

The 2nd Clinical Data Management Training



Data Management Documents

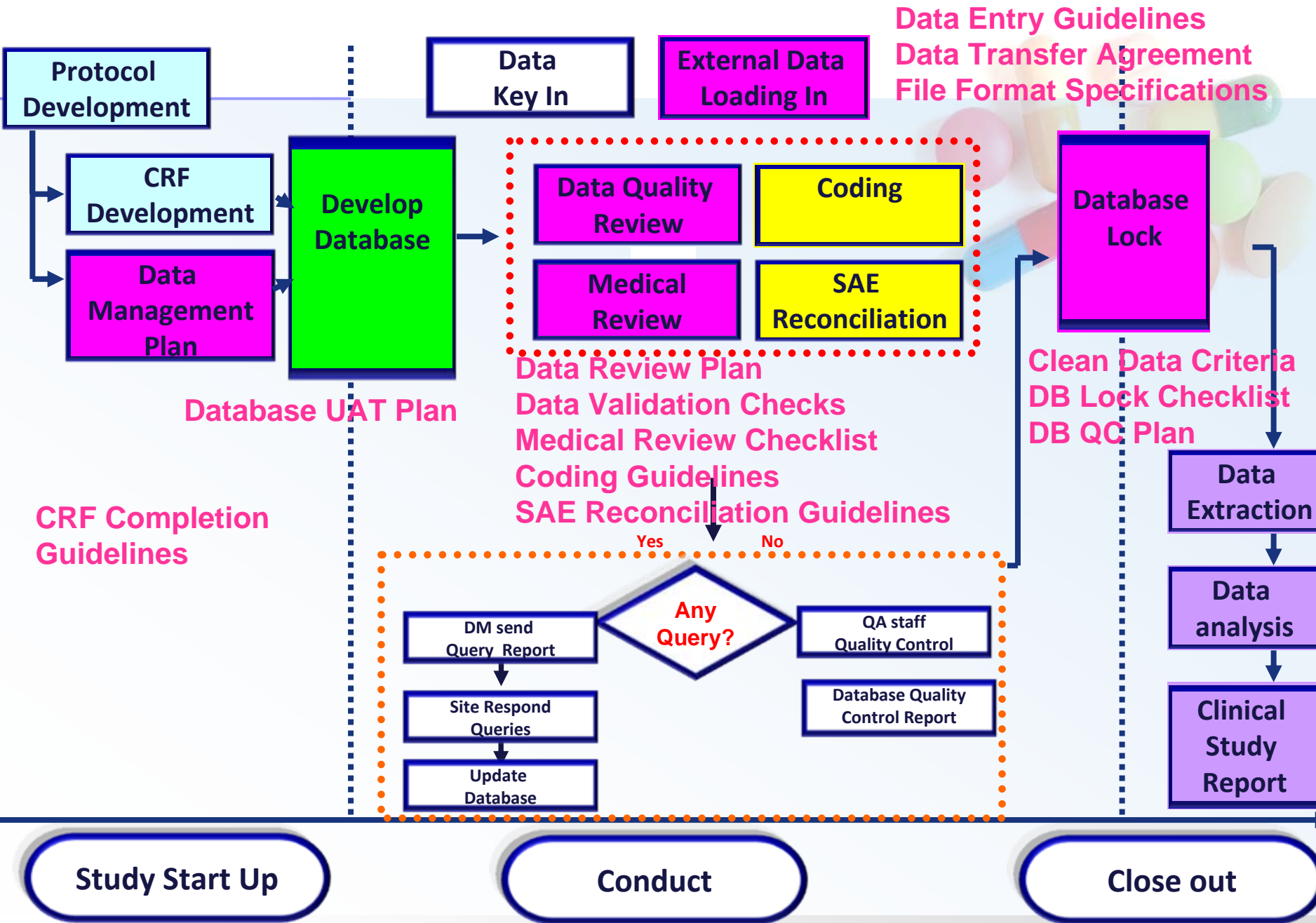
September, 2010 at SMMU, Shanghai

Agenda



- 1 Data Flow and DM Documents**
- 2 Purpose of Data Management Plan**
- 3 Contents of Data Management Plan**
- 4 Creation and Maintenance**
- 5 Key Messages**

