#### Working Group #4: Discovery Report August 23, 2019

#### Co-Chairs: Elena Gorodetsky and Aaron Lopata



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### Working Group 4: Discovery

- Co-chairs: Elena Gorodetsky (ORWH) and Aaron Lopata (HRSA)
- Members: Susan Givens (March of Dimes), Linda Lipson (VA), Lois Tschetter (SD State College of Nursing), Jennita Reefhuis (CDC), Voula Osganian (NIDDK)
- Ad hoc Members: Susan Kindig (Eli Lilly), Kelle Moley (March of Dimes), Sonja Rasmussen (Univ of Florida), Sarah Reece-Stremtan (Children's National/Academy Breastfeeding Medicine), Leyla Sahin (FDA)
- NICHD Staff: Christie Rogers and Taisa Coleman



#### Working Group 4: Discovery

- 9. Develop programs to drive discovery and development of therapeutics and new therapeutic products for conditions specific to pregnant women and lactating women.
- 10. Implement a proactive approach to protocol development and study design to include pregnant women and lactating women in clinical research.
- 12. Utilize and improve existing resources for data to inform the evidence and provide a foundation for research on pregnant women and lactating women.



Has any part of the recommendation been implemented to date? No



#### What are the key factors needed to implement the recommendation?

- <u>Clearly define need for action</u>: For example, high rates of maternal morbidity and mortality, lack of private industry incentives (market failure)
- <u>Needs assessment</u>: list of conditions associated with pregnancy and lactation that lack therapies and data
- <u>Congressional action</u>
  - authorization of new program/initiative focused on therapeutic products and conditions specific to pregnancy & lactating women
  - new/targeted appropriations
- Review existing/similar models, e.g. IMI2, BARDA, VRC, UK models
- Must address health disparities



## Are there any major obstacles that could prevent implementation?

- Lack of funding
- Concerns about litigation the need to reduce liability
- Barriers (and sensitivities surrounding) to creating public-private partnerships
- Culture change for all stakeholders healthcare providers, researches, industry, pregnant women, Bubbies,
- Improve coordination & collaboration b/w federal agencies



## What additional information or expertise do you need to complete your work?

- BARDA
- VRC Karin
- IMI2 concePTION project
- Examples of effective public-private partnerships, e.g. NIAID, NCI
- Specific to pregnancy & lactation
  - Regulatory framework
  - Risk Management liability



Has any part of the recommendation been implemented to date?

No



### What are the key factors needed to implement the recommendation?

- Congressional Action (e.g. for BARDA, VRC):
  - Regulatory legislation that requires justification for exclusion of P&L women (without justification it is unethical to exclude P&L women)
  - Require pharmaceutical companies submitting new drug applications to FDA to submit study plan on safety and PK in pregnant & lactating women
- Sticks  $\rightarrow$  IRB protocols, the Law
- Carrots → increased patent protection? Other incentives for investigators
- More research on physiologic factors



### Are there any major obstacles that could prevent implementation?

- burden on investigators
- culture change
- local IRBs
- insufficient research on physiologic factors, e.g. lack of adequate data on volume of distribution during different periods of pregnancy



## What additional information or expertise do you need to complete your work?

- Talk with those who familiar with similar approaches/previous efforts that worked to include specific populations in protocol development and study designs:
- 1. Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act BPCA NIHDC, 2002 (reauthorized 2007, 2012, 2017),
- 2. Pediatric Research Equity Act



Has any part of the recommendation been implemented to date? No



#### What are the key factors needed to implement the recommendation?

- Congressional action authorization & appropriation:
  - New regulations/authority given to federal agencies to improve the use of existing pregnancy registries?
  - Existing registries best practices?
  - Large data bases?
  - Require mother-baby link (e.g. in EHRs)
- Environmental scan (comprehensive list of all existing data sources & registries including limitations of each data source & registry)
  - What govt. agencies, private & non-profit organizations manage specific databases
  - Determine what databases exist, what gaps in data (what databases are needed)
  - Of existing databases which are accessible to the public, public & private investigators, which are searchable, how comprehensive is the data?
- Population based data
- Survey key stakeholders about data sources and registries and research, e.g. ACOG, pharmacy groups, Children's Hospitals, health care provider associations



### Are there any major obstacles that could prevent implementation?

- Lack of mother-baby link
- Privacy issues
- Data sharing issues
- Lack of EHR interoperability
- Multiple data sets not communicating
- Lack of Fed agencies authority to require key stakeholders to participate in/contribute to existing registries
- Lack of awareness of existing registries among the public, healthcare providers, investigators



### What additional information or expertise do you need to complete your work?

Talk with experts familiar with innovative approaches & best practices, such as:

- California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative,
- State perinatal quality collaborative (CDC funded)
- CODI collaborative Child obesity and data initiative collaborative
- ADOPT study common data collection framework
- Metabolic and bariatric surgery accreditation and quality improvement program (American College of Surgeons)
- Best practices found/demonstrated outside the US (Nordic countries, UK)
- DoD military hospitals work on implementing mother-baby linkages

