



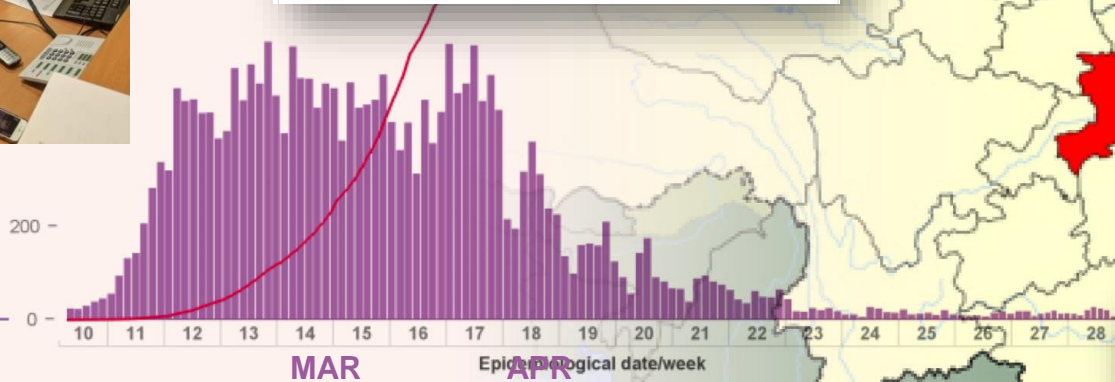
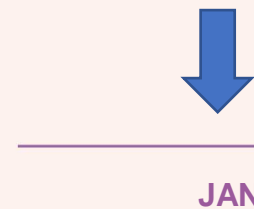
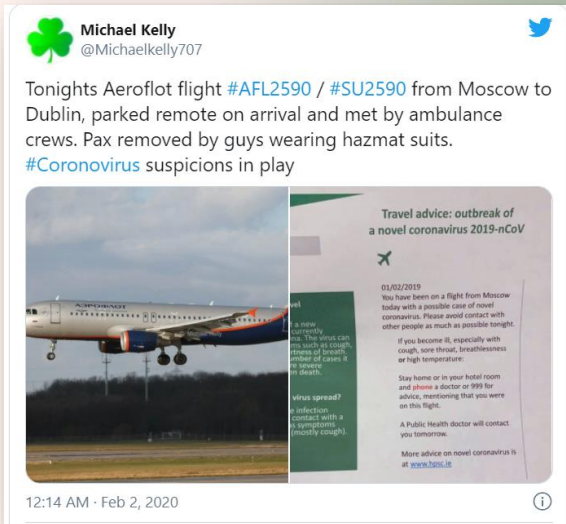
COVID-19 & Clinical Research

Eoghan de Barra
Consultant in Infectious Diseases
Senior Lecturer RCSI



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Remdesivir in adults with severe COVID-19: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Observational Study of Hydroxychloroquine in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812
A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Patients with Severe COVID-19

WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 25 May 2020

RECOVERY

Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy

JAMA | Original Investigation

Association of Treatment With Hydroxychloroquine With In-Hospital Mortality in Patients With COVID-19

Eli S. Rosenberg, PhD; Elizabeth M. Dufort, MD; Jessica Kumar, DO; James Tesoriero, MD; Jack DeHovitz, MD; Deborah...

OPEN ACCESS

Check for updates

Clinical efficacy of hydroxychloroquine in COVID-19 pneumonia who require oxygen: a study using routine care data



design:



ADAPT

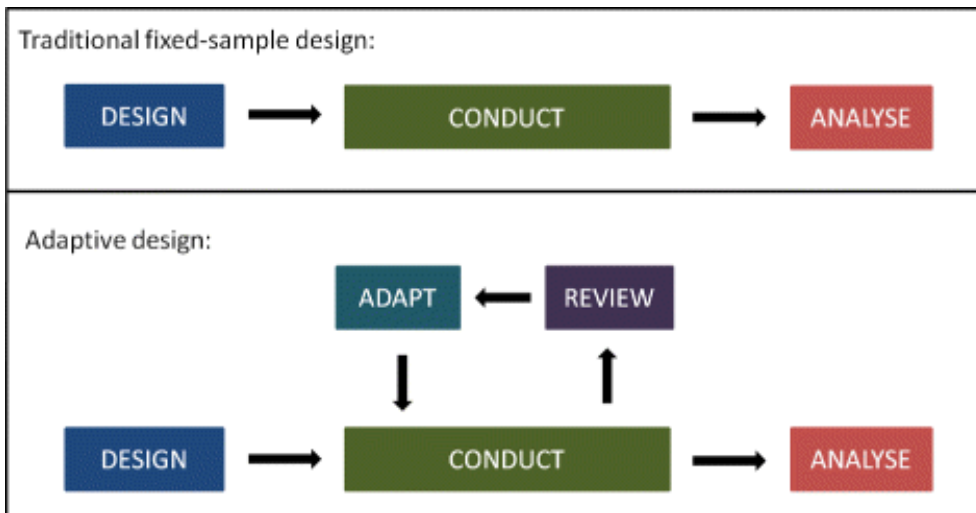


RECOVERY

Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy



- Protocol draft 10th March 2020
- Dexamethasone result in 98 days
- 11,000 patients enrolled



AIID cohort



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Wexford
General
Hospital

NICB

PRECISE study

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University Hospital Galway
Ospidéal na h-Ollscoile, Gaillimh
GALWAY UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