DM FLOW



Agenda



- 1** Data Flow and DM Documents
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2.1 What is Data Management Plan (DMP)



- Synonym: Data Handling Protocol; Data Quality Plan, etc
- The DMP documents **the processes and procedures** employed by Data Management (DM) to promote consistent, efficient and effective DM activities **for a specific study** in order to provide a study database that is accurate, secure, reliable and ready for analysis.
- The contents present here are a guide only and can be customized by adding or removing sections according to company SOP/Guidance and specific study requirements.

2.2 Use and Benefits of DMP

- DM staff use DMP to define or further develop the procedures that describe how they manage data, to what standards and why for a specific study
- Through reference to the DMP, other functions will be able to understand DM requirements, which leads to improved communications between all parties concerned and more efficient and accurate data collection
- The DMP is an auditable document often asked for by regulatory inspectors and should be written in a manner that is professional and of high quality

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3. Contents



General

- Header
- Footer (page number)

Cover Page

- Sponsor name
- Protocol title and number
- **Version number** of the DMP
- **Effective date** of DMP
- Signatures and distribution list

3. Contents

Table of Contents

Amendment and Change Procedures

- A statement of how the DMP will be followed
- How to handle deviation or modification to the DMP
 - Who needs to agree them
 - How the changes will be made
- How minor amendments will be made after production

Definitions and Acronyms



3. Contents

Case Report Forms



- CRF Design – Description of the CRF design process or refer to the company SOP
- CRF Completion Guidelines
 - General guidelines
 - Study-specific guidelines
- CRF Change Control – Description of the process for managing post-production changes or refer to the company SOP

3. Contents

Database Design, Creation and Maintenance



- DB Name, Version, and Location
- DB Design – Description of the DB design process or refer to the company SOP
- DB Change Control – Description of the process for managing post-production DB changes or refer to the company SOP
- DB Security
 - User Roles and Access Control
 - DB backup

3. Contents

Data Entry and Processing

- Data Receipt and Tracking
 - Data collection strategy
 - How data receipt will be tracked
- Data Entry
 - Single Entry vs. Double Entry vs. Single Entry + Visual Verification
- Data Entry Guidelines/Conventions
 - General guidelines (e.g. special codes, partial date and time, etc)
 - Study specific guidelines



3. Contents

Data Validation and User Acceptance Testing

- Data Validation Checks and UAT
 - Change control after production
 - Process and procedures of dummy data creation and UAT
- Data Review Plan
 - Electronic Data Review
 - Medical Data Review
 - Reports and tools used for review
- Query Handling
 - Data Clarification Form process (for paper study)
 - Turnaround Time



3. Contents

External Data Transfer

- Data Transfer Agreement
- File Format Specifications
- External Data Review Plan



3. Contents

Coding

- Coding Dictionaries
 - Name and Version
 - How to handle dictionary version upgrade during study
- Define what terms are to be coded (CM, AE, MH?)
- Description of the process for handling terms that are not auto-coded
- Description of the process for approval



3. Contents

SAE Reconciliation

- What fields will be compared and reconciled
- Reconciliation Frequency
- Description of process of how to get the SAE data from safety database and reconcile with CRF data
- Description of discrepancy management



3. Contents

Quality Assurance/Control Processes



- QA plan
 - What checks will be performed for the study
 - The corrective actions to be taken
- QC plan
 - What checks will be performed
 - The criteria of database acceptance
 - The frequency and timing of QC
- QC check documentation processes
 - Define the means by which QC checks are documented
 - How the documentation is maintained

3. Contents

Database Lock Strategy

- Data Clean Criteria
- Database Lock Checklist
- Database Lock Strategy
 - Ongoing, by site, or lock a whole study
 - Locking timelines
 - Locking process, etc



3. Contents

Other sections that may be added

- Study team member list and communication plan
- Study preliminary timelines
- Interim analysis
- Archiving and record retention process



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4. Creation and Maintenance

- For **each new study**, **CDM** personnel should compose a detailed DMP based on the protocol, work scope, **contract** (for CRO), analysis plan and other supporting documents and DM standards and practice.
- The DMP should be reviewed and approved by **all responsible parties prior to commencement of the work it describes**.
- Strict change control (change history) and version control should be implemented.
- The document is a living doc and periodic review is required.
- Upon conclusion of the study, the DMP should be archived with all other pertinent study documentation.

