

CPSA Foundation Clinical Trial Consortium

DRAFT

Why CPSA?

- Power Host
 - Can deliver where individual organisations cannot
- Trusted
- Neutral
- Inclusive
- Engaged
- Community
- Patient focussed
- Forward thinking
- Committed to delivering
- Responsive

DRAFT

Vision

- Change the standard of care, e.g.
 - Under-represented groups
 - Rare diseases
 - Vulnerable groups
 - Unmet need
 - Orphan drugs
 - Outcome can be used on a larger scope to change the standard of care, i.e. COVID testing
- Demonstration that patient centric sampling / home sampling and analysis are at least as good as current venous phlebotomy and analysis workflows
- Overcome barriers to acceptance

Deliverables - Goals

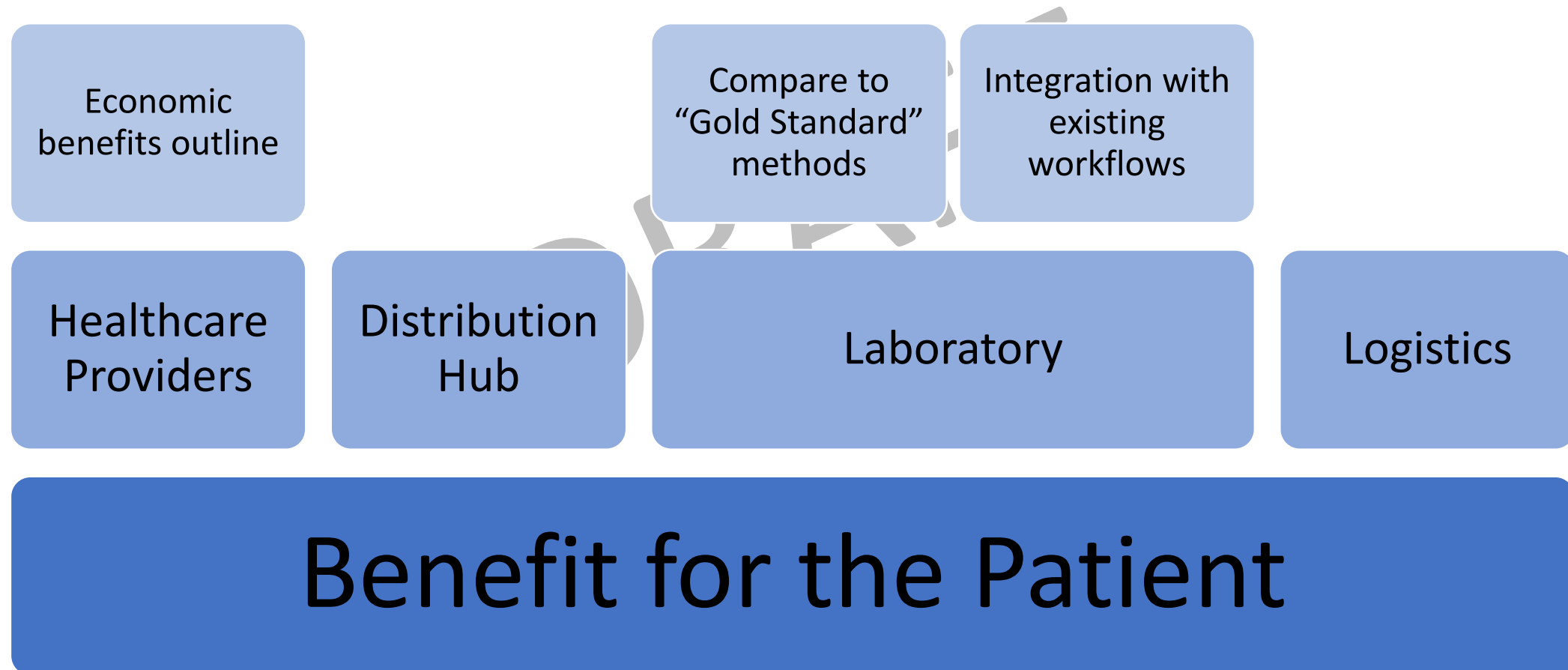
- Data quality
 - Quality sample and analysis regardless of site
 - Comparable with current standards and between patient centric technologies
 - CPSA Stamp
 - Inclusive of all measures required
 - E.g. not just PK; immunosuppressants to include creatinine, etc
 - Decision making / diagnosis
 - Patient acceptance
 - Healthcare provider acceptance
 - Society acceptance
 - Reimbursable
 - Outputs need to be able to be used by member organisations
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- May be logical to start in Europe