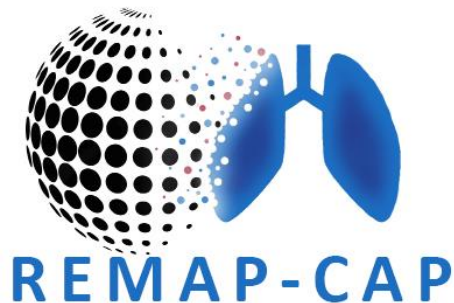


Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin



UCC

University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh





World Health
Organization



An Roinn Sláinte
Department of Health



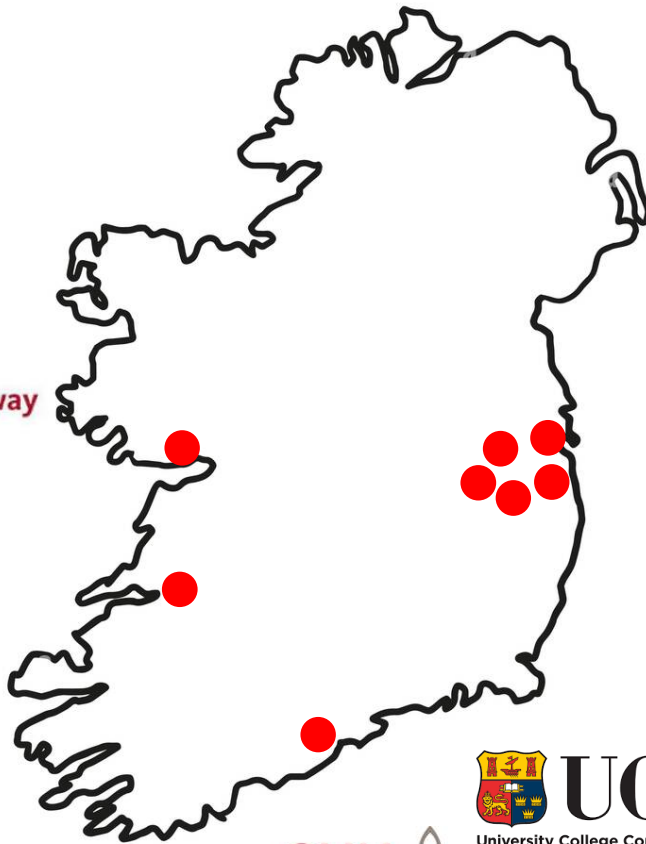
Health Research Board
NCTO
National Clinical Trials Office



University Hospital Galway
Ospidéal na h-Ollscoile, Gaillimh
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Ospidéal OL
UL Hospitals



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Elm Park



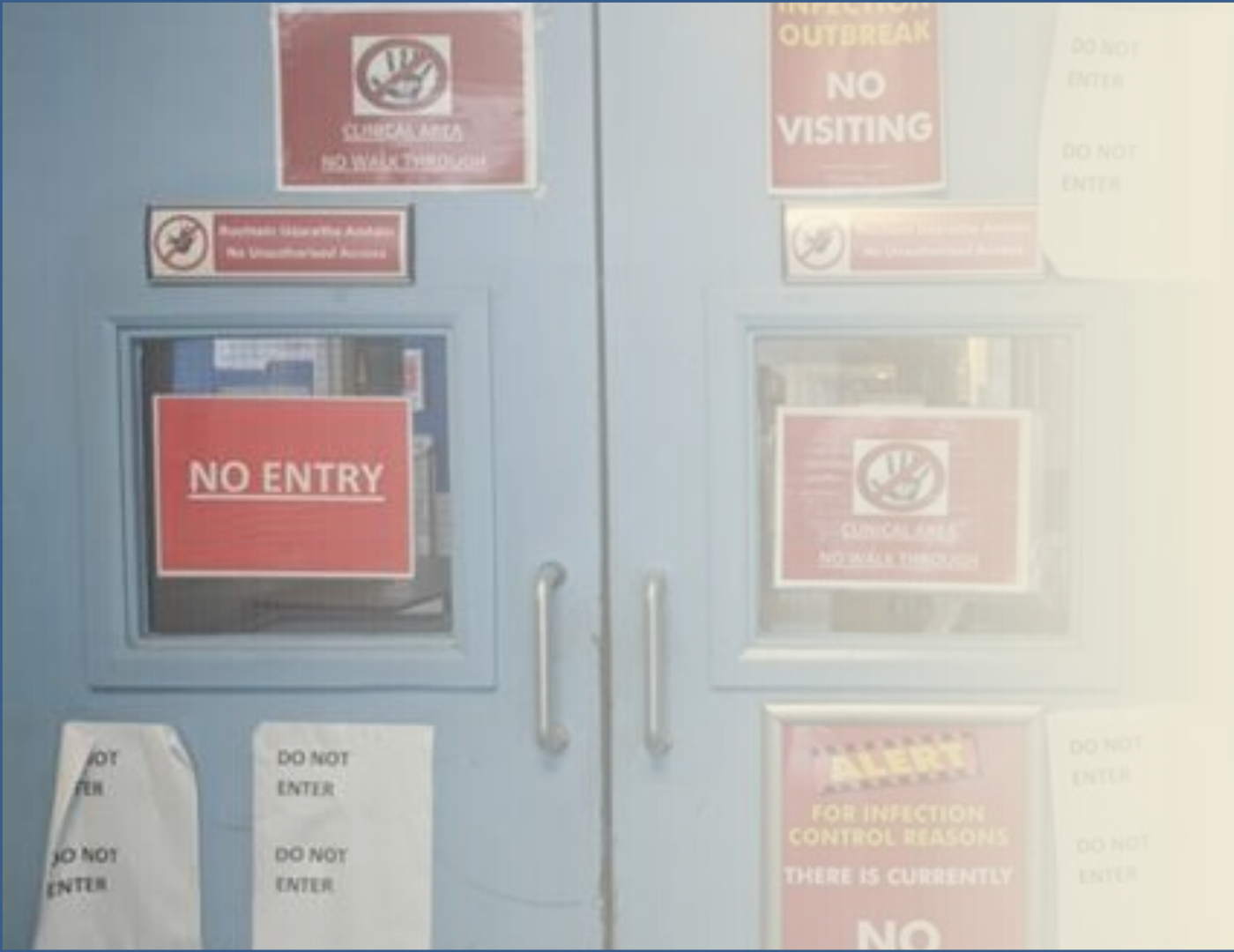
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University College Cork, Ireland
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CUH
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Cork University Hospital