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5. Take-home Key Messages

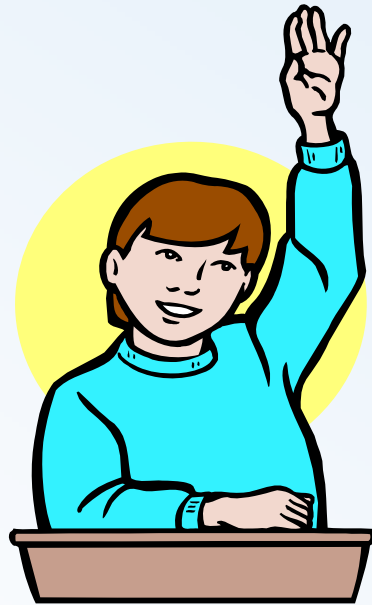
- The DMP documents the processes and procedures of DM activities for a specific study in order to provide a study database that is accurate, secure, reliable and ready for analysis.
- The DMP should be reviewed and approved by all responsible parties **prior to** commencement of the work it describes.
- Strict change control (change history) and version control should be implemented.
- The DMP is an auditable document and should be written in a manner that is professional and of high quality.

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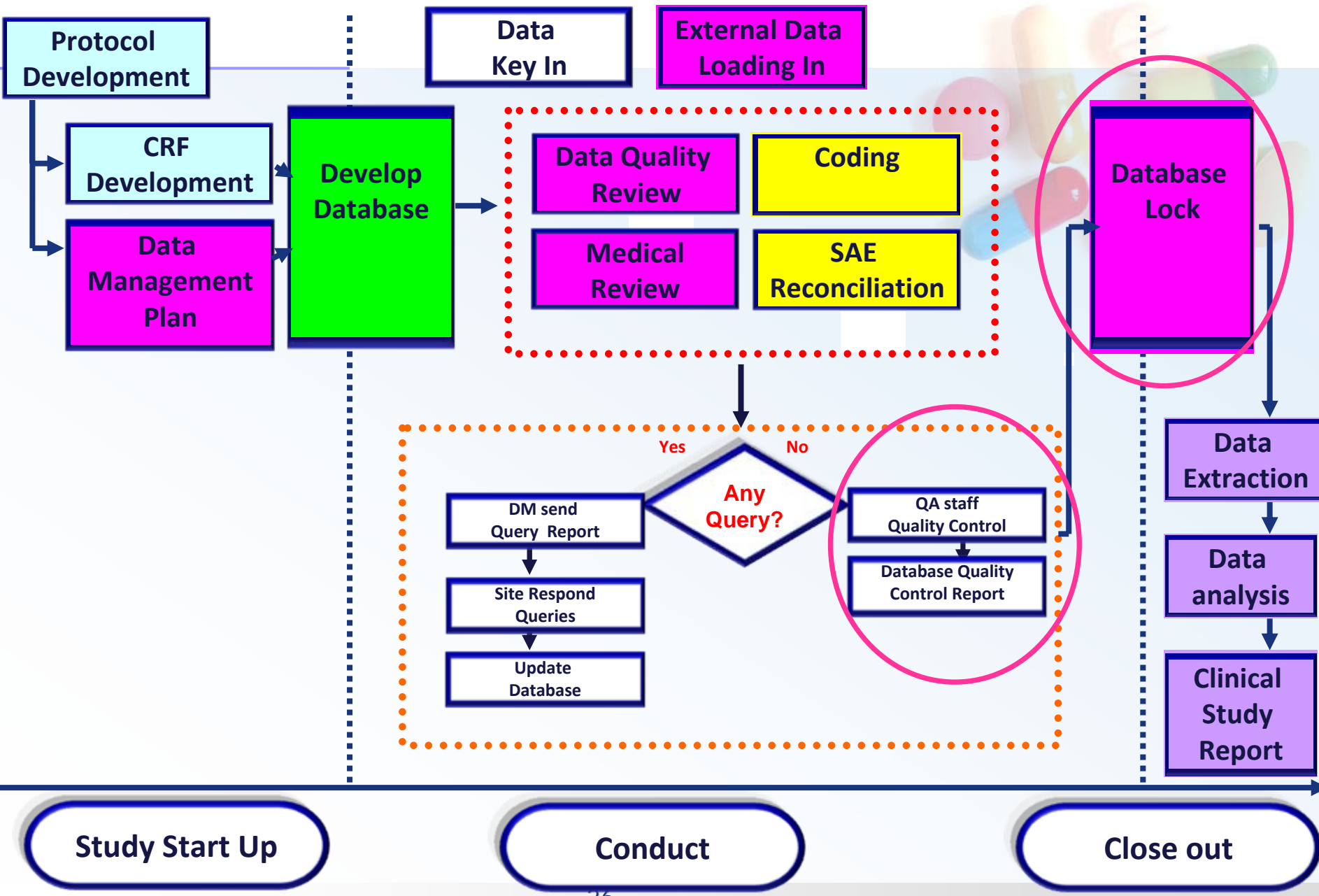


