

Experience in Clinical Trials of Chinese Medicine

Seminar on Research and Development of Chinese Medicine 2014











6 Functional Units	Major Activities
Corporate Services & Administration	HR, IT Management, Facilities Management
Business & Project Acceleration	Contract & Study Site Financial Management, Project Coordination and Research Ethics Affairs, Study Site Coordination, Specimen & Drug Management
Project Management & Contract Services	Protocol Development, Project Management, Trial Monitoring, Data Management, Med Statistics
QA & Education	Training, Internal Audit, Internal QA
Phase 1 Centre Operation	Phase 1 Trials, BA/BE Studies
PK Lab	Consultation, PK Lab Operations



What kinds of TCM studies have been supported by CTC HKU?

TCM Clinical Studies Characteristics

Before Cap.549 section 129

Proof of concept, phase 2

Proprietary Chinese medicine (HKP)

TCM studies designed, set up & managed by CTC HKU

Conventional clinical trial methodology

Commercial Sponsored study

Test a "black box"



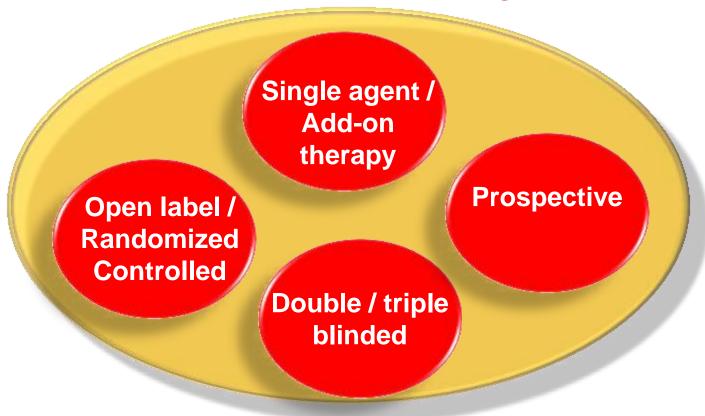
How we conducted TCM clinical studies?

Elements Supporting Clinical Trials



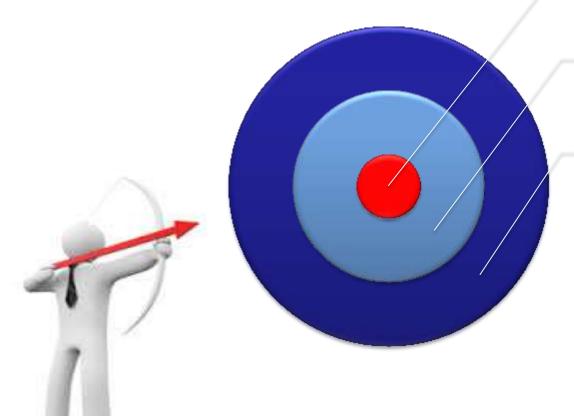
Methodology used

Conventional Clinical Trial Research Methodology



Methodology Used

Objectives well set - clinically relevant, valid and reliable measure available



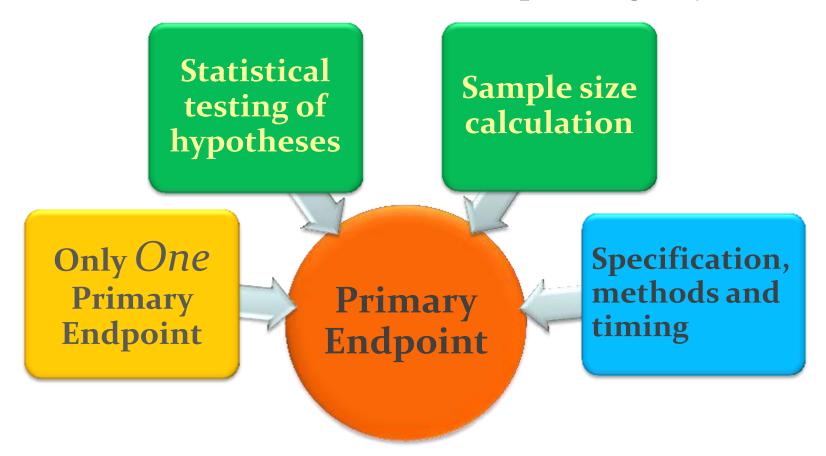
Only **one** primary objective

Secondary objective 1

Secondary objective 2 or more

Methodology Used

Primary Endpoint well set - clinically relevant, valid and reliable measure of the primary objective



