

CTR Implementation: National Office Perspectives

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HRB NCTO International Clinical Trials Day 10th May 2023





'Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do'

Potter Stewart



National Office for Research Ethics Committees

- Independent office with statutory role
- Hosts and facilitates the work of National Research Ethics Committees (NREC)
- Mission to embed a robust, transparent & cohesive research ethics review system that strengthens
 national research infrastructure
- NRECs assembled in prescribed areas of health research over time by Head of National Office and appointed by Minister for Health
- NRECs have been established for:
 - Clinical Trials for Investigational Medicinal Products (NREC-CT, two Committees)
 - Clinical Investigations of Medical Devices (NREC-MD)
 - Covid-19 (NREC-Covid-19)
 - Covid-19 Biobank (NICB REC)
- NRECs provide a single national ethics opinion on applications and substantial modifications



VISION

Ireland's system of research ethics review cultivates the benefits of health research for patients and the public.

MISSION

The National Office will embed a robust, transparent and cohesive research ethics review system that strengthens the national research infrastructure.

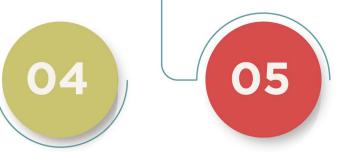
To deliver a robust and transparent system for NRECs that provides competent and timely ethics review.



To engage with the research ethics committees community, researchers and the wider public to facilitate education on ethical decision-making.



To be an agile and trusted office in national public service.



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



02

To be a thought-leader in the research ethics arena by seeding discussion, advancing debate, and providing trusted information.

NREC-CT Structure



	NREC-CT B
Scope	Clinical Trials of Investigational Medicinal Products CTR
Membership	28 members each for A & B
Meeting Frequency	Two main meetings per month, up to two subcommittee meetings per month
Reporting	Minister for Health
Operational Support	National Office
Remit	New clinical trial applications, substantial modifications



Clinical Trial Regulation (EU)



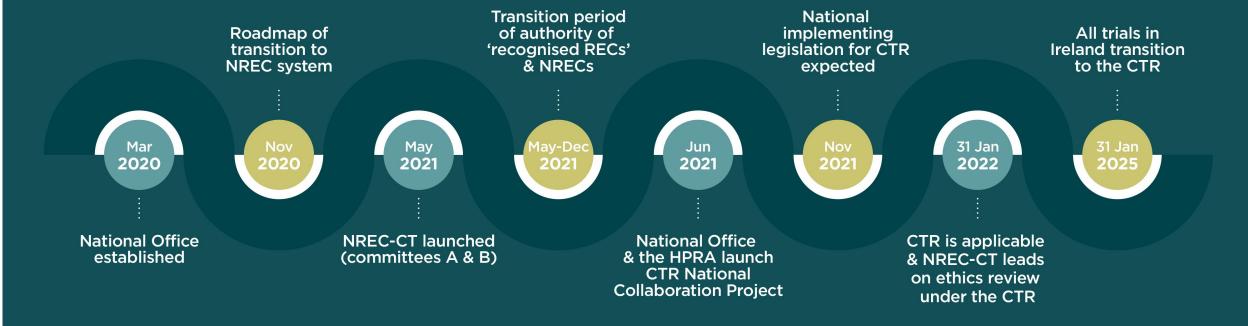
CTR National Implementation

- Decision for Member State to delineate roles in Part I and Part II assessment (i.e. HPRA / NREC-CT) to reach single national decision;
- NREC role and composition remains national decision; need to comply with CTR procedure and timelines.



Clinical Trial Regulation Timeline





CTR Clinical Trial RegulationHPRA Health Products Regulatory AuthorityNREC(s) National Research Ethics Committee(s)

NREC-CT National Research Ethics Committee for Clinical Trials of Investigational Medicinal Products
REC(s) Research Ethics Committee(s)

nrecoffice.ie



Background - Clinical Trials Regulation

- CTR came fully into effect on 31st January 2023, completing the transition period between CTD and CTR
- EU-wide submission, through CTIS
- Documents are submitted in two Dossiers:
 - Part I documents are the same for all member states (MSC), and include the Cover Letter,
 Protocol, DSMB Charter, IB, Scientific Advice, etc.
 - Part II documents are country-specific, and include all details on recruitment, participant-facing documents, insurance, details on PI and sites, compliance with data and biological sample legislation and compensation for participants

What documents are submitted in the Part II Dossier?

