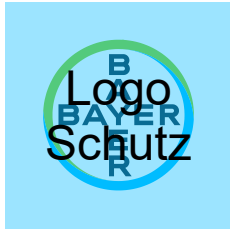




# *Feasibility check - Aus der Sicht der Industrie*



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# Feasibility Checks

- Definition
- Warum?
- Wann?
- Wie?
- Entscheidung
- Diskussionsthemen

# Feasibility

*“It is an assessment of the **practicality** of a proposed project/plan. A feasibility study is part of the initial design stage of any project/plan. It is conducted in order to objectively **uncover the strengths and weaknesses** of a proposed project or an existing business.”* CFI

*“A feasibility study is an analysis that **considers all of a project's relevant factors**—including economic, technical, legal, and scheduling considerations—to **ascertain the likelihood of completing the project successfully**.”* Investopedia

*„Die **Machbarkeitsstudie** (**englisch** feasibility study), auch **Machbarkeitsanalyse** oder **Projektstudie** genannt, ist ein Instrument und gleichzeitig eine Grundlage für die Entscheidung, ob und wie ein Projekt durchgeführt werden kann. Sie ist bereits grob richtungsweisend für die Durchführung und den Umfang eines Projekts.“* Wikipedia



# Warum Feasibilities?

## ICH – GCP

### 4.2.1

The investigator should be able to demonstrate (e.g., based on retrospective data) a potential for recruiting the required number of suitable subjects within the agreed recruitment period.

### 5.0

.....The sponsor should ensure that all aspects of the trial are operationally feasible and should avoid unnecessary complexity, procedures, and data collection.....

### 5.6.1

The sponsor is responsible for selecting the investigator(s)/institution(s). Each investigator should be qualified by training and experience and should have adequate resources (see 4.1, 4.2) to properly conduct the trial for which the investigator is selected.



# Why Feasibility?

- **Approx. 80% of clinical trials fail to meet enrolment timelines** <sup>1</sup>
- **Approximately one-third (30%) of phase III study terminations are due to enrolment difficulties**

## Key Reasons

- Inability to select sites that will deliver the patients
- Uncertainties in estimation of number of patients from sites  
*“The number of patients predicted by investigators typically falls by up to 90% at the start of a study”* <sup>2</sup>
- The protocol design
- The competitive landscape

<sup>1</sup> [Clinical trial delays: America's patient recruitment dilemma \(2012\)](#)  
<sup>2</sup> Dr Louis Lasagna: Lasagna's law <http://www.pmean.com/11/lasagna.html>



# Why Feasibility?





# Wann?

Optimaler Zeitpunkt?

Zu viele Durchführungsvariable → Ergebnis ungenau

Zu „spät“ → Ergebnis wenig Einfluss (Änderungen bedeuten Timelines ↑)

Lösung?