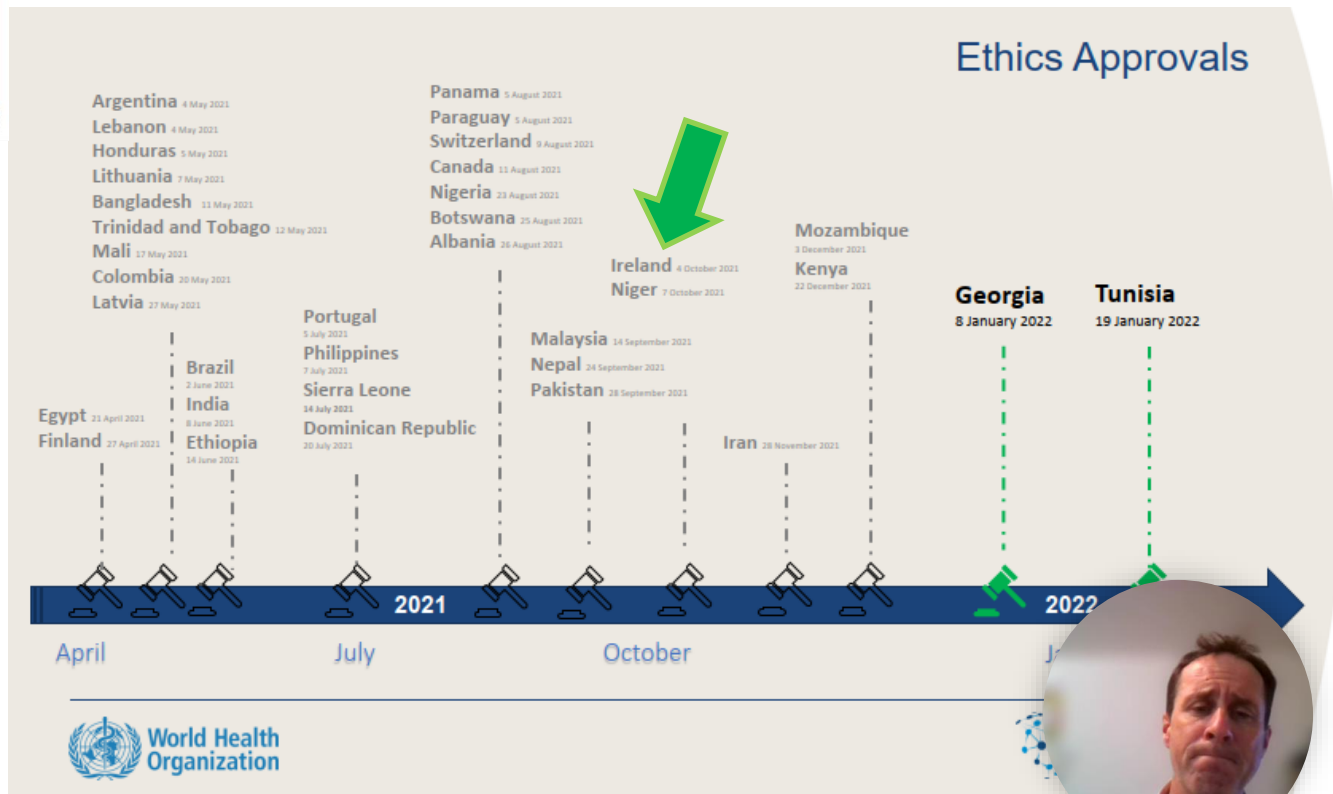


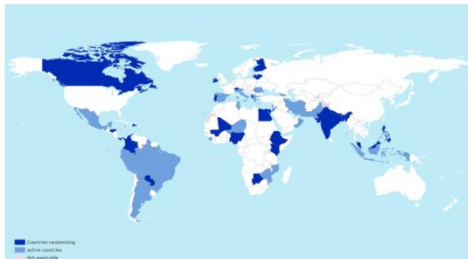


The development, implementation and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the endorsement of any opinion, endorsement or the part of WHO regarding the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Similar and similar lines on maps represent approximate boundaries. Data for 2021 may not yet be final.



World Health Organization
 Geneva, Switzerland
 11 April 2022





The distribution and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WHO regarding the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Shaded and dotted lines on maps represent approximate boundaries. Data for 2021 data may not yet be final.



Finland 22 April 2021

Lebanon 4 May 2021
 Lithuania 7 May 2021

Bangladesh 1 June 2021
 Brazil 2 June 2021

Ethiopia 1 July 2021
 Latvia 2 July 2021
 India 6 July 2021
 Honduras 9 July 2021
 Portugal 20 July 2021
 Dominican Republic 20 July 2021
 Mali 26 July 2021
 Philippines 28 July 2021
 Sierra Leone 28 July 2021

Panama 5 August 2021
 Canada 6 August 2021
 Argentina 12 August 2021
 Trinidad and Tobago 18 August 2021
 Egypt 29 August 2021

Botswana 6 September 2021
 Paraguay 13 September 2021
 Switzerland 17 September 2021
 Ireland 23 September 2021
 Malaysia 24 September 2021
 Albania 28 September 2021

Nepal 11 October 2021
 Nigeria 26 October 2021

Regulatory Approvals

Colombia 14 January 2022
 Kenya 13 January 2022
 Mozambique 19 January 2022
 Niger 27 January 2022

Tunisia 18 March 2022



Non-Pharmacological

Stay safe guidelines while cocooning.

