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FDAAA TrialsTracker:

A live informatics tool to monitor compliance with FDA requirements to report clinical trial results

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Abstract

Introduction: Non-publication of clinical trials results is an ongoing issue. The US government recently updated the requirements on results reporting for trials registered at ClinicalTrials.gov. We set out to develop and deliver an online tool which publicly monitors compliance with these reporting requirements, facilitates open public audit, and promotes accountability.

Methods: We conducted a review of the relevant legislation to extract the requirements on reporting results. Specific areas of the statutes were operationalised in code based on the results of our policy review, and on the publicly available data from ClinicalTrials.gov. We developed methods to identify trials required to report results, using publicly accessible data; to download additional relevant information such as key dates and trial sponsors; and to determine when each trial became due. This data was then used to construct a live tracking website.

Results: There were a number of administrative and technical hurdles to successful operationalisation in our tracker. Decisions and assumptions related to overcoming these issues are detailed along with clarifying details from outreach directly to ClinicalTrials.gov. The FDAAA TrialsTracker was successfully launched and provides users with an overview of results reporting compliance.

Discussion: Clinical trials continue to go unreported despite numerous guidelines, commitments and legal frameworks intended to address this issue. In the absence of formal sanctions from the FDA and others, we argue tools such as ours - providing live data on trial reporting - can improve accountability and performance. In addition, our service helps sponsors identify their own individual trials that have not yet reported results: we therefore offer positive practical support for sponsors who wish to ensure that all their completed trials have reported.

Preprint

Introduction

The results of clinical trials are used to inform treatment choices. Complete reporting of all clinical trial results is widely recognised as a clinical and ethical imperative. However it has long been documented that trial results are left undisclosed[1] and the most current systematic review of publication bias cohort studies shows that only half of all completed trials on registries report results[2], consistent with earlier work[3].

There is now a growing movement towards legislation requiring results to be reported online, within 12 months of completion, on both EU[4,5] and US[6,7] registries. In January 2018 the first trials to be covered by updated US trial reporting regulations, under the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Amendments Act of 2007 (FDAAA 2007), became due to report results. This is a potentially important legal landmark, against a background of slow and

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incomplete progress on trials transparency[8].

We therefore set out to develop and deliver an online tool which publicly monitors compliance with these new reporting requirements, facilitates open public audit, and promotes accountability[9].

Methods

Our specific objectives were: to review the legislation; to download the data; to develop a method to identify due trials in the data; and to deliver an online interactive web platform presenting all data to users.

Policy Review

A policy review was conducted to ascertain the relevant reporting requirements of FDAAA 2007 and Final Rule 42 CFR Part 11 of 2016 (Final Rule)[6,7]. Additional materials, related to interpretation and implementation of these statutes, available directly from ClinicalTrials.gov, were also reviewed[10–13]. Any further questions on the reporting requirements and their implementation on ClinicalTrials.gov were referred to the ClinicalTrials.gov team through their official "Customer Support" channel[14]. All communications with ClinicalTrials.gov were archived and are available as Appendix 1.

Obtaining the Data

A full dataset of all trials recorded on ClinicalTrials.gov is available in XML format[15]. This data was downloaded and used to create a queryable database on Google's BigQuery platform for prototyping purposes.

Interpretation and Implementation

Data was extracted from BigQuery using Standard SQL queries. Specific areas of the statutes were operationalised in code based on the results of our policy review and the publicly available data elements on ClinicalTrials.gov. We developed methods to identify trials required to report results using publicly accessible data; to download additional relevant information such as dates and trial sponsor; and to determine when trials became due, using key trial dates.

Web Tool

Our dataset was used to create a regularly updated website (`fdaaa.TrialsTracker.net`) to display all Applicable Clinical Trials (ACTs) and probable Applicable Clinical Trials (pACTs); track when they become due; show whether they have reported results in accordance with the law; give performance statistics for each individual trial sponsor; and calculate potential fines that could have been levied by the FDA against sponsors.

Data and Code Sharing

All underlying code related to data extraction and website development is made freely available for review and re-use under the MIT open source license via a public GitHub repository[16].

Results

Policy Review

Background to FDAAA 2007 and Final Rule

The FDAAA 2007 required that certain trials share their results on ClinicalTrials.gov[6]. This initial requirement was vague and left some details open to interpretation regarding who was required to report and when[17–19]. It was not until 2016, with the publication of the Final Rule[7], that these requirements were further clarified and expanded: specifically stating that all trials of both approved and unapproved products, meeting various clearly specified criteria, are required to report results within one year of their completion date. It also created more straightforward ways to determine which trials are classed as "applicable" and hence due to report, including specifying new criteria for

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ACTs[17]. The Final Rule came into effect on January 18, 2017.

