Making digital patients

Julian Isla Founder









Founder



Microsoft Consulting Services. Al



Committee on Orphan Medicinal Products



TAG. Therapeutic Advisory Group



Founder



Advisor



Evaluator



I am attending this conference as an individual expert, and I do not represent the EMA. The views expressed here are my personal opinions, and may shall not be understood or quoted on behalf of the EMA or reflect the position of the COMP

CV

http://www.ema.europa.eu/do cs/en_GB/document_library/co ntacts/islaj_CV.pdf

DOI

http://www.ema.europa.eu/do cs/en_GB/document_library/co ntacts/islaj_Dl.pdf



An engineer in the healthcare world





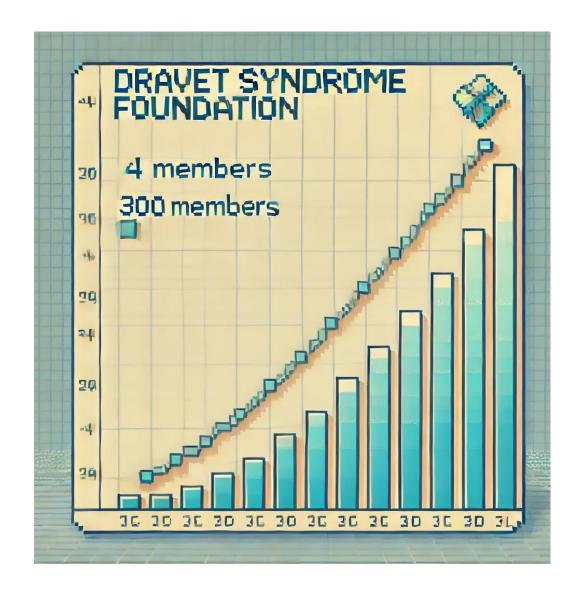




Founding patient groups



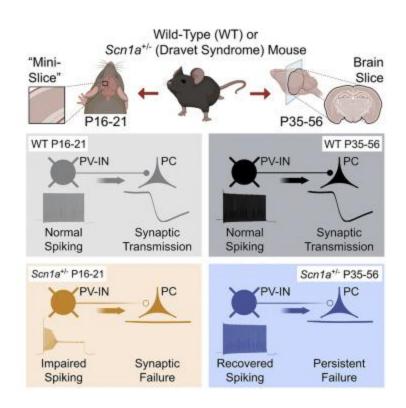




Science is not altruistic



William Albert Catterall (1946–2024)



I don't give a shit about your kids



OVERVIEW

HOW IT'S MADE

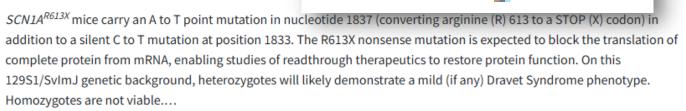
129S1/SvImJ-*Scn*. (a^{em1Dsf}/J

What Does This Nomenclature Mean?

Strain #:034129

RRID:IMSR_JAX:034129 (i)

Common Name: SCN1AR613X; Dravet model #10



11Dsf

Read More



O Donating Investigator(s)

Dravet Syndrome Foundation, Spain - null















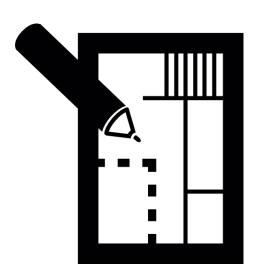


Orphan Application for the Treatment of Dravet Syndrome



Inclusion and exclusion criteria for fenfluramine CT

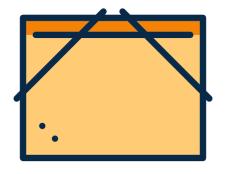


















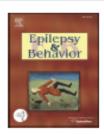
Data from 274 patients in just one week



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Epilepsy & Behavior





The European patient with Dravet syndrome: Results from a parent-reported survey on antiepileptic drug use in the European population with Dravet syndrome



Luis Miguel Aras, Julián Isla, Ana Mingorance-Le Meur *

Dravet Syndrome Foundation Spain, Madrid, Spain

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Article history: Received 16 October 2014 Revised 26 November 2014 Accepted 4 December 2014

