LA Lupus Research Action Network

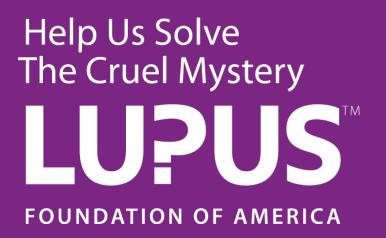
by Lupus Foundation of America

Welcome to Clinical Trials 101

Today's Agenda

- LRAN Resources
- The Importance of Clinical Trials
- How to Find Clinical Trials
- The State of Lupus Clinical Trials

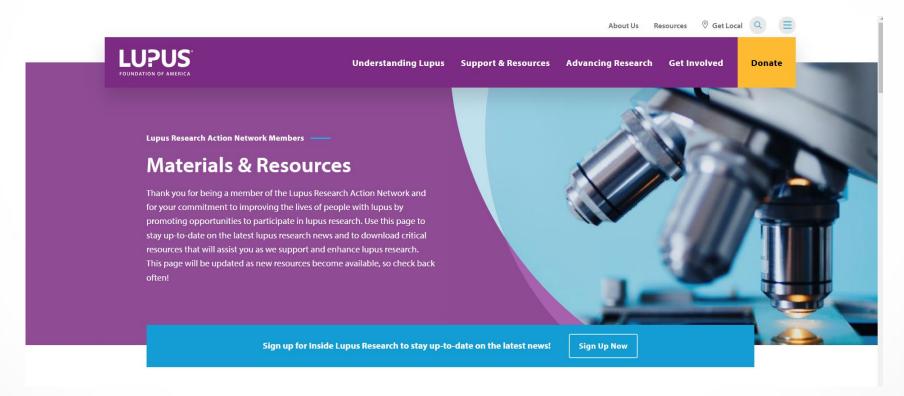




LRAN Resources

Where to Find LRAN Resources

Lupus.org/LRAN





LRAN Resources

- Review the latest LRAN training presentations
 - 2025 LRAN Training Presentations
 - Lupus 101 Video Recording and Presentation Slides
- Provide someone with information on clinical trials
 - General Resources
 - The Expert Series
 - Additional Resources
- Provide someone with information about RAY
- Connect with my fellow LRAN members
 - Join the Facebook Group

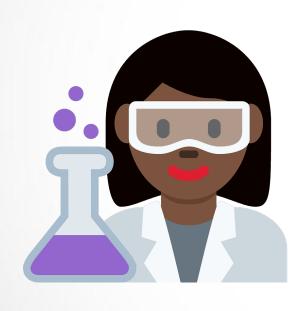




The Importance of Clinical Trials

Stephanie Slan, MBA, ACRP-CP Project Director, LFA

What is Clinical Research?



- Clinical research is the study of health and illness in people. The goal is to determine the safety and effectiveness of medications, devices, diagnostic products, and treatment regimens intended for use in people.
- There are two primary types of clinical research:
 - Observational Studies
 - Clinical Trials