Coronavirus
COVID-19



Coronavirus
COVID-19
Public Health
Advice



Stay
at home as much
as you can



Meet
the same group of family
or friends regularly



Stay
2m away from people
when outside home



Shop
during designated
hours as much as
possible



Wear
a face covering at all
times when shopping
or in someone else's
home*



Practice
good cough/sneeze
hygiene. Use your
elbow or a tissue



Avoid
public transport as
much as possible and
use at off-peak times
if necessary



Know
the symptoms.
Contact your GP
immediately if you
have them



Limit
visitors to a small
group for a short
period of time,
socially distanced



Open
windows and doors
and meet visitors in
well ventilated spaces



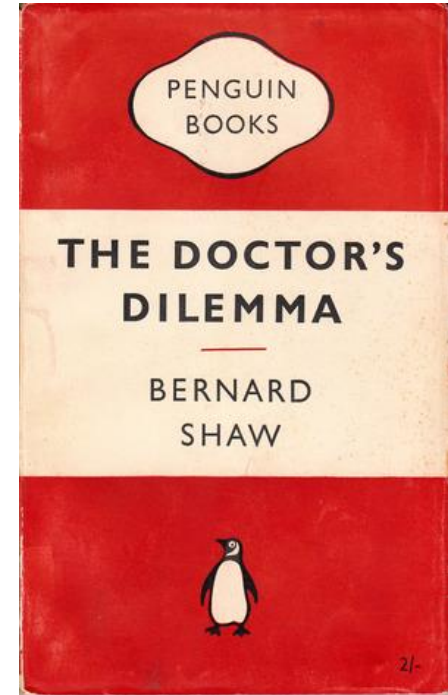
Outdoor
areas, if possible, are
safer for visiting or
receiving visitors

* Not suitable for children under 13 and those
who have difficulty wearing them

#holdfirm



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



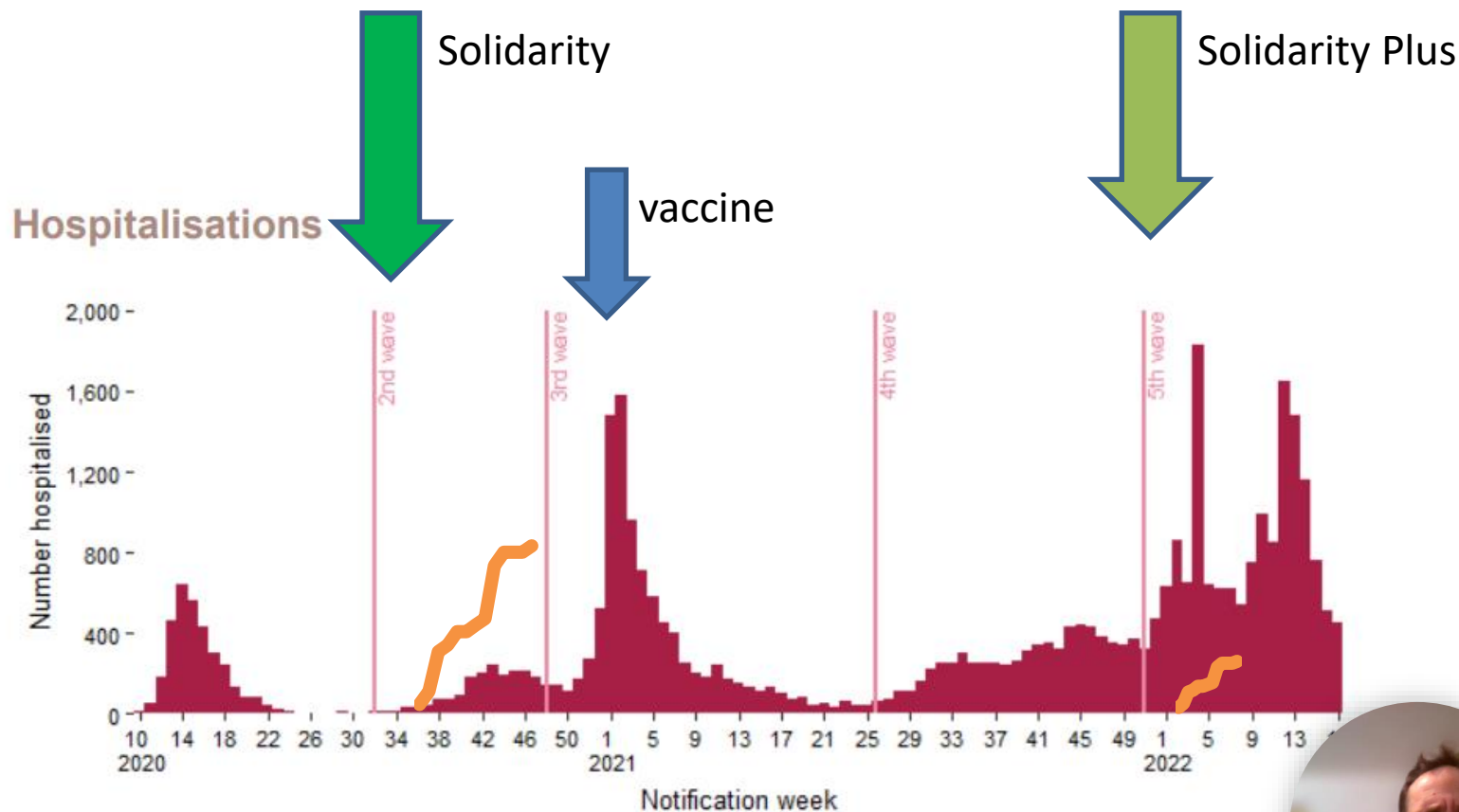
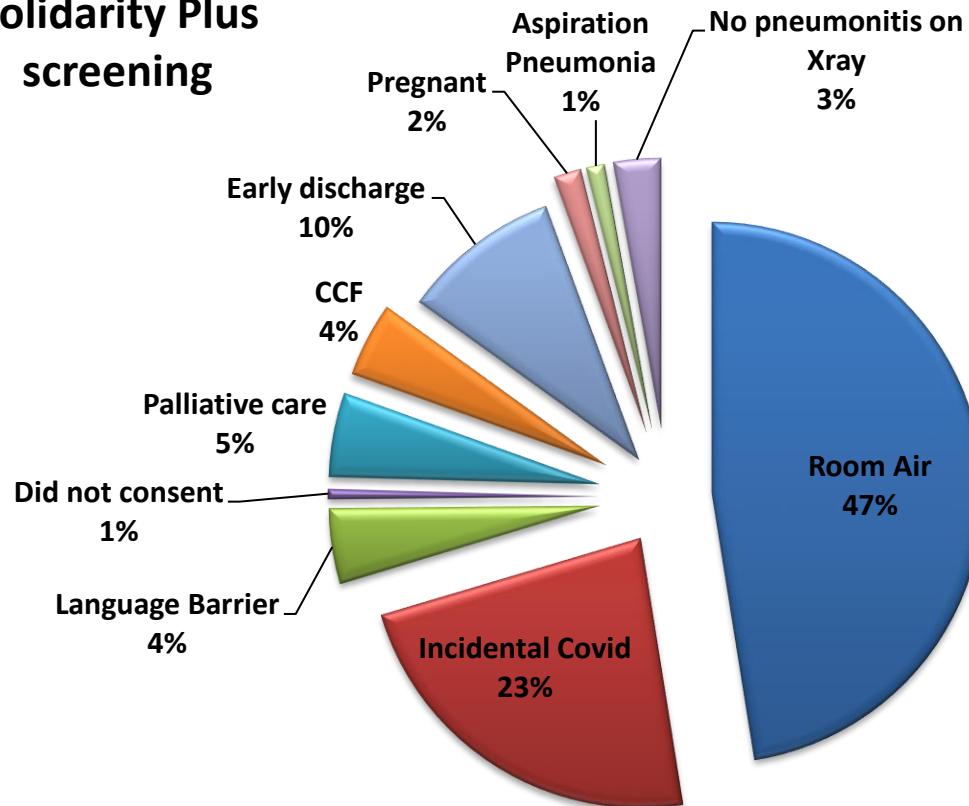


