Consensus development of digital measures of activity and movement for use in clinical trials

10th Winter Symposium of The Human Motion Project

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• **The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, FDA/HHS or the U.S. Government.**
Critical Path Initiative and C-Path

• In 2004, FDA launched the Critical Path Initiative (CPI) with a report titled “Innovation/Stagnation: Challenge and Opportunity on the Critical Path to New Medical Products”

• In 2005, in response to CPI, the Critical Path Institute was formed as an independent nonprofit organization “… to foster development of new evaluation tools to inform medical product development”

Tucson, AZ. USA    Amsterdam, NL
What We Do

- Foster development of new evaluation tools to inform medical product development and regulatory decision-making
- Convene scientific consortia of industry, academia, and government for sharing of data/expertise

The best science
  ✓ The broadest experience
  ✓ Active consensus building
  ✓ Shared risks and costs

- Enable iterative EMA/FDA/PMDA participation in developing new methods to assess the safety and efficacy of medical products
- Obtain official regulatory endorsement of novel methodologies and drug development tools
Developing endpoint measures in isolation

Taken from Digital Medicine Society’s Library of Digital Endpoints [https://dimesociety.org/](https://dimesociety.org/)
PRO Consortium’s CHF Working Group

Development of activity monitor-based COA for CHF clinical trials
What is ‘Qualification’

• A conclusion that within the qualified COU, the COA can be relied upon to have a specific interpretation and application in drug development and regulatory review.

• Once qualified, the COA can be included in IND/NDA/BLA submissions without needing FDA to reconsider and reconfirm its suitability
CHF WG Background

• PRO Consortium member representatives and FDA advisors identified CHF as a priority area with an unmet need for a ‘fit-for-purpose’ clinical outcome assessment (COA) approach to evaluate clinical benefit in CHF clinical trials.

• The Chronic Heart Failure (CHF) Working Group has been developing evidence for the qualification of 3 clinical outcome assessments (COAs) for use in CHF clinical trials:
  • Two patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures
    • Chronic Heart Failure-Symptom Scale (CHF-SS)
    • Chronic Heart Failure-Impact Scale (CHF-IS)
  • One activity monitor-based endpoint measure

• Letters of Intent (LOIs) were submitted to FDA, and all measures were accepted into FDA’s COA Qualification Program in April 2019.
  • In its response to the LOIs, FDA requested a Qualification Plan for each COA.
Main challenge: determining what variable(s) from an activity monitor will be used to derive an endpoint that would reflect a meaningful aspect of physical activity to persons with CHF.

Concept elicitation
Qualitative evidence regarding day-to-day physical activities most meaningful to patients
- Activity types
- Activity Dimensions
- Narrative analysis

Literature review
Review of recent literature was performed as an informal step to guide the overall efforts

Observational study
Parallel study using an activity monitor, funded by Amgen

Advisory Panel
- Provide feedback on the proposed metrics for an activity monitor-based endpoint measure in CHF.
- 2 meetings
Observational study: defining the metric

- Study data donated by Working Group Member Firm
  - Reliance on donation of data
- Tri-axial accelerometry data for 108 patients
- Wrist-worn activity monitor – targeted 28 days of passive data collection
- Obtained raw data and deidentified

**Algorithm selection**
- Types of algorithm
- Context of use
- Rules and conditions
- Intent is to apply to any wrist-worn activity monitor
- Technical requirements
  - e.g., Sample rate
- Analyse data in context of PRO completions
- Endpoint package licensable for use in clinical trials
Critical Path for Parkinson’s

Consensus development of movement-based measures of PD progression
Critical Path for Parkinson’s Consortium

**Mission:** To serve as a leading international consortium to collectively advance data driven collaborative research under the advisement of worldwide regulatory agencies

- CPP was launched in 2015 with a major goal to develop tools to quantify disease progression
- Successfully acquired and integrated patient level data from >12,500 PD patients
- Current CPP focus is regulatory endorsement of PD drug disease trial model
- Digital Drug Development Tools (3DT) team was launched under CPP with the goal of advancing regulatory readiness of digital health technologies in early PD studies
CPP target population for drug development tools

Adapted from: Kalia et al., Parkinson’s disease, Lancet 386: 896-912.
WATCH-PD (Wearable Assessments in The Clinic and Home in PD)

WATCH-PD USES THREE TECHNOLOGIES

IPHONE, APPLE WATCH, AND APDM WEARABLE SENSORS

IPHONE

iPhone applications can provide a convenient, comfortable way to frequently report symptoms and see how you’re doing. During the study, we’ll ask you to track your symptoms and perform motor and cognitive assessments on the phone.

