

A collage of medical-related images arranged in a hexagonal grid. The images include: an elderly man in a blue shirt being examined by a doctor; a fetus in a womb with a highlighted organ; a person in a white lab coat and mask writing on a document; and a laboratory setting with glassware and equipment.

ACT EU PA8: Methodology workshop – paediatric session

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Clinical trials with minors: CTD → CTR

CTD, article 4 e,f,g

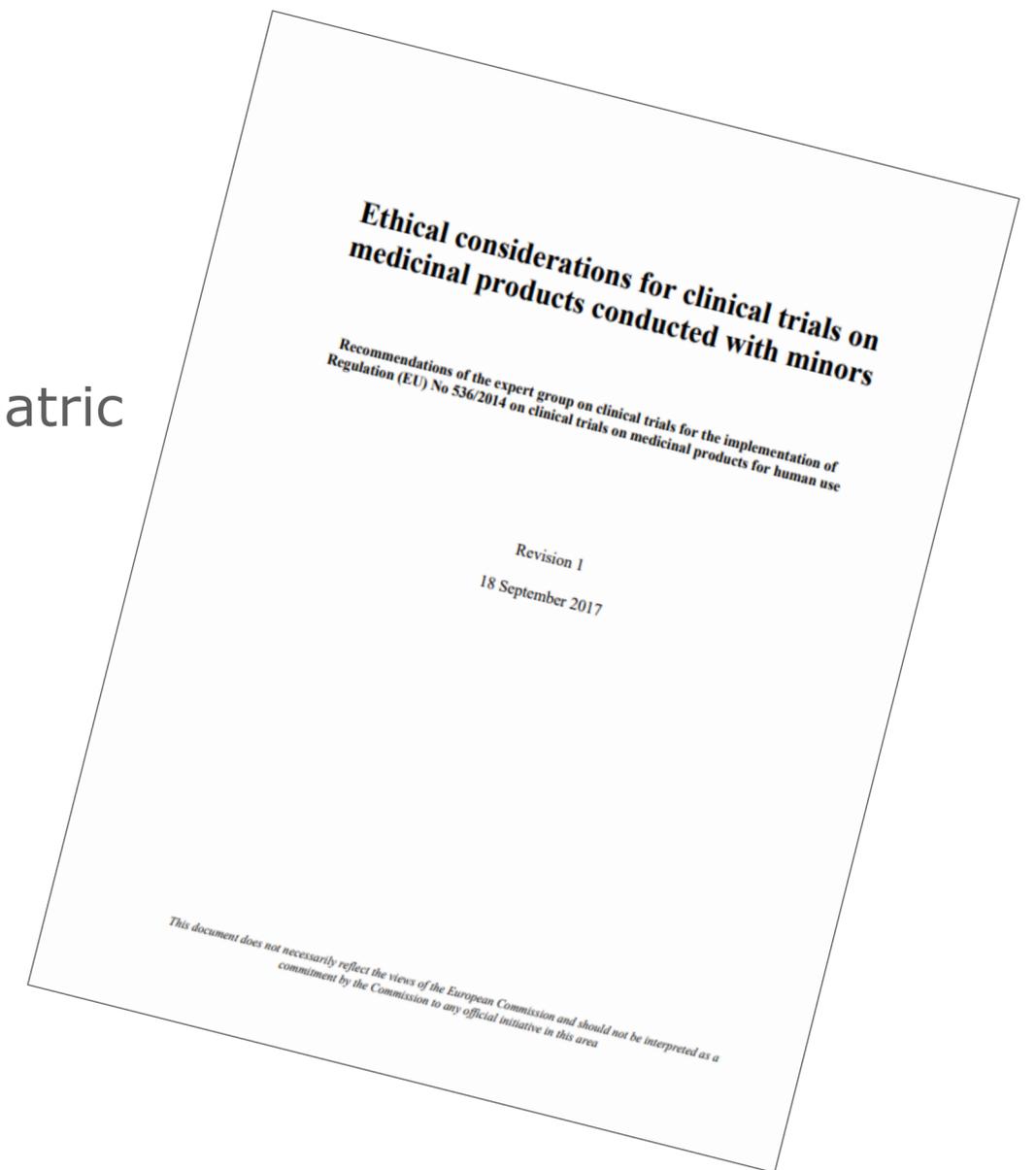
- **some direct benefit for the group** of patients is obtained from the clinical trial and only where such research is essential to validate data obtained in clinical trials on persons able to give informed consent or by other research methods; additionally, such research should either relate directly to a **clinical condition** from which the minor concerned suffers or be of such a nature that it can only be carried out on minors;
- the corresponding scientific guidelines of the Agency have been followed;
- clinical trials have been **designed to minimise pain, discomfort, fear and any other foreseeable risk in relation to the disease and developmental stage**; both the risk threshold and the degree of distress have to be specially defined and constantly monitored;