Figure 5: Hospitalisations among confirmed COVID-19 cases notified on CIDR in Ireland between week 10, 2020 and week 17, 2022

Beaumont recruitment



Solidarity Plus screening



n=180



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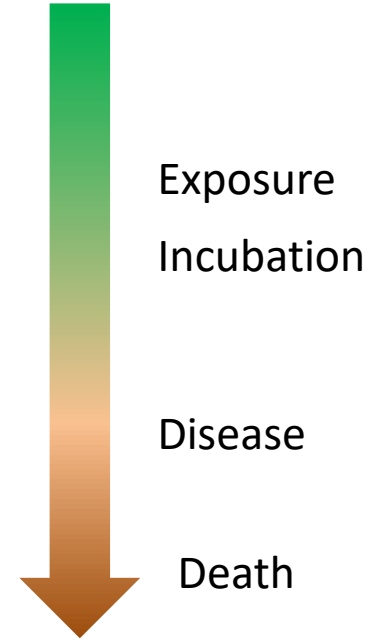
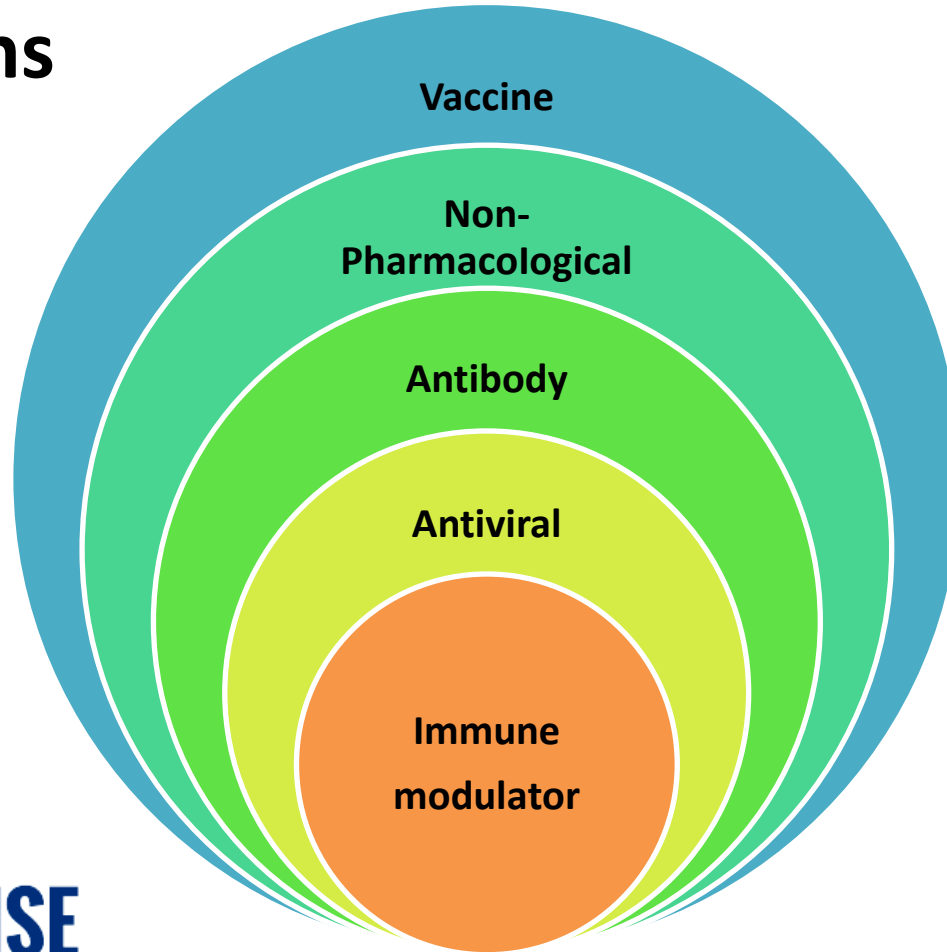