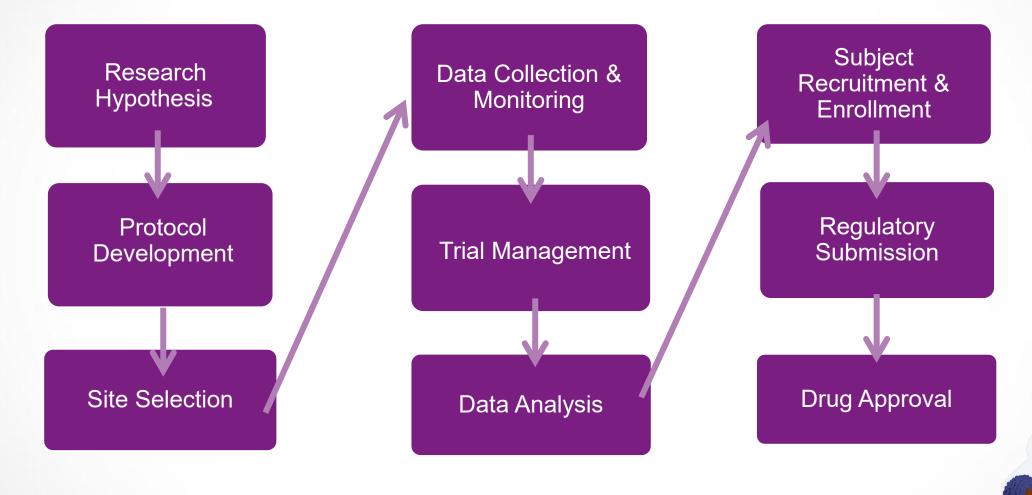
Types of Clinical Research



- Observational Studies
 - Gather information over time, under normal settings
 - Case Control
 - Cohort
 - Prospective
 - Cross Sectional
 - Retrospective
- Clinical Trials
 - Research studies that test medical, surgical, or behavioral intervention
 - Open Label
 - Placebo Controlled + Blinded
 - Randomized



Clinical Trials Process





- This type of research is conducted in the lab
 - Typically looking at the dosing and toxicity of the medical approach (drug, diagnostic test, device) under study
 - Often includes the use of animal models





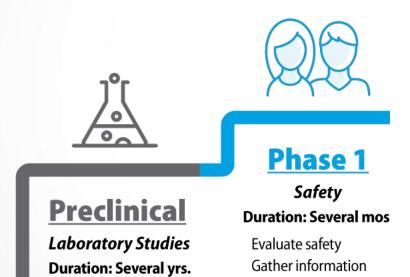


Preclinical

Laboratory Studies
Duration: Several yrs.

Provide information on dosing and toxicity levels





Provide information

on dosing and

toxicity levels

Help Us Solve The Cruel Mystery

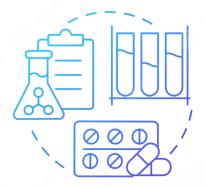
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about how a drug

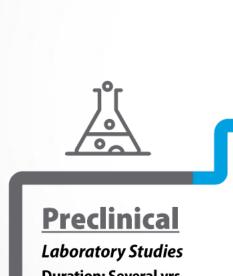
interacts with the

human body

- Safety is the primary goal
 - Is the medical approach safe?
 - Identify side effects
 - Determine safe dosage
 - Typically, fewer than 100 participants







Phase 1

Safety

Duration: Several mos.

Evaluate safety
Gather information
about how a drug
interacts with the
human body

Phase 2

Safety and Dosing
Duration: Several mos.

Further valuate safety
Monitor side effects
Check which dose
works best
Check effectiveness

- Safety and Dosage are focus
 - Does the medical approach work?
 - Are there side effects?
 - Typically, 100- 300 participants



Duration: Several yrs.Provide information

Provide information on dosing and toxicity levels

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Phase 1

Duration: Several mos.

Evaluate safety Gather information about how a drug

Phase 2

Safety and Dosing **Duration: Several mos.**

Further valuate safety Monitor side effects Check which dose works best Check effectiveness

Proof of Efficacy

- Continue to monitor side effects
- 1000 participants



Safety

interacts with the human body

Phase 3

Safety and Efficacy **Duration: Several yrs.**

Confirm effectiveness Monitor safety

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Preclinical

Laboratory Studies

Duration: Several yrs.

Provide information

on dosing and

toxicity levels







Post Marketing Safety and Efficacy

Gather information on the drug's effect in various populations and any side effect associcated with long-term use



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Preclinical

Laboratory Studies
Duration: Several yrs.

Provide information on dosing and toxicity levels

Phase 1

Safety
Duration: Several mos.

Evaluate safety
Gather information
about how a drug
interacts with the
human body

Phase 2

Safety and Dosing
Duration: Several mos.

Further valuate safety
Monitor side effects
Check which dose
works best
Check effectiveness

Phase 3

Safety and Efficacy
Duration: Several yrs.

Confirm effectiveness Monitor safety



Help Us Solve The Cruel Mystery



Who runs Clinical Trials?

- Clinical trials are conducted under the guidance of a principal investigator (PI), the person(s) who oversee the clinical trial
 - Study design and protocol development
 - Regulatory Compliance
 - Participant Recruitment
 - Informed Consent Process
 - Study Implementation
 - Data Collection and Safety Monitoring
 - Data Analysis and Interpretation



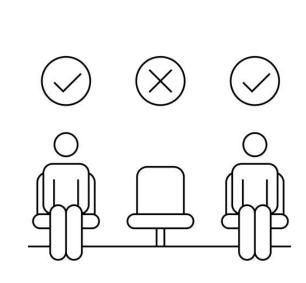


How are Clinical Trials Conducted?