Identifying ACTs

In order to identify which trials are required to report results, it was necessary to categorise trials as either an ACT or a pACT. An ACT is any "applicable trial" which began after the effective date of the Final Rule; an applicable trial is determined using the criteria in Table 1. The term "probable ACT" (pACT) is officially used to denote an ACT which began prior to, but ends after, the effective date of the Final Rule, again as per Table 1. Because certain data elements required to identify ACTs were either not available or not required prior to the implementation of the Final Rule, pACTs are identified using a separate methodology from ACTs. These criteria are also officially documented in the ClinicalTrials.gov Protocol Registration and Results System (PRS) User's

Table 1: *ClinicalTrials.gov Criteria for ACTs and pACTs*[12]

Criteria	**ACT**	**pACT**
Study Type	Interventional	
Intervention Type	N/A	Drug, Device, Biological/Vaccine, Radiation, Genetic, Combination Product, or Diagnostic Test
US FDA-regulated Drug/Device Product	Yes	N/A
Study Phase	Not Phase 1	
Primary Purpose	Not Device Feasibility	
Any of the following apply:		
At Least 1 US Location or Location Not Specified	True	
US FDA IND/IDE	True	
Product Manufactured in and Exported from the U.S	True	N/A
Primary Completion Date	On or after January 2008 or not specified	
Study Completion Date	On or after January 2008, if Primary Completion Date not specified	
Overall Recruitment Status	Not Withdrawn	
Study Start Date	On or after January 18, 2017	Before January 18, 2017

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Guide which notes that "records that meet the [ACT/pACT] condition...will be flagged for FDAAA or 42 CFR Part 11 issues"[12]. Table 1 provides an overview of the criteria identified by ClinicalTrials.gov, specifically from the "PRS User's Guide" documentation.

An interesting barrier is presented by the fact that, although ClinicalTrials.gov and the FDA hold data on which trials are ACTs or pACTs, they do not share this information publicly. However, public documentation does exist identifying all of the data elements used to determine ACT and pACT status[7,10,12]. Operationalising these criteria was itself complicated by the fact that Investigational New Drug (IND) and Investigational Device Exemption (IDE) status is a required element to identify ACTs and pACTs, but is not available in the public dataset for any trial[11]. However, this can be worked around: outreach to ClinicalTrials.gov support confirmed that for ACTs the "FDA Regulated Drug/Device" criteria cannot be entered as "Yes" during trial registration unless the' trial either involves a US location, is conducted under an IND/IDE, or the product is manufactured in and exported from the US (Appendix 1). We therefore only included "FDA Regulated Drug/Device" status in our ACT logic. "FDA Regulated Drug" and "FDA Regulated Device" are new data elements only available since the implementation of the Final Rule and therefore not part of the pACT criteria. As a result, the "IND/IDE" field cannot be ignored as redundant when identifying pACTs.

Following the criteria in Table 1, a pACT is a trial that is conducted under an IND/IDE or has a location in the US. To address this, we conservatively only include trials which explicitly identify a US location. This will exclude some pACTs that provide no US location, or no locations at all, and have an IND/IDE that is not flagged in clinicaltrials.gov data: this is conservative, because some trials giving no location may in reality be conducted in the US, but not be identifiable as such, because the sponsors have entered poor quality data onto the register. The criteria in Table 1 also identify post-2008 completion dates as as required criteria for both pACTs and ACTs. All pACTs and ACTs relevant to our tracker will have completion dates on or after January 18, 2017 so this criteria was unnecessary for our purposes. While the official ACT/pACT criteria also includes trials with no completion date specified, it is impossible to track Final Rule compliance without a completion date and therefore these trials cannot be included in our tracker. Table 2 shows our final logic for determining ACTs and pACTs based on the public data.

Timing for Results Becoming Due

The Final Rule states that, for applicable trials, results information "must be submitted no later than 1 year after the primary completion date"[7]. All submitted results are subject to quality control (QC) to ensure they meet a minimum standard. The authors of the Final Rule make clear that results information is supposed to be posted to ClinicalTrials.gov within 30 days following their submission, regardless of QC status. Sponsors may also, in certain instances, apply for certificates that delay the reporting of results. It was necessary to account for these delays when building our tracker. The final logic used to identify when a trial's results are due is summarised in Table 3 followed by our methods to account for any issues that arose.