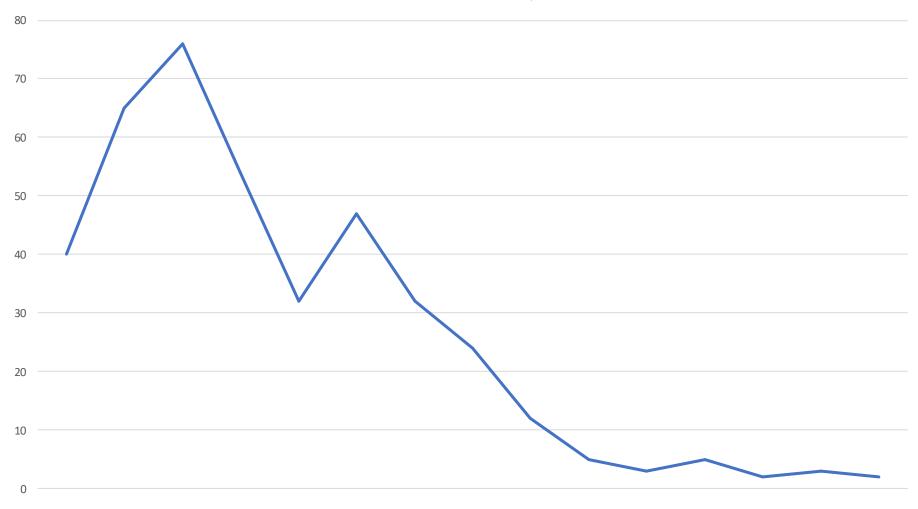
Available online xxxx

Keywords: Dravet syndrome Childhood epilepsy Antiepileptic drug Orphan drug Stiripentol Clinical trials

ABSTRACT

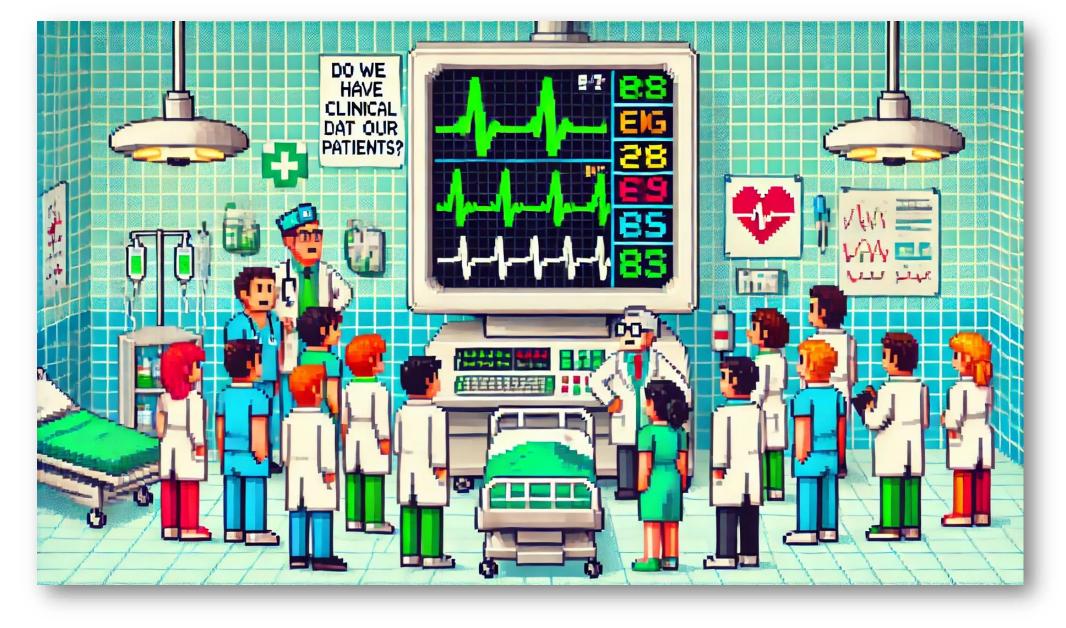
Dravet syndrome is a rare form of epilepsy largely refractory to current antiepileptic medications. The only precedents of randomized placebo-controlled trials in Dravet syndrome are the two small trials that led to the approval of stiripentol. With the arrival of new clinical trials for Dravet syndrome, we sought to determine the characteristics of the patient population with Dravet syndrome in Europe today, which has possibly evolved subsequent to the approval of stiripentol and the ability to diagnose milder clinical cases via genetic testing. From May to June 2014, we conducted an online parent-reported survey to collect information about the demographics, disease-specific clinical characteristics, as well as current and past use of antiepileptic medications by European patients with Dravet syndrome. We present data from 274 patients with Dravet syndrome from 15 European countries. Most patients were between 4 and 8 years of age, and 90% had known mutations in SCN1A. Their epilepsy was characterized by multiple seizure types, although only 45% had more than 4 tonic-clonic seizures per month on average. The most common drug combination was valproate, clobazam, and stiripentol with 42% of the total population currently taking stiripentol. Over a third of patients with Dravet syn-

