

COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE Oncology Treatment Network Structure in Russia and its Impact on the Success of Oncology Clinical Studies

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### Case Study: Setting

- ✓ Sponsor: a biotech company developing their product for treatment of Head & Neck Cancer in a global Phase III clinical trial
- ✓ Problem: Slow recruitment globally, expected study delays
- ✓ Clinical trial set-up:
  - First slate of countries: USA, Canada, Belgium, UK
  - **Second slate:** additional 11 countries in Europe
- **✓** Actions:
  - After about 16 months with slow recruitment,
     Russia as emergency country was added
  - After all formalities and regulatory requirements were completed, 6
     months remained for recruitment in Russia



### Case Study (cont'd): Patient recruitment

	North America	Western Europe	Russia
Enrollment period (months)	26	26	6
Active sites	14	32	10
Patients enrolled	32	99	36
Enrollment rate (pts/site/mo)	0.08	0.1	0.6

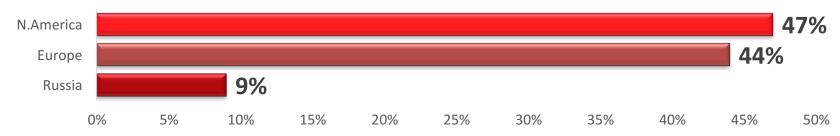
- Enrollment period in Russia was only 23% of the total enrollment period.
- Russia had only 27% of sites globally.
- The enrollment rate in Russia was 6 times higher than in Europe and in North America
- Russia recruited 21.6 % of total patients in just 6 months.



# Case Study (cont'd): Queries

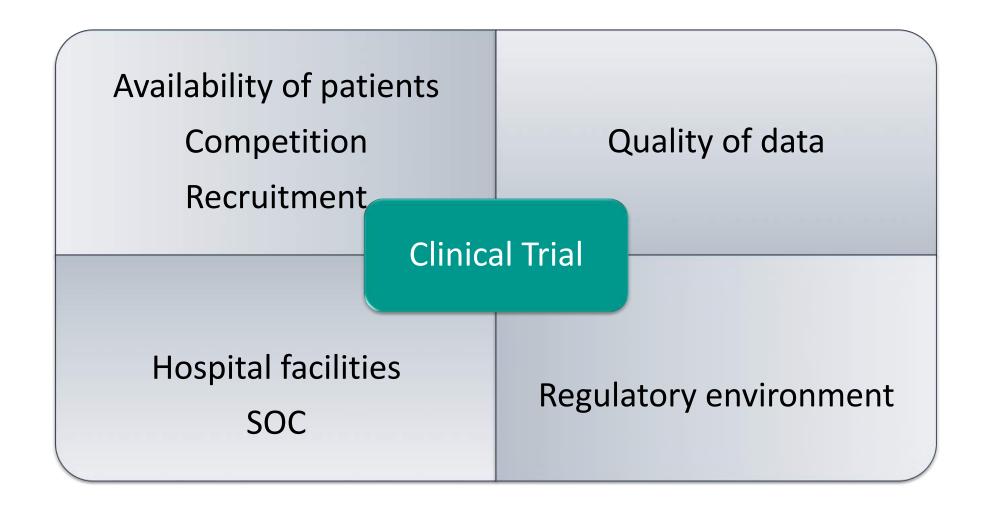
	Q1 Year 1		Q4 Year 1		Q1 Year 2	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Russia	136	9.5	104	9.9	14	3.5
Europe	594	41.8	545	51.6	134	33.3
N.America	692	48.7	406	38.5	254	63.2

#### No. of Queries (9 months)





# **Oncology Trials: Main Issues**





# History of oncology care network

- ✓ Nationwide oncology agency founded in 1945
  - before that date, a lot was done to create a network of medical facilities for treatment of malignancies
- Russian Oncological Scientific Center n.a. N.N. Blokhin founded in 1951
  - currently, it's one of the major medical institutions in Russia and in the world
- ✓ 1990s decline in healthcare
  - higher mortality due to malignancies
- ✓ 2009-2014 established National Oncology Program
  - 47 bln RUR (~1,3 bln USD) investments



