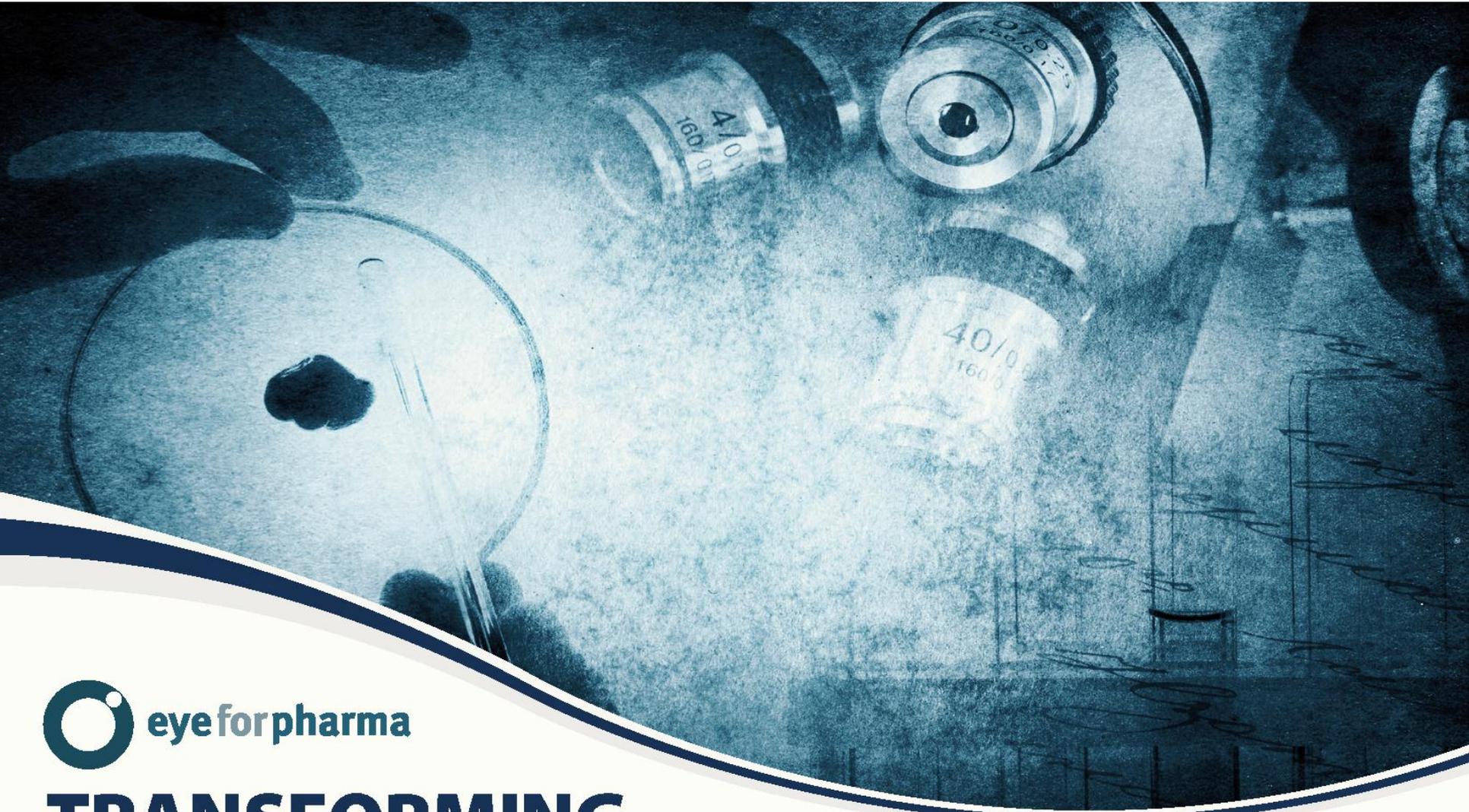


# PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS

Campbell Pharmaceutical Seminar Series 2014 at Rutgers Business School



## TRANSFORMING THE CLINICAL TRIAL ENTERPRISE

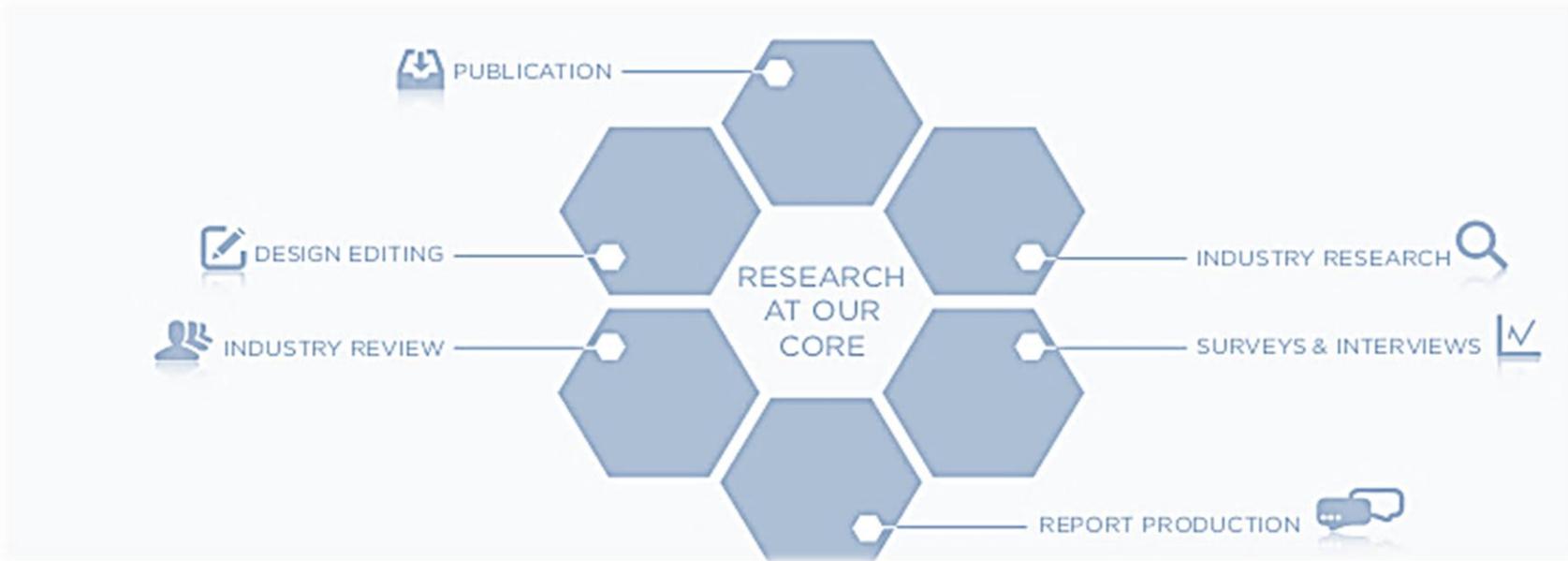


# What does eyeforpharma do?

- Global provider of **pharmaceutical business intelligence**
- Draw subject experts and decision-makers **out of their silos**
- Provide trusted hub for pharma leaders to exchange ideas and **stay up-to-date with shifting practices** within industry
- Help senior-level executives define future strategy and direction and provide them with the **insights and relationships to shape innovation** and encounter disruptive industry trends



# Research-based Client Engagement





# How we Broker Knowledge

**Conversations and Strategic Consultations** > Continuous involvement with the industry through series of semi-structured in-depth interviews, systematic coding and analysis

**Competitive Screening** > Benchmarking studies, direct comparisons with a peer group of companies, internal gap analyses

**Case Studies** > Sharing of best practises and innovative pilots from leaders in the field

**Survey Research** > Various scales, cross-industry to customized with key job titles

**Focus Groups and Faciliation** > Measurement of perceptions, opinions, and attitudes

**Policy Research and Regulatory Analysis**

**Leadership Panels, Executive Symposia, or large Industry Summits**



# Part of UK-based FC BI Group





## Ulrich B. Neumann B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc.

### Global Project Director at eyeforpharma, US Office

- Leads cross-industry research and strategic projects within the biopharma sector, also manages portfolio of executive forums as well as key vendor accounts
- Successfully launched eyeforpharma's clinical trials division, currently responsible for global brand positioning and growth strategy
- Previously held Roger Silverstone Fellowship at University of Southern California
- Past client consulting work in market entry, communications, and political strategy. Former accounts include a cloud/ telco infrastructure provider, a national cancer trial foundation, a multinational energy firm, a US aircraft manufacturer as well as an industry group of bottled water brands in Europe.

# **PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS**

Campbell Pharmaceutical Seminar Series 2014 at Rutgers Business School



# PCCT Project Milestones

- 8 months market research, incl. 95 executive interviews ✓
- 2 cross-industry surveys on the business rationale for PCCT ✓
- Executive Symposium, 100 senior representatives ✓
- 2 focus group discussions with patient advocates ✓
- Ongoing working group with key pharma leaders
- Production of interactive global seminar
  
- Publication of 1st white paper on Patient-Centered Innovation ✓
- Discussion in trade press: i.a. International Clinical Trials Magazine, Applied Clinical Trials, CenterWatch ✓
- Publication of book of ideas: 10 Thought Leaders speak out ✓
- Publication of 2nd white paper: PCCT Compass for the Industry
- Publication of thought paper: Patients at Heart of the Organization

# Participating Industry Leaders

**Mike Collins**, Vice President - Global Clinical Operations, *Alexion Pharmaceuticals*

**Marie Eckerd**, Feasibility & Recruitment Partner, *AstraZeneca*

**Bonnie Brescia**, Principal, *BBK Worldwide*

**Sharon Hanlon**, Director - Clinical Trial Partnerships, *Bristol - Myers Squibb*

**Paul Ivsin**, Director, *IMS*

**Bray Patrick-Lake**, Director - Stakeholder Engagement, *Clinical Trials Transformation Initiative*

**Thomas Krohn**, Business Lead of Lilly Clinical Open Innovation Team, *Eli Lilly & Co.*

**Paulo Moreira**, Vice President - GCO & Head - External Innovation, *EMD Serono*

**James O'Leary**, Chief Innovation Officer, *Genetic Alliance*

**Barbara Bierer**, Faculty Co-Director, *Harvard Medical School*

**David Vulcano**, AVP & Responsible Executive for Clinical Research, *Hospital Corporation of America*

**Andreas Koester**, Vice President - Clinical Trial Innovation & External Alliances, *Janssen*

**Laura Lee**, Special Assistant to the DDCC - Patient Safety and Clinical Quality, *NIH Clinical Center*

**Jeanne Regnante**, Executive Director - Office of the Chief Medical Officer, *Merck*

**Colin Scott**, Clinical Trial Leader, *Novartis*

**Susan Sheridan**, Director Patient Engagement, *Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute*

**Roslyn Schneider**, Global Patient Affairs Lead *Pfizer*

**Christine Pierre**, President, *The Society for Clinical Research Sites*

**Tomasz Sablinski**, CEO, *Transparency Life Sciences*

**Ken Getz**, Director - Sponsored Programs, *Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development*



# PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS

Campbell Pharmaceutical Seminar Series 2014 at Rutgers Business School



# Outline of today's presentation



- Material for this presentation has solely been selected by the presenter for educational purposes without involvement, financial, promotional or otherwise, of any of the industry organizations, individuals or initiatives mentioned.
- Statements, facts and opinions stated are attributable to the presenter and must only be interpreted in context with the oral presentation. They may not necessarily reflect opinion of Rutgers School of Business, eyeforpharma, or any of the organizations involved in their meetings.

# Starting with the Facts

- \* Get the latest research figures where the clinical industry stands on trial challenges, patient recruitment and retention



**Share of Americans who think it is very important that the USA are a global leader in medical research**

**75%**

**Share of Americans who say they have little to no knowledge about medical research and the participation process**

**75%**

**Share of Americans who say they would consider getting involved in an appropriate clinical trial if asked**

**77%**

**Share of Americans who say their doctor told them about the opportunity to participate in a clinical trial**

**7%**

*Source: Research America (2007), Society for Women's Health Research (2008), CISCRP*



# Are clinical trials even safe?

- **17%** generally believe clinical research studies are **very safe**
  - **51%** believe them to be **somewhat safe**
  - **11%** believe them to be **not very safe**
  - **7%** believe them to be **not safe at all**
  - **14%** say they don't have any knowledge
- } 1/3 of people believe clinical trials are not safe or don't know that they are

## So, who get's involved?

- **2%** of the **US** population
- **4%** of physicians in the **US**

Source: CISCRP Survey 2008, n=1000, Eli Lilly Presentation (2014)



**Share of research sites in a given clinical trial that typically under-enroll patients**

**37%**

**Share of research sites in a given clinical trial that typically fail to enroll even a single patient**

**11%**

**Average extension of the original study timelines necessary to meet enrollment levels across all therapeutic areas (2013)**

**+100%**

*Source: Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development (2013). Impact Report, Vol. 15, No.1, Jan/Feb 2013*



# Clinical Trials: Rising Complexity

Study Design Elements	2000–2003	2004–2007	2008–2011
Unique procedures per protocol (median units)	20.5	28.2	30.4
Total procedures per protocol (median units)	105.9	158.1	166.6
Total investigative site work burden (median units)	28.9	44.6	47.5
Total eligibility criteria	31	49	
number of case report form pages per protocol (median units)	55	180	

**Average increase of trial per patient cost since 2008**

**+70%**

Source: Tufts CSDD, Cutting Edge Information (2011)



Share of later stage clinical trials procedures solely conducted to collect extraneous data **20%**

Average cost of these procedures per trial **> \$1 million**

A Typical Phase III Protocol	2002	2012
Total Number of Endpoints	7	13
Total Number of Procedures	106	167
Total Number of Eligibility Criteria	31	50
Total Number of Countries	11	34
Total Number of Investigative sites	124	196
Total Number of Patients Randomized	729	597
Proportion of Phase III data collected that is 'Non-Core'		31%
Total Number of Data Points Collected*		929,203

Source: Tufts (2012). Impact Report, Vol. 14, Medidata



# Dangers of protocol non-adherence

**Significant study delays** – recruitment will have to be prolonged to maintain an adequate sample size to power the study

**Increased costs** – due to extended resource utilization of medicine, labs, personnel and processing

**Failure to win approval** – missing data may call into question reported results, as drug safety may be overestimated while risks, adverse effects as well as medication effectiveness could be underestimated



# Average Trial Retention Rates

**69%**  
in 2003

**48%**  
in 2006

**30%\***  
in 2013

**Drop in patient enrollment rates for clinical trials conducted between 2000 and 2006**

**-16%**

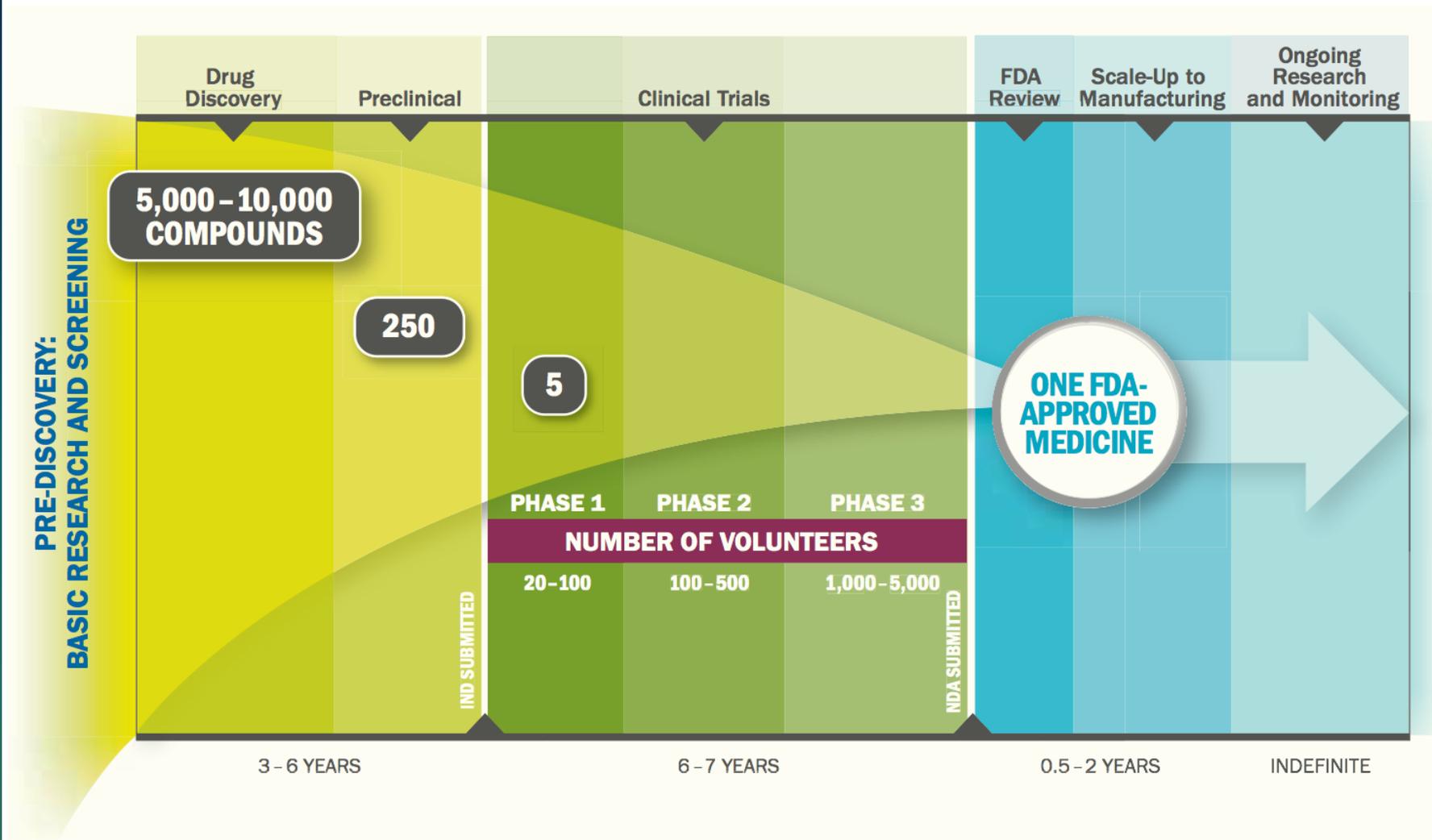
**Drop in patient retention rates for clinical trials conducted between 2000 and 2006**