- Clinical trial protocols are detailed documents that provide a framework for conducting research studies to ensure consistency, accuracy and ethical treatment of participants.
- Informed consent documents are crucial for protecting the rights of participants and ensuring ethical treatment.
 - Informed consent is to be reviewed by participant and study staff to ensure that participant understands and agrees to study procedures



Who can participate in trials?



- To determine who is eligible, researchers rely on inclusion and exclusion criteria:
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Characteristics that individuals must possess to be considered eligible for participation in the clinical trial
- Exclusion criteria:
 - Characteristics or conditions that disqualify individuals from participating in the clinical trial



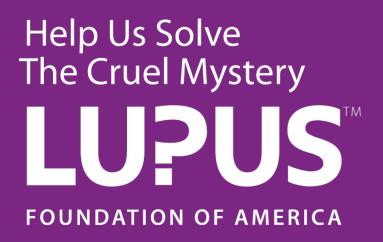
Why Participate in Clinical Trials?



What are reasons to enroll in a clinical trial:

- Contribute to new understandings of treatment that will help others in the future
- Participation in research allows you to be an active role in your healthcare
- Opportunity to try new treatments for health conditions, providing the chance for better control of your disease

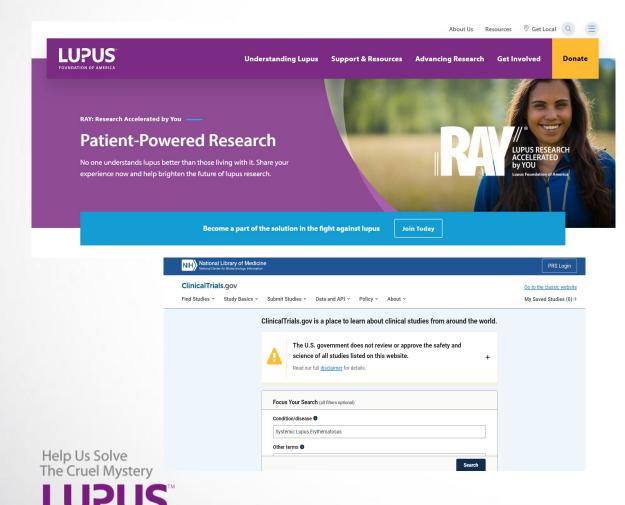




Locating Clinical Trials

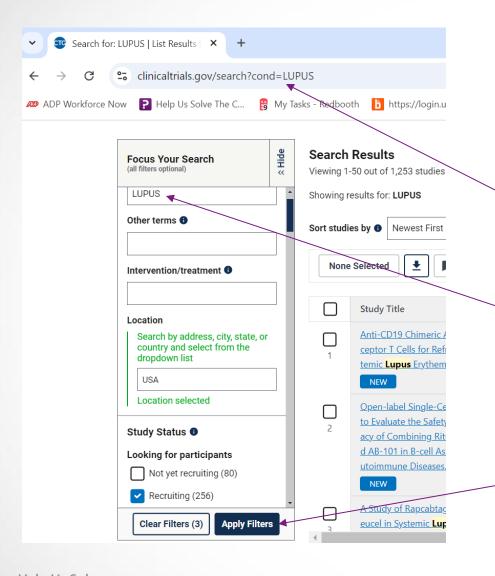
Safoah Agyemang, MS Health Outcomes and Research Manager

How Do I Find Out About Trials?