### Multi-tiered centralized oncology care

#### **Regional and National Oncology Centers:**

high tech diagnostics and medical care

Oncological dispensaries: early detection of malignancies; work with high-risk groups; prophylactic medical examinations

Primary oncological care (special departments in hospitals and polyclinics):

diagnostics; ambulant treatment; preparing to special / high tech medical care

**Primary care physicians**: identifying patients with suspected malignancies



# Limitations on treatment options for oncology disease

- ✓ 535 887 new cases in 2013 (~1 new case per minute!)
  - Incidence (2013): 374,2 cases per 100 000 vs. 234,7 world average
  - 41,6 % of cases diagnosed at III-IV stages (2014) Sources: RBC, MNIOI
- Since 2015, oncology treatment is financed from the federal Obligatory Medical Insurance funds
  - Very restricted finances
- ✓ In many therapeutic areas, the newest protocols of treatment are not available because they are not yet included into national standards of medical treatment
- ✓ In many cases treatment of oncology disease starts at more advanced stages of the disease
  - Weak early diagnostics
  - Long time spent to go through all bureaucracy to get treatment

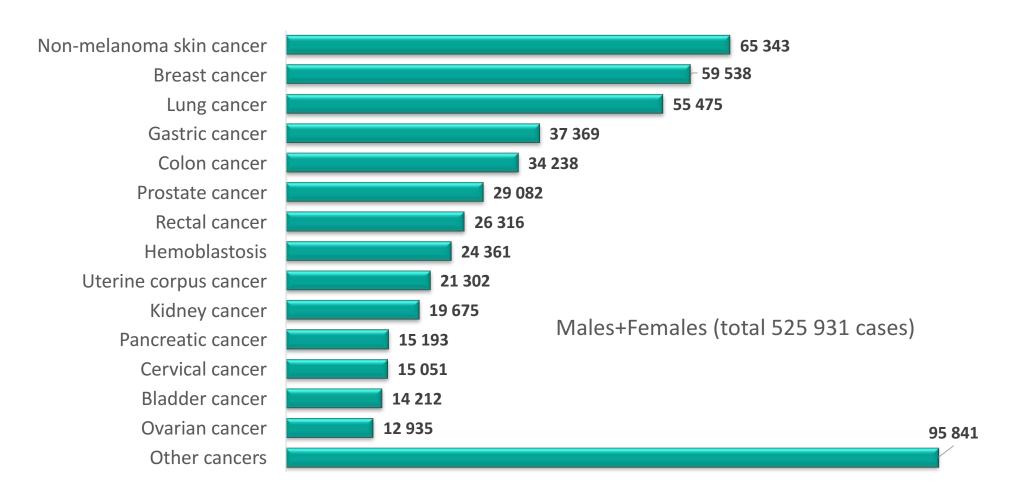


Patient interest for participation in clinical trials is high



#### New Cancer Cases in 2012

#### **Total population 145 million**



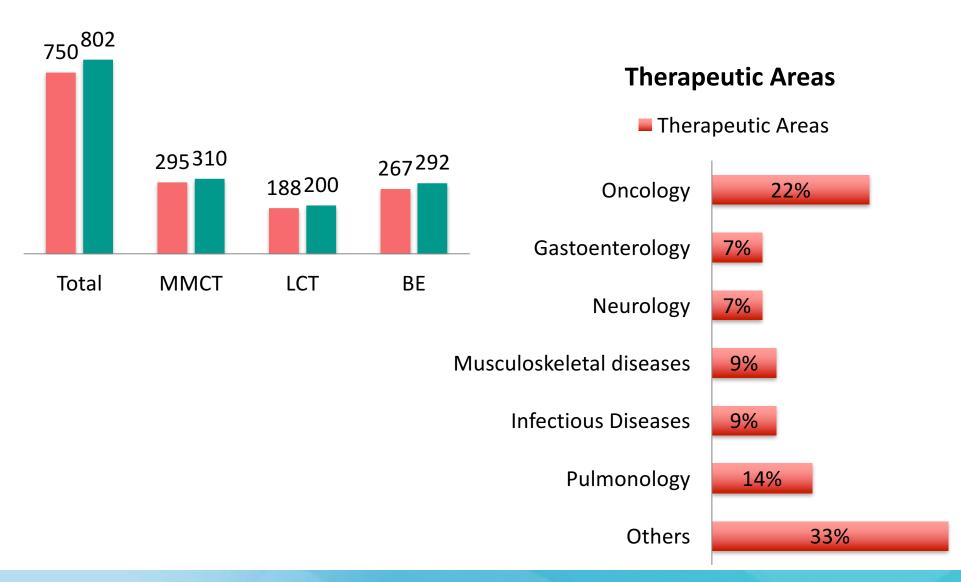
Source of data: Malignancies Statistics in Russia and CIS, 2013 / ed. by M.I. Davydov, Dr. E.M. Aksel



