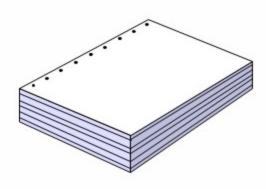
Design of Case Report Forms



Module 10 Topic 5.2

Case Report Form

Official clinical data-recording document or tool used in a clinical study



PAPER



RDC/RDE (Remote Data Capture, Remote Data Entry)



Purpose

- Collects relevant data in a specific format
 - in accordance with the protocol
 - compliance with regulatory requirements
- Allows for efficient and complete data processing, analysis and reporting
- Facilitates the exchange of data across projects and organizations esp. through standardization



CRF Relationship to Protocol

- Protocol determines what data should be collected on the CRF
- All data must be collected on the CRF if specified in the protocol
- Data that will not be analyzed should not appear on the CRF



CRF Development

Guidelines

- Collect data with all users in mind
- Collect data required by the regulatory agencies
- Collect data outlined in the protocol
- Be clear and concise with your data questions
- Avoid duplication
- Request minimal free text responses
- Provide units to ensure comparable values
- Provide instructions to reduce misinterpretations



CRF Development (contd)

- Guidelines (contd)
 - Provide "choices" for each questions
 - allows for computer summarization
 - Use "None" and "Not done"
 - Collect data in a fashion that:
 - allows for the most efficient computerization
 - similar data to be collected across studies
 - CRF book needs to be finalized and available before an investigator starts enrolling patients into a study
 - Take the time to get it right the first time



- Three major parts:
 - Header
 - Safety related modules
 - Efficacy related modules



- Three major parts:
 - Header
 - Safety related modules
 - Efficacy related modules
- Module Block of specific questions



- Three major parts:
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- CRF Module(s) make up a single CRF page



- Three major parts:
 - Header
 - Safety related modules
 - Efficacy related modules
- Module Block of specific questions
- CRF Module(s) make up a single CRF page
- CRF Book Series of CRF pages

Header Information

Key identifying Information

Must Haves

- Study Number
- Site/Center Number
- Subject identification number



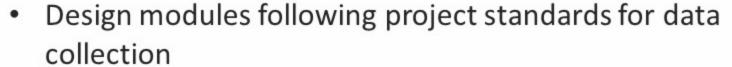
Creating Safety Modules

- Usually come from a standard library
- Select modules appropriate for your study
- Keep safety analysis requirements in mind
- Safety Modules usually include
 - Demographic
 - Adverse Events
 - Vital Signs
 - Medical History/Physical Exam
 - Concomitant Medications
 - Patient Disposition



Efficacy Modules

- Designed for each therapeutic area based on the protocol
- Considered to be "unique" modules and can be more difficult to develop
 - Use existing examples from similar protocols where applicable
 - Consider developing a library of efficacy pages





Creating Efficacy Modules

- Follow general CRF design guidelines
- Use pages or modules from the therapeutic library
- Define diagnostics required
- Include appropriate baseline measurements
- Repeat same battery of tests
- Define and identify
 - key efficacy endpoints
 - additional tests for efficacy



Importance of Standard CRFs

- Prepares the way for data exchange
- Removes the need for mapping during data exchange
- Allows for consistent reporting across protocols, across projects
- Promotes monitoring and investigator staff efficiency
- Allows merging of data between studies
- Provides increased efficiency in processing and analysis of of clinical data



CRF Development Process



Drafts CRF from protocol



- **CRF Review Meeting**
- Comments back to designer

Reviewers



CRF Designer

- **Updates CRF to incl. comments**
- **Review and Sign off**
- Coordinate printing and distribution





- Responsibility for CRF design can vary between clinical research organizations (CRA, data manager, specialty role)
 - Include all efficacy and safety parameters specified in the protocol using standards libraries
 - To collect ONLY data required by the protocol
 - Work with protocol grid/visit schedule
- Interdisciplinary review is necessary
 - each organization has its own process for review/sign-off
 - Should include relevant members of the project team involved in conduct, analysis and reporting of the trial
- Begins
 - As soon in the study prep process as possible