APPLE WATCH

The Apple Watch has many sensors that can detect tremor, gait, balance, and other features of movement. During the study, we’ll ask you to complete a set of motor activities while wearing the watch.

APDM WEARABLE SENSORS

APDM Opal sensors make up a state-of-the-art system for measuring many aspects of your movement. At study visits, we’ll ask you to complete a set of motor activities while wearing the sensors.
WATCH-PD Study Design – Clinic Visits

Mobile test battery (twice monthly)

- Symptom PRO (2 min)
- Cognitive/Psychomotor Tasks (10 min)
- Instrumented Motor Tasks (5 min)

Continuous passive data collection (for 7 days after each visit)

- Apple Watch
  - Accelerometer
  - Gyroscope
  - Apple Move
    - Disorders API for continuous tremor monitoring

- Mood
- Fatigue
- Cognition
- Tremor
- Bradykinesia
- Trailmaking
- Digit Symbol Substitution (DSST)
- Visual Working Memory
- Alternate Finger Tapping
- Fine Motor
- Speech
- Gait
- Balance
- Tremor
Apple Devices Identify Early Parkinson's Disease

Daniel M. Keller, PhD
September 24, 2021

Apple Watches and iPhones can differentiate between individuals with early, untreated Parkinson's disease (PD) and healthy controls, new research shows. Results from the WATCH-PD study show clear differences in a finger-tapping task in the PD vs control group. The finger-tapping task also correlated with "traditional measures," such as the Movement Disorder Society-Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS), investigators report.

Adams J et al., Movement Disorders Congress, Sept 2021
Funded by Biogen, Takeda, CPP 3DT and led by University of Rochester

A smartwatch can differentiate arm swing between individuals with Parkinson’s disease and controls
Engage Regulatory Agencies Early and Often

Critical Path Innovation Meetings (CPIM)

EMA initiatives to support drug development

What do we provide?

2. Innovation Task Force (ITF) platform and meetings

ITF Briefing Meeting Report

Critical Path Institute Ltd, Critical Path for Parkinson’s (CPP) Consortium

Briefing meeting held at the European Medicines Agency (EMA) on 15th July 2019.

The objective of the ITF briefing meetings is to provide for a preparatory discussion on scientific and regulatory topics relevant to the development of new medicinal products and technologies complementing and reinforcing existing formal procedures.
Advice from Regulatory Agencies Informs the Path

The importance of properly evaluating clinically meaningful aspects of motor, non-motor, and mood-related manifestations of PD.

The importance of assessing patients’ perspective on how digital measures assess how patients function and feel.

A recommendation to conduct exit interviews to gather patient feedback on their experience with DHTs.

Technical issues related to the impact of hardware/software changes on results, data quality issues, how to address missing data, and the need for transparency of algorithms.

The importance of establishing normative databases of metrics that will be collected with wearable devices.

A suggestion that it may be beneficial to enroll subjects at the earliest point possible in disease progression to identify sensitive measures that are uniquely applicable to early PD.
**Surveys** (N=80 – all participants in WATCH-PD)
- Sliding scale ratings of relevance of tasks
- Open response evaluation of symptoms and tasks
- Approx 100 mins/participant

**Interviews** (N=40 – purposeful subset)
1. Map Patient Reported Symptoms (PRS)
   - with details on defining characteristics
2. Cognitive debriefing re:WATCH-PD tasks
3. Map WATCH-PD tasks to PRS
4. Map symptom concepts to PRS
In summary

• Progress through collaboration
• Development in isolation does not advance the science
• Regulatory science driving clinical development
• Facilitate and embed regulatory direction and commentary
  • Learnings to accelerate the process
• Clinically meaningful within-person change
  • Patients tell us what matters to them
Thank you