Endpoints/Outcome Measures

Some examples on measuring efficacy:

Chronic knee Osteoarthritis

- Primary: Pain intensity measured by VAS
- Secondary: Change in WOMAC total score

Decompensated cirrhosis

- Primary: Model for End-Stage Liver Disease
- Secondary: Child-Pugh's score, CLDQ, EQ5D, SF36

Parkinson

- Primary: Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale
- Secondary: Modified H &Y Scale, S & England Activities of Daily Living Scale, Total daily dose of levodopa prescribed, daily number of "off" hours

Endpoints/Outcome Measures

Safety Outcome Measure: Adverse Events — defined by ICH guideline E2A & E6

Incidence of adverse events by,

- Serious adverse event (SAE)
- Relationship to study intervention
- Expectedness of event
- Severity of event



- Safety specification
- Unblinding
- Monitoring
- Reporting

Safety Measures Used



Common safety assessments:

e.g. physical examinations & vital signs, biochemistry, hematology, urinalysis, ECG / ECHO, pregnancy test

Active detection of adverse events (solicited & non-solicited)



Collect information of any concomitant treatments

For add-on treatment, no co-administration of standard treatment

Safety Measure Used

Data Safety Monitoring Committee reviewed safety data of high risk studies



Ethics and Quality Complied

Studies were conducted in accordance with the respective protocols, ICH GCP guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and applicable regulatory requirements

- Protocol, GCP, SOPs compliance
- Investigational drug accountability
- Site staff training
- Source documentation & data capture
- Site monitoring including source data verification
- Data management
- etc.....





What were the challenges during the studies?

Beating the Odds



pCm placebo without herbal aroma



- pCm placebo absorbed slight aroma of the pCm when stored in a confined area
- Arranged subjects' visits in different schedule and avoid chance of comparison of trial pCm among subjects



pCm was accessible from the market. There was a possibility of self-purchase of the trial pCm.



- Named the trial pCm with code but not the product name
- Informed the trial subjects about the ingredients of the active pCm and manufacturing standards but not the brand name or name of the manufacturer/dealer



What are the limitations & challenges ahead?

Limitations & Challenges Ahead



The dose of trial pCm used may not be appropriate for showing the anticipated effects





The bioactive compounds that account for the therapeutic effects remain unclear



The conventional dose finding phase 1 study i.e. maximum tolerated dose / optimal biologic dose / pharmacokinetic / pharmacodynamic study

Limitations & Challenges Ahead



Better understand the efficacy and pharmacological mechanisms





Review

Integrating transcriptional profiling with network-based methodologies for revealing molecular mechanisms of traditional Chinese medicine

L Huang1, L Jiang1, Q Kuang1, M Li1, Z Wen1,2*, L He3*

OPEN & ACCESS Freely available online



Material Basis of Chinese Herbal Formulas Explored by Combining Pharmacokinetics with Network Pharmacology

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Limitations & Challenges Ahead



The current systematic conventional clinical trial approach may not be a good way to test TCM which works on 'syndromes' rather than 'disease'



- Inclusion of trial subjects based on western diagnosis and also pattern (syndrome)
 differentiation in TCM i.e. hot, warm, cool and cold
 Involve TCM practitioner in selection of subjects
- Rheumatol Int (2012) 32:61-68 DOI 10.1007/s00296-010-1546-7

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cold and heat pattern of rheumatoid arthritis in traditional Chinese medicine: distinct molecular signatures indentified by microarray expression profiles in CD4-positive T cell

Cheng Lu · Cheng Xiao · Gao Chen · Miao Jiang · Qinglin Zha · Xiaoping Yan · Weiping Kong · Aiping Lu

Sum Up



While we are focusing subject protection, science, data integrity in conducting TCM clinical trials, the pre-clinical development of TCM in identifying bioactive compound and mode of actions is the key.



Thank you!