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- 1. The Lupus Foundation of America
 - Research Accelerated by You (RAY®)
 Registry
 - Local Advocacy Groups
- 2. ClinicalTrials.gov
 - Largest database for ongoing clinical trials
 - Filter by condition (lupus), location, and status
- 3. Antidote Match (antidote.me)
- 4. CenterWatch.com
- 5. Local Hospitals



How to Use ClinicalTrials.gov

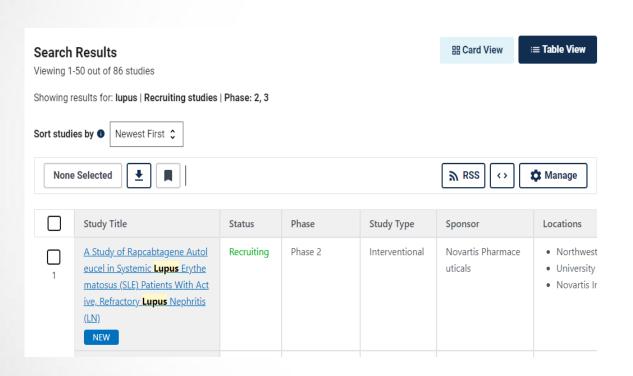
Step 1: Go to ClinicalTrials.gov

Step 2: Enter "Lupus" in the search bar

Step 3: Use filters (e.g., location, phase, recruitment status)



How to Use ClinicalTrials.gov



Step 4: Review **trial details** including eligibility criteria, trial purpose, location, contact info



Understanding Eligibility Criteria

- Read through inclusion and exclusion criteria carefully
 - Age, Gender, Specific Lupus Diagnosis, and Prior Treatments
- Reach out to trial coordinators to ask questions





Ask your doctor about trials

- Your doctor may know of trials in your area
- There may be trials enrolling at your clinic or hospital
- Discuss any trials that you are interested in participating in
- Ask how the trial fits with your current treatment plan
- Understand potential risks and benefits



Is a lupus clinical trial right for me?

What should I consider?

- Gather Information
- Assess Eligibility
- Weigh Potential Benefits and Risks
- Consider Alternatives
- Make an Informed Decision
- Legal and Ethical Protections
- Consider Logistics
- Seek Second Opinion



Informed Consent and Safety



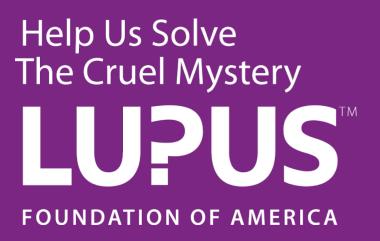
- Know your rights as a participant (voluntary participation)
- Trials are regulated for safety, but some risks may still exist



Questions?







LRAN: The State of Lupus Clinical Trials

Joan T Merrill, M.D.

Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation

Co-Fellow with Sharon Kolasinski

Consultant: AbbVie, Alexion, Alumis, Amgen, Astra Zeneca, Aurinia, Biogen, Bristol Myers Squibb, EMD Serono, Genentech, Gilead, GlaxoSmithKline, Lilly, Merck, Pfizer, Provention, Remegen, Sanofi, Takeda, UCB, and Zenas.

Research support: Astra Zeneca, Bristol Myers Squibb, and GlaxoSmithKline.

No one Knows Why The Pharma Companies Did Not Run Away



What is Lupus? Consult Respected Authorities

Lupus - Symptoms & causes - Mayo Clinic





https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/lupus ▼

Lupus is a disease that occurs when your immune system attacks your own tissues and organs. Symptoms may include **fatigue**, **fever**, **joint pain**, **skin lesions**, **butterfly**-



CDC

https://www.cdc.gov/lupus/facts/detailed.html -

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) | CDC

Web Systemic **lupus** erythematosus (SLE), is the most common type of **lupus**. SLE is an autoimmune disease in which the **immune system attacks** its own tissues, causing ...