**-21%**

**Drop in patient retention rates for clinical trials conducted between 2003 and 2013**

**-56%\***

*Source: Getz K. A. 2011. Public Confidence and Trust Today: CISCRP, Tufts, "Growing Protocol Design Complexity Stresses Investigators, Volunteers" Impact Report 2008, \* Patients 2 Trials (P2T) Consortium, 2014 Meeting*



Source: PhRMA

# PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS

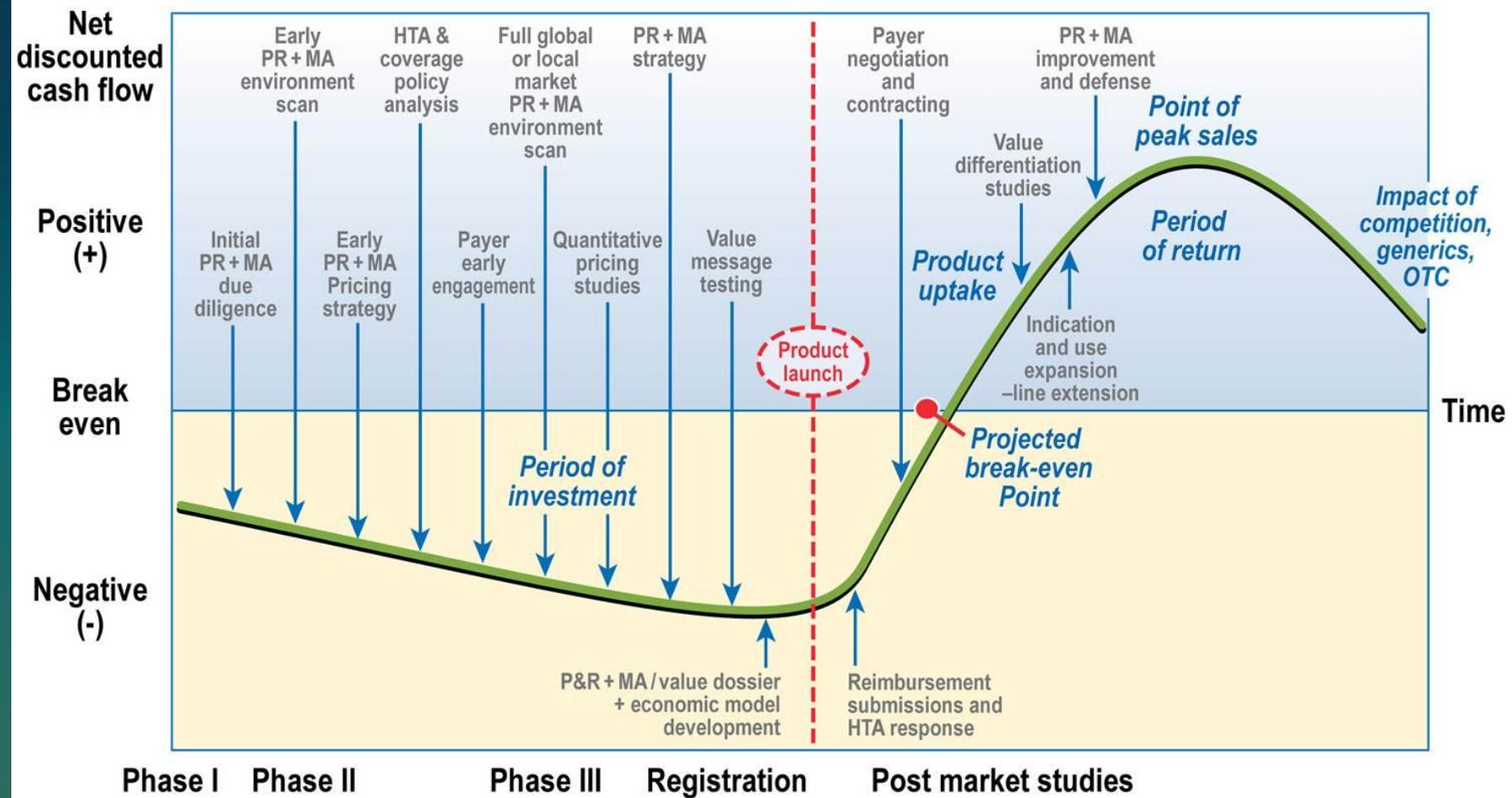
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# The Financial Implications

- \* Realize the economic burden of the lack of patient centricity in drug development and understand why it must be seen as a revenue driver

PATIENT-CENTERED DRUG DEVELOPMENT  
REVENUE DRIVER AND PARADIGM SHIFT?



Source: RTI Health Solutions, [www.rtihs.org/sites/default/files/attachments/FS\\_MarketAccess\\_0.pdf](http://www.rtihs.org/sites/default/files/attachments/FS_MarketAccess_0.pdf)





# The bottom-line

**Average yearly cost spent on patient recruitment by clinical study sponsors, investigators and their partners**

**\$2-3b**

**Approximate average cost spent on recruitment and retention in a clinical trial, per enrolled subject**

**\$7,600**

**Estimated loss of a sponsor's sales revenue due to the delay of a drug in clinical trials, per month**

**\$40m**

*Source: Tufts (2011, April 26), Mintz, C., (2010). Beasley, D. (2006)*



# Opportunity costs

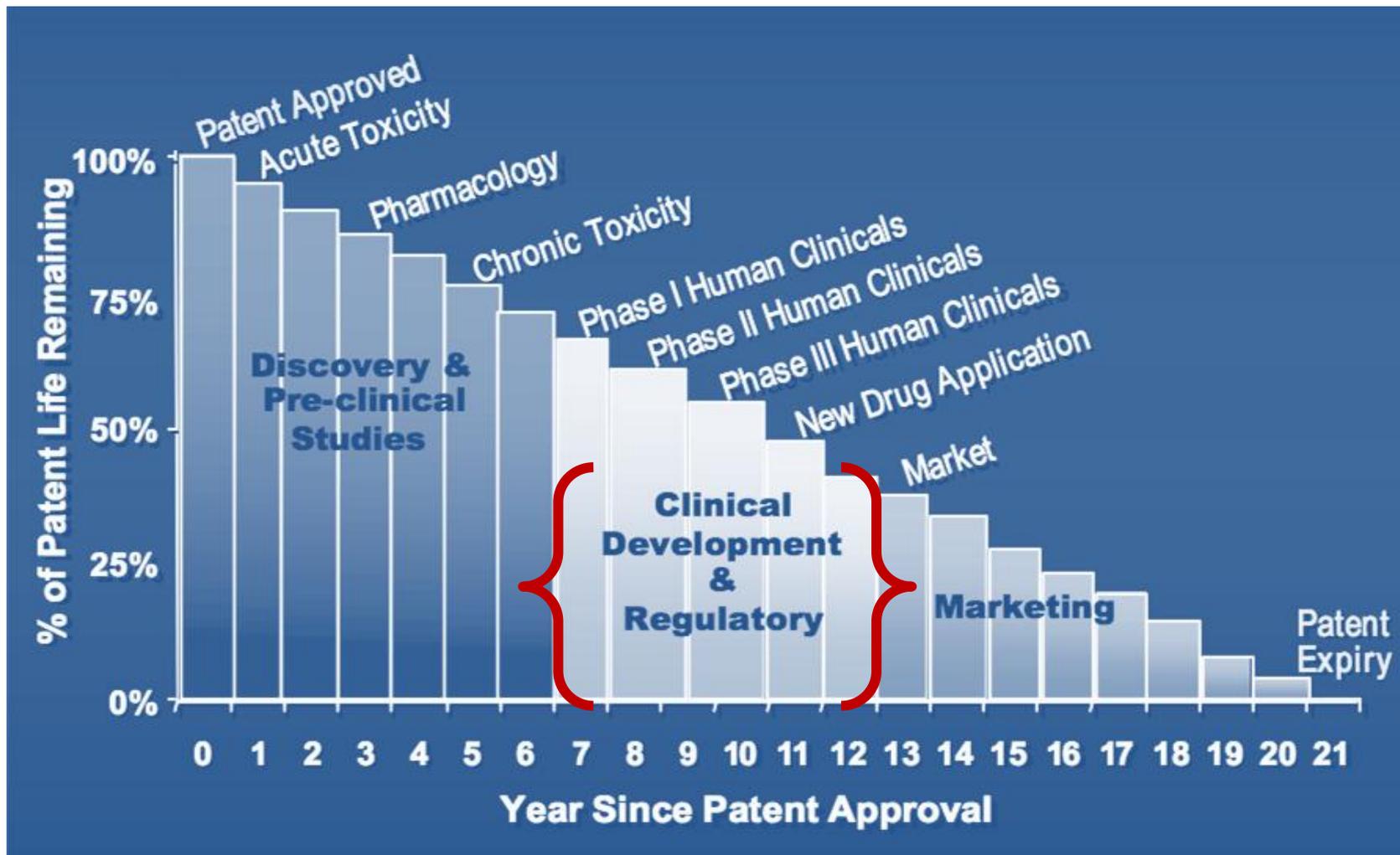
**Estimated time a sponsor loses due to enrollment delays on average per trial**

**4.6 months**

**Estimated cumulative yearly time loss for a sponsor due to enrollment delays across all trials:**

**26 years**

*Source: Tufts (2011, April 26), Mintz, C., (2010). Beasley, D. (2006)*



# PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS

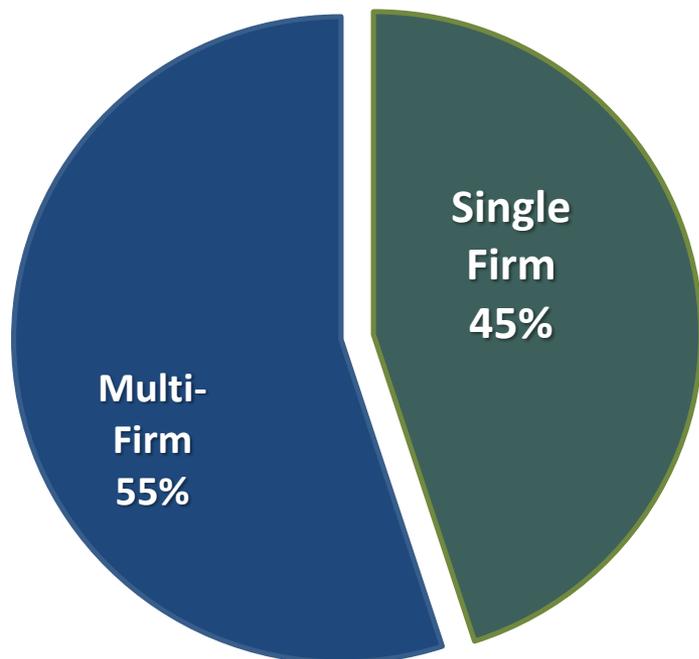
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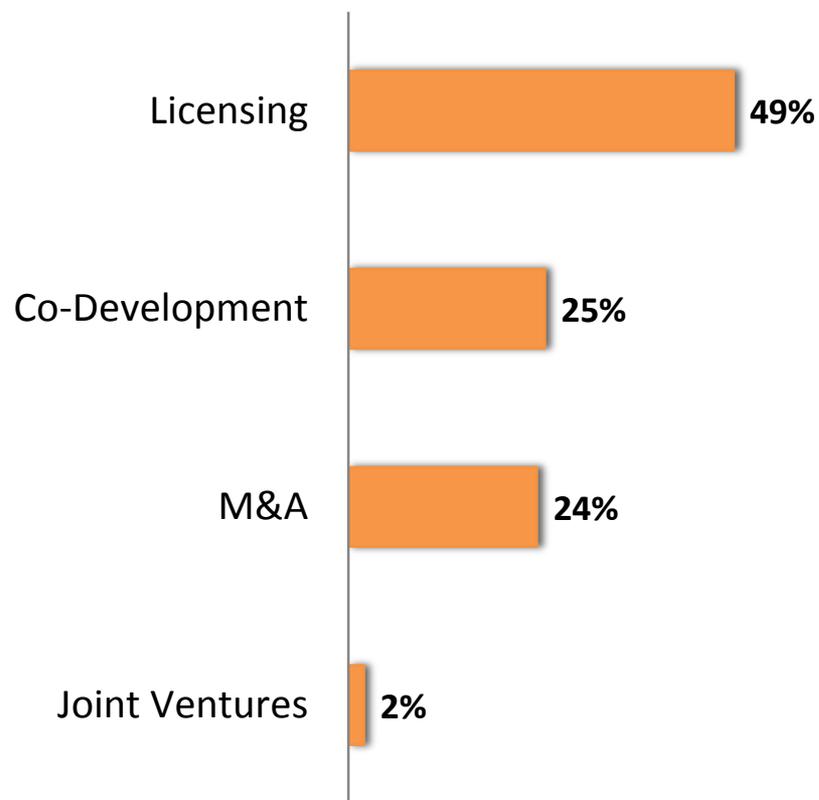
# Collaborations to Spread Risk

(2000-2011)

Share of New Drugs Approved



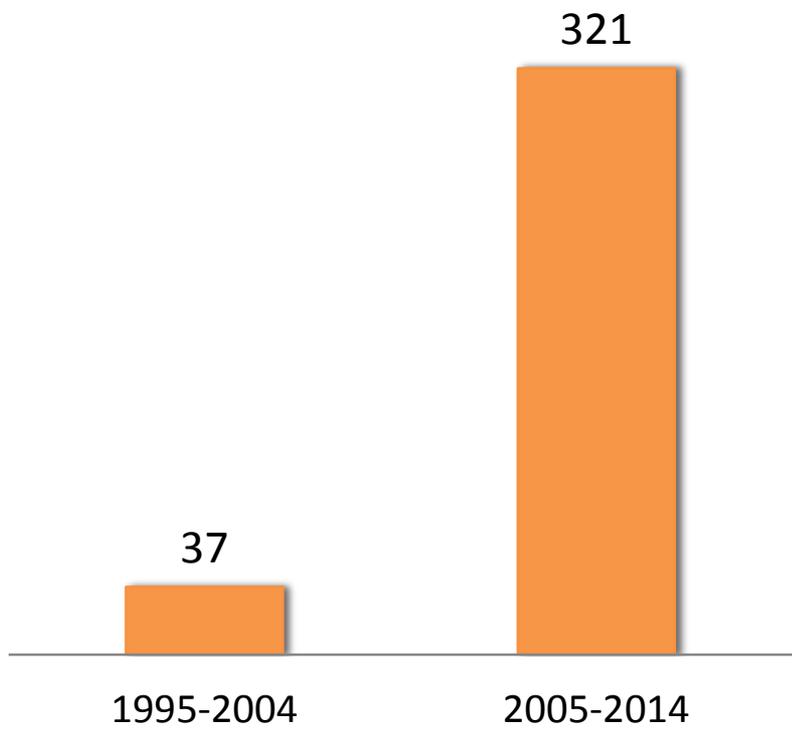
Type of Collaboration



Source: Tufts CSDD 2013

# Proliferation Pre-Competitive Alliances

Number of New Consortia Launched within Drug Development



- Integration of research professionals from multiple sectors who have historically been ‘competitors’
- Shared mission and operating plan that can be used by each stakeholder jointly or independently
- Shared governance and risk
- Leverage each participant’s resources, knowledge and expertise

Ken Getz, Tufts CSDD, 2014, Source: FasterCures Consortiapedia

# Definition & Measurement

- \* Hear definitions of patient centricity and explore how to measure the concept for clinical quality management



# A paradigm shift

## Established Trial Model

- **Linear, sequential**
- **Compartmentalized**
- **Insular**
- **Vertical ownership and centralized risk**
- **Rigid, transactional, reactive**
- **Proprietary clinical data at the core**
- **Focus on great science**
- **Participant as study subject**

## Patient-Centered Clinical Trial

- **Multi-directional, interactive**
- **Open**
- **Integrated**
- **Horizontal ownership and shared risk**
- **Flexible, adaptive, proactive**
- **Patient experience at core**
- **Focus on great and feasible science**
- **Participant as partner, lead customer**

*From Ken Getz, Tufts CSDD, 2014*



# What is your working definition?

IOM – Institute of Medicine (2001) Crossing the Quality Chasm: A New Health System For the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.