- Review Team (example)
 - Project Clinician
 - Lead CRA
 - Lead Statistician
 - Lead Programmer
 - Lead Data Manager
 - Others
 - Database Development, Dictionary Coding, Standards



- After the CRF book is approved
 - Initiate the process for printing
 - Note: the Protocol must be approved before the CRF book is approved and printed



- After the CRF book is approved
 - Initiate the process for printing
 - Note: the Protocol must be approved before the CRF book is approved and printed
- After it is printed
 - Stored according to organizational guidelines
 - Printed and distributed to research sites



Properly Designed CRF

- Components/All of the CRF pages are reusable
- Saves time
- Saves money











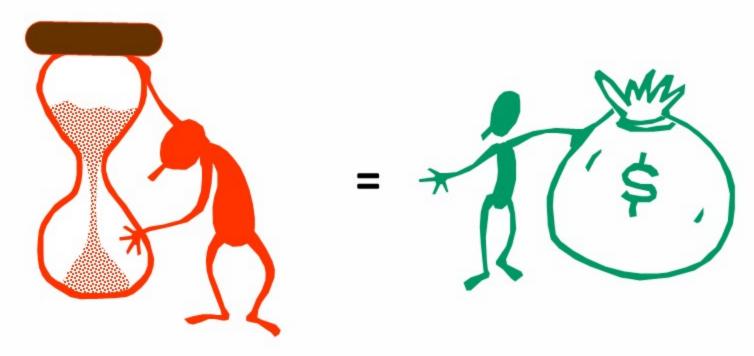
Poorly Designed CRF

- Data not collected
- Database may require modification
- Data Entry process impeded
- Need to edit data
- Target dates are missed
- Collected too much data Wasted resources in collection and processing





Poorly Designed CRF Issues





The Case Report Form

- How do we use it?
 - Collect data from the investigational sites
 - Helps project team and study site team
 - Reminder to investigator to perform specific evaluation
 - CRA uses to verify protocol is being followed and compare with source documents
 - Biometrics uses it to build database structures, develop edit checks and programming specs



The Case Report Form (contd)

- ...Used for
 - Subject tracking
 - Data analysis and reporting
 - Reports to FDA on subject safety
 - e.g.. APR
 - Promotional materials
 - New Drug Application submissions
 - Support of labeling claims
 - Articles in medical journals



Electronic CRFs

- The use of RDC is increasing
- In general, the concepts for the design of electronic CRFs/RDC screens are the same as covered for paper
- Electronic CRFs will impact the following:
 - Review of CRF is different (screen review)
 - No need to print and distribute paper



Protocol ID:	CENTER	SUBJECT ID	
		DATE OF VISIT	
		-	-
\f\:\ \(\)		YYYY M	M DD
Visit: Screening			
		Subject Initials:	PAGE 1
Please print all details, and INITIAL and DATE all con	rections. Indicate 🗵 w	here applicable.	



DATE OF BIRTH: (yyyy-mm-dd)	
SEX AT BIRTH:	(1) Male (2) Female
RACE:	(1) White (2) Black
	(3) Asian (4) Other



IF SUBJECT IS FEMALE,	(1) Premenarchal
HORMONAL STATUS:	(2) Premenopausal
	(3) Postmenopausal
SMOKING STATUS:	(1) Current Smoker (2) Ex-Smoker (3) Non-Smoker





VITALS NOT DONE:	☐ (1)
Weight:	. (1) lb (2) kg
Height:	(1) in (2) cm
Blood Pressure, (1) Sitting:	Systolic Diastolic mmHg
Heart Rate, (1) Sitting:	beats/minute



Body Fluid/Matrix:	SERUM			Analyte:	
(1) PK NOT DONE					
Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Not Done	Time Post Dose (Hours)	Actual Time (24 hour clock)	Unique Sample ID	Comments (Keep brief and legible)
		0	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
	(1)	0.5	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
		1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
	(1)	2	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
-					



PRIOR AND CONCOMITANT MEDICATIONS: (1) NONE **Drug Name** Start Date **End Date** Continuing (Generic preferred but use brand name for combination product) (yyyy-mm-dd) (yyyy-mm-dd) (1)



Questions?