Thank You !

Question?



DM FLOW



Data Clean Criteria - example



- All data (CRF and external data to be in DB) have been received and in the database
- All discrepancies generated (through edit check and medical review) have been resolved or verified
- Coding has been completed and reviewed
- SAE reconciliation has been completed without open discrepancy
- External data reconciliation has been completed without open discrepancy
- Other,.....

Quality Control

质量控制

- Definition in ICH E6: the operational techniques and activities undertaken within the quality assurance system to verify that the requirements for quality of the study-related activities have been fulfilled.
- Quality Control should be applied to each stage of data handling to ensure that all data are reliable and have been processed correctly
- Examples of QC
 - User Acceptance Testing
 - Document review and sign off
 - Compliance with SOP and guidelines
 - Continuous data monitoring and metrics reporting



Quality Control Plan

- What checks will be performed
 - Study binder review (Documentation)
 - Database review through various tools, reports (e.g. Metrics reports)
- Timing of QC
 - The first 10 patients data in house
 - 25%, 50% and 75% of patient data in house
 - Changes in key staff, key process, and system
- Documentation of QC (QC report)
 - Who perform the QC and When
 - What is reviewed and checked
 - Findings
 - Corrective action



Quality Control Plan

- Final database QC (usually for paper study only)
 - Prior to database lock
 - Compare CRF with data in Database
 - Critical data points are checked for all enrolled subjects
 - Non-Critical data points are checked for a set of randomly selected of enrolled subjects
 - Calculate database error rate through dividing the errors found by the total number of data fields reviewed
 - Set the database acceptance criteria (company standards)
 - Critical data points: 0
 - Non-Critical data points: 1% or 0.5%
 - Action taken if error rate is not acceptable



Quality Assurance

质量保证

- Definition in ICH E6 – Planned, systematic actions that ensure trial complies with ICH/GCP, SOPs, and regulatory requirements
- Broader, more systematic, usually performed by independent party
- Examples of QA
 - Compliance with SOPs (documentation)
 - System Validation Report
 - Required certificates (lab, special professionals)
 - Review of staff training records



Database Lock Checklist



- Source document verification completed
- All data (CRF and external data to be in DB) have been received and in the database
- All discrepancies generated (through edit check and medical review) have been resolved or verified
- Coding has been completed and reviewed
- SAE reconciliation has been completed without open discrepancy
- External data reconciliation has been completed without open discrepancy

Database Lock Checklist (cont')



- Final Database QC done and error rate is acceptable
- Randomization list has been released and loaded into the database
- Required signatures have been obtained
- Update privilege removed except for special user
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