***“providing care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values, and ensuring that patient values guide all clinical decisions .”***



# What is your working definition?

**Sue Sheridan**



Director of Patient Engagement,  
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research  
Institute (PCORI)



*“There are two areas of focus regarding patient centrality in research: patient centeredness and patient engagement. **Patient centeredness** is defined as research that is based on outcomes that are important to patients. **Patient engagement** in research is the active participation of patients throughout the entire research process – the planning, the conduct and the dissemination. Patient engagement is the means to the patient centeredness.”*



# What is your working definition?

**Tomasz Sablinski**



Founder and CEO,  
Transparency Life Sciences



*“A trial that measures **outcomes that patients care about**. It needs to measure or collect outcomes, broadly speaking, in a way that’s least intrusive to **patients’ daily lives**. If you can accomplish both of those things it’s going to be a quantum leap compared with where we are today.”*



# What is your working definition?

**James O'Leary**



James C. O'Leary, Chief Innovation Officer,  
**Genetic Alliance**

*In its purest form, patient-centricity is the creation of a direct link between the goals of clinical trials and the needs of patients on an individual and global scale. It is not simply designing trials to meet the needs of participants, but rather creating systems and tools that allow participants to inform and influence the trials themselves.”*



# What is your working definition?

**Jeremy Gilbert**



VP, Product and Strategy, **PatientsLikeMe**

patientslikeme™

*“Measuring what matters to the patient in the trial itself, and designing the trial as much as possible to accommodate the impact on the patient’s life.”*



# What is your working definition?

**Rhonda Kost**



Clinical Research Officer,  
**The Rockefeller University Center for  
Clinical and Translational Science**

*“Designed with the patient’s experience and priorities in mind (having asked real patients, and NOT having presumed to know their experiences/priorities). Those priorities might include **convenience, expense, pain, risk, benefit, etc.**”*



# What is your working definition?

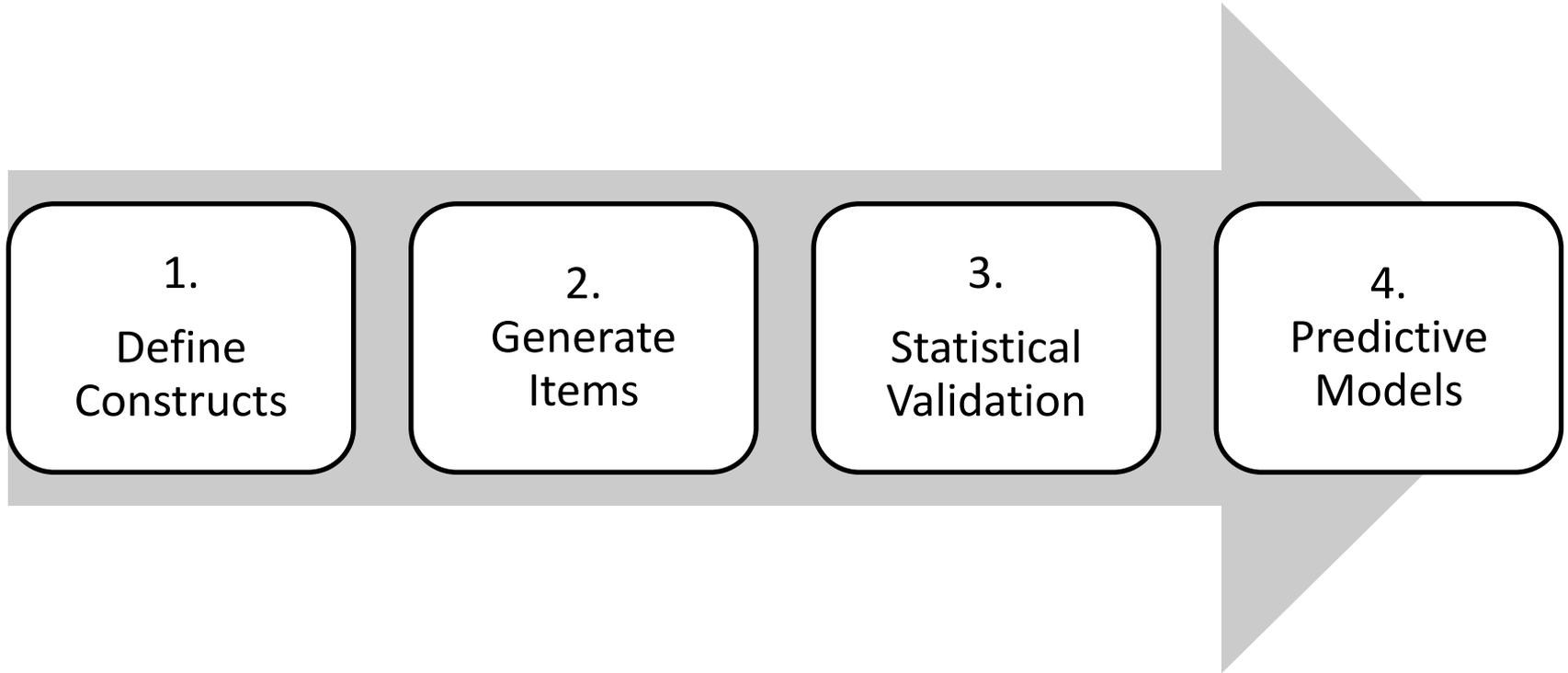


***“Patient centricity is a dynamic process through which the patient regulates the flow of information through multiple pathways to exercise choices consistent with his/her preferences, values and beliefs.***

***[It entails] more than just the patient’s voice; it involves the patient’s thoughts, values, preferences, strengths and shortcomings”***

*Source: Robbins DA, Curro FA and Fox CH, Defining patient-centricity opportunities, challenges and implications for clinical care and research, DIA Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science 47(3): pp. 349-355, 2013*

# How to measure the construct



*From Howley, Michael, Associate Clinical Professor, LeBow College of Business, Drexel University*



# How to measure the construct

Patients participate in:

- Formulating research questions
  - Assess patient participation in:
    - Identifying the RQ
    - Designing the intervention
    - Identifying the goals & outcomes
    - Describe the qualifications of subjects
- Study design
- Trial conduct
- Disseminating study results

*From Howley, Michael, Associate Clinical Professor, LeBow College of Business, Drexel University*

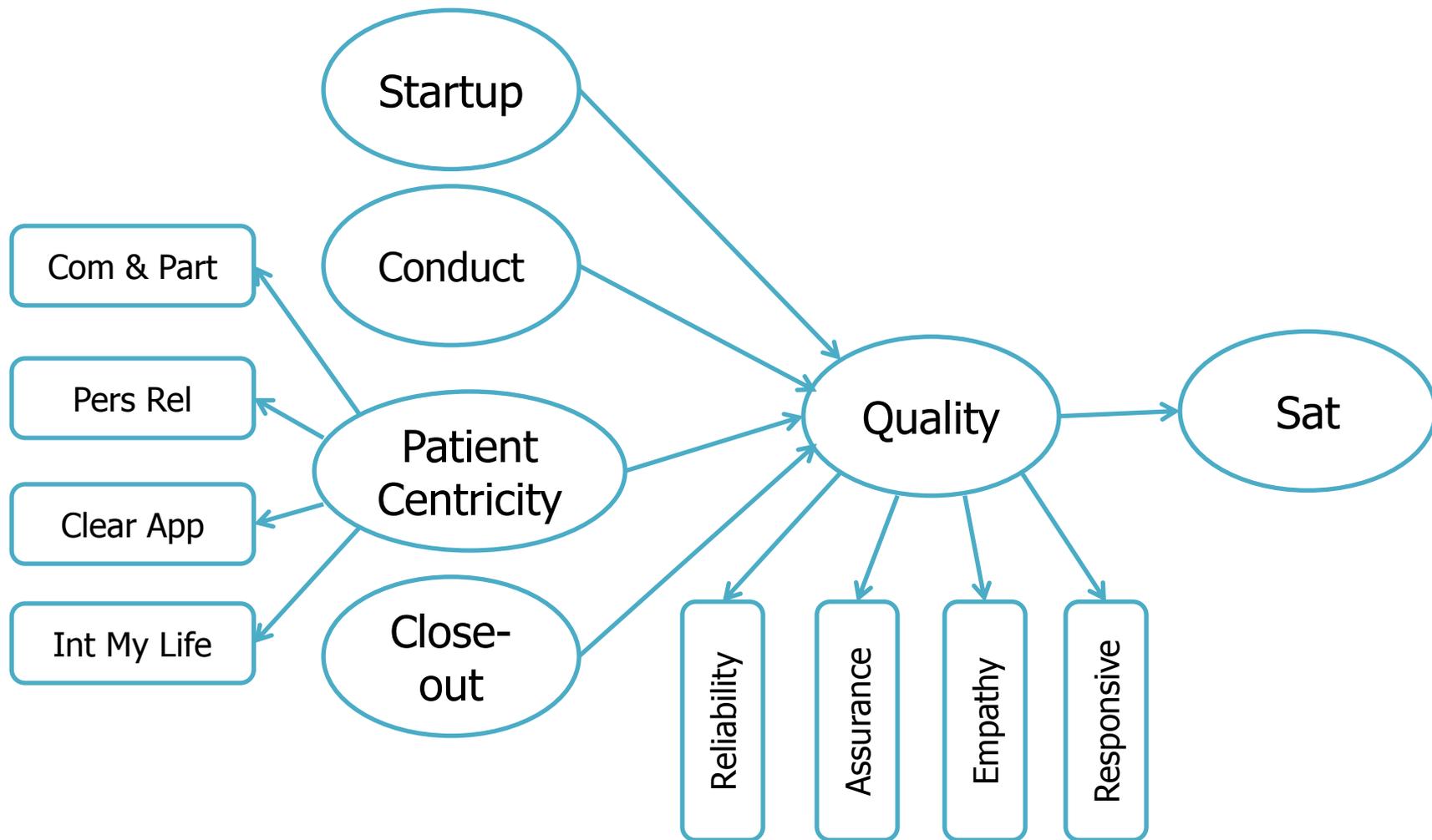
# Established Measures: SERVQUAL

Rate your agreement with the following statements (1-10)

- **Reliability**
  - “When they said they would do something, they always did it.”
  - “There were no mistakes in the care I received.”
- **Assurance**
  - “They were very knowledgeable.”
  - “They gave me confidence by the way they provided my care.”
- **Tangibles**
- **Empathy**
  - “They gave me individual attention.”
  - “The treated me as a person.”
- **Responsiveness**
  - “When I requested a change, they were able to accommodate.”
  - “When something went wrong, they quickly made it right.”

*Parasuraman, Berry, Zeithaml (1988), “SERVQUAL: A Multiple-Item Scale for Measuring Consumer Perceptions of Service Quality,” Journal of Retailing, 64(1), 12-40.*

# A Model for Measurement



From Howley, Michael, Associate Clinical Professor, LeBow College of Business, Drexel University



# Metrics to measure the construct

- Focus groups, surveys and retention rates
- Study metrics and quality measures
- Referred to randomized conversion rates
- Data quality and patient reported outcomes
- Satisfaction with care scores, level of site support
- Patient advocate feedback
- Investigative site feedback
- Social media monitoring
- Share of voice, perception
- Enrollment timelines

**“We currently don’t employ a reliable way of measuring it“**

# Customer-Centered Approaches

- \* Explore customer-centered approaches for informing and engaging patients

PATIENT-CENTERED DRUG DEVELOPMENT  
REVENUE DRIVER AND PARADIGM SHIFT?

# Participant Demographics

## Your average trial subject

- Non-Hispanic White
- Married
- Male
- Middle Aged
- **Middle Class**



## Common Attributes

1. Health insurance
2. Have their own physician
3. Interested in personal health
4. Medically literate

Source: Colin Scott, Novartis, 2014 Presentation, at eye for pharma PCCT



# Participant's Real Concerns

## Comments Rank Ordered by Frequency of Reporting

5. I don't have insurance
4. I don't have a doctor
3. I don't have the time or money to go to doctor
2. I think clinical trials are dangerous
1. **What's in it for me?**

Source: Colin Scott, Novartis, 2014 Presentation, at eye for pharma PCCT



# Underserved Patients



## 1. Community Clinic in the 'Barrio' in San Antonio



## 2. Mario's Independent Pharmacy in the 'Barrio'

## 3. Social Work Departments in the Medical Center



Source: Colin Scott, Novartis, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT



# Some Practical Findings

**Achieving the highest potential of clinical trials depends on the incorporation of clinical research into the broad scope of practice of health care delivery**

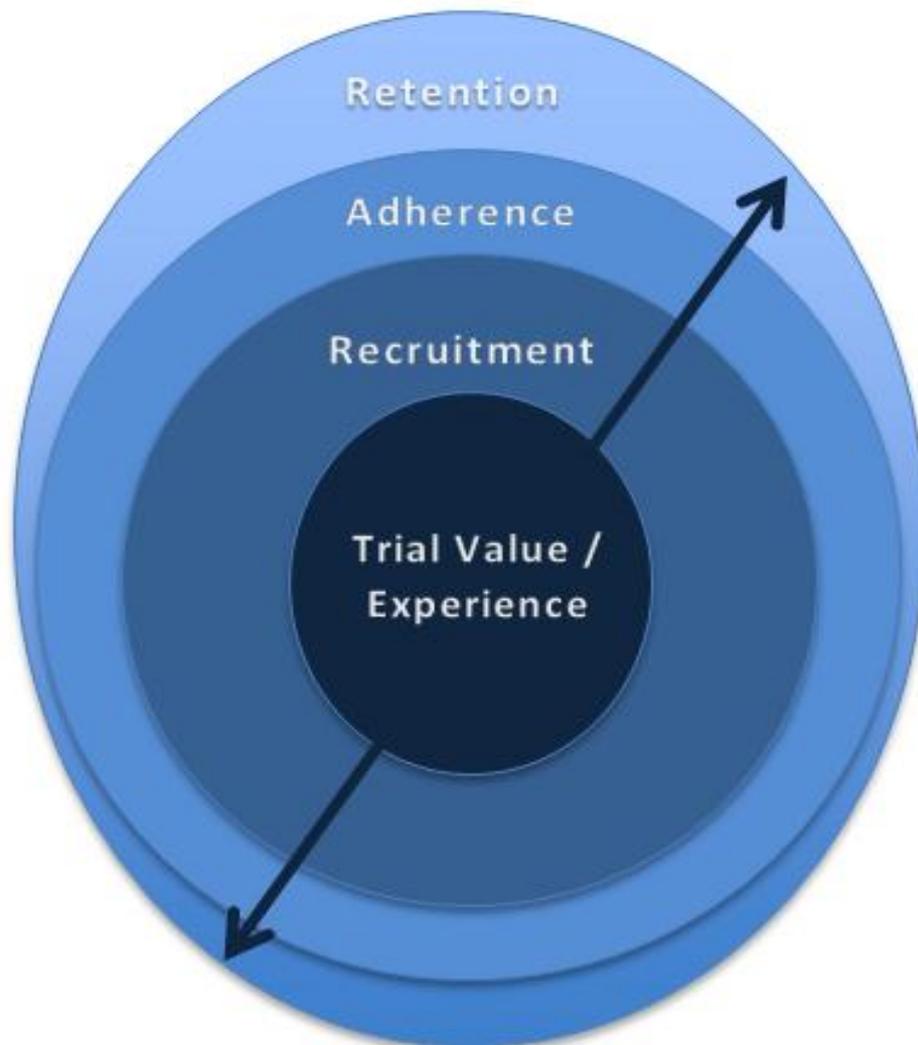
- Participation is a drain on time without obvious short term benefit  
→ **Provide short term benefit: Financial incentive**
- Management of chronic health problem is not a priority  
→ **Intensive medical management ‘trains’ patient why and how to be well**

*Source: Colin Scott, Novartis, 2014 Presentation, at eye for pharma PCCT*





# Customer experience as the core





# Alternative methods of recruitment

- Leveraging **Commercial Market Research Insights**
- **Extensive Surveying and Data Analysis**
- Drawing on **Psychological Profiling**
  - Methods to allow for the classification of patients along their intrinsic behavior patterns. Segmentation to provide a prediction of anticipated compliance issues that can be addressed via personalized interventions

- **STRATUM™** by  
**MASSINEBOECKER**  
Personalized Population Management



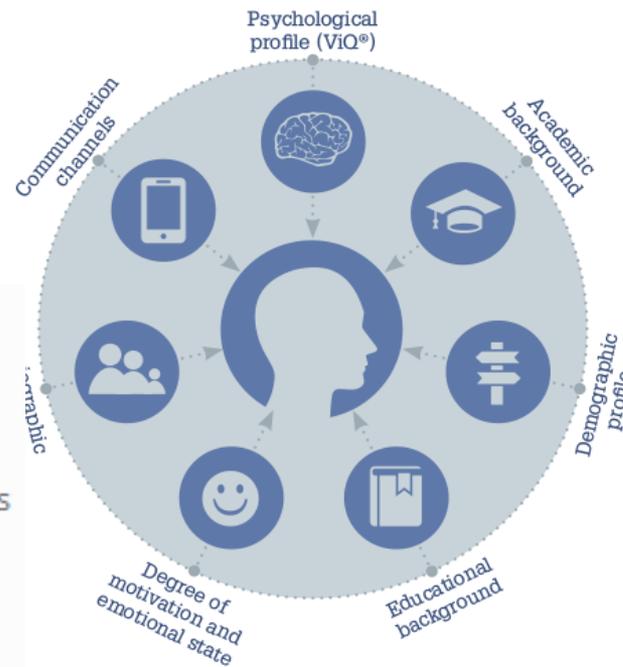
# Window into the Future?