Number of seizures / month



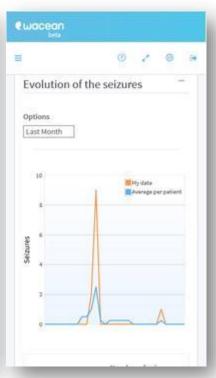
No money, no honey

No data, no honey



Do we have clinical data on our patients?









18 May 2016 EMA/327846/2016 Executive Director

Letter of support for Patient Data Platform for capturing patient-reported outcome measures for Dravet syndrome

On 09 December 2015 the applicant Dravet Syndrome Foundation Spain requested qualification opinion for Patient Data Platform as an electronic tool for capturing patient reported outcomes in paediatric epilepsies, pursuant to article 57(1)(n) of regulation (EC) 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

During its meeting held on 11-14 April 2016, the SAWP agreed on the qualification advice to be given to the applicant. During its meeting held on 25-28 April 2016, the CHMP adopted the advice to be given to the Applicant.

The sponsor seeks qualification opinion for their proposed "Patient Data Platform" (PDP) as a patient-reported outcome measure (PROM) to be used within drug development for paediatric epilepsies.

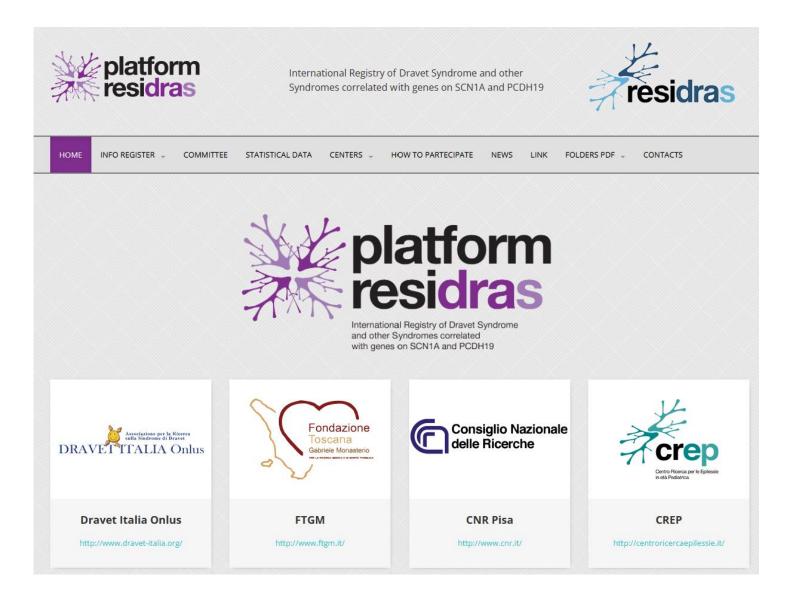
The Patient Data Platform has been designed by a patient organization with patient needs in mind, and is primarily a tool to improve comprehensive patient care by facilitating patient data capture and integration as well as to produce reports and summaries that can be shared with physicians. As such, it is patient-friendly and brings direct benefit to patients and caregivers. We believe that using the Platform for capturing PROs in the context of drug development will not only provide high quality patient-reported data but also reduce the burden on patients and caregivers to complete separate questionnaires or surveys during clinical trials, therefore improving compliance.

