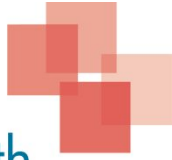


maternal
infant
child & youth
research network



European network for pediatric research of the European Medicines Agency (Enpr-EMA)

Anne Junker, MD
Director, MICYRN



Outline

- The EU situation: Enpr-EMA
- Trials in Canada
- MICYRN





Legislated January 2007

Improve the health of children:

- increase high quality ethical research into medicines for children
- increase availability of authorized medicines for children
- increase information on medicines

Achieve the above:

- without unnecessary studies in children
- without delaying authorization for adults

Requirement to:

- develop a European network to coordinate studies



Enpr-EMA: Key Operational Goals

- To link together 64 existing networks
 - To liaise with Industry and other stakeholders
 - To define consistent and transparent quality standards
 - To harmonize clinical trial procedures
 - To define strategies for resolving major challenges
 - To facilitate recruitment because this is a problem
 - To strengthen research in Europe on European children
-



Enpr-EMA: Coordinating Group

- To be as diverse as possible (therapeutic areas; ages; activities; trials/network organizations)
- Self-assessment process to qualify (# trials; ethics; GCP...)
- Wanted to include a total of 20 networks; only 16/32 met minimum criteria
- National networks: UK, Scottish, Finnish, Netherlands, Itl, **MICYRN**
- Specialty networks: CA-BMBT (4), PRINTO, ECFS, GNN, UKPVG, PENTA, but no Cardio, Critical Care/Pain,



Secretariat of Enpr-EMA – provided by EMA

- To provide secretarial support
 - To organize and host meetings of the network
 - To coordinate exchange of information between network partners
 - To coordinate exchange of and provide information to external partners and stakeholders
-