Johns Hopkins Medicine

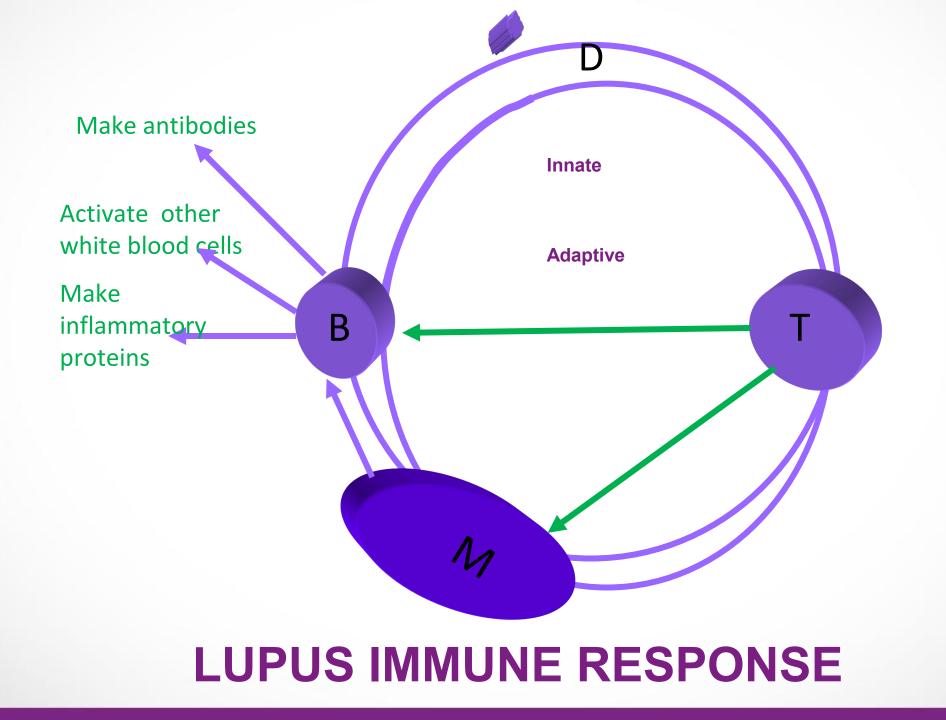
https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/lupus *

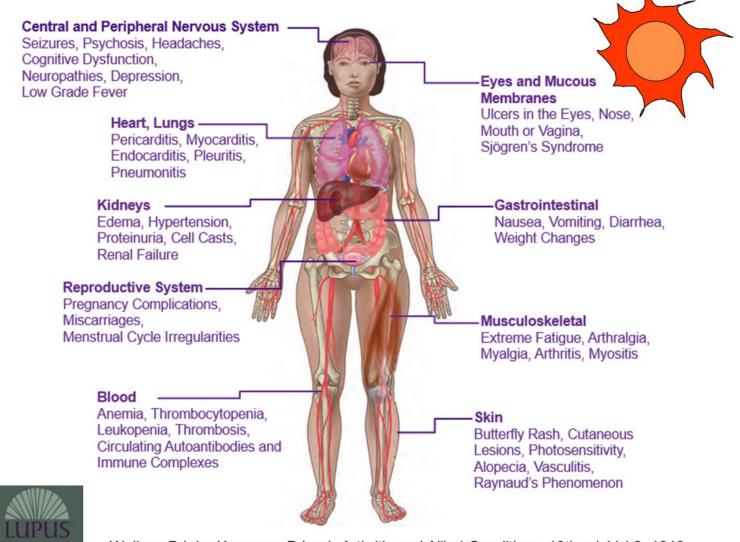
<u>Lupus | Johns Hopkins Medicine</u>



Web Systemic **lupus** erythematosus (**lupus**) is a disease that causes your body's **immune system** to **attack** its own cells and tissues. It causes periods of inflammation to various parts of ...







Wallace DJ. In: Koopman DJ, ed. Arthritis and Allied Conditions. 13th ed. Vol 2:1319.



Seizures, Psychosis, Headaches, Cognitive Dysfunction, Neuropathies, Depression, Low Grade Fever

Heart, Lungs -

Pericarditis, Myocarditis, Endocarditis, Pleuritis,

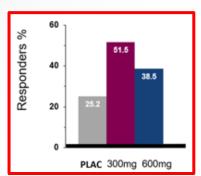


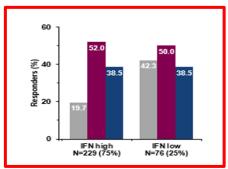
Ulcers in the Eyes, Nose, Mouth or Vagina, Sjögren's Syndrome