RCSI

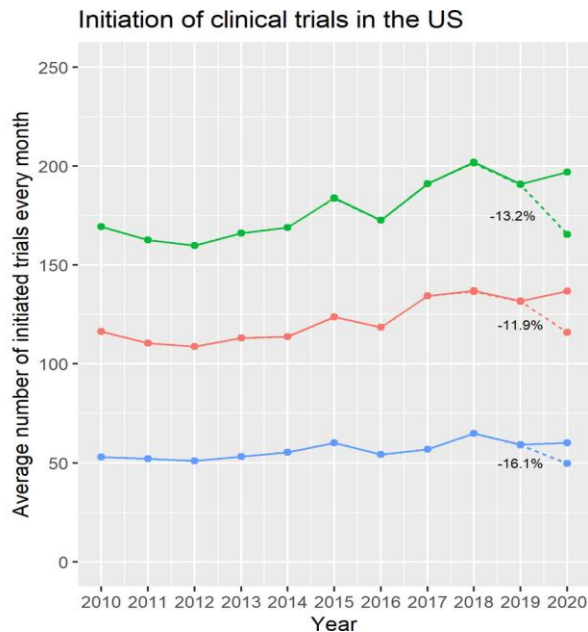
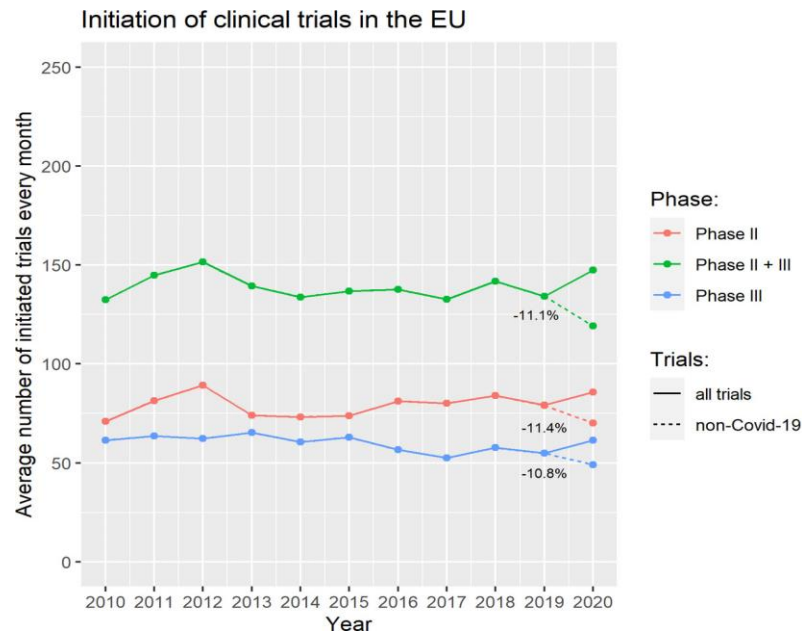
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Interventions



The Impact of COVID-19 on the Initiation of Clinical Trials in Europe and the United States

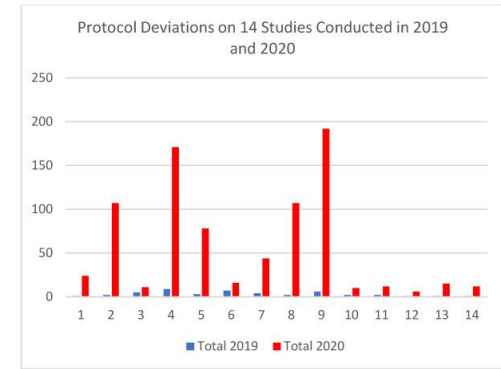
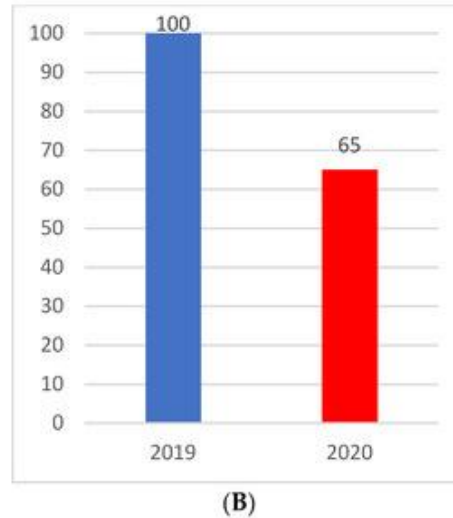
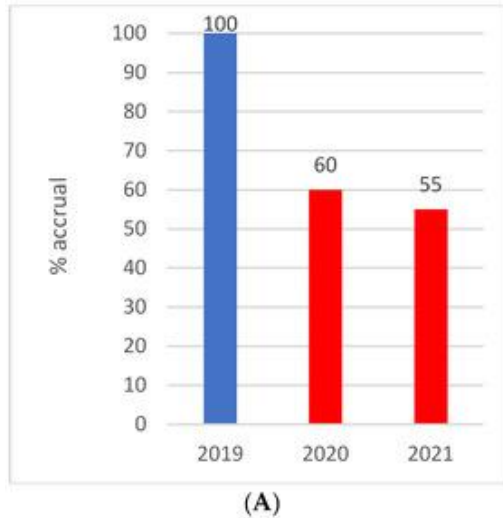


**Clin Pharma and Therapeutics, Volume: 111, Issue: 5, Pages: 1093-1102,
First published: 28 January 2022, DOI: (10.1002/cpt.2534)**

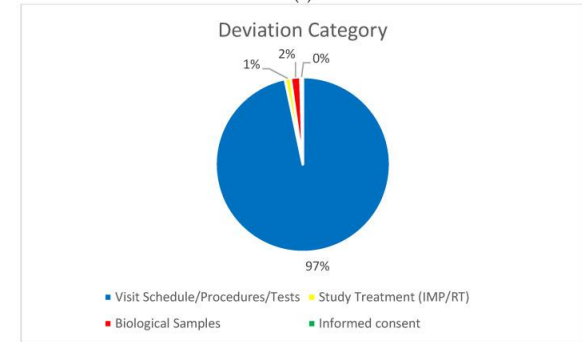


The SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic and Cancer Trials Ireland: Impact, Resolution and Legacy

Cancers **2022**, *14*(9), 2247;



(a)



(b)





Makeshift intensive-care units were set up to deal with the influx of people with COVID-19.