- mehrere Feasibility Runden
- Optimierung des Protokoll Entwicklungsprozesses





# Protocol Elements

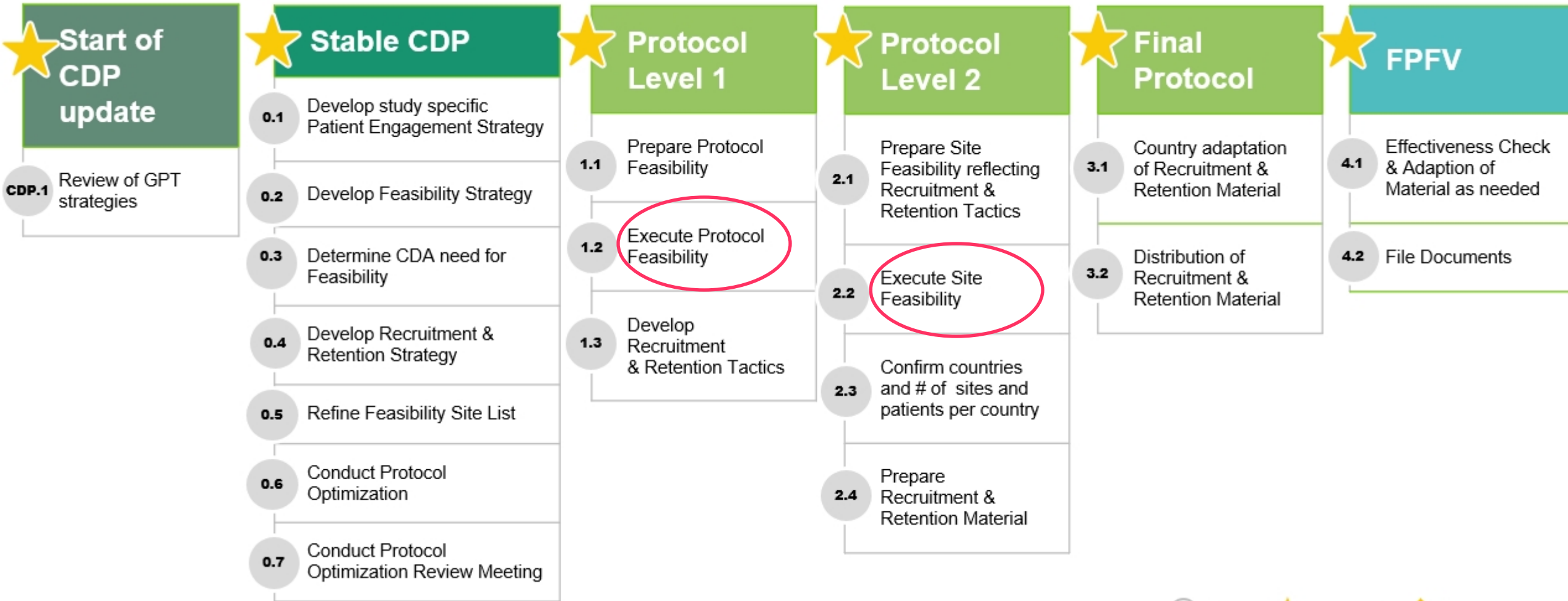
Affecting downstream activities of all functions involved in Study Planning

PROTOCOL ELEMENTS			
		Stable Data	Final Data
Protocol Data Elements	Stable CDP for next Phase	Protocol Level 1	Protocol Level 2
Primary / Secondary endpoints			
Key Inclusion / Exclusion criteria			
Study design			
Potential countries			
Visit schedule			
Number of patients			
Number of sites			
Treatment duration			
Comparators			
Specific procedures (e.g. MRI)			
Statistical Assumptions/methodology			
Potential source of change for the protocol elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round Table</li> <li>• PI; PII Data</li> <li>• Interim Analyses</li> <li>• Steering Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIIB data</li> <li>• Recommendation from Protocol Feasibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major HA Meetings</li> <li>• Recommendation from Site Feasibility</li> </ul>





# Updated Feasibility Process – Adjustable Study Planning





# Wie?

- **Verwendung verfügbarer Daten**

(Rekrutierung, Startzeiten, Screen Failure Raten, Plan vs Actual, kompetitives Umfeld, etc)

- **Einsatz vielfältigster Systeme**

(automatisierte Workflows und Analysen, Modelling, KPI Daten, Metrics&Performance Daten, Kosten, etc)

- **Fragebögen (e-surveys)**

- **Interviews (f2f/virtuell)**

Dauer: 4-8 Wochen



# Entscheidung – Länderauswahl

- „Footprint“ Countries
- “must-have” regions/countries
  - Regulatory requirements, business aspects, clinical strategy and indication specifics
- Evaluate internal and external experience and performance of previous studies in the indication / TA
  - Available network, site and KOL relations in key countries
  - Good performing countries/sites
  - Start- and ramp-up timelines
- **Figures should be as realistic as possible**
- New indications require to start with higher number of countries to learn of their potential

**Data driven** process balancing general and project specific criteria vs study specific needs

# Diskussionspunkte

- Geschäftsanhaltung versus Honorierung
  - Z.B. Positionspapier der Pharmig *„Entsprechend dem Prinzip der Gegenseitigkeit sind übliche und zumutbare Geschäfts- und Vertragsanhaltungskosten von der jeweiligen Vertragspartei selbst zu tragen (zB. Vertragsprüfungskosten, Evaluierung der Möglichkeit zur Durchführung der Studie an der Forschungseinrichtung „Feasibility“). Eine Feasibility Evaluierung, welche über das übliche und zumutbare Maß hinausgeht und mit erheblichem zusätzlichem Mehraufwand verbunden ist, kann entsprechend der erbrachten Mehrleistung gesondert vergütet werden.“*
- Aufwand versus Erfolgsgarantie
  - Feasibility als Teil der Geschäftsanhaltung
- Datenverwendung / Ownership
- Vorabklärung versus eigenes Projekt/Studie
  - Best Guess
  - Evidence based Feasibility



*Danke!*