The Good News

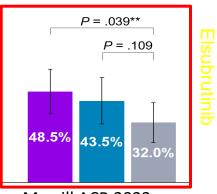
Treatment	Target	Improved Treatment Effect Size with		Deference
		Sicker Subset	Less Polypharmacy	Reference
Atacicept	BLyS/April		X	Isenberg ann rheu dis 2013 205067
Blisibimod	BLyS*	X		Furie ann rheu dis 2015 74:1667
Tabalumab	BLyS*	X		Merrill ann rheu dis 2016 15:332
Belimumab	BLys	X	X	VanVollenhoven ann rheu dis 2013 71:1343
Epratuzumab	CD22		X	Wallace ann rheu dis 2014 73:183
Rituximab	CD20	X	X	Merrill arth rheum 2010 62:222
Abatacept	В7	X	X	Furie arth rheum 2014 66:379
Ocrelizumab	CD20		X	Mysler arth rheum 2013 65:2368
PF-04236921	IL6	X	X	Wallace ACR 2014 (abstract)
Sifalimumab	IFN α	X		Khamashta ann rheu dis 2 016 (epub)



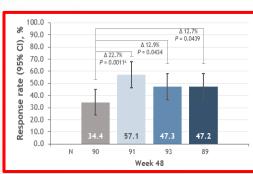


Furie Arth Rheum 2017 69:276

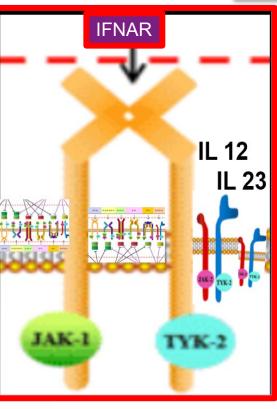




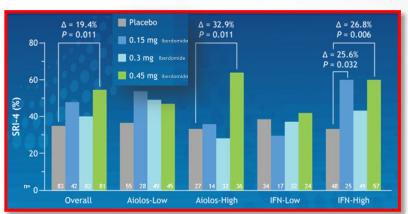
Merrill ACR 2023



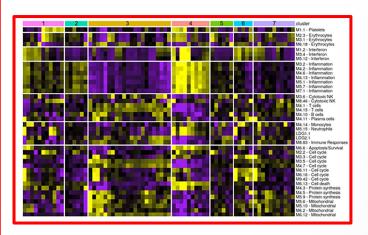
Morand Arth Rheum 2023 75:242

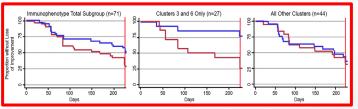


IFI27, IFI44, IFI44L, and RSAD2



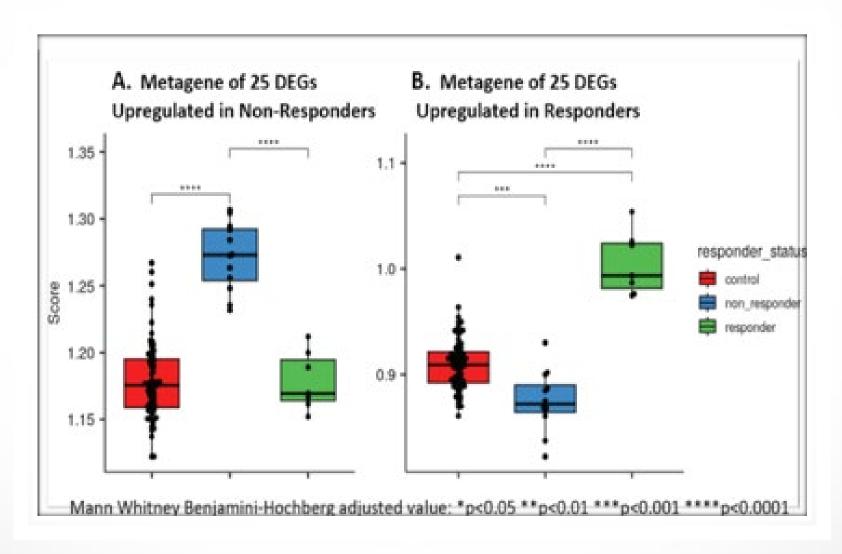
Merrill N Engl J Med 2022 386:1034