30 Days Delay

Correspondence with ClinicalTrials.gov indicated that the requirement to post results within 30 days, regardless of QC status, has not yet been implemented. At the time of writing, the ClinicalTrials.gov Final Rule website states that: "More information on the remaining steps to implement fully the quality control review criteria and process, including posting of clinical trial information that has not yet met QC criteria, will be available soon"[13]. Nonetheless, we have kept the 30 day limit in our criteria for determining when results are due. This helps ensure accuracy in the tracker by allowing for a reasonable delay in processing by Clinical-

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Table 2: *ACT and pACT Logic*

Category	Logic
ACT Logic	Study Type is *Interventional* **AND** FDA Regulated Drug **OR** Device is *Yes* **AND** Phase is *1/2, 2, 2/3, 4 or N/A* **AND** Primary Purpose is not *Device Feasibility* **AND** Start Date is on or after *January 18, 2017*[a] **AND** Study Status is not *Withdrawn*
pACT Logic	Study Type is *Interventional* **AND** Intervention Type is *Biological* **OR** *Drug* **OR** *Device* **OR** *Genetic* **OR** *Radiation* **OR** *Combination Product* **OR** *Diagnostic Test* **AND** Phase is *1/2, 2, 2/3, 4 or N/A* **AND** Primary Purpose is not *Device Feasibility* **AND** Primary Completion Date is on or after *January 18, 2017*[a,b] **AND** Study Status is not *Withdrawn* **AND** Study Location includes *United States* or *US Territories*

[a] For all date values, when only a Month/Year were given, dates were defaulted to the last day of the given month (e.g. January 2017 = January 31, 2017).
[b] "Completion Date" field was used when "Primary Completion Date" was not available.

Trials.gov. 30 days also represents the timeline for notification of missing results before fines can be levied. Assuming prompt notification of responsible parties about missing results, a 30 day buffer allows for confidence in assessing when a trial is overdue to report and therefore eligible to be fined.

The delay by ClinicalTrials.gov in implementing the 30 day results posting requirement remains a concern, as it threatens the ability of the community to identify, when faced with an unreported trial, whether the sponsor is late submitting, or Clinicaltrials.gov is late conducting QC. However, ClinicalTrials.gov has recently begun to display a "Results Submitted" tab on the webpage for trials in QC[20]. This tab will "help users track the submission and QC review status of results information"[13]. While this data is not available as part of the downloadable XML data record, we can webscrape the data in the "Results Submitted" tab, and use it to track the QC process as well as denote these trials in the tracker.

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Delaying the Submission of Results

The Final Rule brought much needed clarity on reporting requirements for trials of unapproved drugs and devices and how this related to requesting certificates of delay. Sponsors of trials of unapproved products that are seeking, or plan to seek, an initial approval, licensure or clearance by the FDA may request a certificate that delays the deadline to report results[7]. If the certificate is granted, results become due at the earliest of: three years after the primary completion date; 30 days after a drug or device receives an FDA approval; or a marketing application/premarket notification is withdrawn without resubmission for at least 210 days. Sponsors may also apply for deadline extensions if they can demonstrate "good cause" although this does not appear to be distinguishable in the study record from a certificate of delay.

Any delay to results reporting attributable to this process is recorded in the "disposition" data field in the public XML and included in our data extraction. As the exact length or type of "disposition" is not available, and we do not currently account for the FDA approval status of products studied in trials, we assume the delay will last for three years from the primary completion date or until results are otherwise provided. It would be helpful if ClinicalTrials.gov gave more detail on the disposition duration in the downloadable and/or publicly accessible data for trials with such extensions.

Unclear Dates

Many records on ClinicalTrials.gov provide key dates only in month/year format without specifying a day. In these instances we defaulted their date to the last day of the given month (e.g. January 2017 = January 31, 2017). This allows a conservative assessment of when a trial started, ended, and when it is due to report results. It does present a minor issue for the small number of trials beginning or ending in January 2017 that fail to give complete date data: trials that actually started just prior to January 18, 2017 should be held to the pACT standard but will instead be held to the ACT standard, and pACTs that ended just prior to the effective date will be held to the standard of the Final Rule for reporting results. This decision may lead to a very small number of "January 2017" trials being incorrectly included or excluded from our tracker as a result of incomplete information provided on ClinicalTrials.gov by the trial sponsor. We expect this aspect of sponsors' incomplete data will have negligible impact on the tracker overall, and any issues should improve over time, as most sponsors will hopefully update their records with accurate start and completion dates.

Table 3: *Logic for Due Trials*

Category	Logic
Due to Report Results	The current date is later than the primary completion date + 395 days[a,b] **AND** Trials is an ACT **OR** pACT **AND** Trial does not have a disposition to delay results **OR** it has been 3 years + 30 days since primary completion date[a,b]

[a] For all date values, when only a Month/Year were given, dates were defaulted to the last day of the given month (e.g. January 2017 = January 31, 2017).
[b] "Completion Date" field was used when "Primary Completion Date" was not available.