(http://www.ispor.org/workpaper/patient reported outcomes/Coons.pdf)





A physician-based platform appeared



Who manage this data?

Significant benefit

 Poorly collected by pharma. Very important for orphan drug designation

Clinical data

 Collected by physicians, CRO and pharma. Very controlled and regulated

Benefit/Cost

 Poorly collected by pharma where benefit explanation is needed. Not centralized.
 Captured in silos with no strategy

Significant benefit

Article 3(1)b of Regulation EC 141/2000 states that in the case where a satisfactory method of diagnosis, prevention or treatment of the condition exists, the sponsor has to establish 'that the medicinal product will be of significant benefit to those affected by that condition'.

EMA has limited experience getting information from patients and their patients' organizations



In 2021 The problem appeared again during fenfluramine CHMP evaluation for marketing authorization

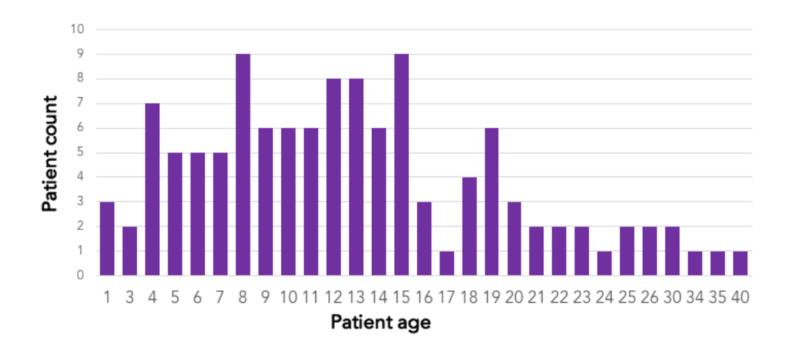


Countries involved

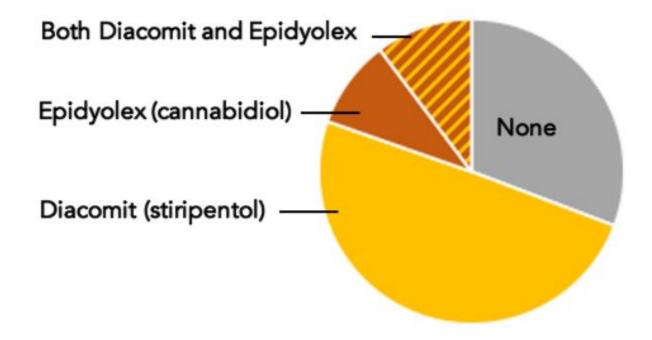
Country	Participants*	Complete
		responses
Germany	33	29
Italy	31	30
Netherlands	13	12
United Kingdom	12	12
Belgium	11	9
Spain	6	4
Switzerland	6	6
France	4	4
United States	2	1
Total responders	118	107

(*) Including patients with partial responses.

Patients by age



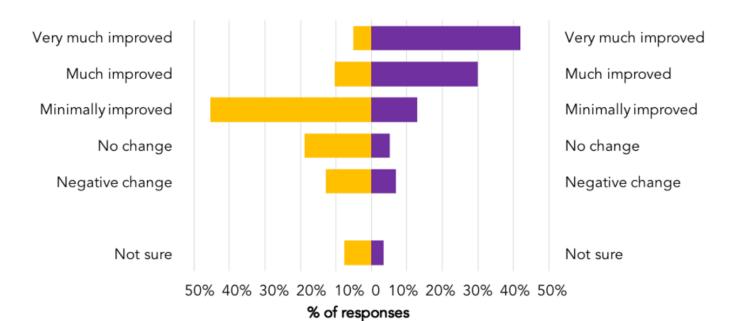
Prior treatment



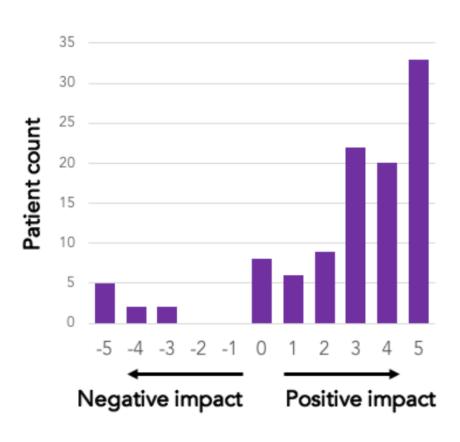
Impact in patient quality of life

How much have **all previous medications** (before fenfluramine) impacted patient's quality of life?