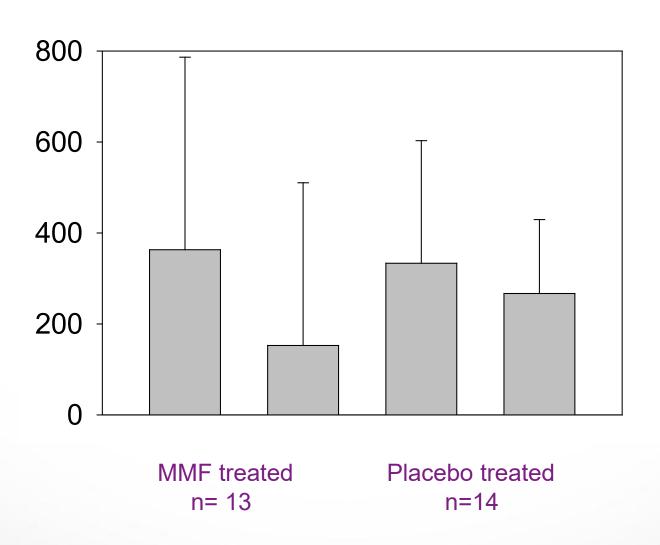
Guthridge EClinicalMedicine 2020 4;20:100291 Merrill Arth Rheum 2023 75:2185

BLyS ACTIVITY SIGNATURE TEST: The BLAST STUDY

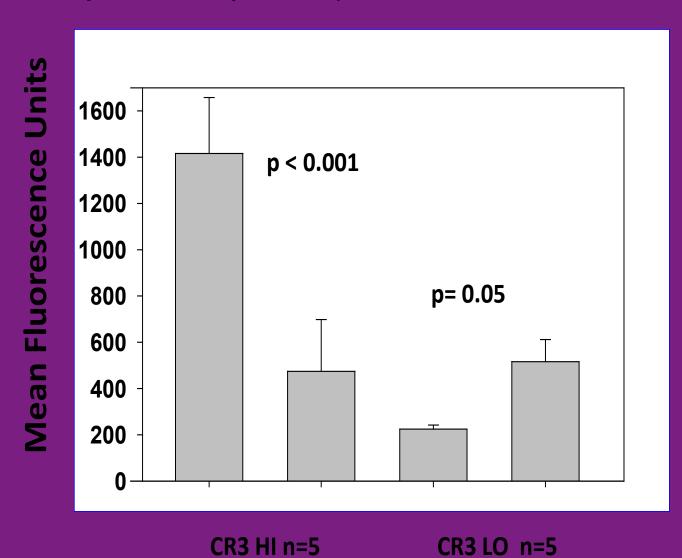


MMF Decreases CR3 Expression on Neutrophils

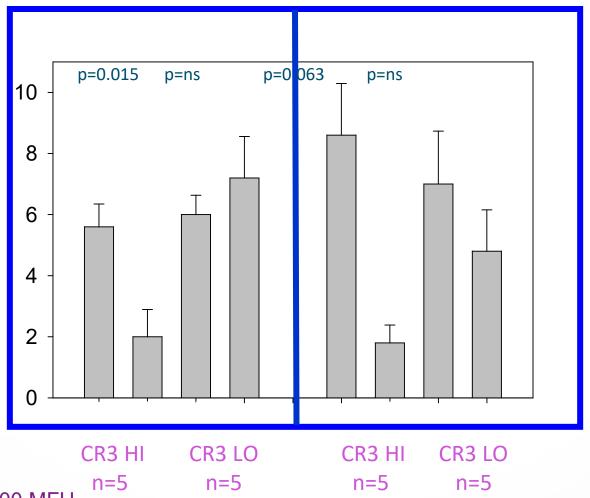
Surface Expression of CR3 on Neutrophils in MMF vs Placebo Groups (Day 0 vs 12 Weeks, All Patients)



Surface Expression of CR3 Before and After Rx with MMF by Baseline Expression (HI=>1,000 MFU, LO=<300MFU



Global Disease Activity Improves More After MMF Rx in Subjects with High Neutrophil CR3 at Baseline: Support For Better Biologic Characterization of Responders to Improve Patient Selection



CR3 HI = > 1,000 MFU CR3 LO= < 300 MFU

Flow cytometry with fluorescent immunostain for CD11b

How to Get to Precision Medicine Quality of Samples from Trials Strategic Science Validation in More Trials

High Quality Clinical Data Minimize Background Treatment



Thank you Dr. Merrill!

Don't Forget to Complete the Feedback Survey!



LINK: https://lupus.Qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cAzefJDCSjM6vcy