- **STRATUM™** method

**MASSINEBOECKER**  
Personalized Population Management

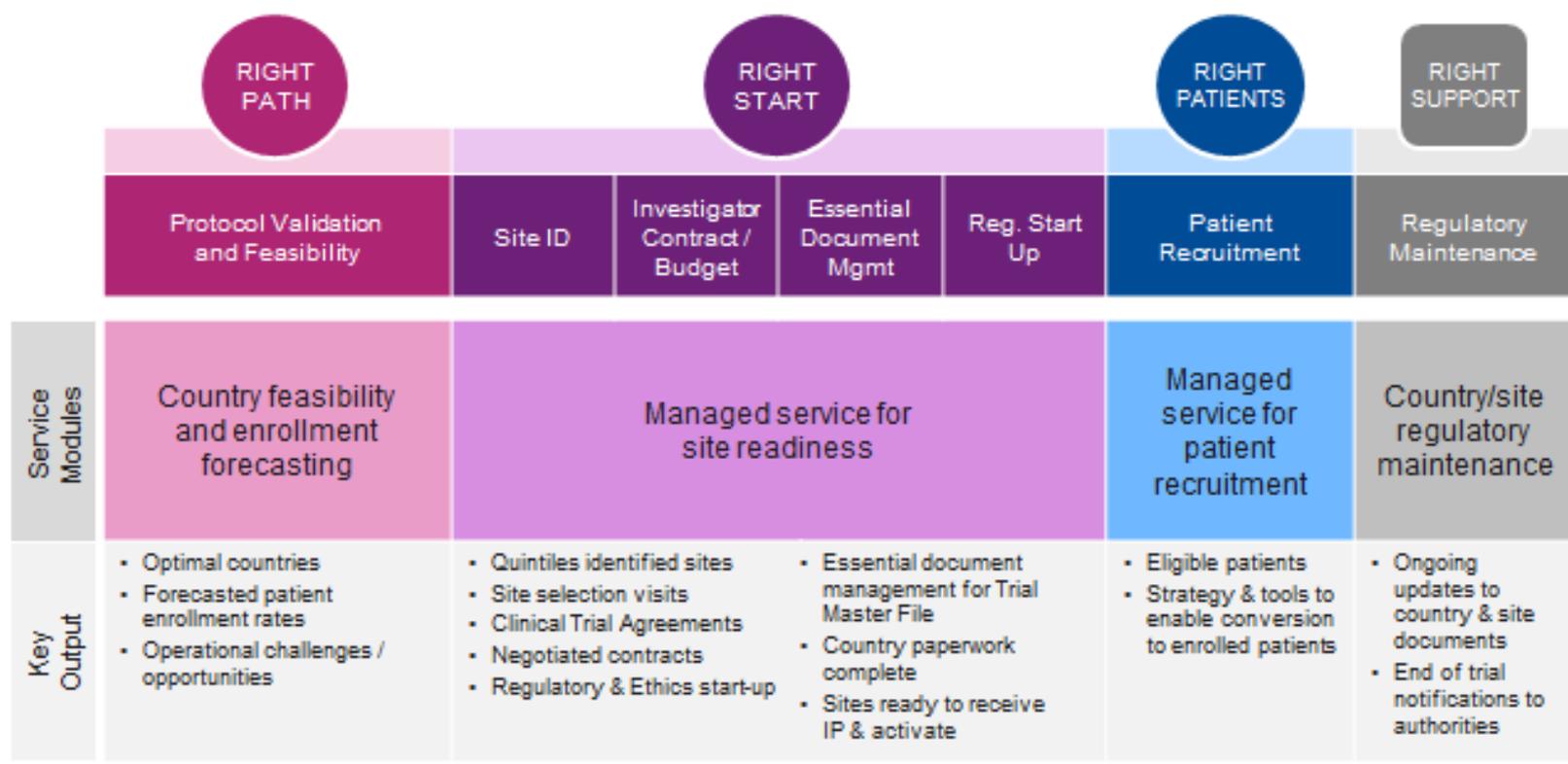
## Our science has the ability to reveal:

- The **positively motivated patient** who takes responsibility and sees himself as a proactive manager of his own health
- The **resigned patient** characterized by sadness, who often exhibits low competence levels and shows little responsibility (=learned helplessness)
- The **defensive patient** (fearful, aggressive) who is often competent, but fails to take responsibility for herself and her condition
- The **submissive, serving patient**, characterized by a lack of self-confidence, who demonstrates a high degree of compliance but little self-determination

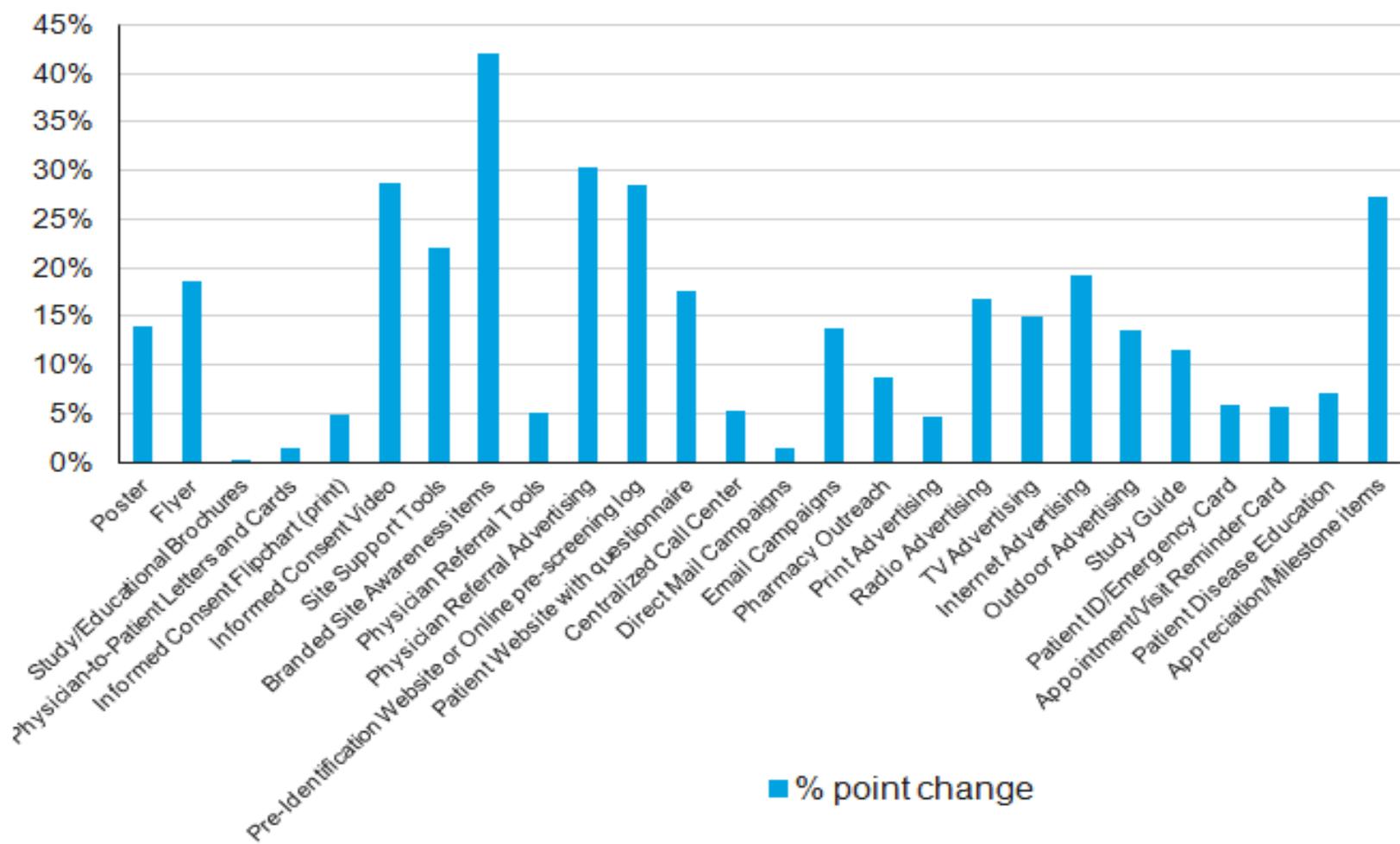


Massie Boecker, Exhibition at eyeforpharma PCCT

# Regionally varied recruitment



# Regionally varied recruitment



Source: Quintiles Research Presentation, at eye for pharma PCCT

# Patients 2 Trials Consortium



- Using electronic health records (EHRs), the aim is to devise a target health profile for each clinical trial that is machine-readable, so that software can match patients to specific inclusion criteria.
- Patients can search for trials using their own Blue Button data
  - A patient creates an account on a patient portal, sets up a direct address and receives a secure copy of her Continuity of Care Document and then uses our platform to search for clinical trials based on individual health record.
- Platform has been tested with a number of different clinical research studies sponsored by Lilly, Novartis and Pfizer, using a database of anonymized patient health records.

*Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT*



# Proposed Approach



“Target Profile” for automated filtering



• What studies do I qualify for?

“Augmented Content” for additional patient centric content



• What does the study do?

• How often will I have to take off from work to participate to this study?

Clinicaltrials.gov as foundation



Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT



# Proposed approach - detail



- The Target Profile is a machine readable query, that can be executed against an electronic file (or “record”) with patient health data – such as an Electronic Health Record (EHR), an Electronic Medical Record (EMR) or Personally Controlled Health Record (PCHR)
- Augmented Content is public, IRB approved information about the study that has not been published on clinicaltrials.gov, and that is shared with / targeted for patients with a matching Target Profile.

Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT



# Proposed Architecture



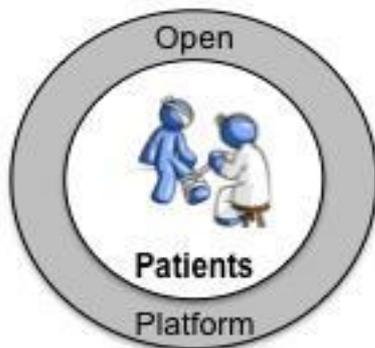
Study Sponsors



Patient & Communities



Matching Studies Report



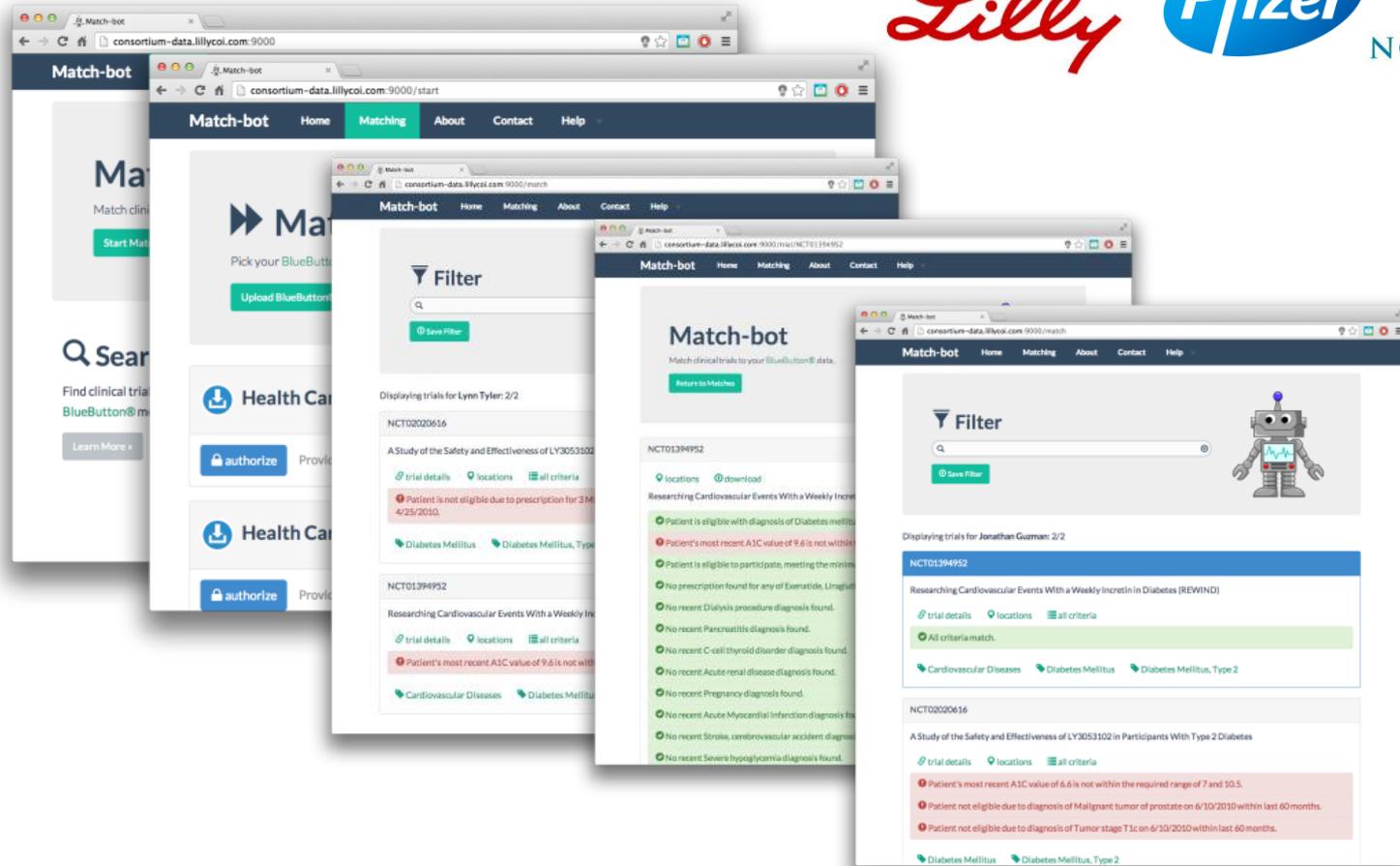
api.lillycoi.com



Personal Electronic Medical Records

Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT

# Patient App Prototype



Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT

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# Proposed End State

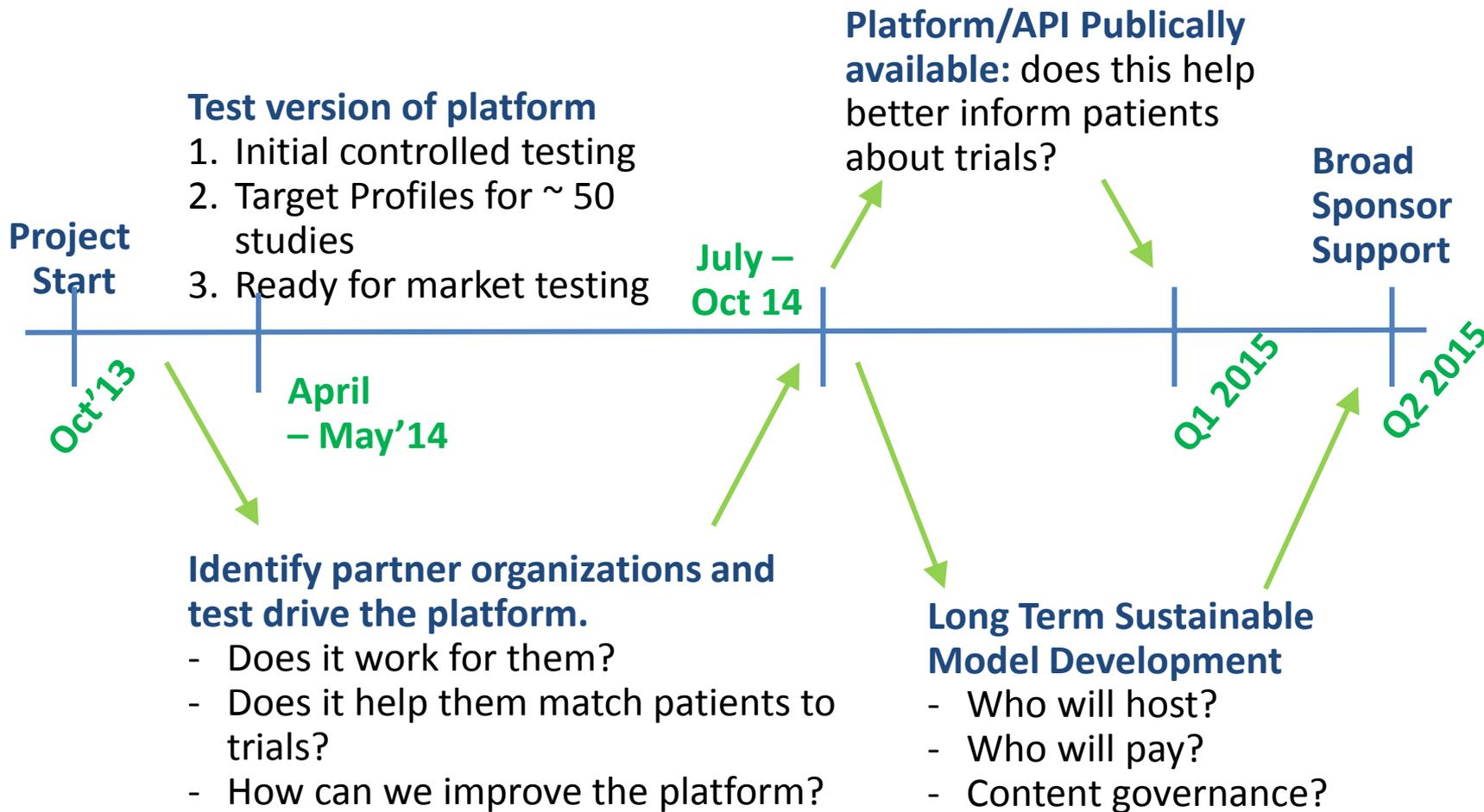


- An open platform, where:
  1. Study sponsors can login, and upload Target Profile, Augmented Content for their research studies
  2. Public matching services are available, to which patients or organizations can send de-identified electronic health data and find matching studies
  3. Open standards for those who wish to develop their own matching services against the Target Profiles

Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT



# Timelines



Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT



# Experiences to date



## “Not all Eligibility Criteria are created equal”:

We are finding there are different types of eligibility criteria, e.g.

