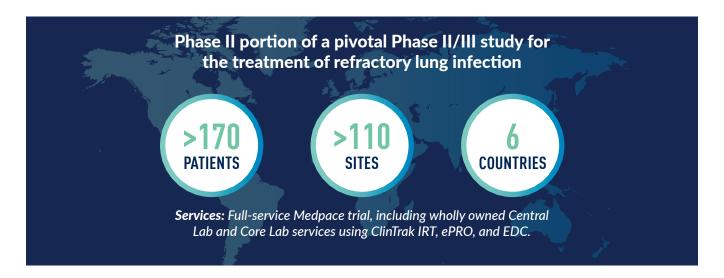
Case Study:

ADVANCING CLINICAL TRIALS IN REFRACTORY LUNG INFECTIONS THROUGH ADAPTIVE TRIAL INNOVATION







CHALLENGES

- Site selection and enrollment started slow emerging from COVID-19 pandemic, US sites were not able to find patients under initial restrictive protocol I/E, so enrollment into Phase II was longer than anticipated.
- European countries were originally planned to join the study, but due to EMEA feedback, the region was abandoned and eventually the study pivoted to APAC countries instead.
- Due to the different randomization scheme ratio between Phase II and III, both Investigators and potential patients were reluctant to enroll into Phase II and wanted to wait for Phase III.
- When Japan, South Korea, and Australia were opened for enrollment, they were very successful and the enrollment rate improved considerably, leading to the issue of enrolling too quickly and a bottleneck of data coming in. The Sponsor had to put the study on an enrollment pause to allow the Phase II analysis to get further along to plan next steps for the remaining Phase III subjects, which sites found frustrating and caused negative feedback and concern, including:
 - Subjects and Investigators expressed concerns over safety although the Sponsor assured there
 were none.
 - Many sites in start-up refused to continue with activities until the hold was lifted.
 - Many active sites asked to be closed or expressed high frustration that potential patients could not be screened or those that had screened couldn't be enrolled.
- The use of patient-reported outcome (PRO) assessments required careful oversight to maintain consistent patient compliance with PROs, as incomplete entries can compromise data integrity.
- Expectorated or induced sputum collection introduced complexities to the study, including obtaining high-quality and uncontaminated samples.

THE SOLUTIONS —



Clarity: Released multiple protocol amendments to aid in improving Phase II enrollment after challenges raised by sites to find viable patients who qualify.



Preparation: Detailed study plans and risk analyses were formulated early in the study planning process to plot out the different data cuts and their associated activities (monitoring, data cleaning, PK analysis, etc.).



Adaptability: After receiving the challenging feedback from one region (EUR), the study team worked together quickly to initiate feasibility in the new region (APAC) and select and activate sites quickly.



Communication: Sponsor and Medpace team provided close, frequent communication with the sites regarding study changes.



Availability: Sponsor and Medpace team ensured availability to meet with Investigators.



Support: Early identification of PRO compliance through close oversight, educational materials, consistent communication with the site who then could contact the patient to re-educate and implement support strategies.



Training: Medpace provided training videos and developed education materials to support expectorated or induced sputum collection.



RESULTS

Site engagement increased, and new sites/Investigators requested to take part in the study.

Recruitment completed ahead of schedule.

Successful set-up of labs, securing endpoint data.

Increased compliance, improved samples, and reduced protocol deviations.

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SEAMLESS°