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Calculating Fines

While ClinicalTrials.gov is maintained by the National Institutes of Health, the FDA is tasked with carrying out enforcement actions related to clinical trial information, including non-submission of results[21]. The FDA may levy fines up to $10,000 for each day that required trial information is not submitted, following a 30 day notification period[7]. When sponsors submit results, exact submission dates are available as a data element from ClinicalTrials.gov, either in the XML record (when results have been posted) or via the "Results Submitted" tab (when results are in QC). As such, after 30 days from the 1 year deadline we calculate a potential fine of $10,000 for each day with no indication that results have been submitted. This assumes an immediate notification of the sponsor that the deadline for results submission has been missed. We will also monitor the FDA website for any indication that fines have been levied and provide this information on the tracker, in order to place potential fines in the context of actual fines levied.

Website

Using the data from ClinicalTrials.gov and our derived values, we iteratively created a live tracking website, The FDAAA TrialsTracker (`fdaaa.TrialsTracker.net`), to provide up-to-date statistics on what sponsors are not reporting the results of "due" trials on ClinicalTrials.gov. The website launched on February 19, 2018. Initial updates will be daily, with future update frequency to be determined by available resources. All ACTs and relevant pACTs identified are included on the website. Users are able to view summary statistics, all individual trials, and trials categorised by sponsor; and download data for their own use. Filters are available for a variety of trial statuses. The total possible fines that could have been collected overall and from each individual sponsor are also displayed. Figures 1 and 2 include screenshots of the "Ranked Sponsors" and "All Trials" views.

Discussion

Summary

Following extensive review of the legislation it was possible to develop and deliver a live website which: publicly audits compliance with the results reporting requirements of the FDAAA 2007 and the Final Rule; identifies individual trials and sponsors which are overdue; and updates automatically.

Strengths and Weaknesses

To our knowledge this is the first tool and website to openly track compliance with transparency reporting legislation across all trials, with live updates as the data changes. We cover all trials conducted under FDAAA 2007 on clinicaltrials.gov, and our data updates daily. We faced challenges in the form of ClinicalTrials.gov withholding data and sponsors entering poor quality and incomplete data onto the register. We devised methods to completely work around the decision by FDA and ClinicalTrials.gov to withhold some data denoting which trials are ACTs. We used a conservative approach to work around some sponsors' giving incomplete data on dates; for the reasons given above, we think our assumptions were reasonable and conservative, in that they minimise the chances of us incorrectly identifying a trial as due to report results; furthermore, this issue affects only a small number of trials, and will therefore have only a negligible impact on the tool.

A key strength of our methods was our collaborative approach. The DataLab is a multidisciplinary team consisting of academics, clinicians, and software engineers working together to produce live interactive tools from data, as well as static analyses for academic publications, across a range of medical problems including health informatics as well as trials transparency[22]. The analysis, tool, and website reported here were developed and delivered internally and iteratively, rather than through external procurement. This improves efficiency

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Figure 1: *Ranked Sponsor Page (Generated with Dummy Data)*

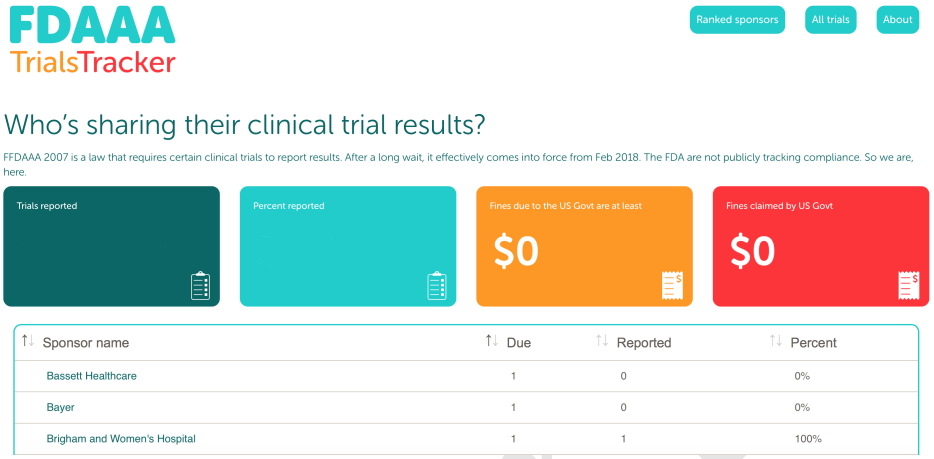
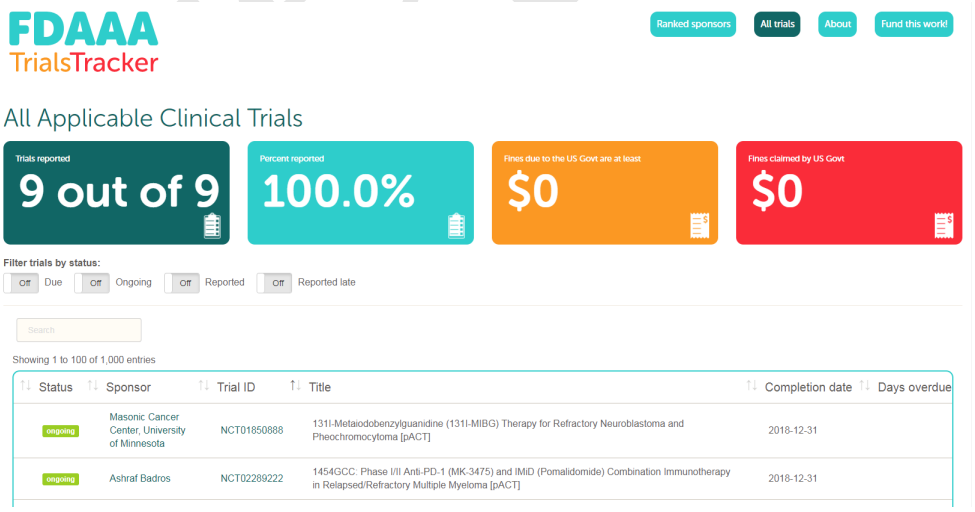


