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2 EMA/158330/2020
3 Committee for Human Medicinal Products (CHMP)

4 **Points to consider on implications of Coronavirus disease**
5 **(COVID-19) on methodological aspects of ongoing clinical**
6 **trials**
7 **Draft**
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Due to the urgency, this guidance is issued with a 4-week public consultation. It should be noted that due to the rapidly evolving situation further updates to this guidance are possible and likely.

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Draft agreed by Biostatistics Working Party	March 2020
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	25 March 2020
Start of public consultation	25 March 2020
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	25 April 2020

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Comments should be provided using this [template](#). The completed comments form should be sent to Biostatistics@ema.europa.eu

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Keywords	COVID-19, ongoing clinical trials, protocol deviations, data collection, trial integrity, interpretability, DMC, Scientific Advice
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14 Points to consider on implications of Coronavirus disease 15 (COVID-19) on methodological aspects of ongoing clinical 16 trials 17

18 BSWP would like to acknowledge the impact of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on trial
19 participants as well as of the resulting measures taken to address the pandemic on methodological
20 aspects of ongoing trials. It is foreseeable that the COVID-19 pandemic will interfere with the conduct
21 of many ongoing trials, also with the collection, analysis and the interpretation of clinical trial data.

22 Most importantly, patient safety is paramount and at the heart of every decision taken, regardless of
23 any potential consequences for an ongoing trial. Beyond this, it is an ethical mandate to proceed with a
24 trial that has been started as long as there is an opportunity that the efforts taken by patients and
25 physicians can benefit drug development and patient care. Although it might be desirable from a
26 methodological point of view to continue trials or, in some cases, pause them temporarily, Sponsors
27 are strongly recommended to integrate all available knowledge from the ethical, the medical, and the
28 methodological perspective into decision making about the future conduct of a trial while carefully
29 considering advice from regulatory and healthcare authorities responsible for patient and employee
30 safety. Reference is made to other guidance related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including ([Guidance to
31 sponsors on how to manage clinical trials during the COVID-19 pandemic](#) (EMA/141885/2020)).

32 At this point in time it is not possible to give general applicable advice on how the different aspects
33 related to the pandemic should be handled, as implications on clinical trials are expected to be
34 manifold. Impact on the data collection, analysis and interpretation of results for each trial will need a
35 thorough case-by-case assessment.

36 BSWP would like to raise the following major points for consideration to Sponsors whose ongoing
37 clinical trials are or might be affected:

- 38 • In light of the inevitable priority setting due to patient and employee safety and availability,
39 Sponsors are advised to pre-plan how systematic deviations resulting from the measures and
40 individual decisions related to the COVID-19 pandemic are captured. These decisions were by
41 nature not planned before start of the trial. Such information will prove valuable in the
42 assessment of the potential impact of these decisions on the trial outcome and should help
43 distinguish between 'affected' and 'unaffected' data. In order to assist efficiently with the
44 identification of deviations related to the pandemic that are of major importance for
45 interpretation of trial results, Sponsors are encouraged to define a systematic way to record
46 protocol deviations and capture related reasons.
- 47 • Data collection should preferably not stop and should continue as long as possible. However,
48 potential risks for study participants when undergoing study-specific procedures, take priority
49 in decisions taken by patients and health institutes. The external validity of trial outcomes may
50 be affected by the presence of different trial populations: some patients were present in the
51 trial before the start of the pandemic; some during the pandemic while possibly exposed to
52 associated measures; and some after the end of the pandemic. Measures taken in relation to
53 the COVID-19 pandemic may interfere with study treatments. In order to be able to identify
54 and address such concerns, sufficient amount of information on pandemic-related measures
55 and whether trial patients or trial conduct were affected, as well as on the subpopulations of
56 exposed / non-exposed, and infected / non-infected patients will be necessary to study the
57 impact on the treatment effect. Sponsors should collect this information to the extent feasible,
58 and in a pragmatic manner.

59 Risk-assessment of the impact of:

60 (i) COVID-19 potentially affecting trial participants directly and

61 (ii) COVID-19 related measures affecting clinical trial conduct

62 on trial integrity and interpretability is recommended. Sponsors are advised to contemplate an
63 analysis of the accumulating trial data in order to evaluate the implications on recruitment, loss
64 of patients during the trial, ability to record data and ability to interpret the treatment effect in
65 light of the pre-, during and post-pandemic measures phases. It is understood that risk
66 assessment should be part of the trial monitoring activities and could be performed on
67 aggregate and blinded data with the intent to inform the likelihood of the trial to deliver
68 interpretable results, not with the usual intent to confirm the likelihood of the trial being
69 successful. Nevertheless, a more thorough analysis may be warranted. It is recommended that
70 such an analysis of the trial data is conducted by an independent Data Monitoring Committee
71 (DMC), which may already exist for the trial. If not, an independent DMC should preferably be
72 established, following the necessary procedures regarding Ethics Committees and relevant
73 competent authorities. This will ensure that the Sponsor can preserve trial integrity as much as
74 possible. The grounds for the decision of performing such analysis should be documented, as
75 well as the reasons for modifying the timing of any planned (interim) analysis. If a DMC is
76 already in place, it might be important to revise the DMC charter accordingly, including
77 considerations to increase its methodological competence. Emphasis is put on the purpose of
78 the analysis discussed here which is risk assessment and to advise on follow-up actions, and
79 not to perform an unplanned formal interim analysis for efficacy. The latter would come with all
80 well-known concerns and associated precautions. As a general principle, there are strong
81 scientific reasons to conduct trials as planned and implement changes only when there is a
82 convincing scientific reason that it improves interpretability of results.

83 • Potential follow-up considerations or advises of the DMC may include the following:

84 ○ Recommendations on how to re-start usual trial operations;

85 ○ Recommendations of additional measures when completing the trial after the pandemic
86 (e.g. validation of outcomes that were measured differently);

87 ○ The need to adjust the trial sample size;

88 ○ Additional analyses (to be included in the Statistical Analysis Plan) to investigate the
89 impact of the three phases (pre, during, and post COVID-19) to understand the
90 treatment effect as estimated in the trial;

91 ○ Proposals to deal with any identified potential sources of bias such as missing values,
92 newly identified intercurrent events or other unforeseeable required changes to trial
93 elements.

94 Major changes in the conduct of a trial should follow the local regulations and be approved by
95 Ethics Committees. Discussion with relevant competent authorities is encouraged and COVID-
96 19 related guidance should be consulted.

97 BSWP would encourage Sponsors to take these points into consideration and to seek Scientific Advice
98 on these matters early in the process. Sponsors should also rest assured that these topics will be
99 thoroughly reflected on during the assessment of affected clinical trials data submitted to EMA for
100 Marketing Authorisation Applications.