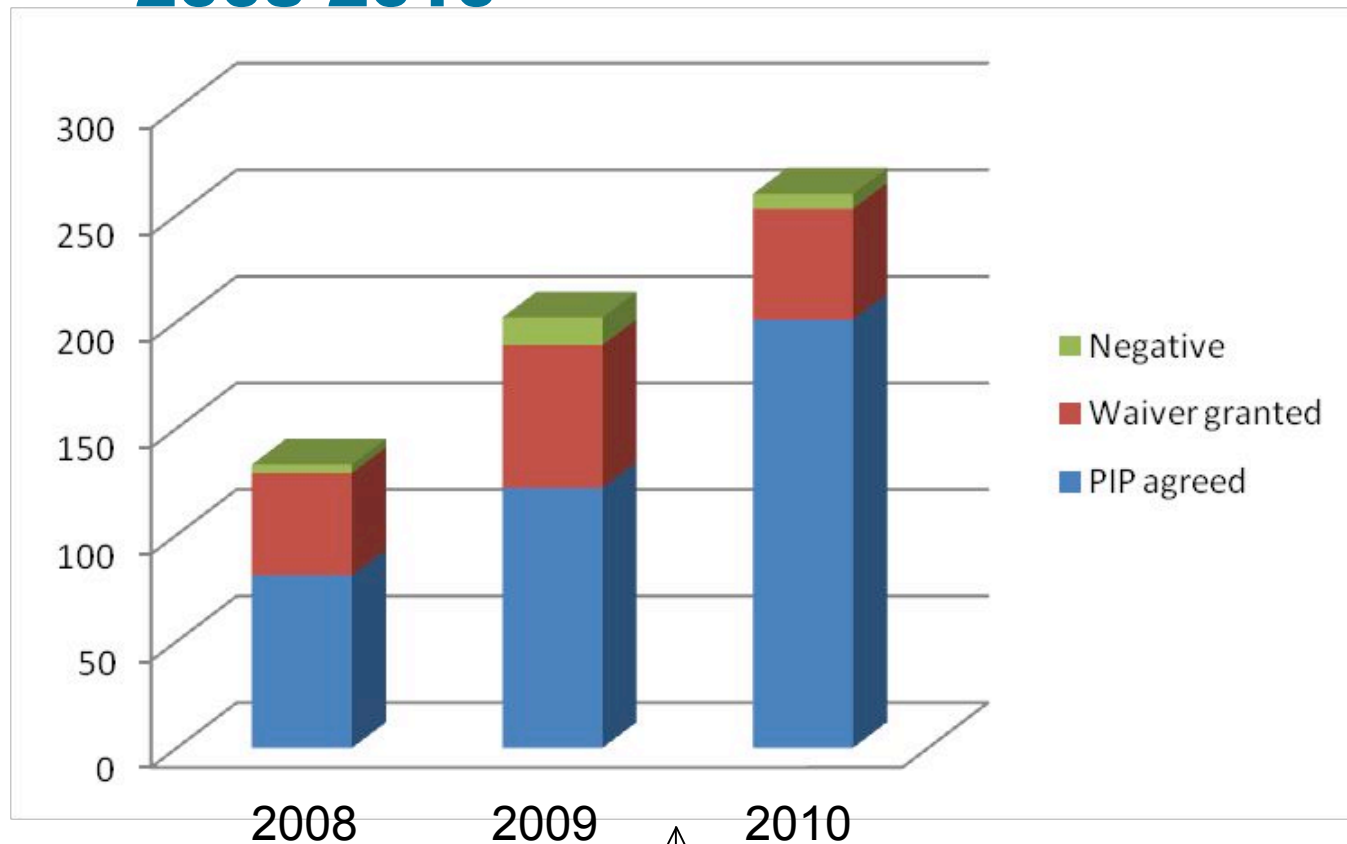


Enpr-EMA Coordinating Group: First Steps/next year

- Launch meeting held March, 2011 (London, UK)
- Nomination of Chair of CG: Peter Helms (Scottish National Network)
- Main Goal established: Communication between Industry, Regulators, Patient Organizations
- 1st Action point: webpage, resource database
- Agreement to determine 3 main topics to develop model Paediatric Investigation Plans (PIPs)



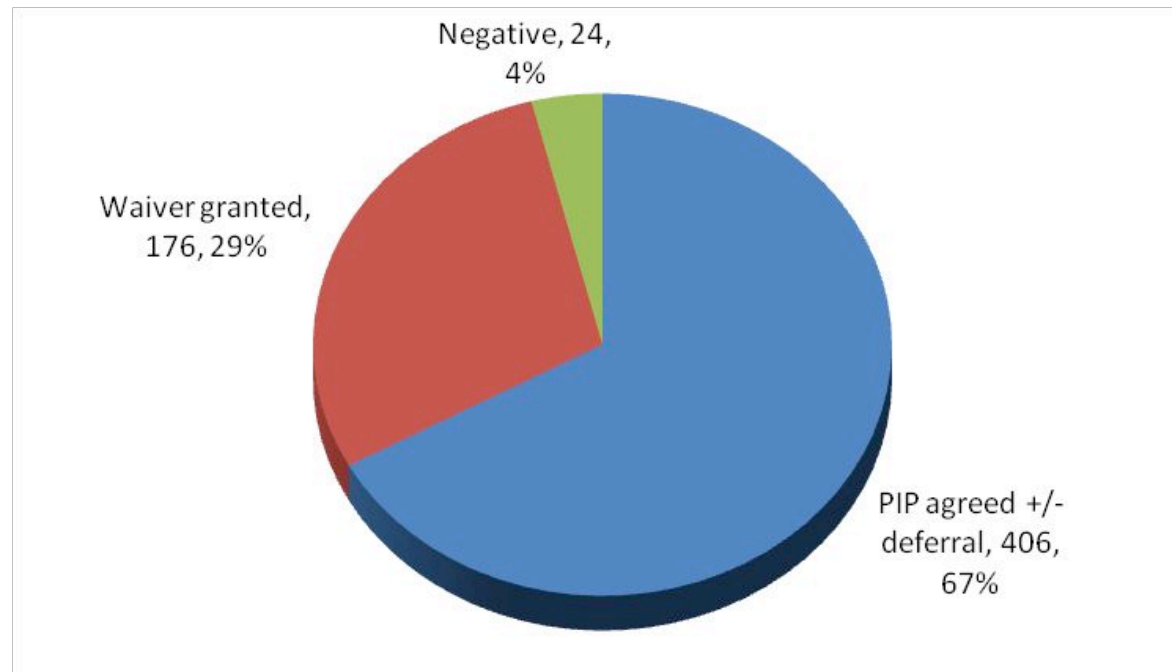
Paediatric Committee (PDCO) Opinions on PIP Applications 2008-2010



↑
High number of biologics



Outcome after PDCO Review: **82% Deferrals** *to avoid delay in marketing authorization for adults*