CTR, article 32 e,f,g

- the clinical trial is intended **to investigate treatments for a medical condition that only occurs in minors** or the clinical trial is essential with respect to minors **to validate data obtained in clinical trials on persons able to give informed consent** or by other research methods;
- the clinical trial either relates directly to a **medical condition** from which the minor concerned suffers or is of such a nature that it can only be carried out on minors;
- there are scientific grounds for expecting that participation in the clinical trial will produce:
 - (i) **a direct benefit for the minor** concerned **outweighing the risks and burdens involved**; or
 - (ii) **some benefit for the population** represented by the minor concerned and such a clinical trial will pose only **minimal risk to, and will impose minimal burden** on, the minor concerned in comparison with the standard treatment of the minor's condition.

Recommendation paper: ethical considerations for clinical trials on medicinal products with minor, 2017 - proposal for update

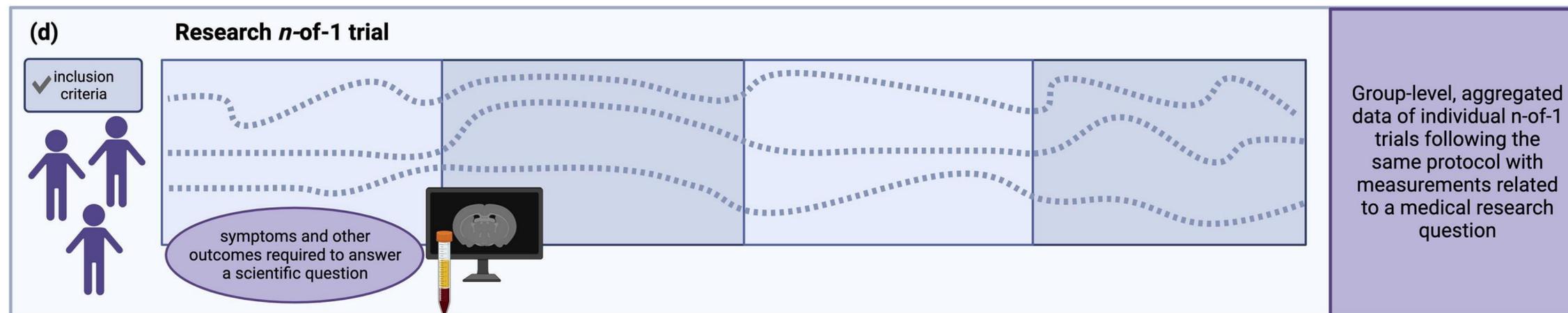