Deliverables - Means

1-3 Clinical Trials per Year

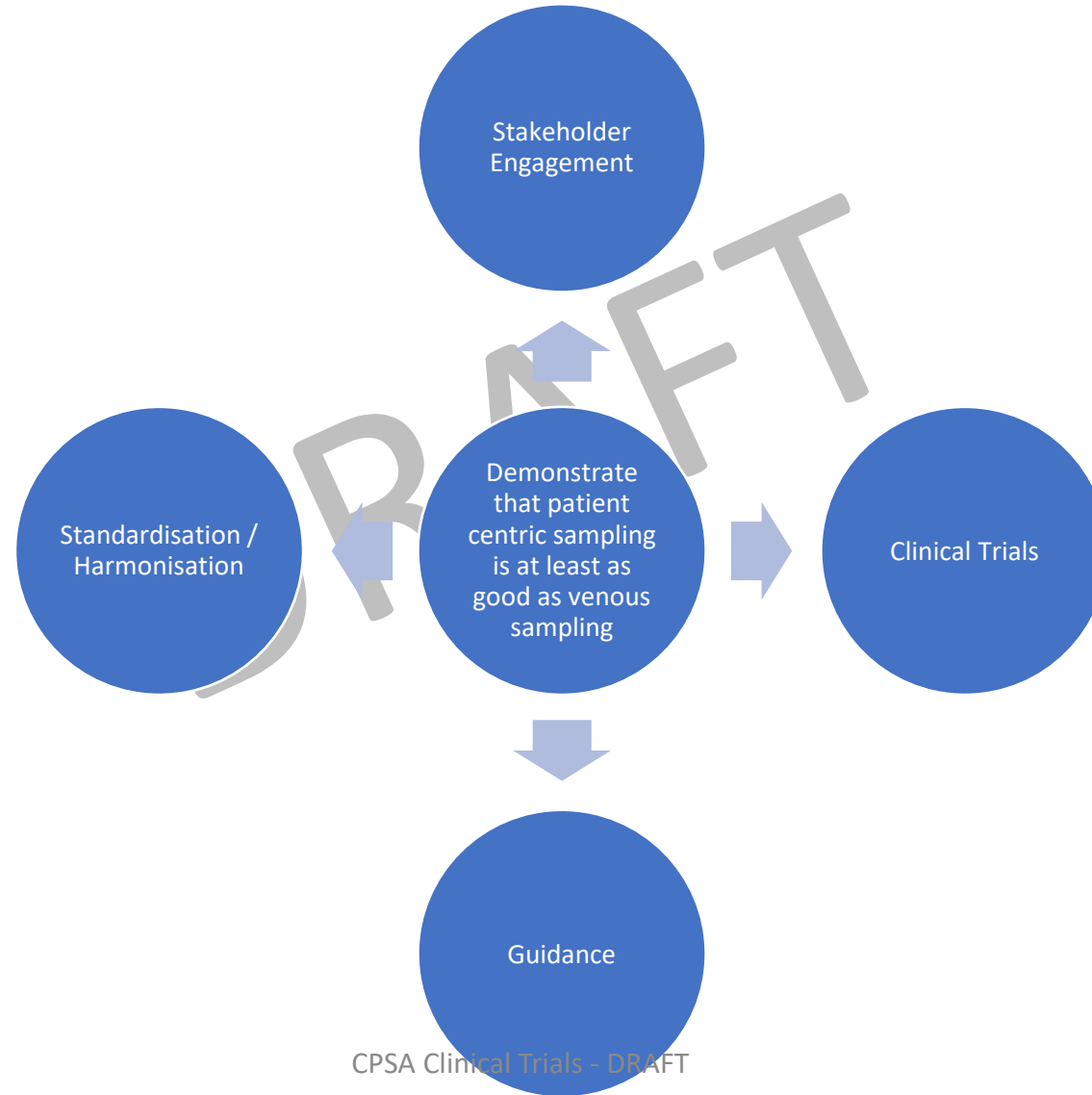
- Identify what is required, NOT how it is delivered
 - E.g. date stamp, identity of patient, precise volume, etc
- Understand the needs of different markets (Pharma vs healthcare) and countries / regions for home sampling
 - Define cost benefit balance
- Check (legal) that each deliverable does not do more harm than good for development & routine implementation of the technology
- Turn into day to day reality
 - Published standards
 - Work with central regulators, etc
- Create standards – minimum required, rather than extensive & prescriptive
 - Technology components - devices
 - Patient identifier, GDPR, time stamp, etc
 - Logistics
 - How to package, send, receive and handle the samples
 - E.g. in the post, etc
 - Sample stability – assay validation vs sample monitoring
 - Connecting sample to donor – barcode, etc
 - What happens if sample goes into wrong hands?
 - Inclusion of personally identifiable information – e.g. EU / USA differences, Pharma / central labs differences
 - What level of bad samples / failed tests is acceptable?
 - How - Training materials
 - Patient safety – successful replacement of nurse / doctor
 - Proving what the sample is – linked to logistics
 - How - Bar codes, Apps, DNA
 - Laboratory procedures
 - Suitable minimum validation procedures – e.g.
 - Contamination during extraction
 - Dilution procedures – not just for MS
 - Selection of appropriate internal standard