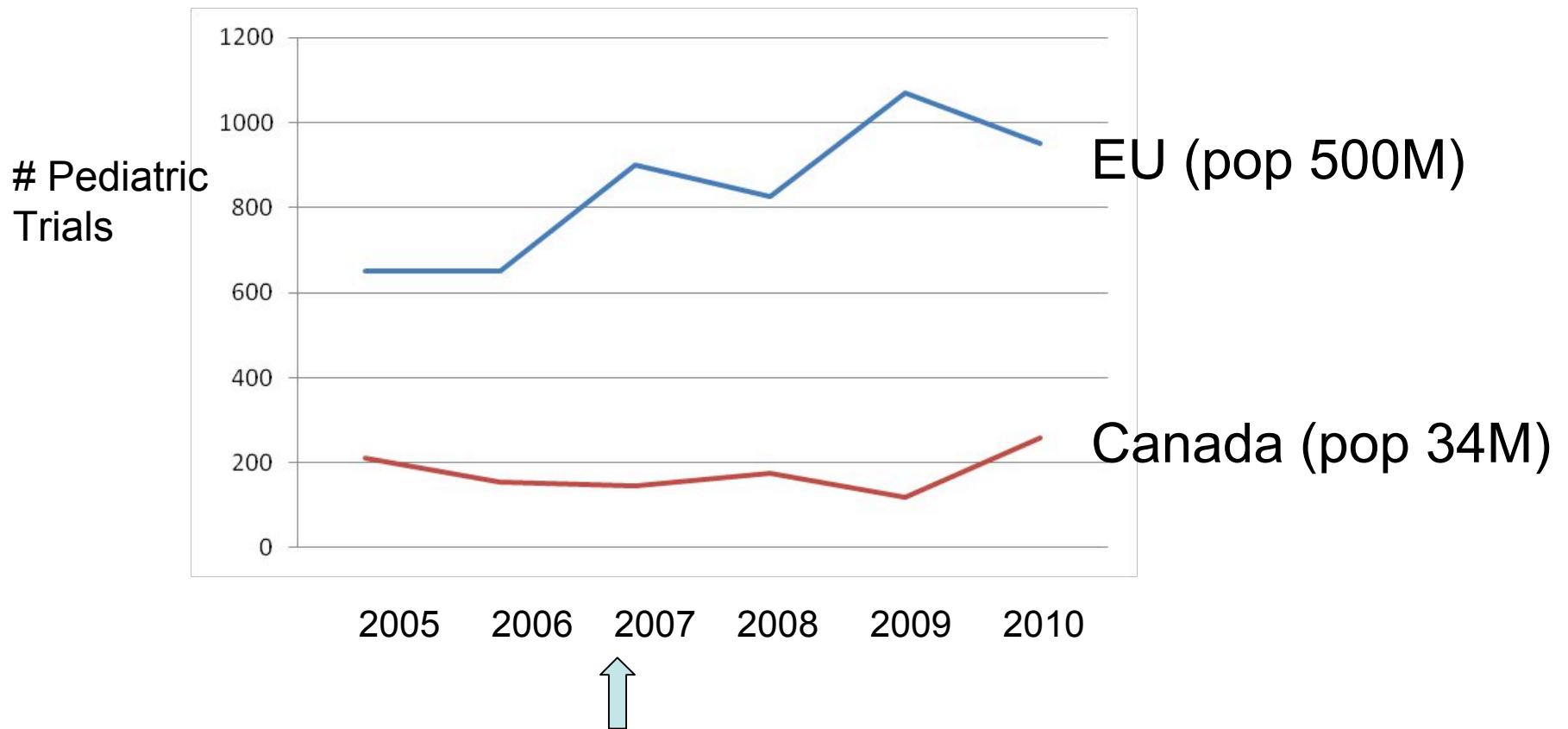
Deferral : 82% of Paediatric Trials until after adult development

- 91% for new products
- 64% for existing products
- deferral of 4-5 years, up to 8y from MAA in adults