How much has **fenfluramine** impacted patient's quality of life?



Significant benefit



What about adults?



The importance of collecting data



We faced the lack of data problem several timeS



The lack of stable data forced to us to use ad-hoc surveys

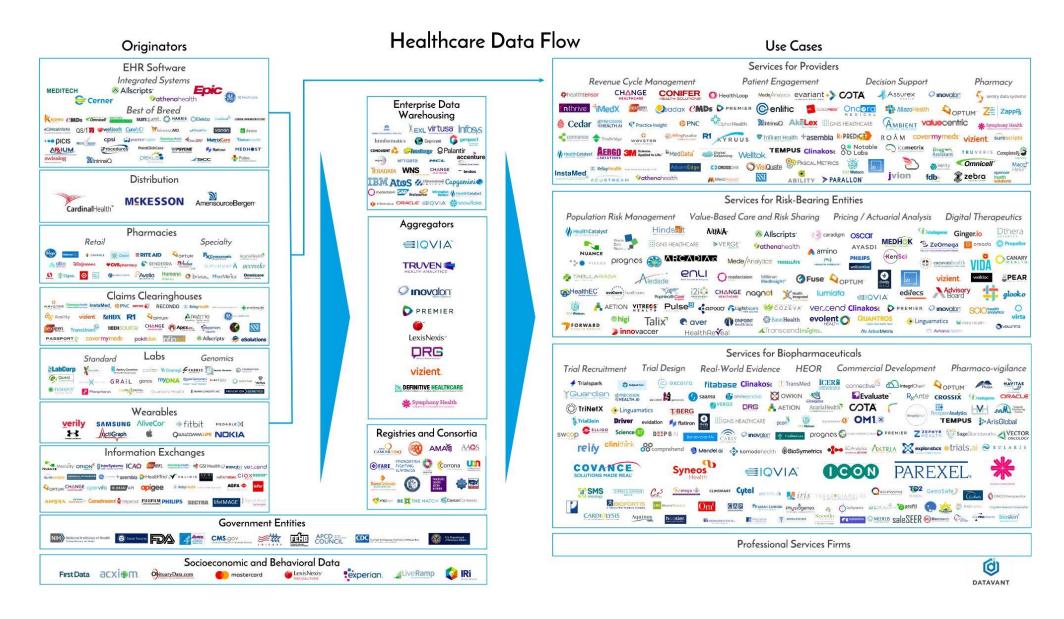


Caregivers are starting to suffer "survey fatigue"



The problem is still there

Healthcare data is fragmented





Why do researchers refuse to share their data?

90% don't share their data

Open Access to Data: An **Ideal Professed but Not** Practised | Request PDF (researchgate.net)