- 1. Recruitment arrangements
- 2. Participant information and informed consent
- 3. Suitability of investigator
- 4. Suitability of facilities
- 5. Proof for insurance and indemnification
- 6. Financial and other arrangements
- 7. Collection, storage and use of biological samples
- 8. Data Protection Compliance with National Requirements & GDPR

Changes for the NREC-CT



Part I

Scientific assessment

Protocol and IB common for all MSCs: coordinated review Part II

Ethical assessment

Participant facing documents consent, investigators and sites etc

29 new applications

10 substantial amendment

17 transition trials

- Part I and Part II do not need to be submitted together:
 - NREC-CT may be reviewing Part I and Part
 II separately potentially 2 years apart
 - No requirement for an applicant to submit a Part II
- NREC-CT will only have one opportunity to request changes or further information under an 'RFI' for both Part I and Part II under most circumstances
- Applicant can appeal an NREC-CT decision



Harmonisation Across EU

- Part II requirements, templates and personal data harmonised across member states
 - EMA templates provided, each MSC can also provide own, however must be clear what is optional and what is mandatory
 - Some documents may be different in some MSC due to National law (for example, data protection in IE due to HRR)
- EU Working Groups, Workshops, Roundtables



Benefits identified to date

- One Portal, all tasks completed on one system
- Concrete timelines to work to
- Dossiers are well defined under distinct headings
- Naming convention for documents
- Ease of raising considerations
- Reduction in emails, approval letters
- One RFI reduces amount of time going between review team and applicant
- Harmonisation
- Validation process and RFI mean that trials are much less likely to be invalid for review
- Validation process allows more oversight of what trials are upcoming for review



Issues identified to date

- One RFI (unless in specific circumstances) can hamper completion of RFI response if not satisfactory- risk of refusal is higher
- Limitation of condition definition
- System can have bugs (although recently much better)
- Harmonisation also means that documents that cannot be mandatory, are sometimes still required for full review of trial and must be requested at RFI
- Clarity around addition of MSC after Part I has been completed- role of review
- If Part I only submitted, Investigators not identified which can make it difficult to identify COI for reviewers
- Difficulty in guaranteeing expedited timelines if meeting schedule does not allow an expedited review



NREC-CT Review Process

NREC review process



- Similar review format across NRECs
- Timeframe for responses stipulated by European Regulations









Typical NREC considerations



Application documentation

e.g. Comprehensively completed in an accessible language

Scientific design and conduct of the study

e.g. Appropriateness of the study design in relation to study objectives

Criteria for suspending or terminating research

Adequacy of the PI and site including support staff, facilities and emergency procedures evidence of relevant experience & training (eg GCP)

Justification of predictable risks & inconveniences vs anticipated benefits

Duplicity of / misinformed research effort

Recruitment of participants

e.g. Initial contact and recruitment
Inclusion and exclusion criteria (Unjustified exclusion of vulnerable groups?)

Care and protection of participants/

e.g. Insurance & indemnity agreements

Financial arrangements, participant compensation

Typical NREC considerations



Protection of confidentiality of participants/volunteers

e.g. Extent to which the information will be anonymised How long samples/data will be kept Security of online tools

DPIA & DPO input

Informed consent process

e.g. Comprehensiveness and understandability of written & oral information

Identification of those responsible for obtaining consent (risk of coercion, power relationships)

Arrangements for vulnerable participants

Aligned with Data Protection Act 2018

Community considerations

e.g. Impact & relevance on the local community and on the concerned communities from which participants/volunteers are drawn

Description of the availability and affordability of any successful study product to the concerned communities following the research

Plans to disseminate outcomes



THANK YOU

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Enabling a trusted national ethics opinion