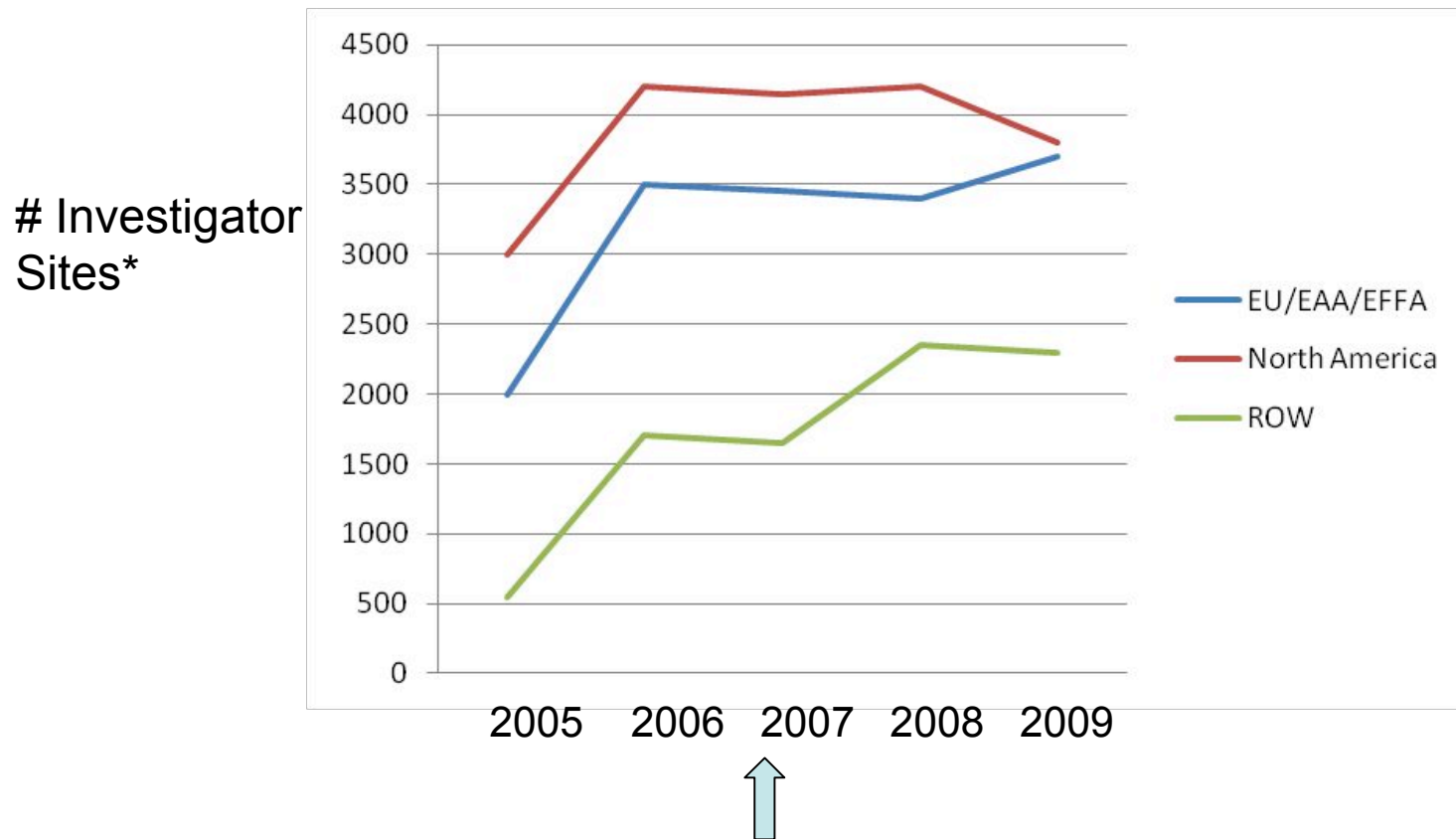
Effectiveness of the Regulation: Trials in Children?

Remains 9-10% relative to adult trials





Effectiveness of the Regulation: Are Trials Moving?



* sites involved in pivotal clinical trials submitted for marketing authorization approval to the EMA per region per year



Canada



- World leader in pediatric pharmacology and development of trials methodology with contribution to international regulatory framework
- Biotech industry #2 in world (14.7B) and 80% of R&D directed to health products
- a Canadian child receives 4 prescriptions a year from a range of more than 1200 different drugs
- 75% of these drugs do not have dosing or safety data for use in children (90% for pretermatures)
- No legislation or incentives for Pediatric trials



Canada:EU Population comparisons



Population 0-14 years: 16%



Pediatric Trials in Canada 2005-2009

ICTRP International Clinical Trials
Registry Platform



114,495 registered clinical trials (August 16th, 2010)

18,511 (16 %) trials in children

13,420 pediatric trials registered 01/01/2005 – 31/12/2009

1,036 listed Canada as a country of recruitment

➤ Excluded Observational studies (n=85):

- establishing biobank or registry
- chart, outcome review
- survey of patient experience

➤ Excluded Interventional studies (n=86) with:

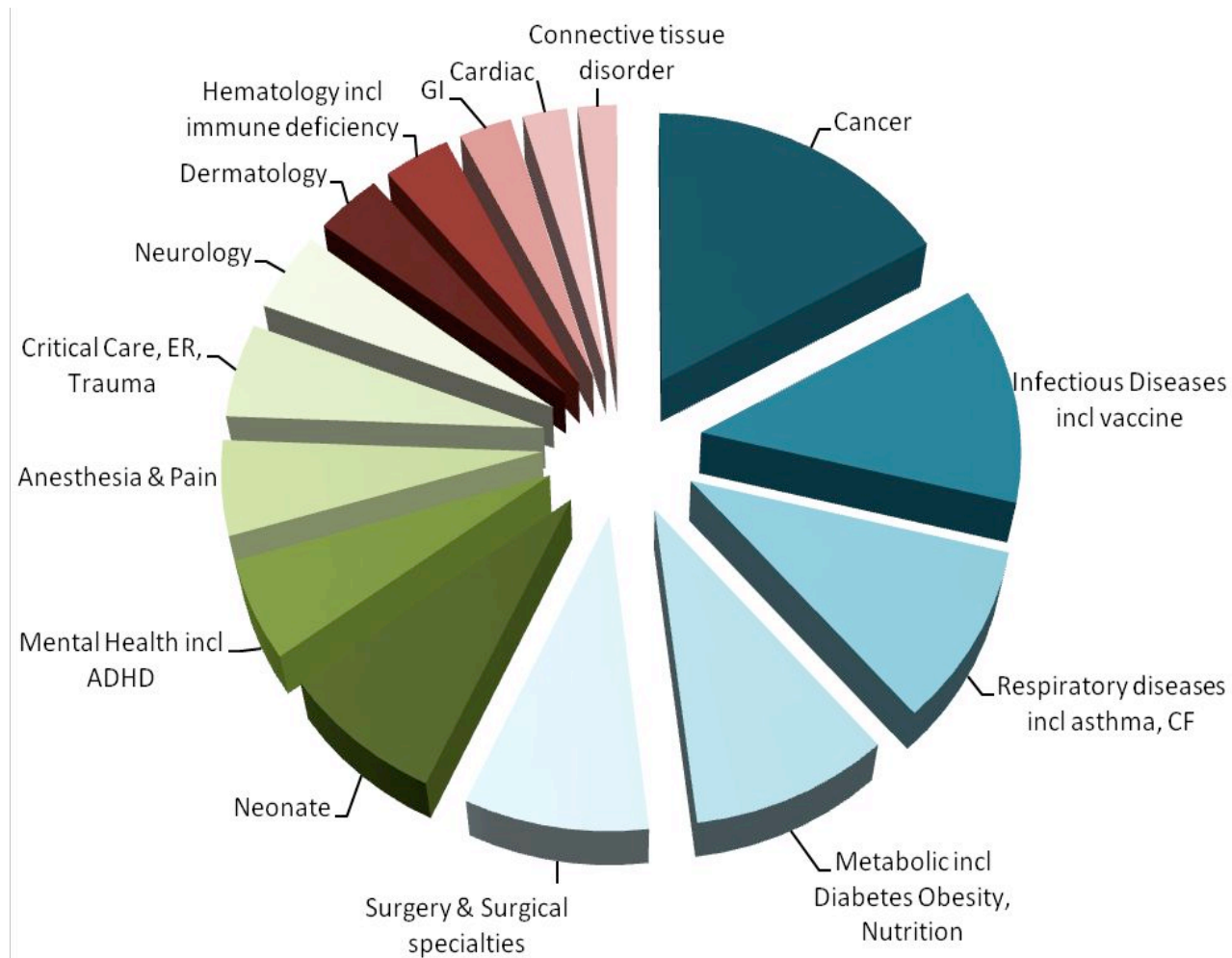
- no projected subject number listed
- no lower age limit given and “adult” disease like Parkinson’s or radical prostatectomy
- recruitment outside Canada
- not yet recruiting
- expanded drug access program
- study on medical student education