# New clinical trials approvals in 2014-2015

**2014 2015** 

Phase II – 16% Phase III – 69% (2015)





### Clinical Oncology Trials in Russia: Strong Side — Competition

- √ 109 new clinical studies in oncology initiated in 2015
  - Increase from 89 in 2014
- ✓ While the landscape is competitive for oncology at the largest institutions, the opportunities for recruitment are plentiful
  - Russian Scientific Oncology Center n/a N.N.Blokhin initiated 74 studies
- ✓ Relatively few trials competing for resources and patients at sites
- ✓ Regional sites are likely to be high recruiters as they receive fewer studies than centrally located sites; quality and experience remain on par with the worldwide standards



### Clinical Oncology Trials in Russia: Strong Side — High Quality of Data

- Qualified and experienced investigators
  - PI must have at least 5 years of experience by law
  - experienced study nurses
  - experience with different agents, including biologicals
- ✓ Attentive documents completion
  - at many sites dedicated staff, including coordinators,
  - no issues with internet access
  - experience with the e-CRFs
  - variety of trainings to ensure understanding of all requirements
- ✓ Investigational sites with experience in conducting industrysponsored, ICH-GCP compliant clinical studies
- Regulatory authorities conduct periodic inspections of clinical studies



# Oncology Clinical Trials in Russia: Facilities and SOC

#### National Oncology Program

- √ 47 bln RUB (~1,3 bln USD)
  investment in 2009-2014
- ✓ 101 new medical facilities built
- ✓ 389 000 units of medical equipment purchased and installed, incl.:
  - 700+ tomographs (CT, MR)
  - 6 500 units of X-ray and angiography equipment
- ✓ In many indications the SOC are the same as widely accepted in the Western countries (EU/USA)