1. Things that the patient knows
2. Things that the doctor knows (and you could expect to find in the patient electronic health record)
3. Things that are assessed during screening

So our process for developing Target Profile, is to:

1. Sit down with the Study Responsible Physicians
2. Find out which of the eligibility criteria are in category 2
3. Discuss whether and how criteria from the other categories can be replaced or approximated by additional criteria in category 2

Copyright: Patients 2 Trials Consortium, 2014 Presentation, at eyeforpharma PCCT

# Trial Design

- \* Realize why trial design is becoming a competitive differentiator for successful enrollment and trial management



# Approach to recruitment feasibility

- Objective: Forecasting and managing the probable randomization rate for a specific protocol, determine realistic parameters for site enrollment months
- Involves planning how each group of study stakeholders would respond to the protocol – **regulators, investigators, coordinators, project managers, monitors**, and **patients**
  - In what way would protocol measures be off-putting to one or more of these groups? Can it be afforded to prioritize one stakeholder over the other?
- Established feasibility planning sequence is **country > sites > patients** while it is rare that sponsors consistently ask patients directly for input. Mostly relying on investigators, KOLs, country heads as surrogates



# Alternative Trial Designs

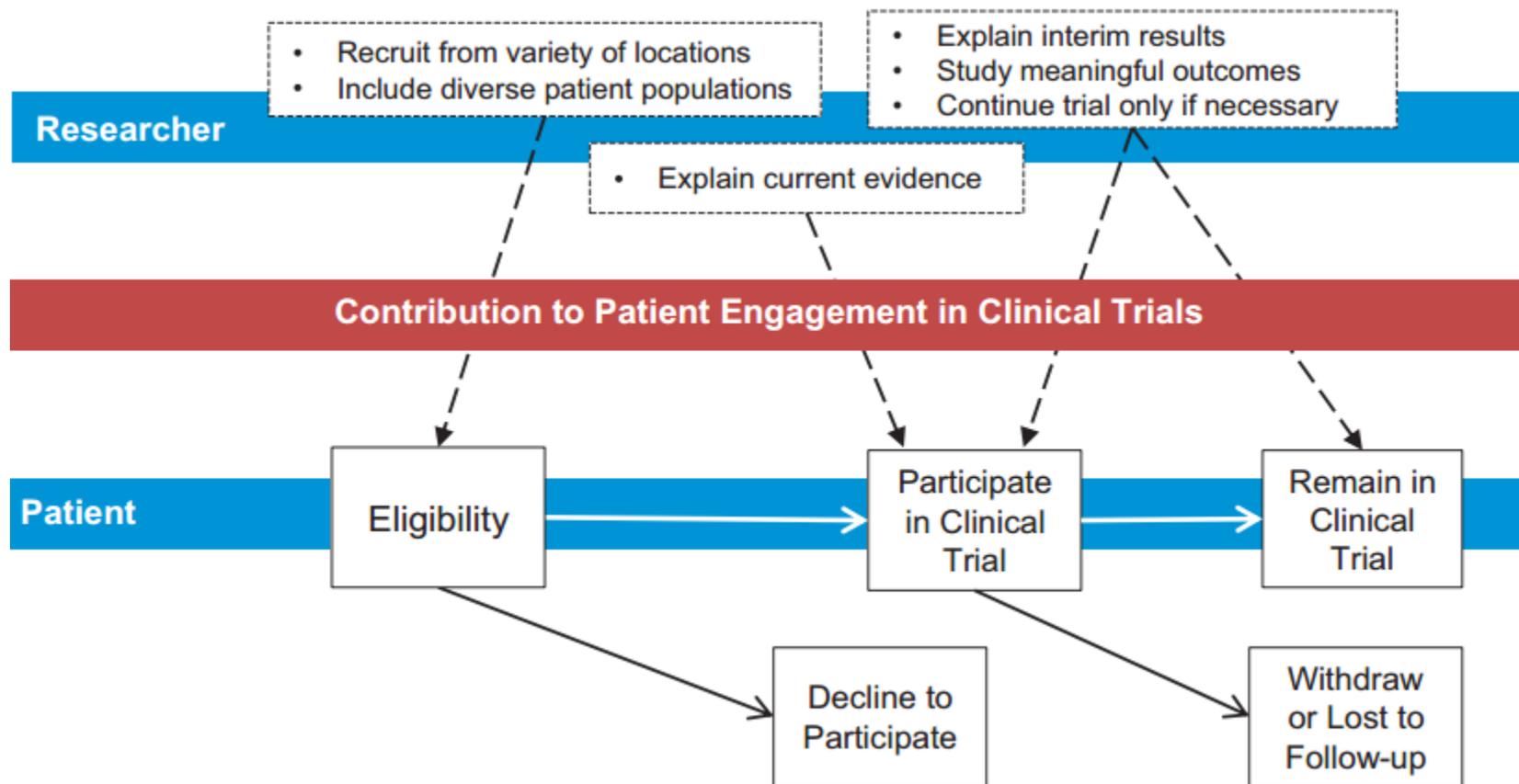
**Lack of patient-centeredness in clinical trials can be partially addressed through innovative study designs**

- **Pragmatic Trial Design** to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions in real-life routine practice conditions
- **Bayesian Statistics** use available patient-outcome information, including biomarkers that accumulating data indicate might be related to clinical outcome. They also allow for the use of historical patient data for synthesizing results of relevant trials.
- **Adaptive Trial Design** allow features of the trial to change while in progress, allowing for evaluation of comparative effectiveness, especially useful in long-running rare disease trials

*Source: Mullins, C.D. et al (2014). Patient-Centeredness in the Design of Clinical Trials. Value in Health (in press)*



# Trial designers can affect the patient

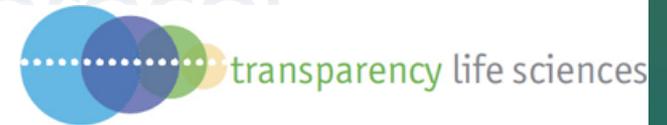


Source: Mullins, C.D. et al (2014). Patient-Centeredness in the Design of Clinical Trials. Value in Health (in press)

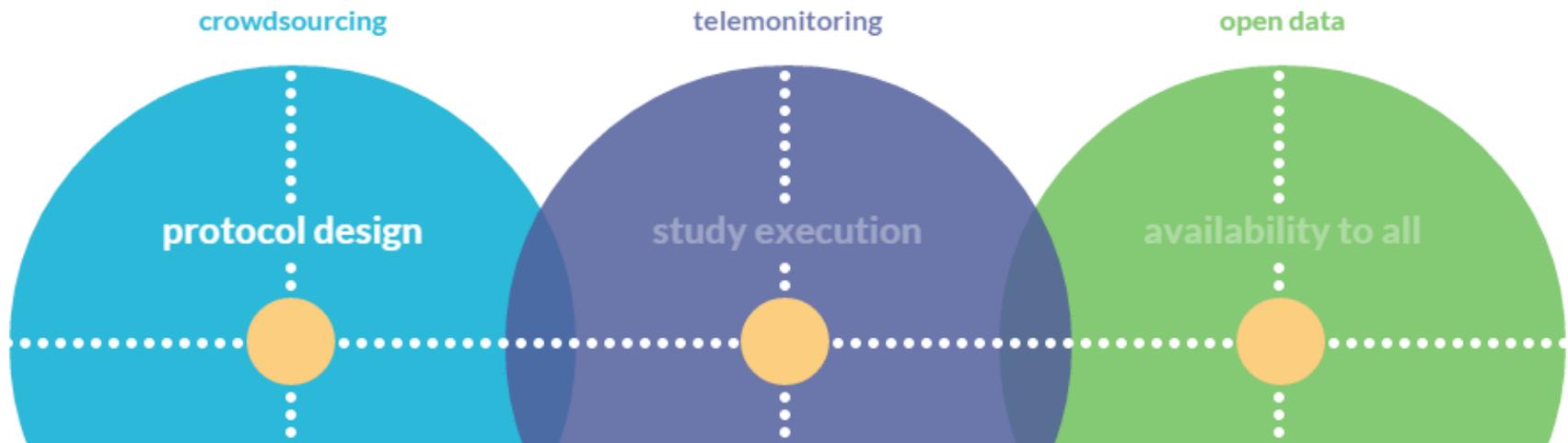




# Crowdsourcing the protocol



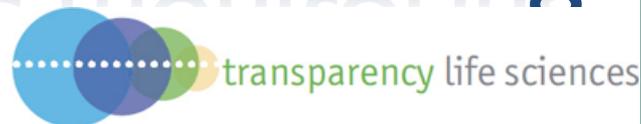
The world's first drug development platform based on open innovation



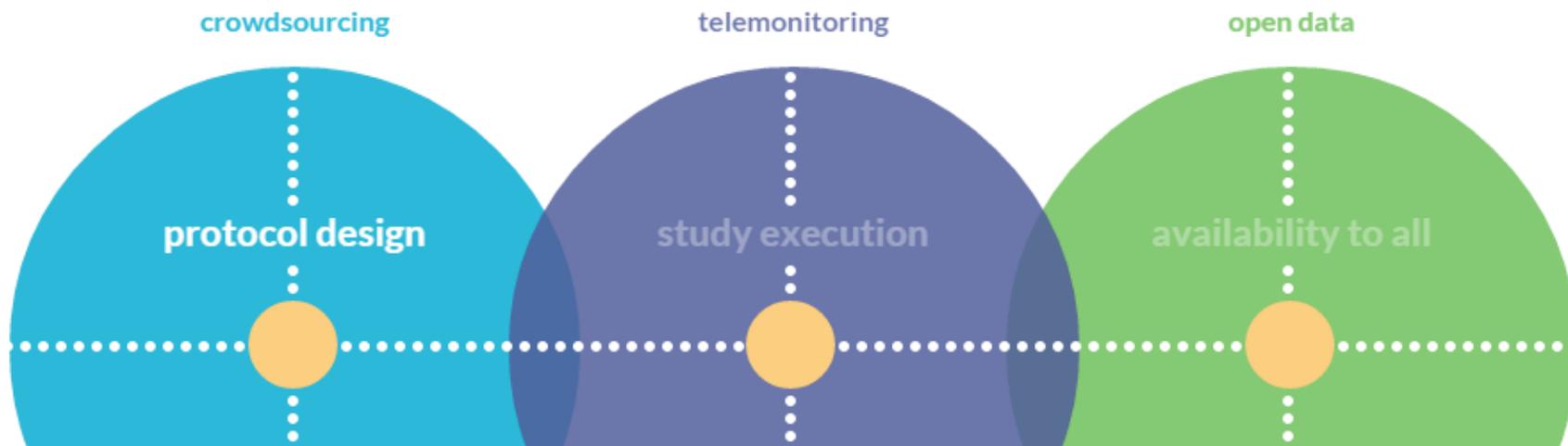
- **Protocol Builder** is TLS's crowdsourcing survey tool to help develop our clinical protocols
- **Indication Finder** is a crowdsourcing tool that invites participants to identify potential new applications for stalled compounds.



# Excute through remote monitoring



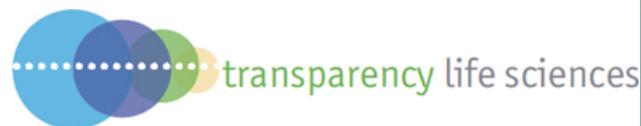
## The world's first drug development platform based on open innovation



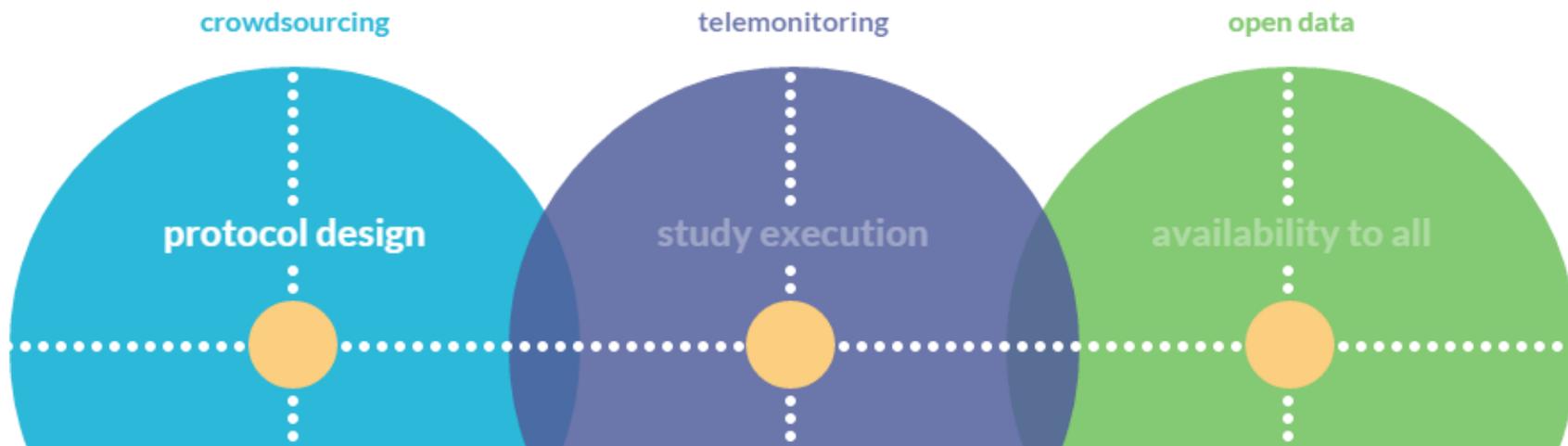
- **Remote monitoring and mobile health** allow for decentralized trials, improved data collection and reduce costs by 50%
- **Pilot study with Genentech** on the effectiveness and ease-of-use of telemonitoring technology in patients with inflammatory bowel disease



# Share data with all



## The world's first drug development platform based on open innovation



- **Awarded \$1.4 Million NCATS/ NIH Grant** to conduct innovative trial of Lisinopril in Multiple Sclerosis with Mount Sinai
- Protocol developed with with **crowdsourced input from MS researchers, physicians and patients**



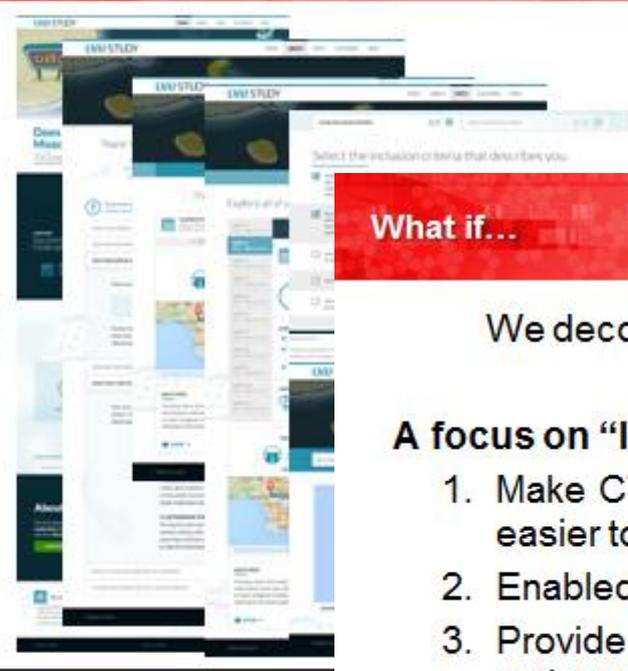
# Pioneers: LillyCOI



## Informing through Patient-Centric Study Websites



Ct.Gov



## What if...

We decoupled Informed from Consent?

### A focus on "Informed"

1. Make CT information (clinicaltrials.gov) easier to access
2. Enabled real-time pre-screening for patients
3. Provide clear, patient-centric information to patients BEFORE they have to travel to the site



App Lab: [labs.lillycoi.com](http://labs.lillycoi.com) (sample apps)

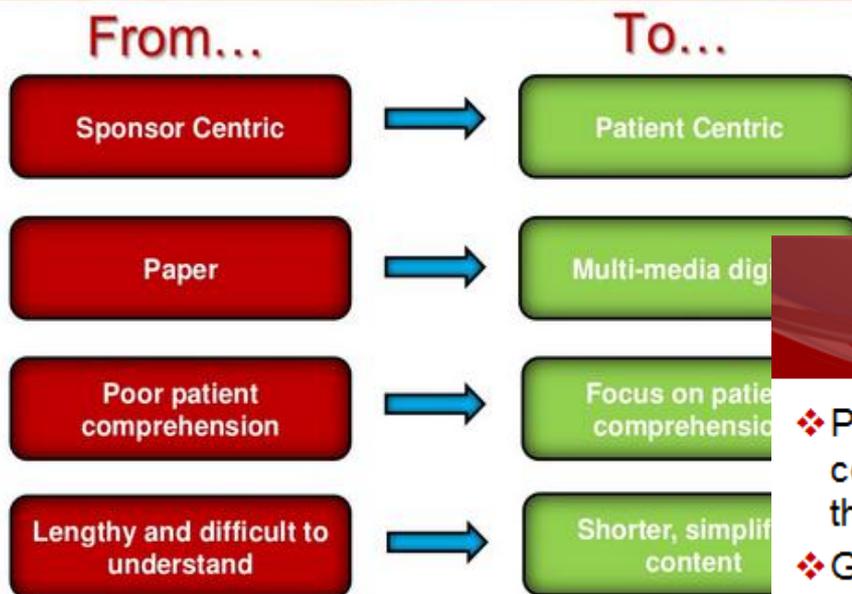
Twitter: [@Lilly\\_COI](https://twitter.com/Lilly_COI)





# Digitally Informed Consent

## Transformation



## Next Steps

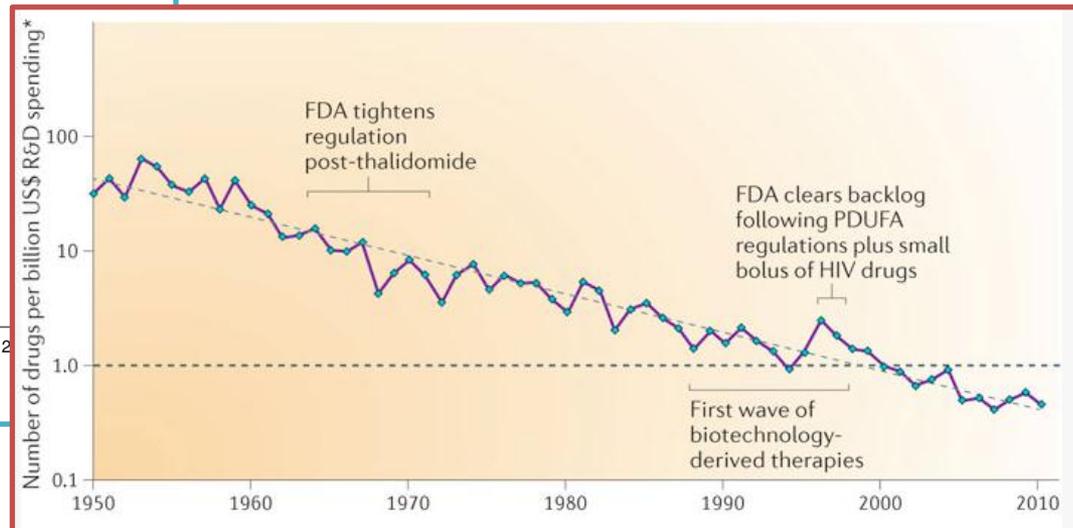
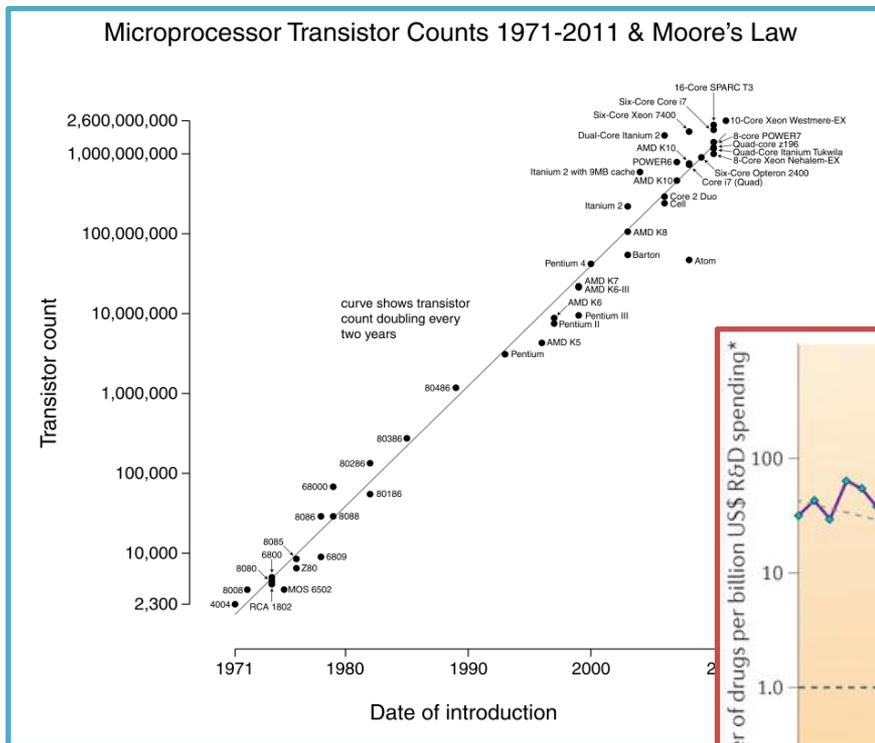
- ❖ Pilot eConsent on 3-4 trials in 2014 using existing content – start with limited sites and then expand the scope
- ❖ Gather input from patients and sites to improve the multi-media experience
- ❖ Then focus on improving the content to enhance patient comprehension and compliance
- ❖ The transformation continues today with gathering your feedback...

