

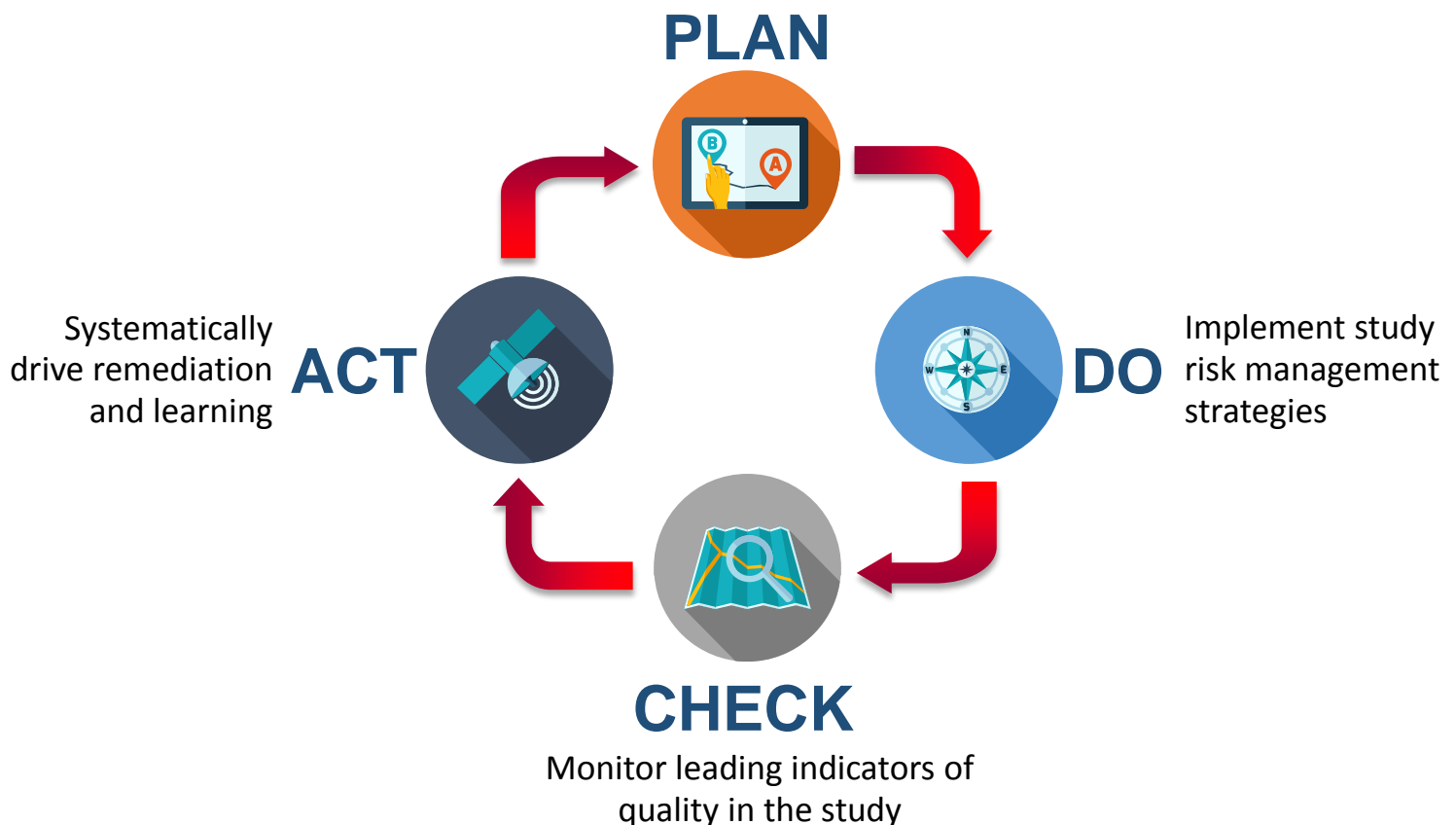
QUALITY BY DESIGN

CTTI recommends that quality be built into the scientific and operational design and conduct of clinical trials as follows:

1. **Create a culture that values and rewards critical thinking and open dialogue about quality**, and that goes beyond sole reliance on tools and checklists. Encourage proactive dialogue about what is critical to quality.
2. **Focus effort on activities that are essential to the credibility of the study outcomes**. Streamline study design wherever feasible. Consider whether nonessential activities may be eliminated from the study to simplify conduct.
3. **Involve the broad range of stakeholders** in protocol development and discussions around study quality, including staff and patients. Early engagement with regulators should be considered when a study has novel features.
4. **Prospectively identify and periodically review the critical to quality factors**. Use the [Principles Document](#) (summarized below) to identify those aspects in each study that are critical to generating reliable data and providing appropriate protections for research participants, and to develop strategies and actions to effectively and efficiently support quality in these critical areas.

QbD Implementation: Plan, Do, Check, Act

Build/plan quality into clinical trials from the beginning, focusing on what matters most



QUALITY BY DESIGN

| Critical to Quality Factors | Examples of Issues to Consider |
|--|--|
| <p>Protocol Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility Criteria • Randomization • Masking • Types of Controls • Data Quantity • Endpoints • Procedures Supporting Study Endpoints and Data Integrity • Investigational Product Handling and Administration | <p>Are all criteria relevant to ensuring the specific trial participant population needed?</p> <p>Is there potential for bias?</p> <p>What actions are to be taken if unmasking is discovered?</p> <p>Are there explicit plans for minimizing risk to the study population on the control arm?</p> <p>What is the tolerance for error in collection of data points?</p> <p>Does the primary endpoint address the study aims?</p> <p>How will device malfunctions be recorded and reported?</p> <p>Are there specific storage considerations for the product?</p> |
| <p>Feasibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and Site Feasibility • Accrual | <p>Do any of the sites pose concerns related to data privacy laws?</p> <p>Are there external factors (e.g., competing trials or seasonal variations) that might affect accrual rates?</p> |
| <p>Patient Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed Consent • Withdrawal Criteria and Trial Participant Retention • Signal Detection and Safety Reporting • Data Monitoring Committee/Stopping Rules | <p>Will participants understand the risk?</p> <p>Are the withdrawal criteria described consistently throughout the protocol?</p> <p>How will adverse event information be elicited?</p> <p>Is the study governance structure clear—i.e., who is ultimately accountable for the decision to stop the study?</p> |
| <p>Study Conduct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Data Recording and Reporting • Data Monitoring and Management • Statistical Analysis | <p>Who will be trained and how will training be provided and documented?</p> <p>Will self-evident corrections be permitted?</p> <p>Are there clearly defined plans for handling missing data in the study protocol?</p> |
| <p>Study Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of Study Results | <p>Are there specific report content/format requirements that should be considered when designing data collection tools?</p> |
| <p>Third-Party Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegation of Sponsor Responsibilities • Collaborations | <p>Is performance by one third party dependent upon inputs from another?</p> <p>Who will have responsibility for safety reporting?</p> |