865 Interventional clinical trials meeting criteria

<http://www.who.int/ictcp/en/>

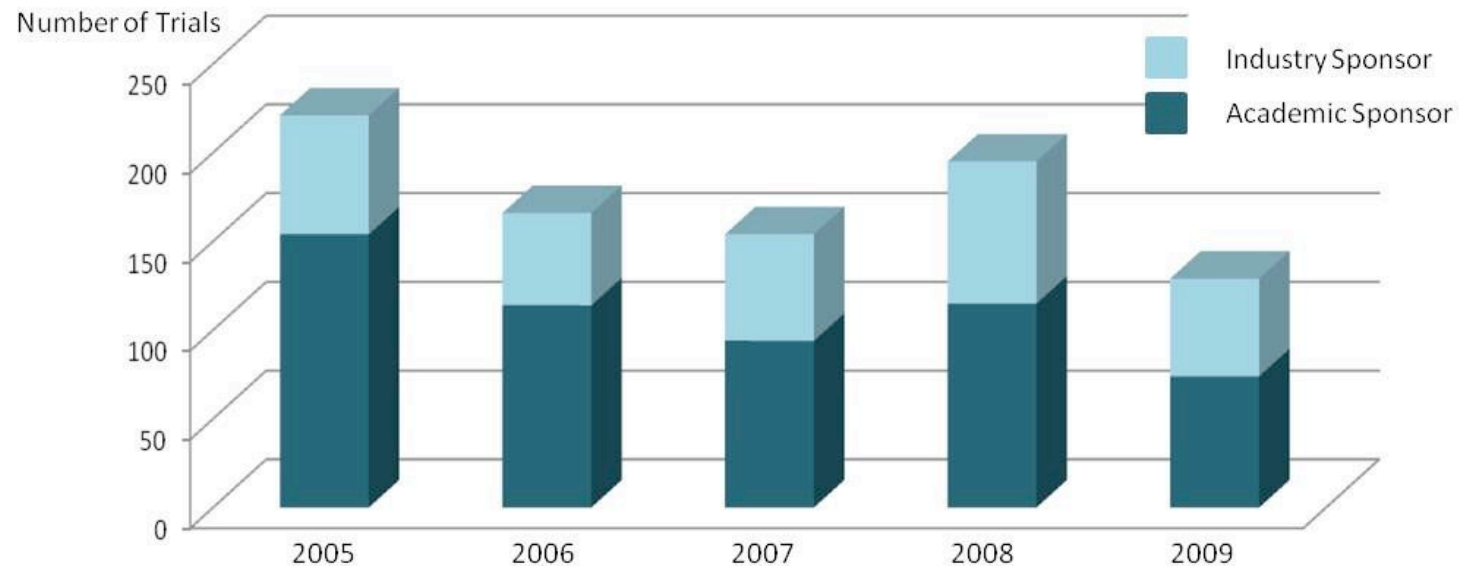


Health Conditions studied by more than 15 Pediatric Trials



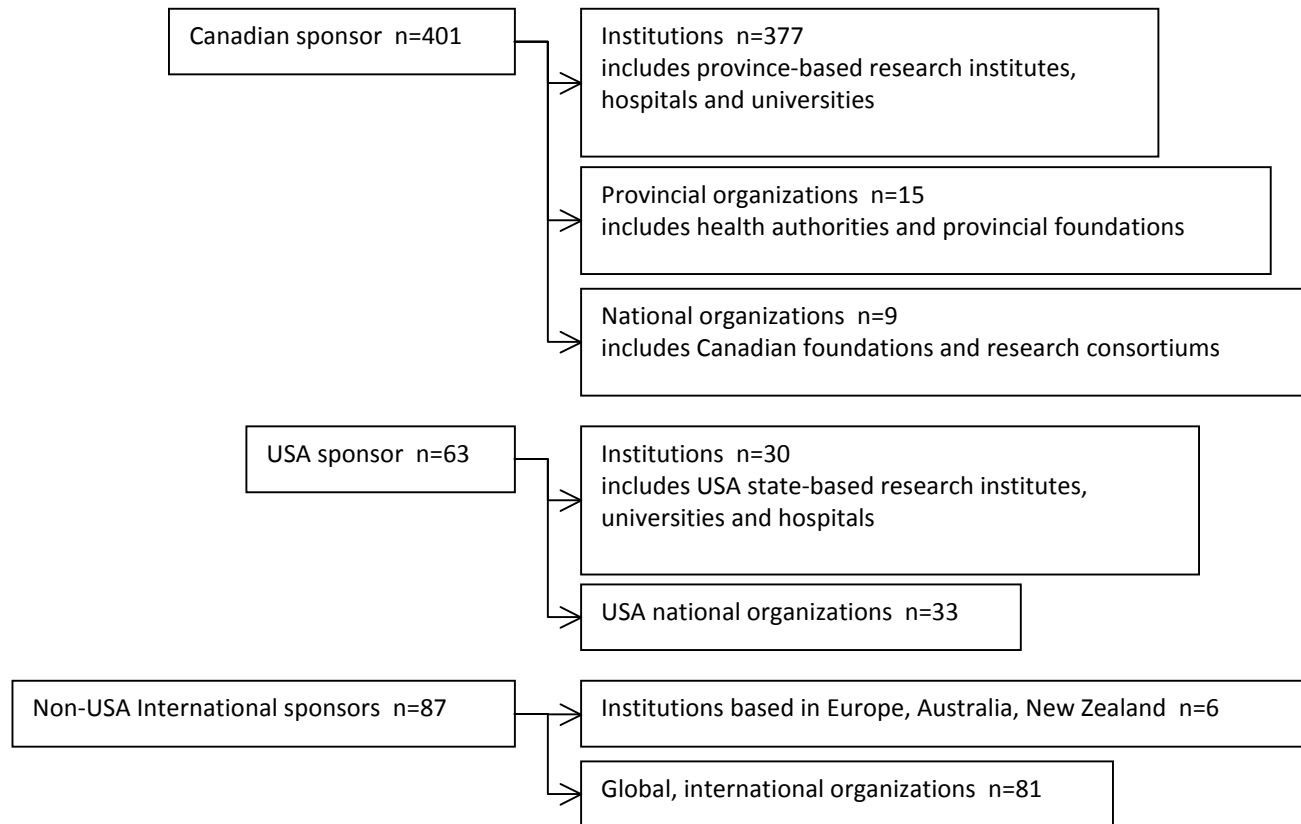


Non-Industry organizations are Primary Sponsor for 64% of Registered Pediatric Trials