Patients at the Center of Clinical Trials Workshop:  
[portal.lillycoi.com/paccr/](http://portal.lillycoi.com/paccr/)

# Patient-Centered Systems

- \* Learn about innovative patient-centered trial management, systems and technology that lie at the operational heart of effective patient engagement

# Moore's vs. Eroom's Law



Source: Wikipedia



Source: Nature



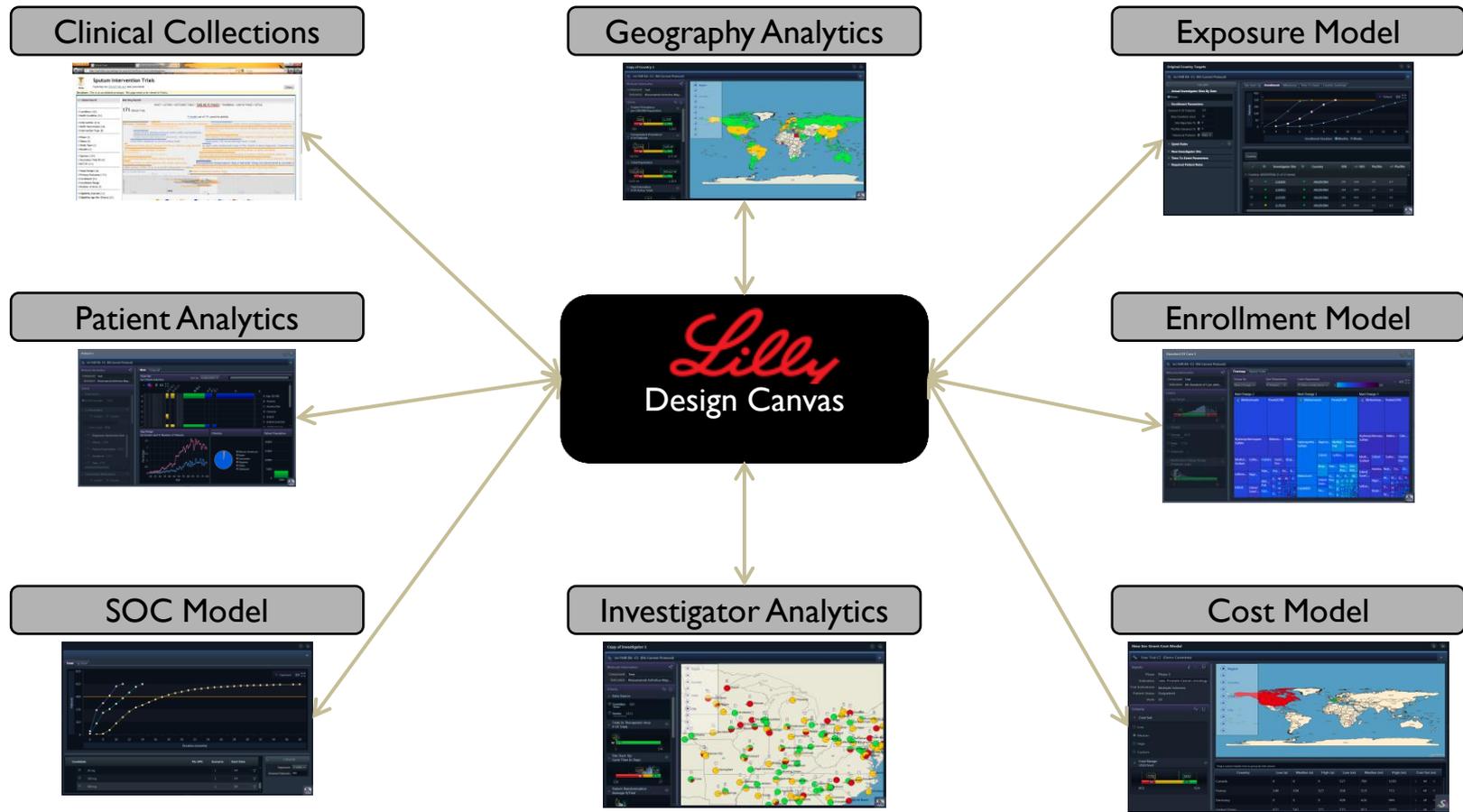


# Lilly's Innovative Study Design Platform

- Platform that digitizes the entire study design process
- Fully integrated Clinical Plan functionality
- User-Centered Design
- Engaging internal and external stakeholders
  
- Once the data is categorized, Lilly initiates 'Interactive Jam Sessions'
  - Internal stakeholders from different groups (i.e., project management, drug safety, data monitoring committee, etc.) convene in a virtual room, where Lilly facilitators assist internal stakeholders with strategizing and organizing their thoughts on designing robust studies.

*Source: Eli Lilly Case Study 2014, at eyeforpharma PCCT*

# Integrated Study Design Canvas



Source: Eli Lilly Case Study 2014, at eye for pharma PCCT



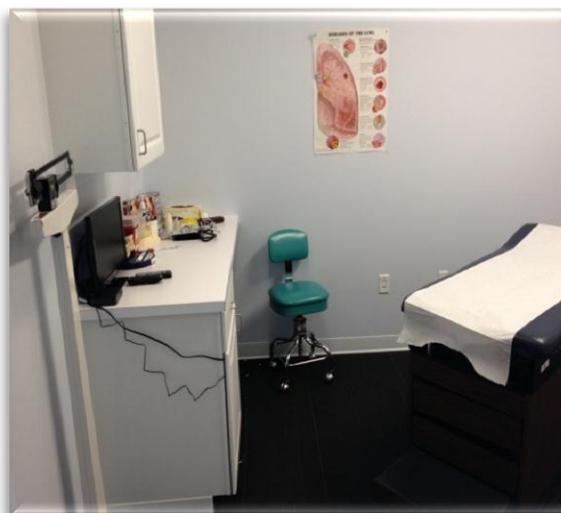
# Interactive & Virtual Collaboration



Source: Eli Lilly Case Study 2014, at eye for pharma PCCT



# Simulating the Site

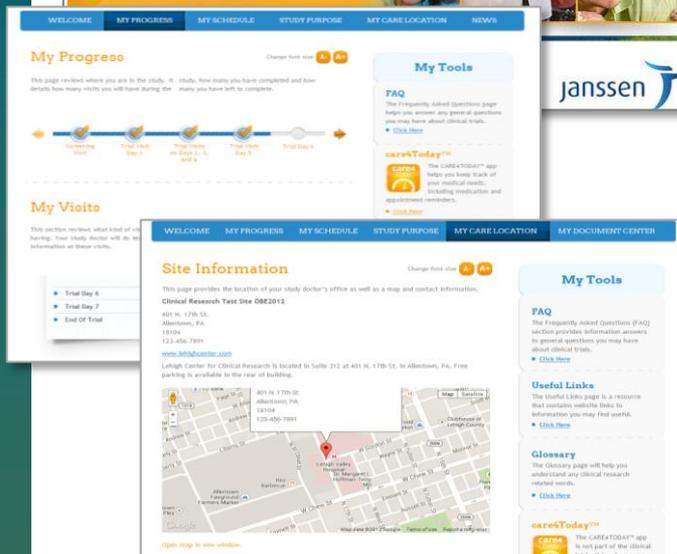


- Lilly's performance mandates now require study teams to build protocols using the innovative digital approach



Source: Eli Lilly Case Study 2014, at eye for pharma PCCT

# Proof Of Concept: Patient Portal



Source: From Janssen Case Study 2014, at eyeforpharma PCCT



# Making the idea reality

- Top idea for pt. engagement innovation
- Used Creative Design Lab to ideate website
- Internal focus group - features, design
- No one doing this yet
- Finalized website
- IRB approved
- Ready for FPI
- Mobile apps on market



- US English-Only Pilot planning
- Application development & eDC integration
- Patient panel & media consultant input
- External landscape has evolved:
  - One generic portal now on market
  - 2 other pharma's exploring this



Source: From Janssen Case Study 2014 , at eyeforpharma PCCT





# Lessons learned to date

- Patient-Facing Innovation Takes Time
  - Ensure adequate time for stakeholder review & approval
- Internally developed & hosted website
  - Pro: cheaper, 100% control
  - Con: burden of ownership
- Central IRB + local IRB approval
  - Good preparation pays off – no IRB objection or changes
- Timelines of pilot depend on timelines of trial
  - If trial is delayed, so is the pilot (ours delayed 9 months)



Source: From Janssen Case Study 2014 , at eyeforpharma PCCT



# New Frontiers for Patient Portals

- Live communication?
- I-way communication → 2-way?
- Site ← → Patient communication (e.g. 1:1 “chat hours” with study nurse or investigator; webinar with PI)
  - Challenges – unsolicited safety reporting, security, privacy, site staff burden
- Patient to patient communication
  - Worst nightmares: bias, un-blinding, sharing of signs and symptoms, speculation of treatment assignment, drop outs, unsolicited safety reporting, privacy violations ....



Source: From Janssen Case Study 2014 , at eyeforpharma PCCT



# But what if they talk to each other..

- Participants talking to each other about their experiences within a trial might accidentally unblind them.
- “We needed to find a way to help patients talk safely about their clinical hopes and experiences” Joe Kim, Shire
- Shire partnered with UK agency Langland and CISCRP to create “***Speak out, but speak smart***”



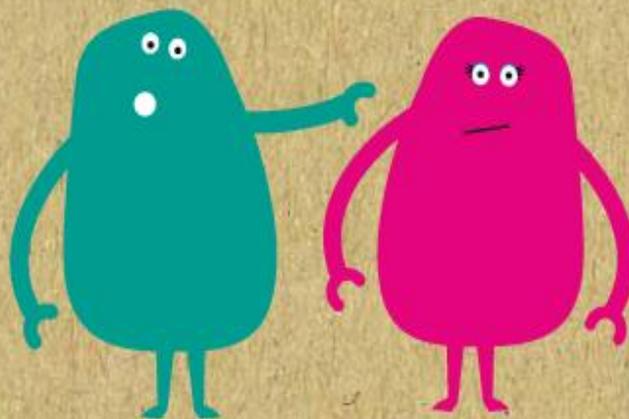
# SPEAK OUT, BUT SPEAK SMART.



ABOUT US

ABOUT  
CLINICAL  
TRIALS IN  
GENERAL

LINKS



## SMART TALKING ABOUT CLINICAL STUDIES

VIDEO  
GALLERY



### PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS

Campbell Pharmaceutical Seminar Series 2014 at Rutgers Business School



# Social Media/ Networks

- \* Get cross-industry data on the usage of social media in trials, as well as insights from particular networks on how to engage trial participants and capture data to recruit volunteers.

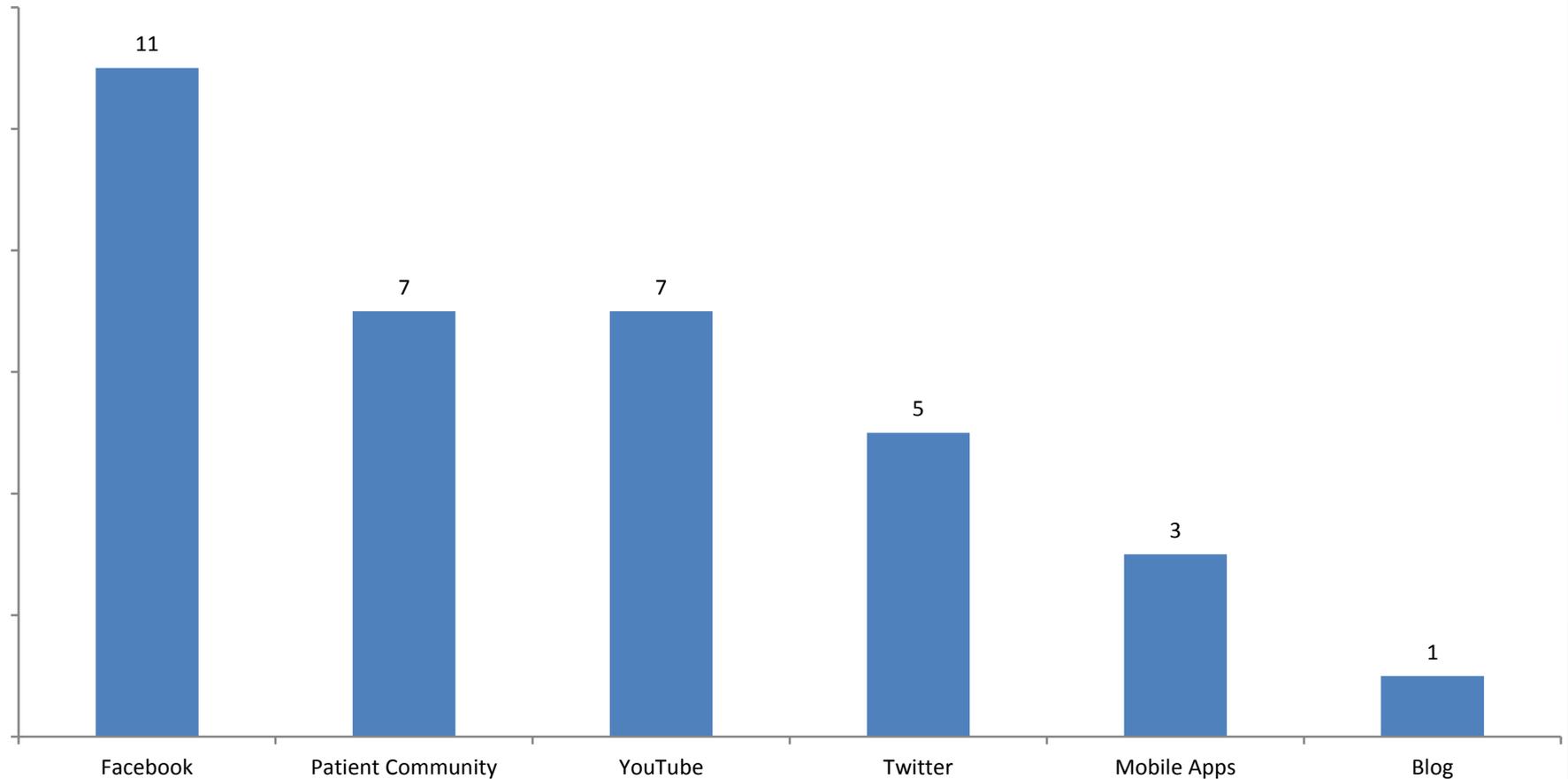


# Tufts Working Group on Social Media

- **Limited FDA guidance on use of social media in clinical research**
  - FDA draft guidance released in January 2014 – focus on postmarketing submissions
  - FDA draft guidance released in June 2014 – Two documents concerning company behavior on social media platforms like Twitter and when correcting misinformation on third-party sites
- **Among Tufts working group companies, social media (including ad placement) is on average being used in ~11% of trials**
- While 14/15 companies have posted ads on social media websites, only 3/13 biopharmaceutical companies and 2/2 CROs have used it to “interactively” engage patients.