Figure 2: *All Trials Page (Generated with Dummy Data)*



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and builds capacity to deliver further innovative tools, as we have a team that consists: of software engineers who understand aspects of evidence based medicine; and researchers who understand aspects of delivering data-driven websites.

Context of Other Work

To our knowledge this is the first tool and website to openly and publicly track compliance with transparency legislation across all trials, with live updates as the data changes. Previous work assessing compliance with FDAAA 2007 was produced prior to the final rule, and delivered only static analyses for the purpose of one-off academic publications, with data that has rapidly gone out of date[23,24]. Previous work on publication bias has generally relied on laborious manual searches to assess reporting, and has consequently run on a limited sample of trials, and again on a one-off or very infrequent basis[2,18,19,25]. Our tool runs on all trials on clinicaltrials.gov and updates daily.

We have previously produced an automated and updatable tool that estimates the proportion of trials that have reported results across a very large sample of trials, by searching for results of completed trials on clinicaltrials.gov itself, and also by searching for those trials' results in academic papers, using a series of automated and filtered searches on PubMed. This tool deliberately casts its net more widely than the narrow requirements of FDAAA 2007, mirroring the ethical obligations to report all trials, and therefore checks whether all trials since 2006 have reported their results. As reported in that previous manuscript, the approach used in that tool reflects a trade off between covering a very large number of trials, in a regularly updating service, at the cost of lower accuracy than manual search; whereas manual search can cover only a small number of trials, and cannot be regularly updated to produce ongoing public audit[26]. However, under FDAAA 2007, trials are required to report their results directly onto clinicaltrials.gov itself; compliance with the requirement to report results can therefore be ascertained unambiguously and completely.

Policy Implications

Past work has shown that results from trials often go unreported[2], despite numerous guidelines, commitments and legal frameworks intended to ensure complete reporting. Without formal sanctions being imposed by the FDA and others, we believe that open data tools that provide public accountability have a valuable role in improving standardsGoldacre2015-bj. Specifically, we hope that the presence of easily accessible public data, and rankings, showing how individual sponsors are meeting their obligations, may encourage organisations to prioritise results reporting in general. In particular, the dynamic nature of the data presented through our tools incentivises organisations to report their trial results, because - unlike in a static academic publication on trial reporting - they can immediately improve their public rating, by reporting their results. In addition, the online resources we have produced here and elsewhere make it extremely easy for sponsors to identify individual trials from their organisations which have not yet reported their results: our tools therefore offer positive practical support for those sponsors who wish to ensure that all their completed trials have reported results.

We are therefore rolling out a programme of tools - resources permitting - to publicly track compliance with the obligation to report all trials. In addition to the FDAAA tracker reported here, we have already built automated trackers of compliance with EU results reporting requirements (currently under peer review) and regularly updating manual trackers of specific disease areas (currently under review), both launching imminently. We are keen to receive feedback to improve all such tools. We will be conducting research using the feedback and responses we receive to this project from trialists, institutions, funders, regulators, patients, the public, and others.

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Conclusions

Open data tools that provide live data on trials transparency can improve accountability, and have great potential to help ensure that all trials are reported.