Academic Institutions are sponsors for 94% of non-Industry Registered Pediatric Trials





Research Activity in Canada: Registered Paediatric Trials

- Only 12% of non-industry trials included sites outside Canada
 - Only 14% of industry trials limited to Canada
 - 96 different companies conducted 314 trials (2005-2009)
 - 54% of trials by 12 companies
 - 51 companies did only 1 study
-



Multi-national nature of Pediatric Clinical Trials

| Disorder | Company | Enrollment Target | Number of Countries listed for recruitment |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Hemophilia | Bayer | 139 | 25 |
| Arthritis | Novartis | 122 | 21 |
| Influenza treatment | Hoffman LaRoche | 250 | 19 |
| Kidney disease | Sanofi Aventis | 25 | 11 |
| Asthma | Glaxo Smith Kline | 300 | 11 |
| Epilepsy | UCB Inc | 357 | 11 |

❖ 25% of Industry trials listed an average of 12 countries to enroll ≤ 500 study subjects.

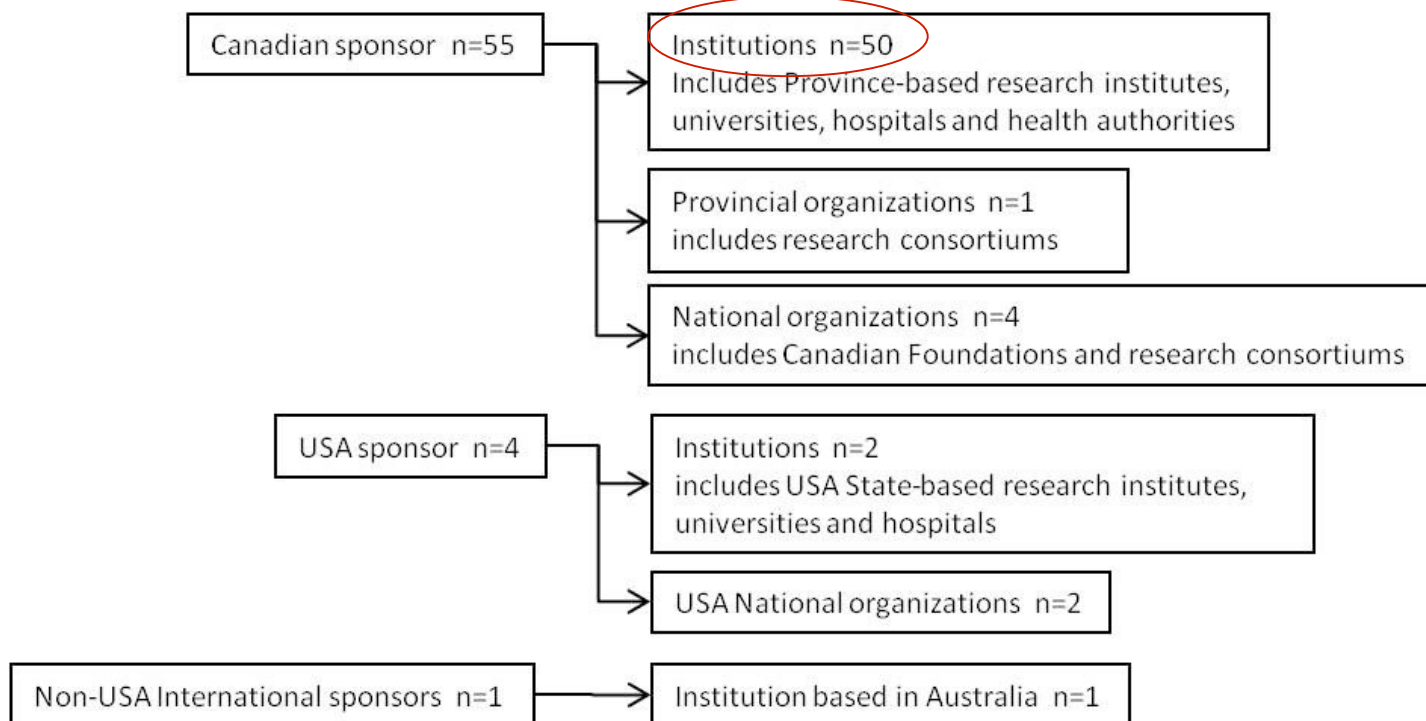


Maternal Trials in Canada 2005-2009

ICTRP International Clinical Trials
Registry Platform

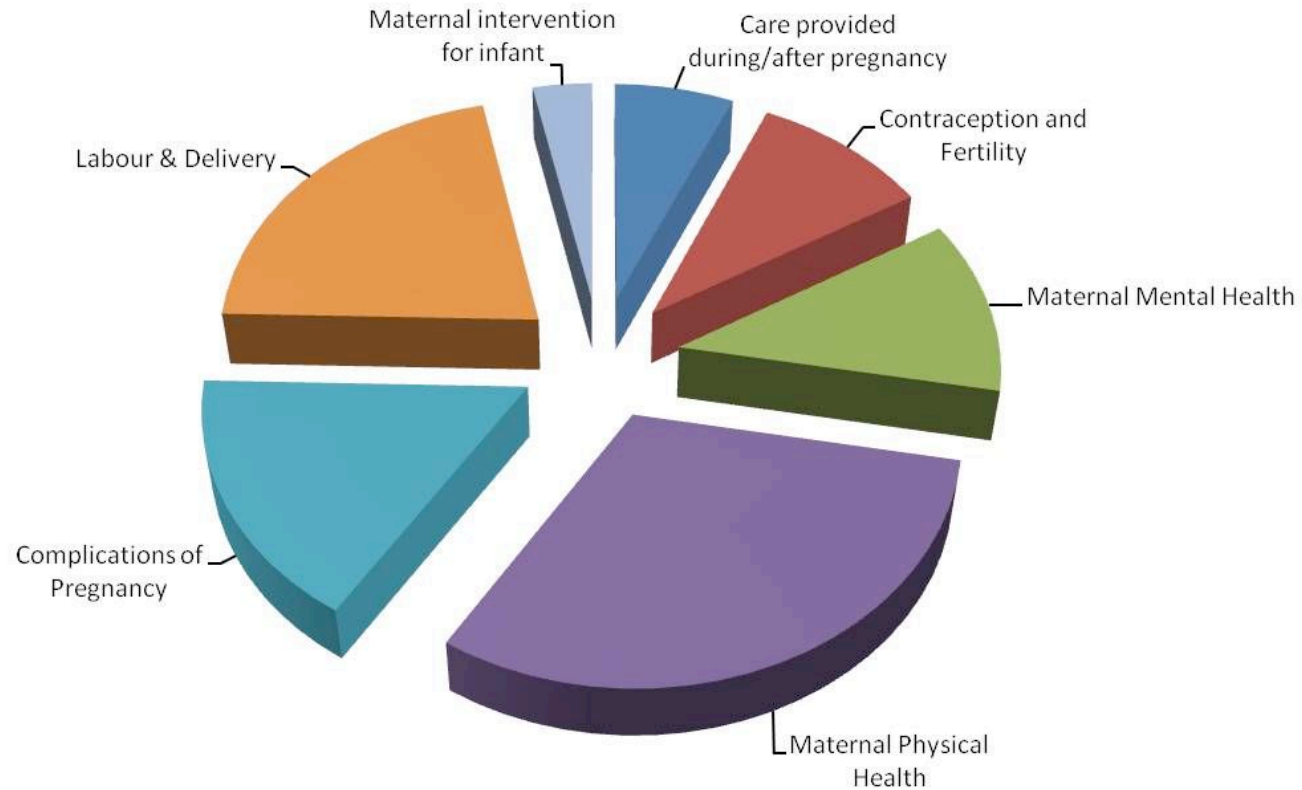


60 studies: 77% interventional, 23% observational





Maternal Trials in Canada 2005-2009





Maternal or Paediatric Trials in Canada

- 2nd to USA in total number of trials
- 3rd after Australia and Netherlands in number of trials/M births (maternal) or children (paediatric)
- Province-based academic organizations responsible for 94% of Canadian-sponsored trials



- Now incorporated as federal nonprofit society
- Joins the 17 child – maternal research organizations in Canada
- Principal agenda to support multi-center collaborations
- Member interest in developing a national framework for multi-centre studies



Agenda for the Eastern Townships Workshop

- What works and what doesn't in doing Trials in Canada?
 - Methodologies, Ethics, New Frontiers
- How should we be engaging with patients, families and patient organizations?
- How should we be engaging with Industry?
- What do academic organizations require (reduce vulnerability) to support investigator-initiated studies? (DM, monitoring..)
- What can the academic organizations do to support networks?
- Determine how to qualify for CIHR-SPOR support as a (virtual) Support Unit or as a network of Support Units