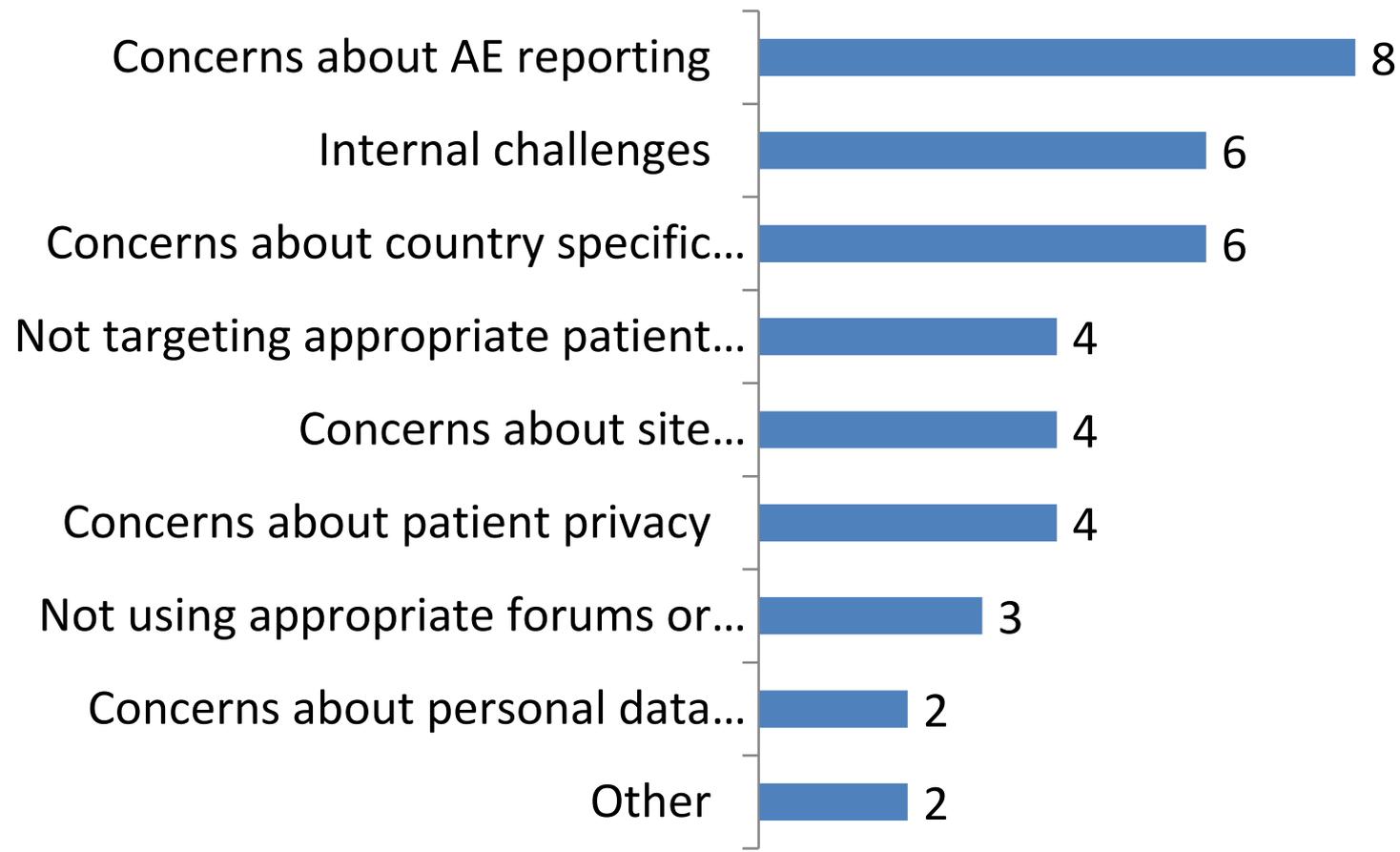
*From Tufts CSDD Briefing, at eye for pharma PCCT*

# Platforms Used for Recruitment



From Tufts CSDD Briefing, at eyeforpharma PCCT, n=14

# Top Challenges in Using Social Media



From Tufts CSDD Briefing, at eye for pharma PCCT



# Legal and Regulatory Challenges

- Lack of clear guidance from FDA makes internal reviews/approvals more difficult
- Concerns over AE reporting and safety issues/pharmacovigilance
- Concerns about unblinding patients to their treatments or sites/sponsors to patients' treatments
- Concerns over intellectual property
- Not being able to effectively monitor/moderate when a site is set-up for 2-way communication
- Lack of organizational experience or alignment
- Off-label marketing

*From Tufts CSDD Briefing, at eyeforpharma PCCT*



# MyHealthTeams and Biogen Idec

- Social networks are the best way to reach niche audiences
- Narrowing inclusion criteria requires targeted outreach
- The most engaged patients are on social networks, not patient registries, databases, Google, or health sites
- Communication through the social network, not directly to its members
- Thinking beyond just patient recruitment

**Can a social network recruit MS patients for Phase III trial (37 sites)?**



Source: Biogen/ MyHealthTeams Case Study, at eye for pharma PCCT



# MyHealthTeams and Biogen Idec

beta myMS team  
The social network for those who have multiple sclerosis

join / sign in >>

Sign In with Facebook

The social network for those who have multiple sclerosis.

Shannon  
Diagnosed 2012

MS / Multiple Sclerosis Support Social Network  
for People Like You

Nicole  
Diagnosed in 2009

Holly  
Diagnosed in 2011

John  
Diagnosed 2001

Connect with others like you.

sign up for free

or sign up with  
Facebook

Already a Member? [Sign In](#)

Become a Partner

Are you a Provider?

Get Free Brochures

Watch Video  
Take The Tour!

Source: Biogen/ MyHealthTeams Case Study, at eye for pharma PCCT



# MyMSTeam's: Patient Recruitment

## 1. Target the Right People

- RRMS
- Interferon beta 1a/1b
- City
- Age

## 2. Notify Them of the Trial

Dear Eric,

Many members of MyMSTeam have urgent relevant MS clinical trials as they arise. We want to share news of the ALLOW study which is for MS who are currently taking a standard AVONEX® (interferon beta 1b), BETASERON® (interferon beta 1a).

[find out if you are eligible](#)

People living near any of the study centers are eligible and choose to participate in this study.

## 3. Qualify with Screener & Pass to Site

**\*1. Have you been diagnosed with any of the following conditions?**

- Cancer
- Hepatitis B or C
- HIV/AIDS
- Multiple Sclerosis (MS)
- Seizure disorder/epilepsy

myHealthTeams



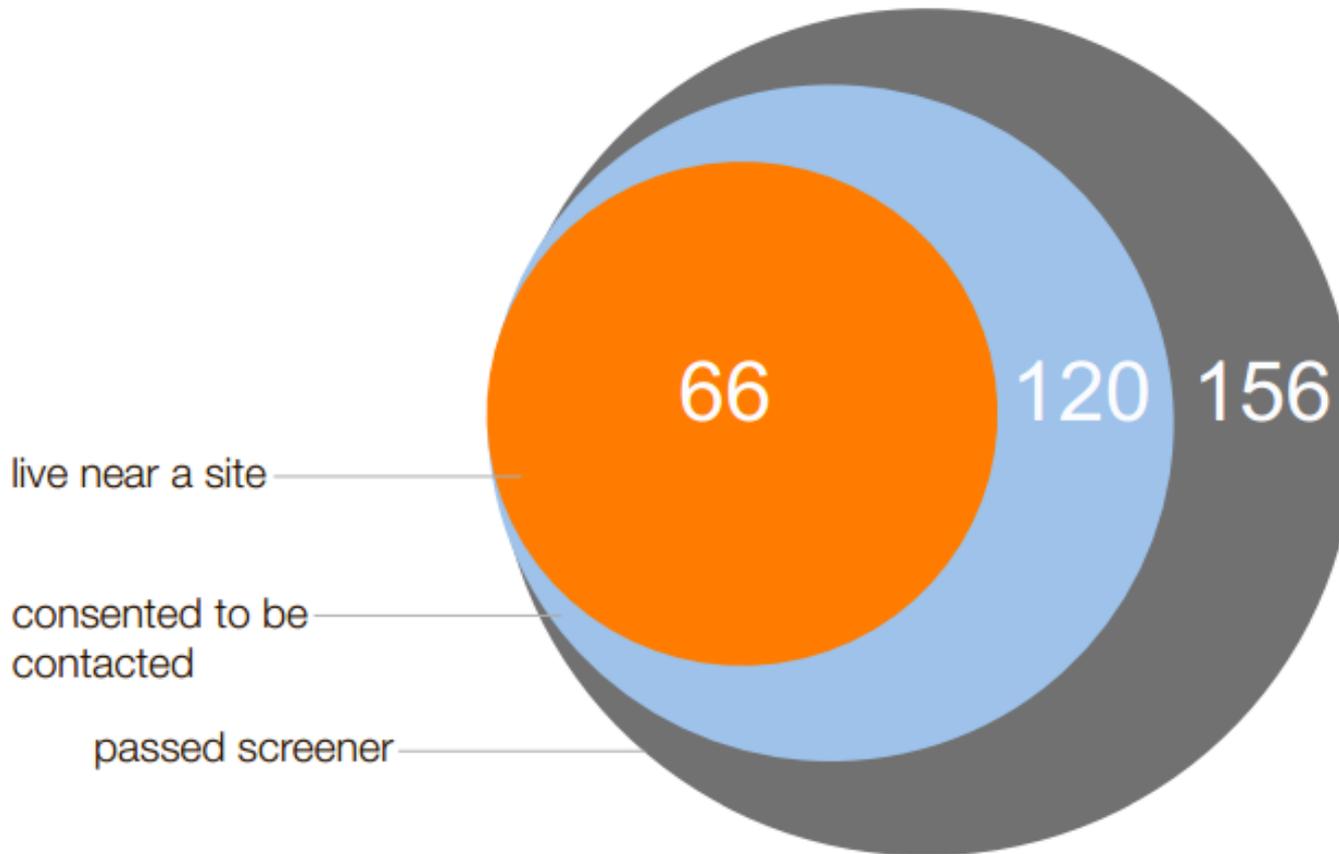
Source: Biogen/ MyHealthTeams Case Study, at eye for pharma PCCT





# Results After Two Weeks...

798 screeners taken, 66 people passed who live near a site and asked to be contacted.



myHealthTeams



Source: Biogen/ MyHealthTeams Case Study, at eyeforpharma PCCT





# MyHealthTeams and Biogen Idec

## Lessons Learnt

- Partner with a social network focused on your therapeutic area
- Coordinate with sites and CRO to ensure buy-in & site readiness before launching social
- Submit patient recruitment materials to IRB early
- Consider your patient value proposition
- Discover quickly why leads drop out
- Recruit qualified patients quickly and cost-effectively
- Identify locations that could be opened

myHealthTeams



Source: Biogen/ MyHealthTeams Case Study, at eyeforpharma PCCT



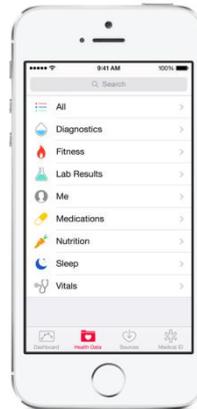
# Our Data are everywhere...



Microsoft HealthVault



See your whole health picture. Quickly view your most recent health and fitness data in one dashboard.



Manage what you're tracking. See a list of the different types of data being managed by Health, then tap to see each one individually.

FitBit®



Wireless Scale



Source: Genetic Alliance Case Study 2014, at eye for pharma PCCT

## PATIENT-CENTERED CLINICAL TRIALS

Campbell Pharmaceutical Seminar Series 2014 at Rutgers Business School

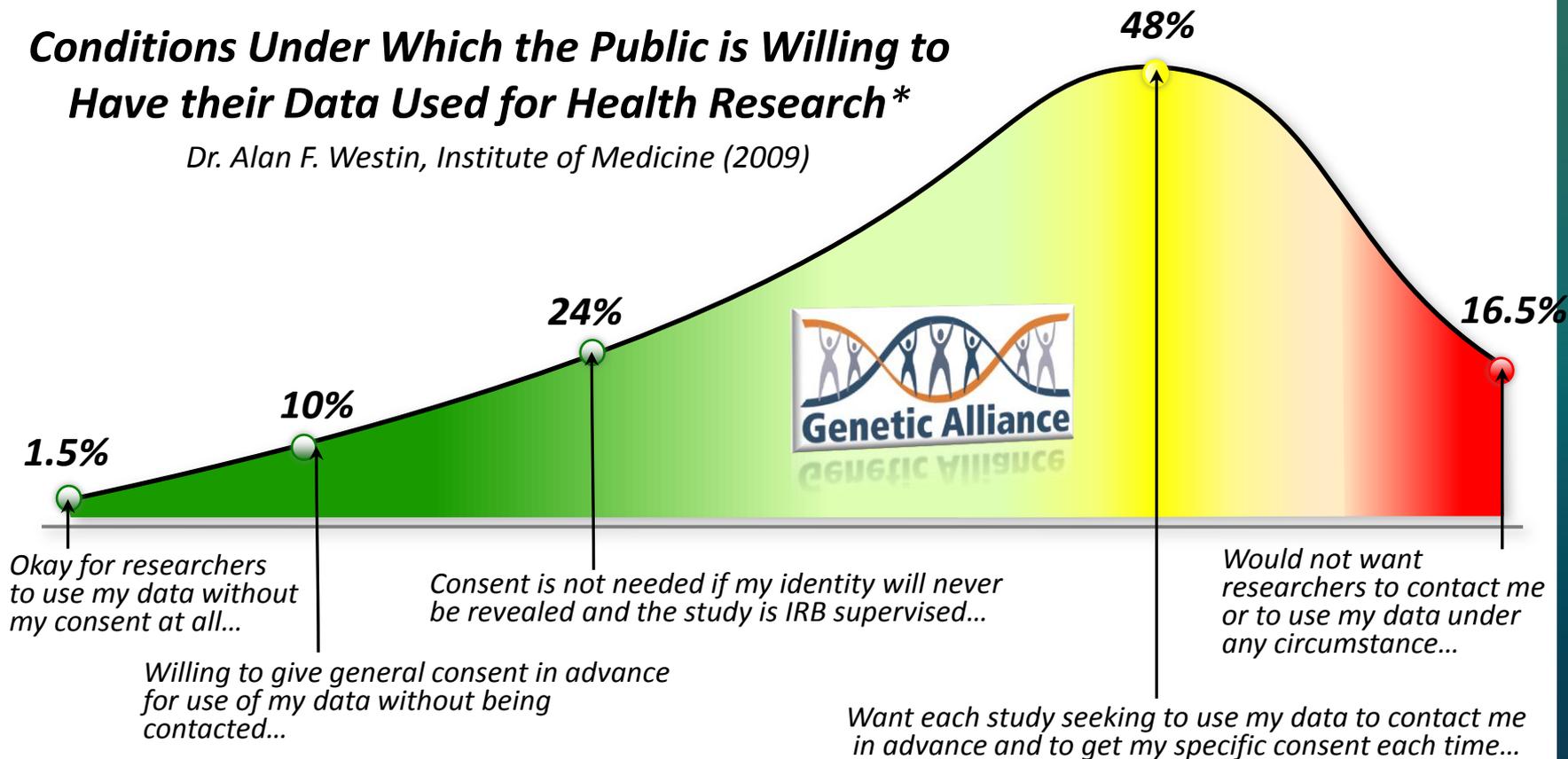




# “How can we share the clinical and genetic data of millions of individuals and still respect their diverse wishes?”

## Conditions Under Which the Public is Willing to Have their Data Used for Health Research\*

Dr. Alan F. Westin, Institute of Medicine (2009)



\* Percentages shown reflect the views of those persons expressing an opinion. An additional 20% of the persons surveyed indicated that they were “Not sure.”

Source: Genetic Alliance Case Study 2014, at eye for pharma PCCT



# Platform for Engaging Everyone Responsibly (PEER)



- launched in 2014 as a major effort to give individuals a powerful way to contribute to translational and participant-centered outcomes research
- committed to accelerating research through access to health information that remains in the control of the participants.
- Currently in development for a wide range of organizations and uses, including a **PCORI funded project** and **Patient Powered Drug Development projects** associated with the FDA mandate to engage a number of communities.

Source: Genetic Alliance Case Study 2014, at eyeforpharma PCCT

Privacy Settings: For John Doe

Customize

Continue to survey >>

You are currently viewing privacy settings for John Doe

### What types of information can be shared?

Who can access it?	DISCOVER discover and view my anonymous information (click for details)	EXPORT & USE export and use my anonymous information (click for details)	CONTACT view and use my personal information to contact me (click for details)	
<b>Support Groups</b>				
XYZ Foundation	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	Edit
Foundations supporting my conditions	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	⚠ Ask Me	Edit
Any foundations	✔ Allow	⚠ Ask Me	⚠ Ask Me	Edit
<b>Medical Researchers</b>				
NIH funded researchers studying XYZ	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	Edit
Researchers studying XYZ	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	Edit
Researchers studying ABC	✔ Allow	⚠ Ask Me	⚠ Ask Me	Edit
All researchers	✔ Allow	⚠ Ask Me	🚫 Deny	Edit
<b>Data Analysis</b>				
"Compare with others" feature	N/A	✔ Allow	N/A	Edit
"Show related content" feature	N/A	✔ Allow	N/A	Edit
Genetic Alliance Translational Research Network	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	N/A	Edit
PCORnet: Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Network	✔ Allow	✔ Allow	N/A	Edit
Newly released data analysis platforms	⚠ Ask Me	⚠ Ask Me	N/A	Edit
<b>Newborn Sequencing (future pilot?)</b>				

Customize Continue to survey >>

And may change these preferences over time

Source: Genetic Alliance Case Study 2014, at eyeforpharma PCCT



PRIVACY ASSURED with PrivateAccess

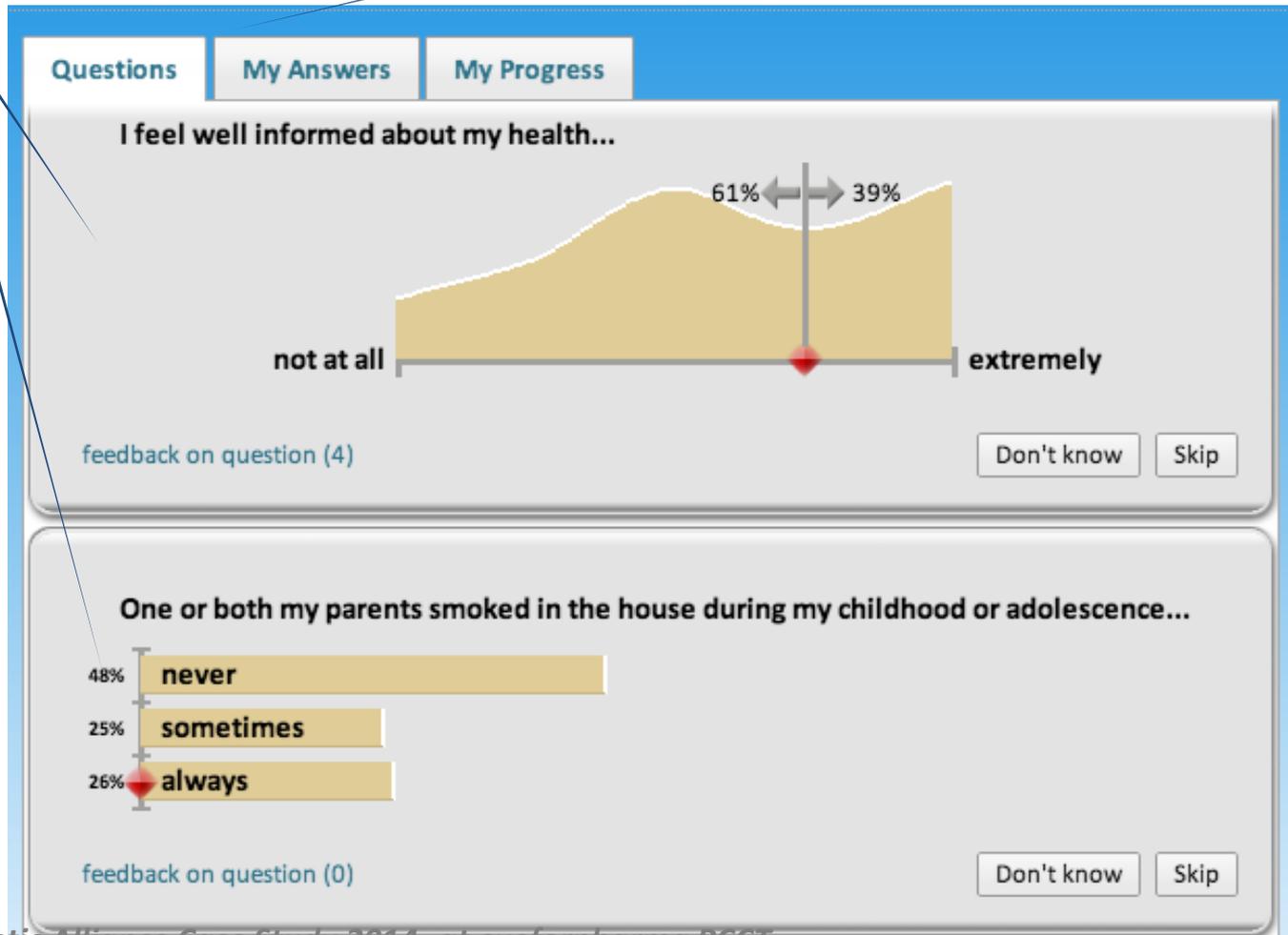
Private Access lets you control who can see your information, and for what purpose. This service will check your Private Access settings before sharing any of your information.