I've been trying to do patient registries for thirteen years

So far I have failed

Causes

- Conflicts of interest
- Technology gap
- Lack of business model
- Usability

I invest a lot of time

The tool doesn't give me anything

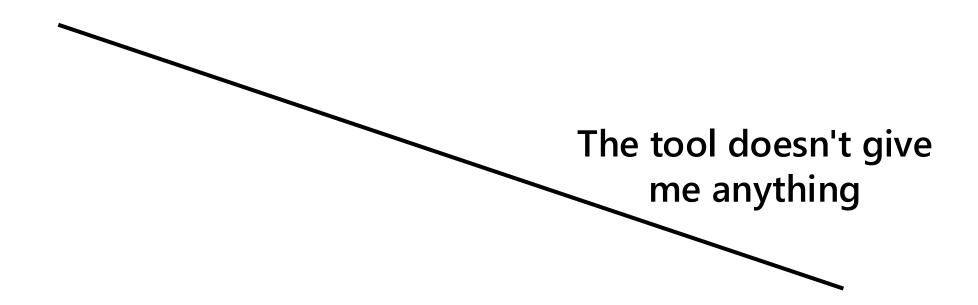
I invest a lot of time

The tool doesn't give me anything

The tool doesn't give me anything

I invest a lot of time

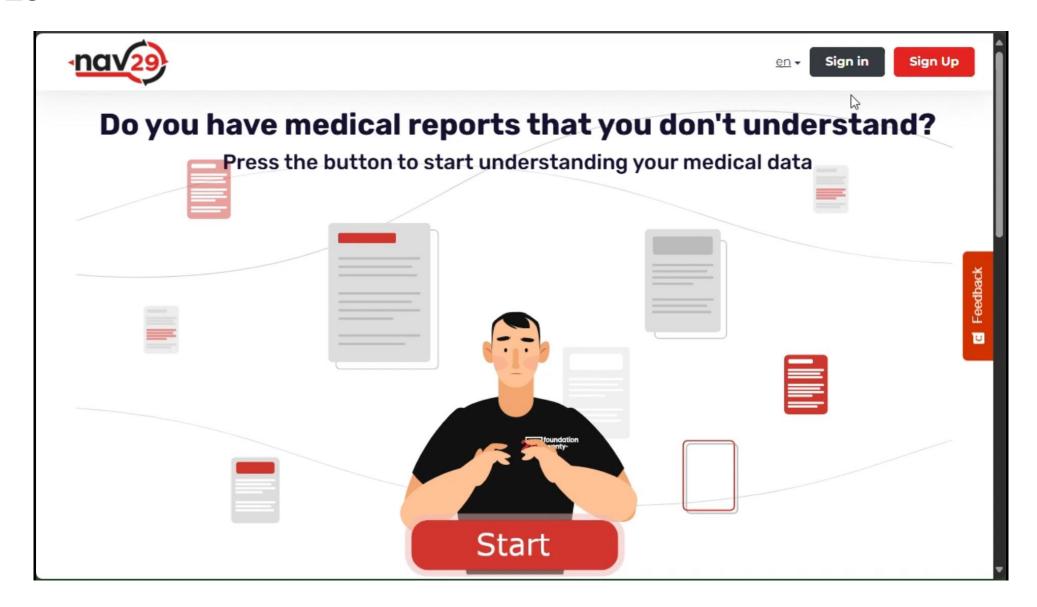
I invest a lot of time



Time Value

THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER "An engaging behind-the-scenes memoir, a welcome contribution to the history of space flight." -John Noble Wilford, The New York Times Book Review MISSION CONTROL FROM MERCURY TO APOLLO 13 AND BEYOND

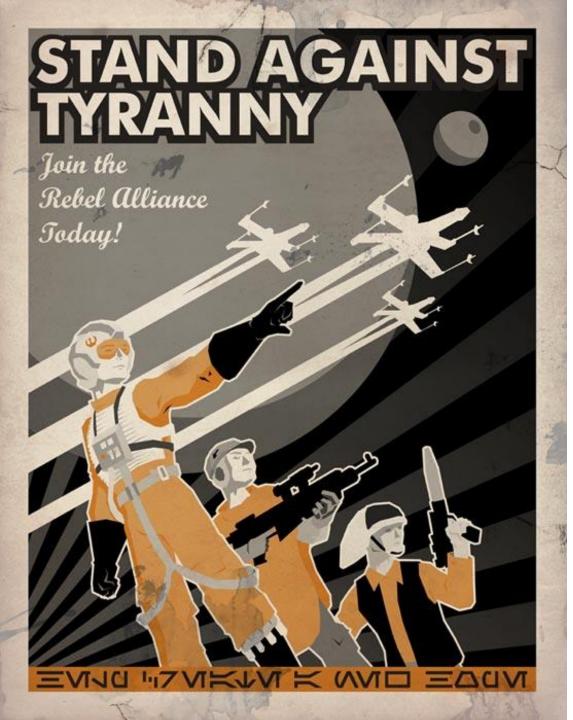
Nav29





Our learnings collecting data

- Patient data is the new gold
- Physicians and researchers don't have a strong motivator to share data
- Physicians don't have time to collect data
- Patients don't have time to collect data
- Everything is about time/value deal
- Competition for data is there
- Shit happens



Ask for your data

Fight for your data

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Thanks



