficient in replacing multiple smaller trials, can generate huge carbon footprints from accumulating extensive paperwork and databases. We recommend the use of paperless systems with online trial master files and documents and databases linked to secure cloud repositories. For example, the electronic data capture system used in PANORAMIC, a community-based platform trial to evaluate antiviral treatments in COVID-19, was configured to allow participants to directly enrol onto it. This enabled the study team to recruit over 25,000 participants within 5 months.

iii. Use direct-to-patient approaches to improve enrolment

The pandemic highlighted health and social inequalities and prompted a renewed impetus towards improving inclusivity in clinical trials. To identify potential participants for the PRINCIPLE trial, many of whom were not linked to a GP and were home-isolating with active infection, the team worked with NHS 111 and NHS Digital, as well as publicising the study through national media outlets to encourage self-enrolment. Study drugs were couriered directly to patients' homes from the central clinical trials unit. This direct-to-patient approach could be applied to future cancer CID studies where patient travel may be complicated by economic, practical (e.g. work or caring responsibilities) or disease-related reasons (e.g. fatigue or other symptoms due to underlying cancer).

To improve acceptance amongst participants from diverse ethnic backgrounds, or those living in areas of highest deprivation who tend to be underserved in clinical trials, the PRINCIPLE team also worked closely with local pharmacies, community organisations and religious leaders [11]. As there is considerable overlap in the conditions that predispose to cancer and severe COVID-19, such as economic deprivation, obesity, diabetes and chronic immunosuppression, the methods adopted by the PRINCIPLE investigators are highly relevant to future cancer CID trials [12]. Even with these measures in place, the azithromycin arm of the PRINCIPLE study had low numbers of Black participants (seven or 0.5% of the 2265 enrolled) suggesting more could be done to improve acceptance [13].

In our original consensus paper, we highlighted the importance of patient and public involvement (PPI) in the design and conduct of CID studies. It is vital that PPI is itself representative of underserved communities and that recruitment plans, protocols and patient-facing documents are scrutinised for factors such as eligibility criteria that might unwittingly exclude certain groups and widen cancer inequalities further still. The UK has national organisations offering PPI support, such as the NCRI Consumer Forum, ECMC PPI Group, and the NIHR Patient Engagement in Clinical Development Service for commercial sponsors. Representative PPI input can also ensure patient information for CID studies is comprehensible, ideally including figures such as route maps or links to videos that clearly explain the study design and treatment arms planned.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the horror and tragedy of the COVID-19 pandemic, the clinical research community has gained important insights into how CID studies can be run rapidly and at scale. As centres recover from the impact of the pandemic, and CID studies are once again launched to address the most prescient questions in cancer research, we have added three consensus recommendations to our original ten: employing pragmatic methods for CID trial conduct; minimising negative environmental impacts and using direct-to-patient approaches to improve enrolment. However, cancer trials are still beset by restraints to NHS workforce, research resourcing and prioritisation that need to be addressed to fully realise the potential of CID trials. Notwithstanding these limitations, insights from the major pandemic trials can be applied to conducting future CID studies and, ultimately, delivering new medicines to our cancer patients.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Not applicable.

REFERENCES

- Blagden SP, Billingham L, Brown LC, Buckland SW, Cooper AM, Ellis S, et al. Experimental Cancer Medicine Centres (ECMC) CID trials working group. Effective delivery of Complex Innovative Design (CID) cancer trials-a consensus statement. *Br J Cancer*. 2020;122:473–82.
- European Medicines Agency. A call to pool EU research resources into large-scale, multi-centre, multi-arm clinical trials against COVID-19. 2020. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/call-pool-eu-research-resources-large-scale-multi-centre-multi-arm-clinical-trials-against-covid-19_en.pdf
- Peto L, Horby P, Landray M. Establishing COVID-19 trials at scale and pace: experience from the RECOVERY trial. *Adv Biol Regul*. 2022;100901.
- Hayward G, Butler CC, Yu LM, Saville BR, Berry N, Dorward J, et al. Platform Randomised trial of Interventions against COVID-19 In older people (PRINCIPLE): protocol for a randomised, controlled, open-label, adaptive platform, trial of community treatment of COVID-19 syndromic illness in people at higher risk. *BMJ Open*. 2021;11:e046799.
- Fisher BA, Veenith T, Slade D, Gaskell C, Rowland M, Whitehouse T, et al. CATALYST investigators. Namilumab or infliximab compared with standard of care in hospitalised patients with COVID-19 (CATALYST): a randomised, multicentre, multi-arm, multistage, open-label, adaptive, phase 2, proof-of-concept trial. *Lancet Respir Med*. 2022;10:255–66.
- European Medicines Agency. Guideline for good clinical practice E6(R2). 2016. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/ich-e-6-r2-guideline-good-clinical-practice-step-5_en.pdf
- RECOVERY Collaborative Group, Horby P, Mafham M, Linsell L, Bell JL, Staplin N, et al. Effect of hydroxychloroquine in hospitalized patients with Covid-19. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;383:2030–40.
- RECOVERY Collaborative Group, Horby P, Lim WS, Emberson JR, Mafham M, Bell JL, et al. Dexamethasone in hospitalized patients with Covid-19. *N Engl J Med*. 2021;384:693–704.
- Adsheed F, Al-Shahi Salman R, Aumonier S, Collins M, Hood K, McNamara C, et al. A strategy to reduce the carbon footprint of clinical trials. *Lancet*. 2021;398:281–2.
- Kendall TJ, Robinson M, Brierley DJ, Lim SJ, O'Connor DJ, Shaaban AM, et al. Guidelines for cellular and molecular pathology content in clinical trial protocols: the SPIRIT-Path extension. *Lancet Oncol*. 2021;22:e435–45.
- Patel MG, Dorward J, Yu LM, Hobbs FR, Butler CC. Inclusion and diversity in the PRINCIPLE trial. *Lancet*. 2021;397:2251–2.
- Newman LA, Winn RA, Carethers JM. Similarities in risk for COVID-19 and cancer disparities. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2021;27:24–7.
- PRINCIPLE Trial Collaborative Group. Azithromycin for community treatment of suspected COVID-19 in people at increased risk of an adverse clinical course in the UK (PRINCIPLE): a randomised, controlled, open-label, adaptive platform trial. *Lancet*. 2021;397:1063–74.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the support of Sharan Sandhu (ECMC). We would also like to thank the RECOVERY, PANORAMIC, PRINCIPLE and CATALYST teams for their inspirational work.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SPB and L-MY wrote the first draft of the manuscript, AS, JF-B, MPL, LCB, SWB, AMC, FMM, SE, HH and PRK contributed to later drafts of the manuscript and all authors provided critical feedback.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

ETHICAL APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

Not applicable.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

All co-authors have given their consent to publish.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Sarah P. Blagden.

Reprints and permission information is available at <http://www.nature.com/reprints>

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the

article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2022

EXPERIMENTAL CANCER MEDICINE CENTRES (ECMC) CID TRIALS WORKING GROUP

Sarah P. Blagden³, Helen Hughes⁴, Abeer Shaaban ⁵, Alison M. Cooper⁷, Francois M. Maignen⁸, Sean W. Buckland⁹, Pamela R. Kearns¹⁰ and Louise C. Brown¹¹