藤原委員 提出

第6回臨床研究専門委員会	資料 7
平成20年2月13日	藤原

臨床試験登録についての意見

平成 20 年 2 月 13 日 国立がんセンター中央病院 藤原康弘

第5回委員会で「介入研究の臨床研究計画を事前に公表すること」に関連して、ICM JEが求めている臨床試験登録が「米国と世界のトップジャーナル(6つくらい?)」への 掲載に必要なものであり、「公表は努力義務にしては」との議論がありました。

しかしながら、臨床試験登録は業績の発表という観点(被験者リクルートも促進される というメリットもあります)より、publication bias を防ぐという被験者保護の観点から導 入された概念であり、昨年9月には米国公衆衛生サービス法(Public Health Service Act(42 U.S.C.282))で第I相試験以外の臨床試験のNIHへの登録が義務づけられていたり、本委 員会でも取り上げられた EU 臨床試験指令においても介入臨床研究については登録 (Eudract number の取得)を義務づけていること、更にはWHOが臨床試験登録の世界 での統一化に動いていること等を考えると、「努力義務」よりは一段厳しい記述が臨床研究 倫理指針には必要ではないかと思います。

登録の手間を懸念される方々もおられますが、別添のWHOの登録に必要な必須項目を 見てもおわかりのように、臨床研究に必要なプロトコールができていれば、すべて網羅さ れている内容しか求められておらず、手間はかからないと思います。

また I C M J E (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) のサイト (http://www.icmje.org/) で確認したところ、臨床試験登録に関する要件 (Obligation to Register Clinical Trials) は "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication" Updated October 2007 の一項目であり、この I C M J E の投稿規定を採用している学術雑誌は当該サイト (http://www.icmje.org/jrnlist.html) で確認したところ 660 誌にも昇っておりました。

なお、ICMJEが臨床試験登録先として認めるデータベースは:<u>www.actr.org.au</u>(オ ーストラリア、ニュージーランド);<u>www.clinicaltrials.gov</u>(米国);<u>www.ISRCTN.org</u>(ラ ンダム化比較試験 英・カナダ);<u>www.umin.ac.jp/ctr/index.htm</u>(日本); <u>www.trialregsiter.nl</u>(オランダ)であり、(社)日本医師会 治験促進センター (https://dbcentre3.jmacct.med.or.jp/jmactr/)や(財)日本医薬情報センター(JAPIC: <u>http://www.clinicaltrials.jp/user/cte_menu.jsp</u>)の行っている登録システムは現在のところ 含まれておりません。

以上

別添参照



Trial Registration Data Set

Registration Data Set (Version 1.0)

	ltem	Field Value	Definition/Explanation
1	Primary Register and Trial ID #	Trial ID #	Name of Primary Register, and the unique ID number assigned by the Primary Register to this trial.
2	Date of Registration in Primary Register		Date when trial was officially registered in the Primary Register.
3	Secondary ID#s	Issuing Authority ID Number	Other identifying numbers and issuing authorities besides the Primary Register, if any. Include the sponsor name and sponsor-issued trial number (e.g., protocol number) if available. Also include other trial registers that have insued on ID number to
		Click to add more ···	registers that have issued an ID number to this trial. There is no limit on the number of Secondary ID numbers that can be provided.
4	Source(s) of Monetary or Material Support	Name Click to add more····	Major source(s) of monetary or material support for the trial (e.g., funding agency, foundation, company).
5	Primary Sponsor	Name	The individual, organization, group or other legal entity which takes responsibility for initiating, managing and/or financing a study. The Primary Sponsor is responsible for ensuring that the trial is properly registered. The Primary Sponsor may or may not be the main funder
6	Secondary Sponsor(s)	Name Click to add more	 Additional individuals, organizations or other legal persons, if any, that have agreed with the primary sponsor to take on responsibilities of sponsorship. A secondary sponsor may have agreed to take on all the responsibilities of sponsorship jointly with the primary sponsor; or to form a group with the primary sponsor in which the responsibilities of sponsorship are allocated among the members of the group; or to act as the sponsor's legal representative in relation to some or all of the trial sites; or to take responsibility for the accuracy of trial registration information submitted.
7	Contact for Public Queries	Email, telephone number, or address 2	Email address, telephone number, or postal address of the contact who will respond to general queries, including information