Elements

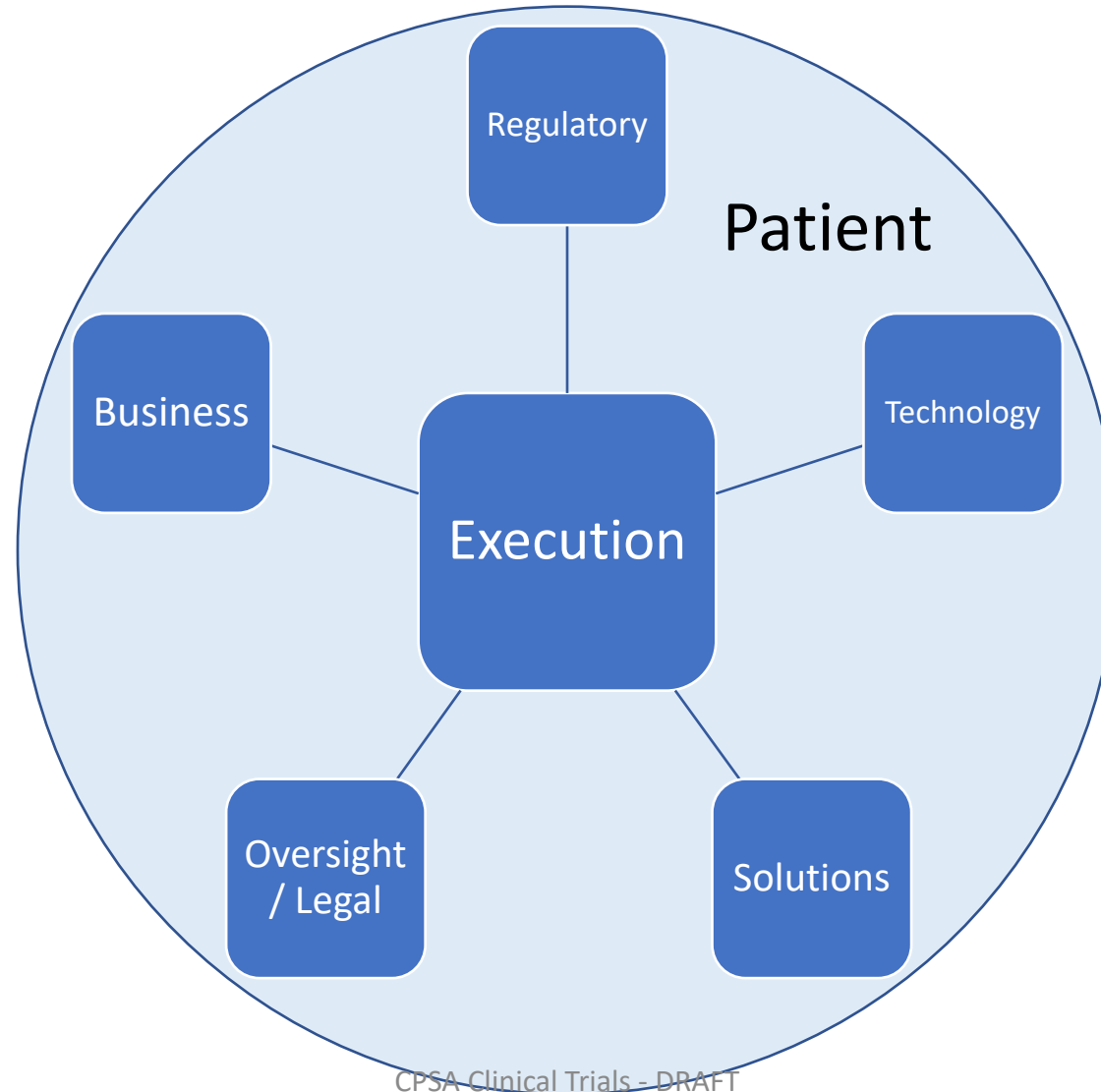


Outcomes

Must work with current workflows in addition to revolutionary workflows



Organisational Structure



Markets

- Patient Groups
- Healthcare providers
- Wellness
- Pharma
- Current instrument providers

NOT

- Current central labs
 - No impetus to change the status quo

Focus Areas

- Rare disease
 - ALD Connect
 - Duchenne UK
- Vulnerable groups
 - E.g. Transplant patients
 - Immunosuppressants and all other factors measure, e.g creatinine
- Unmet needs
- Orphan drugs
- Need lists of measurables that are a must have and a nice to have
 - Feedback from Regulators, Healthcare Systems, Pharma, etc
 - Leads into being able to create a standard, e.g. ISO

Membership

- Annual fee - \$2-4K
 - Gives opportunity to participate in the Community
 - Pharma, technology companies, automation companies, etc
- Clinical trials vs Gold Standard (1-3 per year)
 - Equal share of trial costs paid by each company signing-up to each trial
 - Demonstrate that technology meets required standard
 - NOT comparison of technologies
- Quality Standard – CPSA Stamp
 - Demonstration that device and / or assay meets acceptable standard
 - \$1K per assay and/or technology per year
 - Similar fee for analytical laboratories demonstrating that they meet the standard?