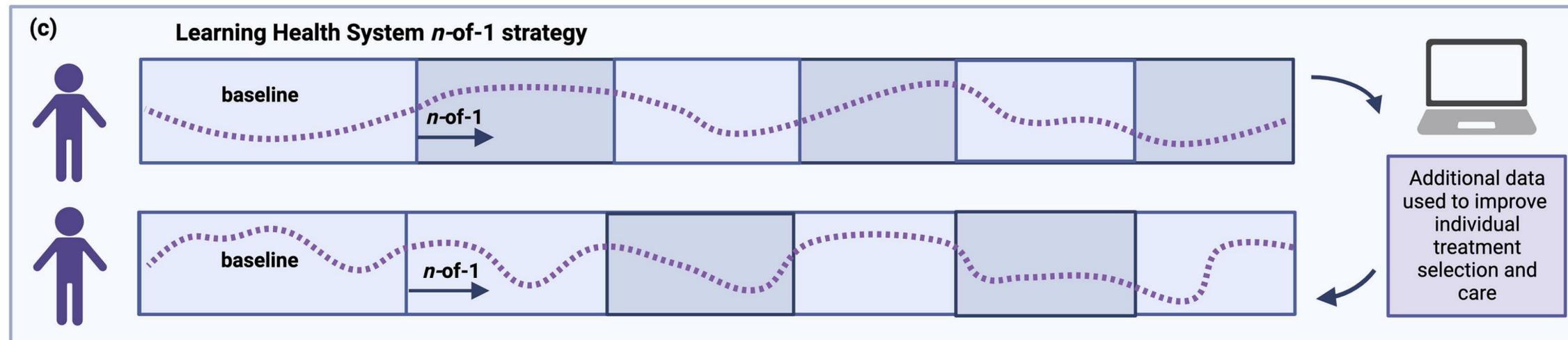
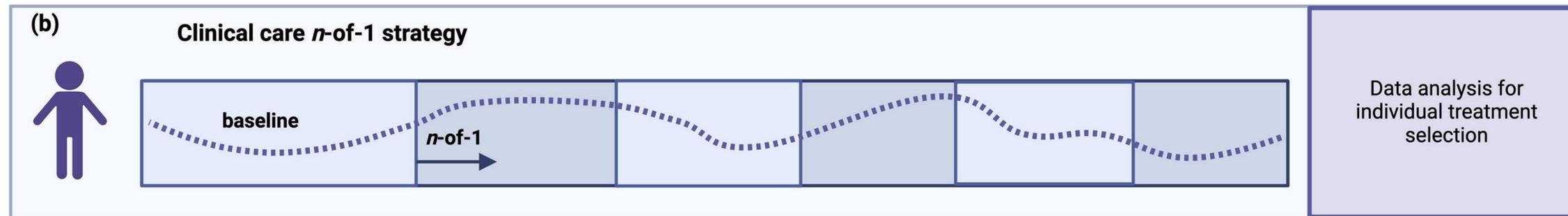
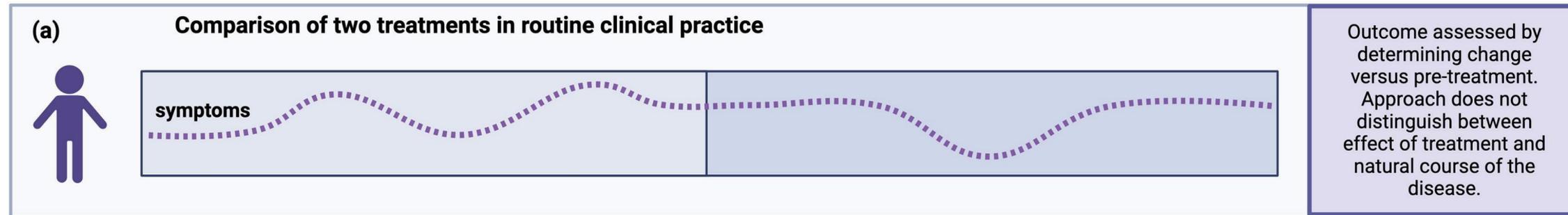
- What is considered a medical condition that **only occurs** in minors?
- How much data from adult population is required prior testing in paediatric population?
- What is considered a direct benefit, for instance in case of a placebo-controlled study?



N-of-1 strategies for rare diseases

How to perform studies in patients with rare diseases?

- Patients with rare diseases are often treated with off-label treatments or non-licensed medicinal product.
- N-of-1 studies provide an alternative to large randomized controlled trials in rare disease. N-of-1 studies can combine medical care and scientific data collection within one patient.
- Performance of (series of) N-of-1 studies can eventually lead to optimizing evidence-based and personalised care.



Clinical care *n*-of-1 strategies and research *n*-of-1 trials: regulatory requirements.

Is there a need for a harmonized approach to allow for risk-proportionate oversight.

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THANK YOU!
Questions?