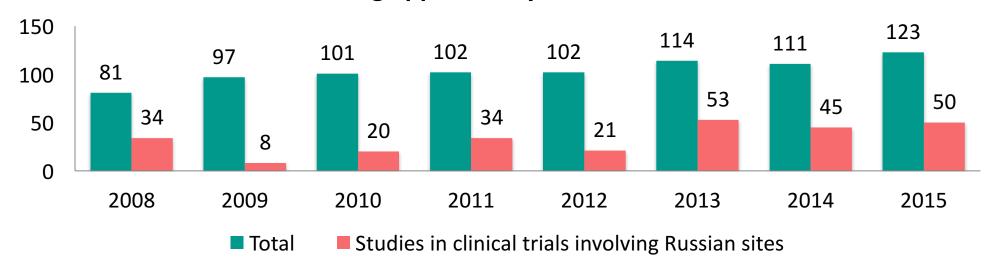
Sources: kommersant, mednovosti



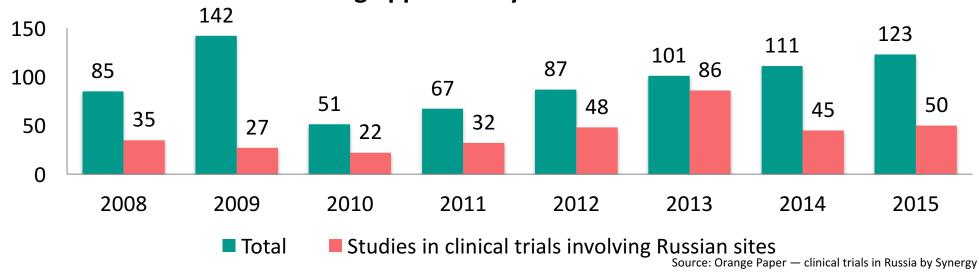


### Data from Russian sites: FDA & EMA Acceptance

#### New drug approvals by CDER of the FDA



#### New drug approvals by CHMP of the EMA



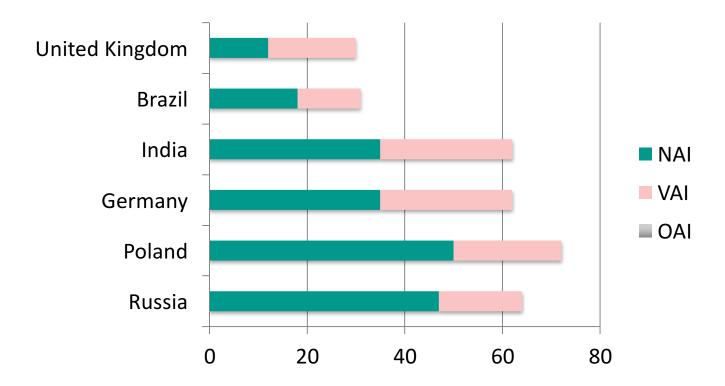


"Most of the data from pivotal clinical trials submitted for marketing authorization applications to the EMA are from third countries and the Russian Federation (RF) is one of the key players in this respect. In fact about 60 per cent of all clinical trial data included in MA applications to the EMA has been generated outside the EU...."

European Commission Analytical Report -Cooperation in the field of clinical trials, September 2012



# Clinical Investigator Inspections, FDA (2008-Q1 2016)



http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/CLIIL/index.cfm



### Start-up timelines for Phase I-III

Feasibility and dossier preparation

Ministry of Health and
Central Ethics
Committee
parallel submissions
40 work days

(2 months)

**Local Ethics Committee** 

- Present at most sites
- LEC approval required were present

2-4 weeks

Import/export license

- Required for any IMP, materials originating from outside Russia
- Required for export of all materials, samples, IMP outside Russia

5 work days

**IMP** import

Site initiation

First patient in

1 month

3 months

1 month

5 months to FPI



# Perceived challenges

#### Myth

- ✓ Difficult logistics
  - Closed borders
  - Long wait at customs
  - Lack of transparency
- ✓ Language barriers
  - Communication with PI
  - Communication with CRO
  - Translation requirements
- ✓ Quality and Compliance
  - At site
  - Data acceptance by international regulators
- Regulatory system not meeting international standards

#### **Fact**

- ✓ Similar to other countries
  - Border control, not barriers
  - 3 days
  - Clear requirements, ask CRO
- ✓ Yes, different language
  - Working knowledge of English
  - English, communication plan
  - Taken care of by CRO
- ✓ Proven quality
  - FDA inspected
  - RZN inspected\*\* 101, 34 AI
  - New drug approvals with Russian data
- ✓ In-depth analysis of Russian regulatory framework undertaken by European Commission during covering legislation up to 2012.



#### "Cooperation in the Field of Clinical Trials", September 2012

#### **Conclusion:**

"In general, it can be stated that for the conduct and supervision of clinical trials in the EU and the RF equivalence of the respective regulatory/legislative framework provisions is given. However, a number of differences exist...."