THE COVID PANDEMIC'S LINGERING IMPACT ON CLINICAL TRIALS

The pandemic could continue to affect studies focused on other diseases.

By Heidi Ledford

"It's like time stopped," says Emilia Bagiella, a clinical-trial statistician at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in New York City.

When Bagiella left work one day in early March 2020, she hadn't fully grasped how

at the US National Cancer Institute (NCI) in Bethesda, Maryland. "But when you lose time, you lose time. It's going to delay results."

Enrolment paused

For many regions in the United States, the biggest blows to clinical research came between March and May 2020. Trial enrolment plumm-

ed, often focus on establishing the safety of a new medicine – were more likely to pause enrolment than were larger trials designed to demonstrate how well a therapy works against disease, Mooney found when analysing data from two large NCI study networks.

The pandemic also took a bite out of new study launches: one analysis, which examined more than 62,000 trials that started before and during the pandemic, found that the number of studies initiated in the United States from February to May last year was only 57% of what would have been expected had the pandemic not occurred (J. M. Unger and H. Xiao *Trials* 22, 260; 2021). The impact outside the United States was smaller, with 77% of the expected number of new studies launching.

Flexible arrangements

Funders and the US Food and Drug Administration responded with a series of guidelines on how clinical trials could be altered to allow them to continue during the public-health emergency. Investigators were allowed to deliver some experimental medicines to participants' homes, and participants could use online platforms to consent to taking part in a clinical trial. Investigators lengthened the time between doctors' visits for some study participants and performed more of those visits remotely. And participants were sometimes allowed to visit their local doctor for basic procedures and assessments, rather than travelling to a central study site.

Charles Blanke, an oncologist at Oregon Health & Science University in Portland, credits those policies with getting SWOG's enrolment back up to near-normal levels, and keeping it there even during the country's biggest COVID-19 surge, in early 2021. "We truly believe this made a gigantic difference," says Blanke. "And we and our patients are desperate to keep it in place."

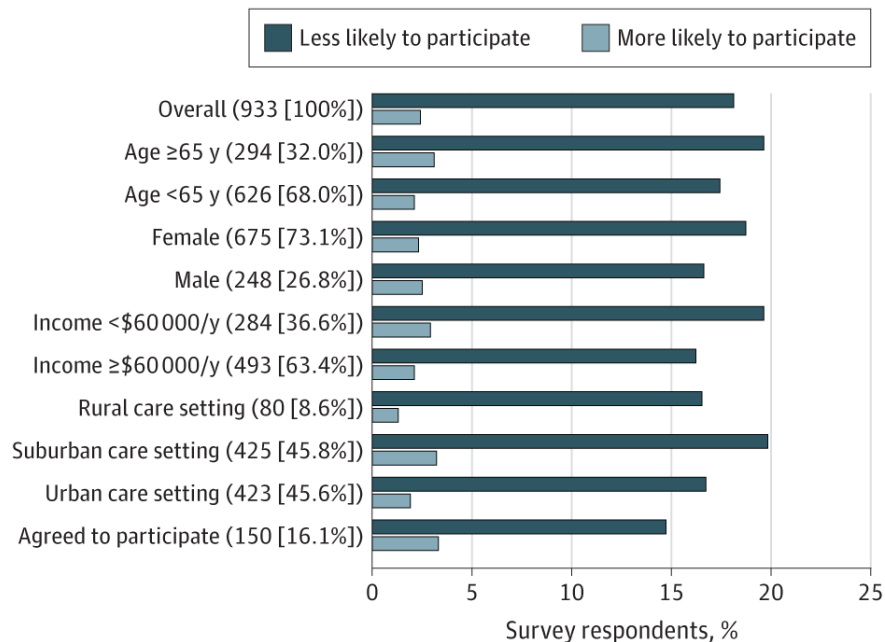
But that added flexibility could have come at

- Funding pattern
- Screening and enrolment
- Local procedures
- Biobanks
- Patient willingness

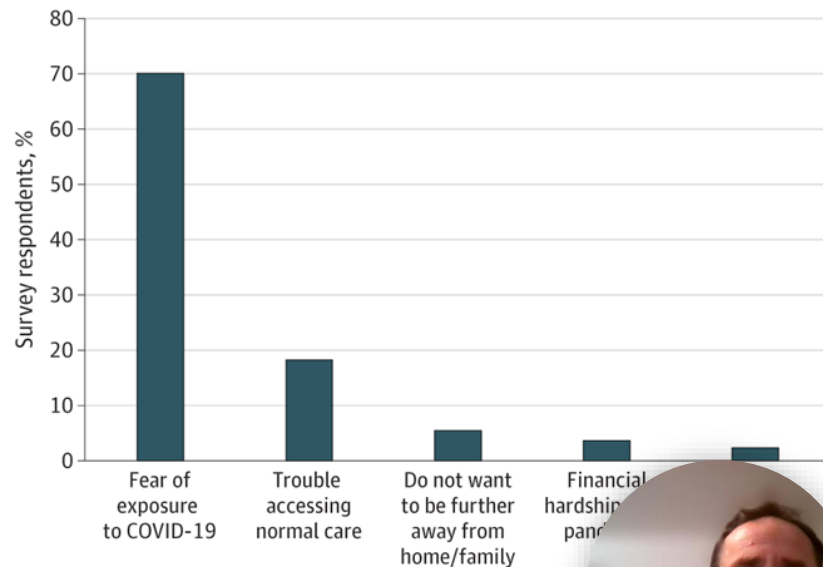


From: **Association of the COVID-19 Outbreak With Patient Willingness to Enroll in Cancer Clinical Trials**

JAMA Oncol. 2021;7(1):131-132. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2020.5748