Privacy Policy Terms of Service [Give Feedback](#)  
© 2013-2014 Genetic Alliance, Inc. All rights reserved

# “Gamified” Interface for Questions and Answers

Questions appear in a dynamic user interface, and provide immediate feedback on how others responded to the same question...

Participants can review their prior answers, make updates and/or remove the data at any time.



Source: Genetic Alliance Case Study 2014, at eyeformpharma PCCT

# PEER is Completely Customizable

The image displays four overlapping screenshots of web pages, illustrating the PEER platform's customization capabilities. The pages are:

- QTrialsFinder:** A page with a green header and a white background. It features a search bar and a section titled "A diagnosis of a..." with a woman's portrait and the text "Respecting Your Wishes".
- FREE THE DATA:** A page with a white background and a colorful logo. It features a section titled "Respecting Your Wishes is..." with a woman's portrait and the text "To help us protect your individual privacy..."
- GENETIC ALLIANCE:** A page with a red and black logo. It features a section titled "Respecting Your Right to..." with a woman's portrait and the text "We understand that many people in our community..."
- COALITION FOR PULMONARY FIBROSIS:** A page with a purple and white header. It features a section titled "You need to tell the FDA what it's like..." with a woman's portrait and the text "Pulmonary Fibrosis is a terrible disease. We need to do everything we can to improve the lives of patients and family members."

Source: Genetic Alliance Case Study 2014, at eyeforpharma PCCT

# Regulatory Players

- \* Review how regulatory and policy players support the patient's role in drug development



# FDA



- FDA has encouraged and fostered the use of patient-reported outcome measures in clinical trials, such as impact on quality of life or pain control, to support labeling claims in medical product development.
- **FDA's Patient-Focused Drug Development initiative** is a commitment under the fifth authorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA V) that aims to more systematically gather patients' perspectives on their condition and available therapies to treat their condition.
- FDA is holding at least **20 public meetings** over the course of PDUFA V, each focused on a specific disease area.
- **Richard M. Klein** is the Director of the Patient Liaison Program

Meetings: <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/UserFees/PrescriptionDrugUserFee/ucm347317.htm>



- Independent, non-profit health research organization authorized by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of
- Funded to do comparative clinical effectiveness research on patient-centered outcomes
- PCORI's patient engagement and industry's patient engagement are parallel efforts

Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute



# Patient and Family Engagement Rubric



Planning the Study



Conducting the Study



Disseminating the Study Results



PCOR Engagement Principles

Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute





# Patient Engagement in Data Network Development (PCORnet)

## Enrollment and diversity

- Increasing size of the network
- Increasing the diversity of the network
- Retention of network members

## Governance

- The development of the network governance structure, roles and responsibilities
- Development of procedures, bylaws and policies for the network

## Data collection

- The development of data collection tools
- Identification of Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) for inclusion in database

## Data sharing, privacy and

- The development of consent processes and policies
- Development of data sharing agreements
- Development of privacy policies

# Concluding Thoughts

PATIENT-CENTERED DRUG DEVELOPMENT  
REVENUE DRIVER AND PARADIGM SHIFT?



# Reality Check: Patient Engagement

- In **preparatory phase**: setting of the research agenda, prioritization of topics and funding
- In **execution phase**: study design and procedures, recruitment, data collection, data analysis
- In **translational phase**: dissemination of results, implementation and evaluation
  
- Mostly convenience sampling, rarely randomization
- Engagement methods: Focus groups, interviews, surveys, study boards
- Few conceptual frameworks, poor quality of reporting
- Involvement is possible but insufficient data to evaluate positive impact

**Tokenism? Scope creep? Frustration over lengthy process?**

*Domecq et al. BMC Health Services Research 2014, 14:89, including other systematic meta reviews*



# Crux of the Problem with Data

## patient-centric information

- The principle of patient-centered trial data – the outcomes and evidence that are most relevant to all patients with the condition.
- more data from trials, not less.

## patient-centric studies

- The principle of patient-centered trial design – re-engineering our studies to make them friendlier and more accessible to the patients who will actually enroll in them

**“Our attempts to make our clinical trials more patient friendly have, for the most part, been subverted by our need to collect more comprehensive and more patient-relevant data.”**

**Paul Ivsin, IMS**

# The Crucial Trial Challenges



## Patient/Caregivers Education

Lack of understanding of trial procedures



## Physician Communication

Investigators have less time in person with patients. Patients cannot travel for long distances, decreasing time with investigators



## Patient Engagement

Long duration of trials, patients going through personal, psychological & emotional factors leading to drop out rates



## Medication Adherence

Number of medications to be taken per day can influence, the adherence rates dropping to as low as 20%\*



## Protocol Complexity

Patients need to take multiple medications, come for multiple visit that they can miss



## Support

Patients need a reliable person to call to for questions about medications.



## Focus on individual patient

Patients need a patient focused and pleasant experience



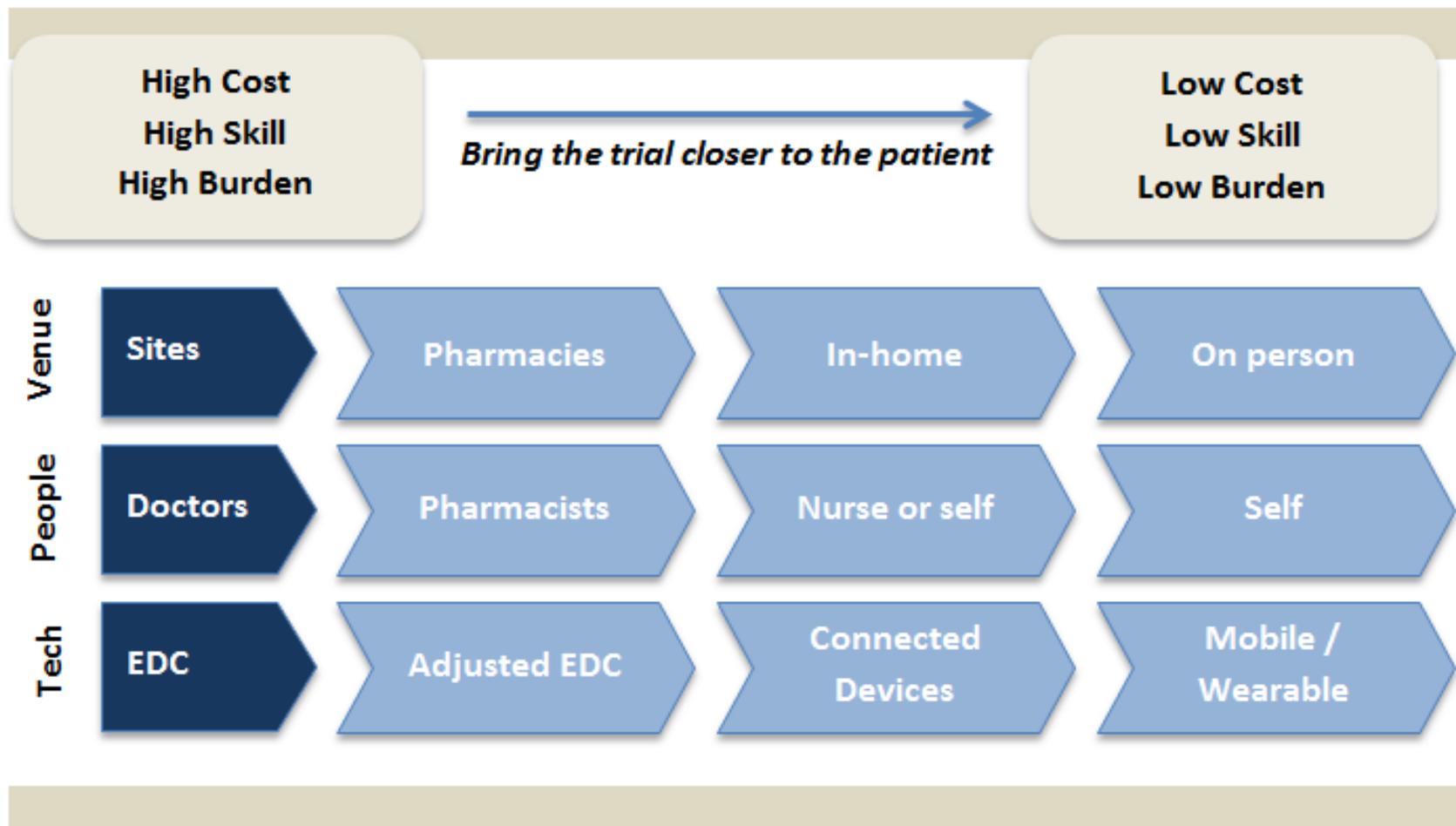
## No reporting mechanism

No mechanism to report if patient has taken/not taken medications

*Cognizant Life Sciences Solutions (2014)*



# Direct to patient, no site in sight?



Shore, E. (2013). *Defining Disruptive Innovation in Clinical Trials*.



Jack Whelan Video



# Industry Priorities for next 2 years

1. Meaningful integration of patient reported outcomes and quality-of-life metrics
2. Emphasis on data sharing throughout the overall trial process
3. Recruitment materials that speak to the patient's health concerns
4. Systematic patient input in protocol design
5. Focus on patient friendly and patient-focused endpoints
6. Integration of healthcare-related systems with clinical research systems, leverage EMR data



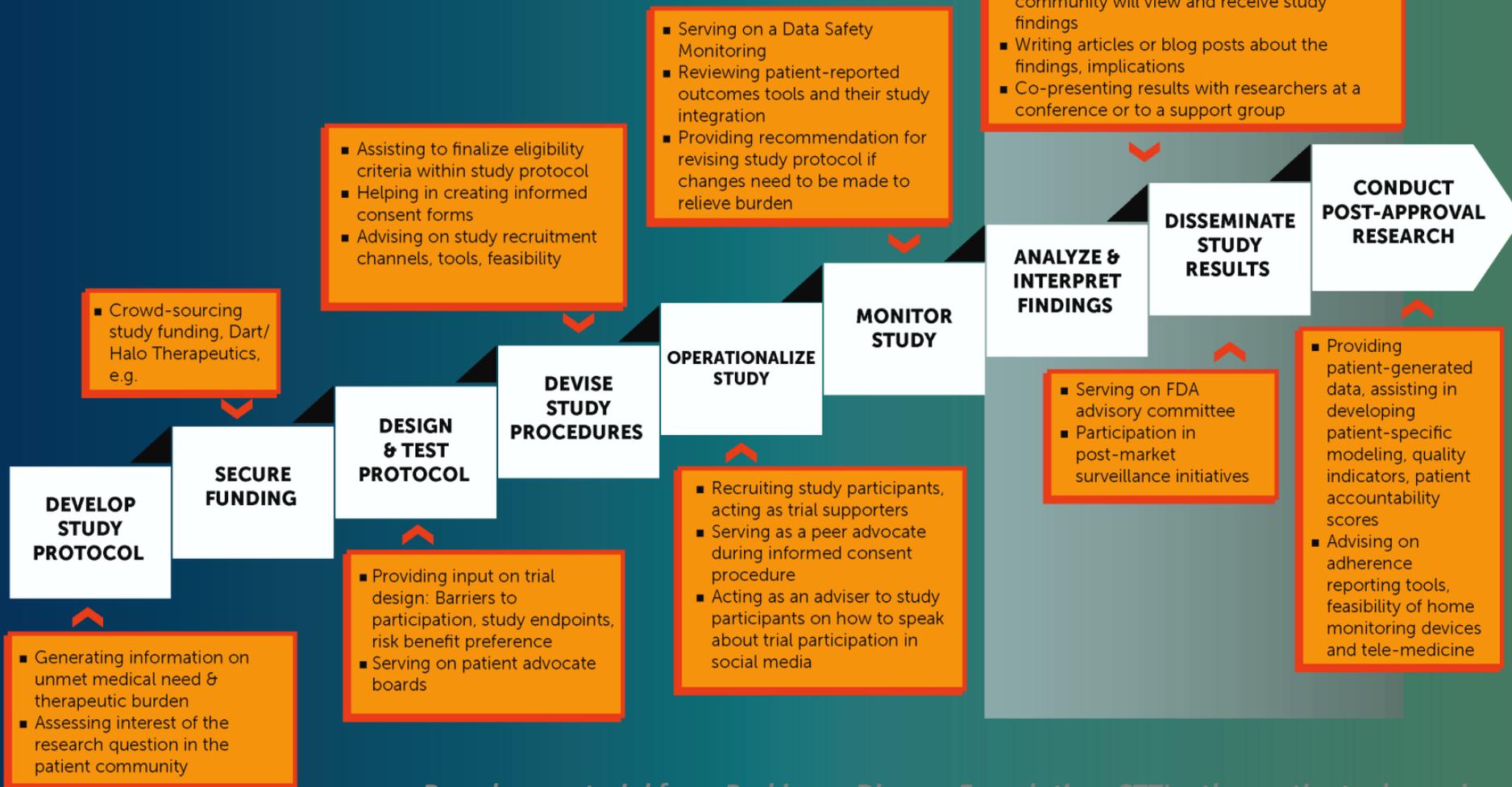
# Industry Priorities for next 2 years

7. Cloud computing to access patient information and medical history
8. Defining patient centricity and defining framework for patient interaction
9. Industry-wide commitment to sharing patient engagement best practices
10. Placebo-controlled studies with a follow-up extension study which guarantees active study drug is a good example of study design with patient involvement in mind.
11. Easing patients' burden by making it easy to provide high quality data (i.e. using smartphones and tablets that fit into their daily lives)

# Patient-Centered Trials Initiatives

Research Stage	Activities	Specific Initiatives
<b>Study Planning and Start Up</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Development planning</li> <li>✓ Protocol design</li> <li>✓ Site identification</li> <li>✓ Study start-up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Patient/patient-advocacy input into research agendas, funding and participation</li> <li>✓ Input into planning and protocol design</li> <li>✓ Patient-willingness driven site selection</li> </ul>
<b>Ongoing Study Activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Patient recruitment</li> <li>✓ Study conduct/data collection</li> <li>✓ Informed consent form review</li> <li>✓ Ongoing informed consent</li> <li>✓ Interaction during participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct-to-patient clinical trial participation</li> <li>• Mobile device data collection and patient reported outcomes</li> <li>• Video and iPad informed consent</li> <li>• Ongoing study volunteer assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Study Close Out</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Volunteer completion</li> <li>✓ Communication and disclosure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue button initiative</li> <li>• Dissemination of trial results to study volunteers and broader publication</li> </ul>

# Engagement across the Clinical Trial Continuum



## FDA Review and Marketing Approval Process

- Working with research teams to ensure participants receive feedback from the study
- Providing feedback on how the patient community will view and receive study findings
- Writing articles or blog posts about the findings, implications
- Co-presenting results with researchers at a conference or to a support group

# Questions & Discussion

PATIENT-CENTERED DRUG DEVELOPMENT  
REVENUE DRIVER AND PARADIGM SHIFT?



Will there be a lesser role for clinical trial sites in the coming era of “direct-to-patient” studies and mobile technologies? Do you support it?



As SVP of Global Clinical Operations at a big pharma, which area would you prioritize for investment to become more patient-centered?



What is the impact of outsourcing clinical operations when it comes to pharma’s relationship with patients? From an economic POV, would you change the current model?

# References and Literature

PATIENT-CENTERED DRUG DEVELOPMENT  
REVENUE DRIVER AND PARADIGM SHIFT?



# References & Recommendations

## Smart reads

Robert M Califf et al. 2012

**The Clinical Trials Enterprise in the United States: A Call for Disruptive Innovation**

Institutes of Medicine: Discussion Paper

Leiter, Amanda et al. 2014

**Use of Crowdsourcing for Cancer Clinical Trial Development**

JNCI J Natl Cancer, Inst (2014) 106 (10)

Coorevits, P. et al. 2013

**Electronic Health Records: New Opportunities for Clinical Research**

Journal of Internal Medicine

IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics 2014

**Study on Engaging Patients through Social Media**

# References & Recommendations

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- <sup>vii</sup> Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development (2013). Impact Report, Vol. 15, No. 1, Jan/Feb 2013
- <sup>viii</sup> Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development (2012). Impact Report, Vol. 14 No. 6, Nov/Dec 2012
- <sup>ix</sup> Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development (2012). Impact Report, Vol. 14 No. 6, Nov/Dec 2012
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- <sup>xiii</sup> Getz K. A. 2011. Public Confidence and Trust Today: A Review of Public Opinion Polls. CISCRP, [http://www.ciscrp.org/downloads/articles/Getz\\_publicopinion.pdf](http://www.ciscrp.org/downloads/articles/Getz_publicopinion.pdf)
- <sup>xiv</sup> Tufts Center for the Study of Drug Development (2012). Impact Report, Vol. 16 No. 2, March/April 2014.
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Please get in touch if you have any questions about our clinical trials initiative, upcoming executive meetings or other projects:

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