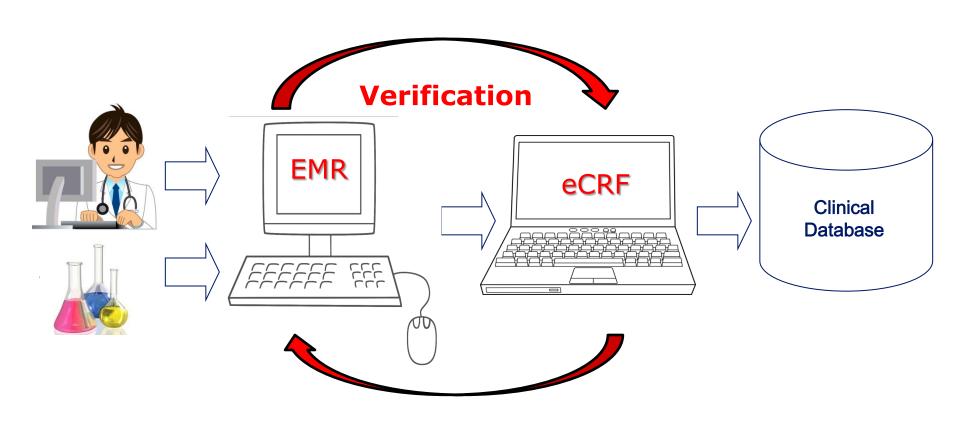
Considerations For Using Electronic Medical Records (EMR) In Clinical Trials

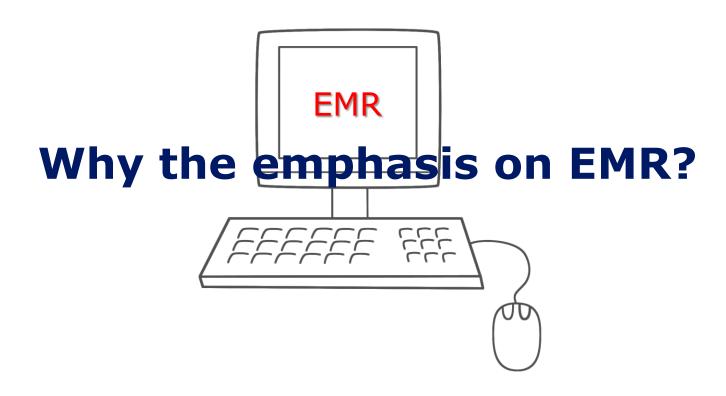
Combined CRCS-CRP Forum (Aug 2016)

Alex Goh
Regional Clinical Quality and Medical Quality
GlaxoSmithKline

The views expressed in this presentation are my own and does not represent the views of GlaxoSmithKline.

Evolution of the Clinical Trial Data Collection





DAILY NEWS

USA: Hospital data breach patients to receive settlement - March 2016

Singapore: Uni. Professor fired for data falsification - July 2016

China: China investigating data leak and swindling of HIV patients - July 2016





Considerations for using EMR in clinical trials

1. Assessing the risks of EMR

Risks of using EMR in clinical trials

Root causes:

- Complex and diverse data standards used by the institutions
- Varying EMR systems across institutions and countries
- Diverse ownership of data
- Inherent inter-operability issues in the EMR system
- Lapse in security controls and discipline by EMR users
- Unknown process of validation and maintenance of EMR
- Limited training on required standards of EMR



2. Training on EMR required standards

Regulations and Standards

- Good Clinical Practice
- 21 CFR Part 11
- Industry Guidance
- Laws

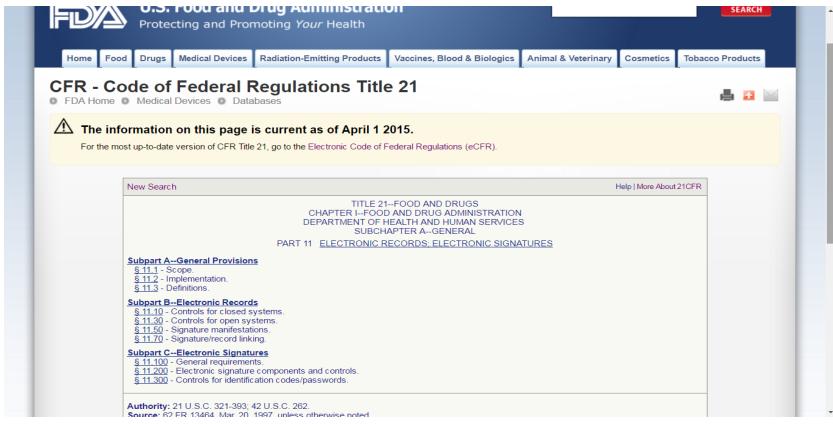
GCP 5.5.3: Requirements for Computer Systems

- 5.5.3 When using electronic trial data handling and/or remote electronic trial data systems, the sponsor should:
 - (a) Ensure and document that the electronic data processing system(s) conforms to the sponsor's established requirements for completeness, accuracy, reliability, and consistent intended performance (i.e. validation).
 - (b) Maintains SOPs for using these systems.
 - (c) Ensure that the systems are designed to permit data changes in such a way that the data changes are documented and that there is no deletion of entered data (i.e. maintain an audit trail, data trail, edit trail).
 - (d) Maintain a security system that prevents unauthorized access to the data.
 - (e) Maintain a list of the individuals who are authorized to make data changes (see 4.1.5 and 4.9.3).
 - (f) Maintain adequate backup of the data.
 - (g) Safeguard the blinding, if any (e.g. maintain the blinding during data entry and processing).