Reasons for Reduced Likelihood of Participating in Clinical Trials



Beyond the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic: opportunities to optimize clinical trial implementation in oncology

Editorial

Table 1. Obstacles in clinical research and their changes during the pandemic	
Obstacles in clinical trial research before the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic	Deterioration during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic
Excessive burden of administrative tasks	More difficult to accommodate with restrictions in clinical and research activities
Organizational, resource, and staff limitations to accommodate a growing number of novel-design clinical trials	Pandemic and quarantine policies significantly affected research staff availability and their burnout levels; significant reduction in clinical trial performance; inability to rapidly adapt to new research and clinical conditions
Excessive time in research meetings (local visits, audits, and data monitoring events)	Extremely difficult to accommodate with lockdown policies and reduced staff available
Length and complexity of informed consent	Patient empowerment reduced due to the distancing between investigators, patients, and caregivers; more reconsents needed
Patient difficulties to access research centers (living far, elderly, comorbidities, economic conditions)	Aggravated following lockdown measures and quarantine policies
Disproportionate/unnecessary number of time-demanding clinical trial appointments for patients	More difficult to maintain following lockdown measures and changes in hospital-care and research pathways
Restrictive eligibility criteria and under-representation of real-world population	Increased difficulty to keep enrollment goals with many patients reducing their hospital visits; low representativeness of patients at a higher risk of death from COVID-19 (e.g. elderly; patients with cancer or heart dysfunction) in vaccine pivotal trials.
Weak correlation between some surrogate endpoints and clinical meaningful outcomes	Unprecedented short landmarks in time for (COVID-19) vaccines efficacy considering the global urgency.
Significant dropout rates from clinical trials due to excessive administrative load, visits, or uncertainties with treatment efficacy and toxicity	Patients refraining from visiting cancer centers for treatments or follow-ups

COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.



Table 2. Pathways for optimizing oncology clinical trial implementation based on the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic experience as a catalyst

Pathways
<p>Reduce administrative load, optimize performance of clinical trials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce redundant documentation or procedures in strict compliance with good research practices • Revisit burdensome internal procedures of research sponsors • Reduce on-site and increase remote visits for research staff meetings, audits, and monitoring • Increase the use of validated artificial intelligence tools and text-mining technologies for data collection and monitoring • Develop organizational flexibility for novel research methodologies and technologies • Optimize research cooperation with national and international networks expanding clinical trial access to more centers and patients • Develop shared databases of resources and operational information related to investigators and logistics of trial implementation
<p>Improve informed consent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify informed consent (IC) and re-consent documents using readability methodologies • Promote use of remote electronic consent (eConsent), by either videoconference (oral) or procedures for e-signatures. Facilitate face-to-face meetings when easy to schedule or requested by patients • Develop specific eConsent guidelines to ensure patient empowerment • Engage patient representatives in the development of IC and eConsent documents • Increase patient literacy in clinical trial research, improving sources of e-information and web-based networking
<p>Promote telemedicine and decentralize point of care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand use of telemedicine in oncology clinical trials • Provide research, training, and validate guidelines for telemedicine and remote procedures in clinical trials • Develop and use validated electronic patient reported outcomes and tools (quality of life scales; wearable devices; phone apps; online reports) with continuous data collection from patients, particularly in the adjuvant and curative trial settings • Involve regional centers close to patient residency as co-research institutions, allocating proper training and incentives • Allow examinations (clinical; laboratory; radiology) to be performed close to patient home with easy assessment by the main research institution • Deliver oral medicines to patient homes, with accountability, monitoring, compliance and follow-up procedures in place
<p>Optimize clinical trial impact: trial population, endpoints, and validation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use broader inclusion criteria in trials in select clinical circumstances, simulating real-world settings • Further develop novel trial designs, based on molecular enrichment, master protocols, and pragmatic control arms • Promote generation of real-world evidence from well-designed, high-quality complementary RWD studies • When surrogate endpoints are used in trials in areas of unmet need, validate any benefit from new drugs with the impact on clinically meaningful patient-centered endpoints in trials supplemented by RWD, preferably on overall survival and/or quality of life • Build consensus on significant methodology and quality requirements of RWD, along with development and validation of artificial intelligence tools linked to clinical evaluation of therapeutics and biomarkers

RWD, real-world data.





Coronavirus
COVID-19
Public Health
Advice

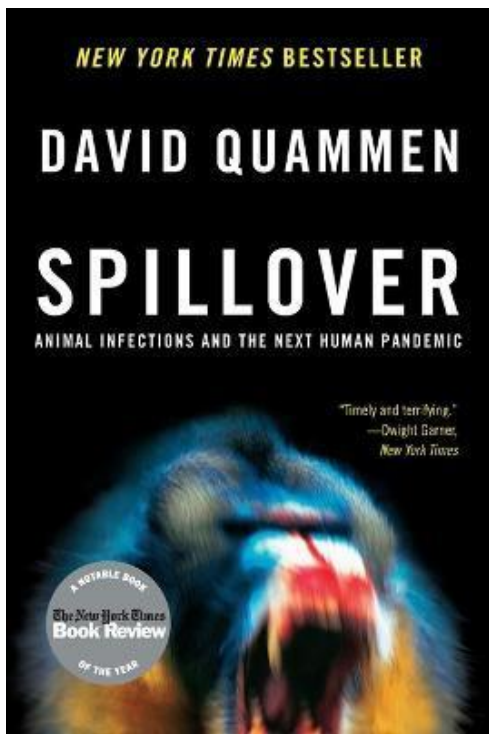
**The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
and the societal restrictions on the
health and wellbeing of the population,
on our staff and on health service
capacity and delivery:**

**A plan for healthcare and population
health recovery**



V 2: May 2021





The Lancet Commission on lessons for the future from the COVID-19 pandemic

The Lancet Comissions/ Vol 400, Issue 10359, October 08, 2022





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- Speed & flexibility
- Infrastructure
- Networks
- Patient and public engagement