Clinical trials involving healthy volunteers, i.e. in phase I studies, with "medicinal products manufactured outside the RF" are prohibited, but for local sponsors are permitted. **Also phase I studies with foreign drugs involving patients are possible** 

Clinical sites for conducting clinical trials need to be accredited by the MHSD (Ministry of Health and Social Development)

(Principal) investigators must have a **5-year experience** in the conduct of clinical trials in order to be eligible as investigator in a clinical trial

The law provides very strict rules concerning the conduct of clinical trials on defined vulnerable persons, **exceeding those in E**U

http://ec.europa.eu/health/files/international/report\_clinical-trials\_\_sept2012.pdf



### Clinical Trials in Russia: Summary

#### Fast start-up

Centralized healthcare, specialized hospitals

Low migration rates, thus high retention

Lower access to state-of-theart treatment protocols

Treatment-naïve patients in many indications

Experienced and qualified investigators

GCP incorporated in legislation

#### **Faster recruitment**

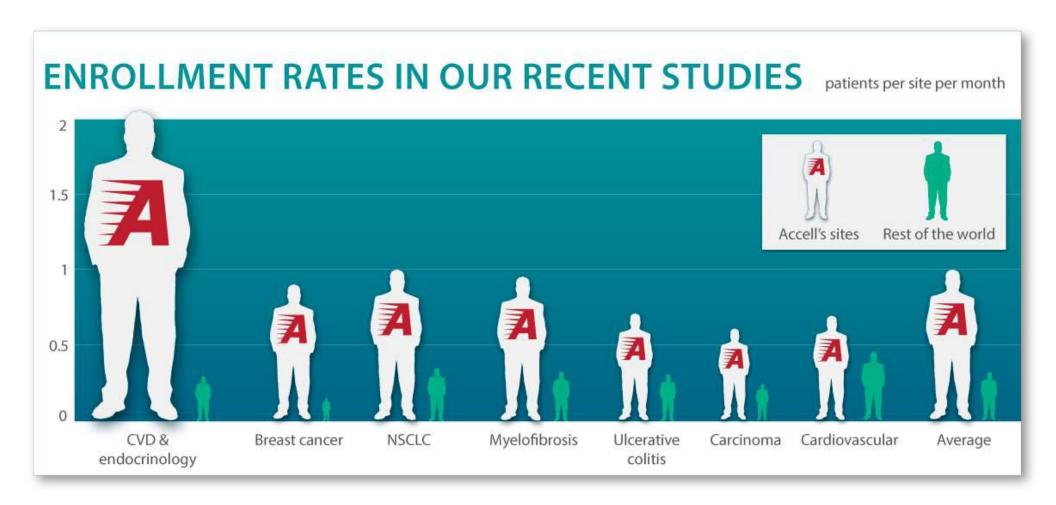
In our recent clinical studies,
enrollment rates at Accell's sites were
1,4 to 7 times higher
than in the rest of the world

# High quality of data

At least 30-40% lower per patient costs in oncology studies compared to Western countries and the US



#### Clinical Trials in Russia: Fast Recruitment





### Case Study – current study: Head & Neck / Cervical Cancer

#### Period of enrollment: 2,5 months (01 Sep 2015 — 15 Nov 2015)

#### Number of sites initiated within 2 months

15 m

Russia — 15 USA — 7

Enrollmont						
	Head & neck cancer cohort			Cervical cancer cohort		
	No. of patients	% of total	Enrollment rate (pts/site/month)	No. of patients	% of total	Enrollment rate (pts/site/month)
Total	21	100 %	0,37	12	100 %	0,21
Russia	20	95 %	0,53	12	100 %	0,32
USA	1	5 %	0,06	0	0 %	0



# Conclusions - planning for success

- ✓ Location: Carefully assess available options for locations of your clinical trials
- ✓ Availability of
  - patients
  - SOC
  - acceptability of data by regulators
  - past performance
- ✓ **Look wider** towards regions that may be underutilized as a clinical study region, but offer great opportunities: Russia is a good example



# Conclusions - planning for success

- ✓ **Backup plan**: Include more countries in your feasibility and budget process than you plan to initiate: in many cases having a backup selection of locations will save time and costs
- ✓ **Flexibility:** Your initial plans may change based on feasibility feedback and cause you to reconsider your country selection strategy





# **QUESTIONS?**

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