21 CFR Part 11

Part 11: Electronic Records and Electronic Signatures (1997)

- Technical and procedures requirements
- Industry's gold standard on principles of EMR System



Industry Guidance

- Part 11, Electronic Records; Electronic Signatures Scope and Application (2003)
- 2. Computerized System Used In Clinical Investigations (2004)
- 3. Electronic Source Data in Clinical Investigations (2013)
- Use of Electronic Health Record Data in Clinical Investigations Draft (2016) – NEW

Guidance for Industry Part 11, Electronic Records; Electronic Signatures — Scope and Application

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Control Food and Drug Administration
Center for Biologic Evaluation and Research (GERS)
Center for Brodge; Evaluation and Research (GERS)
Center for Everices and Radiological Health (CORH)
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN)
Center for Veterianry Medicine (CVM)
Office of Regulatory Affairs (ORA)

August 2003 Pharmaceutical CGMPs

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Guidance for Industry Computerized Systems Used in Clinical Investigations Addition Opin or mibble for: Office of Training and Communication Decision of Drug Information Communication (CCEE)

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Communications Staff, HFV-12
Center for Veterinary Medicine
(IT-12) 240-276-9300
ttp://www.fdx.gov/cvm/gnidance/published
or
Good Clinical Practice Programs

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Office of the Commissioner (OC)

Guidance for Industry

Electronic Source Data in Clinical Investigations

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)
Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH)

September 2013

Use of Electronic Health Record Data in Clinical Investigations

Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this dart document should be submitted within 60 days of publication in the Fadoral Registers of the notice amounting the availability of the drait guidance. Submit electronic comments to him, www.reculations.com. Submit visition comments to the Division of Dockets Management (FRA-305). Food and Drug Administration, 5530 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments to the Fadoral Register. The docket number listed in the nonce of availability that publishes in the Fadoral Register.

For questions regarding this draft document, contact (CDER) Cheryl Grandinetti at 301-796-2500, (CBER) Office of Communication, Outreach and Development, 800-835-4709 or 240-402-8010, or CDRH Program Operations Staff at 301-796-5640.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)
Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH)

May 2016 Procedural

Laws

- Privacy Act
- Personal Data Protection Act
- Health Record Act

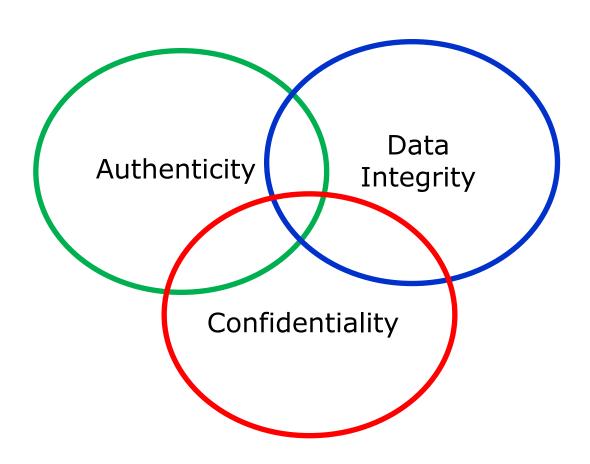
3. Evaluating the EMR

Characteristics of EMR

An Electronic Medical Record is:

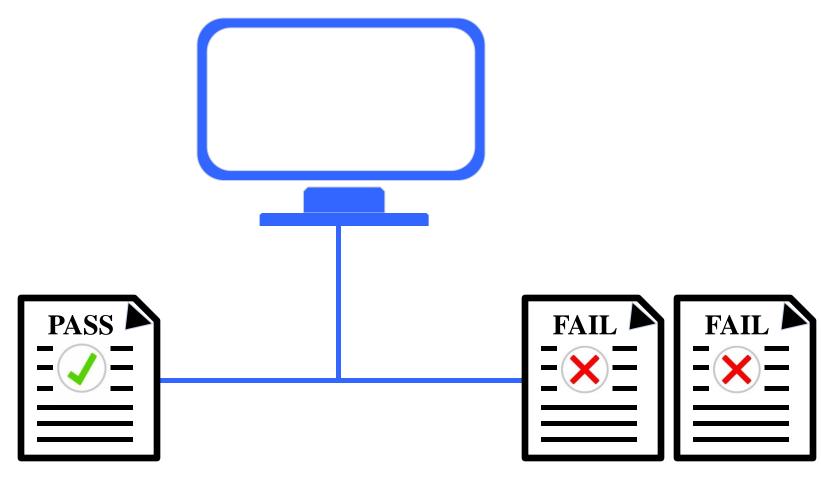
- A computerised medical record created by a healthcare provider
- Serves as a Health Information System
- Electronic record that is created, stored, retrieved and modifiable
- Usually stand alone
- Access is controlled and requires login details
- Use of Electronic Signatures
- ∴ A Closed System

Part 11 – Electronic Records: Controls for Closed System



4. Alternatives to EMR

Decision on EMR



Creating Certified Hard Copies: Process

- A hospital SOP (or equivalent documentation) on:
 - The need for maintaining hard copies of electronic documents
 - The methods for certification of hard copies as true and complete copies of electronic documents
- Requirements for the certification process*:
 - 1. Qualified individual
 - 2. A signature of the individual making the photocopy/printing
 - 3. The date the copy was made
 - 4. A written statement attesting to the accuracy and completeness of the copy
 - * These requirements must be traceable to all pages copied (e.g. Pg 1 20)
- CRAs should at least be able to view/review the study records in EMR to check for accuracy and completeness of the hard copies made

Conclusions

 It is important to ensure data integrity and quality of clinical trials:

- Risk assessment of EMR
- Training on required standards
- Evaluation of the EMR
- Alternatives to EMR

Thank You

For questions, further discussions, contact: alexgoh@hotmail.com alex.x.goh@gsk.com