Article Information

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Competing Interests

All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form at `www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf` and declare the following: BG has received research funding from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, the Oxford Biomedical Research Centre, the NHS National Institute for Health Research School of Primary Care Research, the Health Foundation, and the World Health Organisation; he also receives personal income from speaking and writing for lay audiences on the misuse of science. ND and SB are employed on BG?s grants from LJAF.

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Ethical approval

This study uses exclusively open, publicly available data, therefore no ethical approval was required.

Contributorship

BG conceived the project. BG SB ND devised the methods and collected the data. ND conducted the policy review. ND developed a preliminary off-line analysis of the data with input from SB and BG. SB built the website with input from ND and BG. ND BG drafted the manuscript. All authors contributed to and approved the final manuscript. BG supervised the project and is guarantor.

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Appendix 1

Correspondence with ClinicalTrials.gov Support

Ticket #28045-279395
11 Nov 2017

Dear ClinicalTrials.gov Staff,

I am interested in assessing some characteristics of applicable clinical trials (ACT) per 42 CFR 11.22(b) since the effective date of January 18, 2017.

I was able to locate the published checklist here (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/ACT_Checklist.pdf`) but a number of the data elements used to determine whether any given record is an ACT are unvailible in the public XML.

Using the advanced search, I created a full XML record of all phase 2-4 interventional studies posted from January 18, 2017 until the end of October 2017. This covered 5,640 records in total. None of the publicly available XML contained the following data fields referenced in the above checklist:

"U.S. Food and Drug Administration IND or IDE Number" "Product Manufactured in and Exported from the U.S." "Studies a U.S. FDA-regulated Device Product" "Studies a U.S. FDA-regulated Drug Product"

I was also unable to locate any specific flag or field that would note if a given record meets the criteria of an ACT. Are there plans to create such a flag, or make the required elements necessary to determine an ACT public, so trials can be easily identified for analysis? It appears that it is currently impossible for a member of the public to definitively identify an ACT in ClinicalTrials.gov given the available public information.

Best,
Nicholas DeVito

11 Nov 2017

Hi Nick,

Yes, you are correct, we do not have some of the data fields available.

Hopefully this will be corrected in the future.

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Ticket #28045-288723
1 Dec 2017

Per my previous question (Ticket #28045-279395) I would like to follow-up.

Our goal is to determine whether a certain trial is an applicable clinical trial (ACT) as this information is important for ascertaining whether researchers are meeting their statutory obligation to report results within 12 months.

Can you please clarify the following:

1. Do you know internally whether a given trial is an ACT? If so, is this obtained by utilizing the existing data fields as outlined here (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/ACT_Checklist.pdf`) or in some other manner?
2. To confirm, based on the information available to the public on ClinicalTrials.gov there is currently no definitive way to establish whether a given trial is an ACT?
3. Would we be able to apply or petition for an ACT flag, or the appropriate underlying data fields, to be made public in some way?

Thank You,
Nicholas DeVito

5 Dec 2007

Hi there,

1. All trials internally are marked ACT, PACT or NON ACT. We do this by using the check list. The administrator at your organization have this information and we supply reports to them.
2. Yes, this is correct.
3. I will pass this on to our systems team, however in some case if we did this, proprietary information would be exposed.

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Ticket #28045-292644
12 Dec 2017

Hello,

I was curious as what the delay is for posting results to clinical trials.gov after they are received from the responsible party? Is this defined in law? What would be a safe amount of time to add to the 1 year statuary requirement as an administrative buffer for results to be posted?

Best,
Nicholas DeVito

11 Nov 2017

Hello,

Please see information in the FAQs at: `https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/manage-recs/faq#resultsInfoSubDeadline`

Thank you,
ClinicalTrials.gov

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Ticket #28045-293891
14 Dec 2017

Hello,

Pursuant to my previous ticket #28045-292644, I would like to request further clarification concerning posting results information beyond what is available in the FAQ.

My team will shortly be launching a tool which tracks and identifies trials that appear to have breached the FDAAA2007 requirement to post results to clinicaltrials.gov within 12 months of trial completion as described in 42 CFR Part 11. We have read the FAQ as well as the relevant sections of the FDAAA 2007 final rule (specifically those pertaining to section 5.ğ11.52).

To confirm, if an Applicable Clinical Trial with no Certificate of Delay (or other noted dispensation) and no results posted publicly on ClinicalTrials.gov after 12 months plus 30 calendar days after its primary completion date, is it reasonable to assume it has breached the FDAAA requirement to post results? Or could there be further delays before a trial's results appear on clinicaltrials.gov that we should be aware of?

Thank You,
Nicholas DeVito

15 Dec 2017

Hi there,

Please note, they could have submitted the data to us, however because the of the review process, it may take more than 30 days.

