

Specific guidelines requirements for clinical trials with Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products in the EU

Aurélie Mahalatchimy¹, Eloïse Gennet², Michael Morrison³, Véronique Andrieu⁴, Julie Véran⁵, Florence Sabatier⁶

¹ Permanent Researcher in law at the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS, CR), Law Faculty, UMR 7318 DICE CERIC, CNRS, Aix Marseille Univ., Toulon Univ., Aix-en-Provence, France; ² Post-doctoral Researcher in Law, Law Faculty, UMR 7318 International, Comparative and European laws (DICE) CERIC, CNRS, Aix- Marseille Univ., Toulon Univ., Aix-en-Provence, France; ³ Senior Research Fellow in Social Sciences, Centre for Health Law and Emerging Technologies (HeLEX), Oxford Univ., UK; ⁴ Senior lecturer in Industrial Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Regulation, Faculty of Pharmacy, Aix-Marseille Univ., Research Unit Microbes Evolution Phylogeny and Infection (MEPHI) Aix-Marseille Univ., IRD, France; ⁵ Responsible of Cell therapy/Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products' production at Marseille Public Hospital (AP-HM), Biotherapies Clinical Investigation Center, France; ⁶ Professor of Hematology and Biotherapy, Pharmaceutical Sciences Faculty, C2VN INSERM INRAe 1263 AIX Marseille Univ., Director of the cell therapy research centre at Marseille Public Hospital (AP-HM), France. **Acknowledgements:** This work has been supported by ANR-funded I-BioLex project (ANR-20-CE26-0007-01, coord. A. Mahalatchimy). M. Morrison is funded by the Leverhulme Trust through grant no RPG-2017-330.

INTRODUCTION

Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs), a European legal classification of medicinal products based on genes, cells and tissues, raise specific issues in the context of clinical trials (CT). Several normative instruments apply at the European level (see table opposite). The 2019 guidelines from the European Commission on Good Clinical Practice (GCP) both adapt the ICH E6 to ATMPs' characteristics and provide necessary additional measures. However, they are not exhaustive as they explain only some specificities of ATMPs and they remain complementary to the general rules. We will highlight the specific requirements for investigational ATMPs (ATIMPs) to reveal the particular challenges they are addressing and why these challenges warrant separate regulation in order to obtain CT' authorisation for ATIMPs and potentially for further marketing authorisation application (MAA).

Text Level	General	ATMPs
Legal	Regulation 536/2014 on clinical trials	Regulation 1394/2007 on ATMPs
Regulatory guidelines	ICH E6 on GCP	Specific GCP

Clinical trials design

1. Study population
ATMPs characteristics > Subjects' risks & benefits, interpretable data
2. Cohorts
Limited manufacturing capacity > Staggered treatment
3. Comparators
No active comparator > Best standard of care, or intra-subject control
4. Blinding
Double blinding unethical/ unfeasible > For subjects' where possible; blinded observers if unblinded investigator
5. Placebo
Invasive procedures > No more than minimal risk/burden for control groups
6. Dosing
Identifying active cells; inactive particles with impact; dose variation of cells numbers; complex dosing > For long-term effects, dose escalation & repeated dosing Or exploratory dose = therapeutic dose
7. Trial end
Potential need for long-term follow-up > Clearly defined event marking trial end

Quality

1. General considerations
ATMPs characteristics > Compliance with GMP for ATMPs
2. Starting materials
Variability > Compliance with directives on blood and cells/tissues; Traceability system's with bidirectional tracking
3. Storage, transport & handling conditions
e.g., temperature, short-shelf life > Timelines in trial records; Investigator's training
4. Reconstitution before administration
Potentially complex > use of solvents and/or other materials?; Training
5. Medical devices (MD)
Combined ATIMP > MD characteristics, performance and intended use + MD Regulation Compliance OR justification of MD suitability for intended use
MD used with ATIMP > List of investigated MD; statement on CE-marked MD; MD characteristics, performance, intended use, and regulatory status

Upstream intervention on subjects and administration procedures

1. General
In autologous setting, deviation from standard clinical practice > Subject's risks + impact on product quality and safety;
Procedure complexity and novelty > Adapted level of documentation; Training
Possible necessary sponsor presence during administration or in any upstream collection procedure > justification
2. Traceability
If human origin Cells/ tissues > Bidirectional traceability system (anonymous coding); 30 years data keeping; Role and responsibilities of manufacturer, sponsor and investigator & location of traceability records to be documented
3. Retention of samples
Materials' scarcity > Autologous ATMPs and certain allogeneic ATMPs: justified not to keep samples; Possible sampling strategy adaptation;
Short shelf-life > Shorter retention period; Manufacturer to consider conditions for prolonging shelf-life;
Samples cannot be kept > Retained label Photographs or copies

ATMPs Guidelines content and potential challenges targeted

Information in Investigator Brochure and Protocol

Placebo: Procedure's risk
Dosing: For complex dosing ATMPs, adequate level of understanding & compliance by investigator and those involved in CT
End of trial: how follow-up activities will be performed after end of trial

Product information in IB:
- product risks;
- previous/ concomitant (or required further treatments) potential impact;
- treatment failure risk;
- emerging issues
Risk minimization measures: Where appropriate, measures to protect CT subjects from identified risks:

Quality: reconstitution before administration: Description of Reconstitution

Upstream interventions on subjects and administration procedures: Detailed instructions, possibly in separate document available at site if attached as Annex

Long-term follow-up general principles & remote follow-up:
- Follow-up scheme & after trial follow-up activities;
- Detailed arrangements for remote conduct of follow-up;
- How to ensure collected data quality

Protection of CT subjects

Uncertainties, novelty...
Informed consent: CT participant information on all risks, e.g., treatment failure, irreversible ATIMP nature...

CT Safe conduct

1. ATIMP Handling
Infectious biological material > Handling and disposal detailed instructions
Bacterial/viral vector with shedding potential > Risks and precautionary measures for subject and/or caregivers
Risks for health care professionals > Risk minimisation measures
2. Risk minimization measures
e.g. No sterility test result at product release; CT subject risk of cytokine release syndrome > Mitigation measures; Information to Investigator on measures before treatment

Long-term follow up

1. General principles
Safety profile not fully elucidated > Duration of ATIMP biological activity; long term follow-up scheme; Length of observation period; relevance of other product bibliographic data; not required if low risk of delayed adverse events; monitoring of CT subject follow-up in MAA
2. Remote follow-up
e.g. distance from residence > Gathering data process; Sponsor responsible for adverse events collection robust system; Writing of each party involved responsibilities; Collected data centralisation & availability for inspection at CT site
3. Premature end or termination
Specificities where CT subjects will and foresee long-term follow-up
4. Patient card alerts
For CT subjects depending on ATMPs characteristics to inform treating physicians to facilitate medical care in case of emergency & reporting of adverse events

Safety reporting

ATMPs characteristics > **safety concerns** > Adapted reporting forms & data capture systems; List of safety issues; Sponsor to provide information/ training to investigator for adverse events reporting; Foreseen long-term follow-up to include reporting of adverse events

CONCLUSION

Very useful ATMPs specific guidelines for clinical trials covering many different aspects and all currently identified challenges

Necessary case by case evaluation of the various aspects of ATIMPs clinical trials mainly due to variability of starting materials and specific characteristics of each ATMP. Various levels of justification and documentation to be provided for clinical trials authorization

→ Particularly relevant to engage in a pre-CT application meeting with regulatory agencies, such as the French National Agency (ANSM) as it is proposed in France

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