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Ticket #28045-295627
19 Dec 2017

Hello,

My prior inquiries #28045-293891 and #28045-292644 are related to the timeline for posting results on ClincialTrials.gov following their submission be the responsible parties. The last response noted that:

"They [the responsible party] could have submitted the data to us, however because the of the review process, it may take more than 30 days."

However the FDAAA Final Rule strongly states that the results information will be posted online within 30 days of the due date, with no further delays for quality control, and indeed discusses the benefits and hazards of posting results before they have had a more lengthy review. I have posted the relevant sections of the Rule below. Can you please tell me if there is some additional cause for delay that we are unaware of, that is not covered by this aspect of the Final Rule? Or, if something has been changed, could you tell us what the new deadline is, and where we can read more about how this aspect of the Final Rule has been revised?

ğ 11.52?By when will the NIH Director post submitted clinical trial results information? Overview of Statutory Provisions and Proposal According to section 402(j)(3)(G) of the PHS Act, for applicable clinical trials, the Director of NIH is required to post results information ??publicly in the registry and results database not later than 30 days after such submission.??

Commenters expressed concern about the potential to misinform those using the public record and suggested only posting sections that have fulfilled quality control criteria. Some commenters suggested that the harm of posting information before the quality control review process has concluded is greater than the benefit of posting the information in a timely manner. While we understand these concerns, we interpret the statutory posting deadline to be a clearly delineated timeline between submission and posting. In addition, in the event that a study record is posted in accordance with the statutory posting deadline and the quality control review process has not concluded, the clinical trial record will contain information that will be visible to those viewing the record on ClinicalTrials.gov to make it clear that the quality control review process has not concluded for the posted clinical trial information.

Many thanks,
Nicholas DeVito

No Response from ClinicalTrials.gov

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Ticket #28045-301558
8 Jan 2018

Hello,

I have previously been in touch concerning details related to the new results reporting requirements on ClinicalTrials.gov. My previous inquiries are #28045-292644, #28045-293891, and #28045-295627.

The last of these (#28045-295627) has not yet been replied to however I understand that this may have gotten lost in the bustle of the holidays. I have repeated this question along with two additional inquiries below:

1. The last response to one of my inquiries regarding the timeline for reporting results (#28045-293891) noted that:

"They [the responsible party] could have submitted the data to us, however because the of the review process, it may take more than 30 days."

However the FDAAA Final Rule strongly states that the results information will be posted online within 30 days of the due date, with no further delays for quality control, and indeed discusses the benefits and hazards of posting results before they have had a more lengthy review.

ğ 11.52 of the Final Rule states that: "The Director will post publicly on ClinicalTrials.gov the clinical trial registration information, except for certain administrative data, for an applicable drug clinical trial not later than 30 calendar days after the responsible party has submitted such information, as specified in ğ 11.24."

Earlier in the same document, the rationale and interpretation of this requirement is described at length:

"Commenters expressed concern about the potential to misinform those using the public record and suggested only posting sections that have fulfilled quality control criteria. Some commenters suggested that the harm of posting information before the quality control review process has concluded is greater than the benefit of posting the information in a timely manner. While we understand these concerns, we interpret the statutory posting deadline to be a clearly delineated timeline between submission and posting. In addition, in the event that a study record is posted in accordance with the statutory posting deadline and the quality control review process has not concluded, the clinical trial record will contain information that will be visible to those viewing the record on ClinicalTrials.gov to make it clear that the quality control review process has not concluded for the posted clinical trial information."

Can you please tell me if there is some additional cause for delay that we are unaware of, that is not covered by this aspect of the Final Rule? We noticed the recent posting about new features on ClinicalTrials.gov (`https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd17/nd17_clinicaltrials_enhanced.html`) included a section on the new "Results Submitted" tab. This would appear to contradict the Final Rule and allow for quality control to delay the posting of results longer than 30 days.

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2. Regarding the new ?Results Submitted? feature, we noticed that this does not appear to currently be represented in the XML of study records. Specifically, XML records for studies that include this new tab say "No Results Available" for the <study_results> section with no other indication in the record that results have been submitted but are currently undergoing quality control (ex: NCT01798225).

Is this correct? Are there any plans to add notation to the XML describing the information currently represented on the "Results Submitted" tab? If so when would that be expected?

3. Regarding the checklist for ACTs (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/ACT_Checklist.pdf`) can you confirm that when responsible parties are inputting trial data to ClinicalTrials.gov, they must have at least one aspect of criteria 2 checked (facility in US, IND/IDE, manufactured/exported from US) in order to be able to provide an affirmative response to criteria 3 (regarding FDA regulation of a drug or device product)?

Thank you in advance for your help regarding these matters.

Best,
Nicholas DeVito

11 Jan 2018

Answers to your questions:

1. The 30-day posting requirement has not yet been implemented. Please see the PRS Info Page (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/`) for updates on Final Rule implementation. Note the following from this page:

"Quality control (QC) review criteria and process (42 CFR 11.64(b))

- April 18, 2017: Study record review comments provided by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) as part of the QC review process are labeled as either Major or Advisory comments when returned to the responsible party. While each major issue identified in the comments must be corrected or addressed, advisory issues are suggestions to help improve the clarity of the record.
- December 18, 2017: Study records with results submitted but not yet posted on ClinicalTrials.gov include a Results Submitted tab (in place of the No Results Posted tab) to help users track the submission and QC review status of results information. The tab displays a table of dates showing when results information was submitted and, if applicable, returned to the responsible party with QC review comments identifying at least one major issue. In addition, the following dates are summarized on the Key Record Dates page for each record:
  - First Submitted that Met QC Criteria
  - Results First Submitted that Met QC Criteria
  - Last Update Submitted that Met QC Criteria

  For more information see ClinicalTrials.gov: Further Enhancements to Functionality.
- More information on the remaining steps to implement fully the quality control review criteria and process, including posting of clinical trial information that has not yet met QC criteria,

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will be available soon?

2. You are correct, this is not available in xml.

3. Required and optional data elements are described in the ClinicalTrials.gov Protocol Registration Data Element Definitions for Interventional and Observational Studies (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/definitions.html`).

The "Product Manufactured in and Exported from the U.S." is required if U.S. FDA-regulated Drug and/or U.S. FDA-regulated Device is "Yes," U.S. FDA IND or IDE is "No", and Facility Information does not include at least one U.S. location.

Please see the FDAAA 801 Problems section of the PRS User's Guide (at: `https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/prs-users-guide.html#fdaaa801problems`) for full explanation on the data elements used to identify probable applicable clinical trials (pACTs) and applicable clinical trials (ACTs) in the PRS.

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Ticket #28045-304148
15 Jan 2018

Hello,

Thank you for your response to my previous enquiry (#28045-301558).

One of my questions in that enquiry read:

"Regarding the checklist for ACTs (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/ACT_Checklist.pdf`) can you confirm that when responsible parties are inputting trial data to ClinicalTrials.gov, they must have at least one aspect of criteria 2 checked (facility in US, IND/IDE, manufactured/exported from US) in order to be able to provide an affirmative response to criteria 3 (regarding FDA regulation of a drug or device product)?"

To which I received the response:

"Required and optional data elements are described in the ClinicalTrials.gov Protocol Registration Data Element Definitions for Interventional and Observational Studies (`https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/definitions.html`).

The "Product Manufactured in and Exported from the U.S." is required if U.S. FDA-regulated Drug and/or U.S. FDA-regulated Device is "Yes," U.S. FDA IND or IDE is "No", and Facility Information does not include at least one U.S. location.

Please see the FDAAA 801 Problems section of the PRS User?s Guide (at: `https://prsinfo.clinicaltrials.gov/prs-users-guide.html#fdaaa801problems`) *for full explanation on the data elements used to identify probable applicable clinical trials (pACTs) and applicable clinical trials (ACTs) in the PRS."*

We had previously reviewed the "Protocol Registration Data Element Definitions" and understand what is and is not required by the responsible parties entering data. However, this response does not fully answer our question.

To clarify, we would like to know if, functionally, when a responsible party is entering information into the ClinicalTrials.gov website, would they be able to enter information into the "FDA-regulated Drug and/or Device" field without first meeting one of the conditions of criteria 2 (facility in US, IND/IDE status, manufactured/exported from US)?

We ask because we are interested in being able to identify ACTs using the public data, however since "U.S. FDA IND or IDE" data element is not public, it would not be possible to definitively identify an ACT. However, in discussions with colleagues, we have heard that the criteria in question 2, while required, may be redundant to criteria 3 for publicly determining ACT status since criteria 3 cannot be entered without first meeting one of the requirements outlined in criteria 2. We would like confirmation of this fact as it would be helpful our ACT identification protocol.

Thank You,
Nicholas DeVito

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18 Jan 2018

If you enter no US locations, and answered NO to the question Product Exported from U.S and you answered YES to either U.S. FDA-regulated Drug or U.S. FDA-regulated Device, then you would get the following error.

ERROR: U.S. FDA-regulated Drug cannot be 'Yes' unless this study is an IND study, has one or more U.S. Locations, or is a study of a drug that is exported from the U.S.

ClinicalTrials.gov

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