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			about current recruitment status
В	Contact for Scientific Queries	Email, telephone number, or address Affiliation	Email address, telephone number, or postal address, and affiliation of the person to contact for scientific queries about the trial (e.g., principal investigator, medical director employed by the sponsor). For a multi- center study, enter the contact information for the lead Principal Investigator or overall scientific director.
9	Public Title		Title intended for the lay public in easily understood language.
10	Scientific Title	Acronym	Scientific title of the study as it appears in the protocol submitted for funding and ethical review. Include trial acronym if available.
11	Countries of Recruitment		The countries from which participants will be, are intended to be, or have been recruited.
12	Health Condition (s) or Problem(s) Studied		Primary health condition(s) or problem(s) studied (e.g., depression, breast cancer, medication error). If the study is conducted in healthy human volunteers belonging to the target population of the intervention (e.g., preventative or screening interventions), enter the particular health condition(s) or problem(s) being prevented. If the study is conducted in healthy human volunteers not belonging to the target population (e.g., a preliminary safety study), an appropriate keyword will be defined for users to select.
		Intervention name(s) Other details (e.g., dose, duration, etc.) Click to add more experimental interventions···	Enter the specific name of the intervention (s) and the comparator/control(s) being studied. Use the International Non- Proprietary Name if possible (not brand/trade names). For an unregistered drug, the generic name, chemical name, of company serial number is acceptable. If the intervention consists of several separate treatments, list them all in one line separated by commas (e.g., "low-fat diet, exercise").
13	Intervention(s)	Control Intervention name Other details of control (e.g., dose, duration, etc.)	The control intervention(s) is/are the interventions against which the study intervention is evaluated (e.g., placebo, no treatment, active control). If an active control is used, be sure to enter in the name(s) of that intervention, or enter "placebo" or "no treatment" as applicable.
		Click to add more control interventions…	For each intervention, describe other intervention details as applicable (dose, duration, mode of administration, etc)
14	Key Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria	Inclusion Criteria Exclusion Criteria	Inclusion and exclusion criteria for participant selection, including age and sex
		Choose one	A single arm study is one in which all participants are given the same intervention. Trials in which participants are assigned to receive one of two or more interventions are NOT single arm studies. Crossover trials are NOT single arm studies.

15	Study Type		A trial is "randomized" if participants are assigned to intervention groups using a method based on chance (e.g., random number table, random computer-generated sequence, minimization, adaptive randomization).
16	Date of First Enrollment		If the trial is being registered after recruitment of the first participant record actual date of Anticipated date of enrollment of the first participant.
17	Target Sample Size		Number of participants that this trial plans to enroll.
18	Recruitment Status		 Recruitment status of this trial. Pending: participants are not yet being recruited or enrolled at any site Active: participants are currently being recruited and enrolled Temporary halt: there is a temporary halt in recruitment and enrollment Closed: participants are no longer being recruited or enrolled
19	Primary Outcome (s)	Outcome Name Timepoints Click to add more outcomes····	Outcomes are events, variables, or experiences that are measured because it is believed that they may be influenced by the intervention. The Primary Outcome should be the outcome used in sample size calculations, or the main outcome(s) used to determine the effects of the intervention (s). Enter the names of all primary outcomes in the trial as well as the pre-specified timepoint(s) of primary interest. Be as specific as possible with the metric used (e.g., "% with Beck Depression Score > 10 "rather than just "depression"). Examples: Outcome Name: all-cause mortality, Timepoints: 5 years; or Outcome Name: Mean Beck Depression Score, Timepoint: 18 weeks
20	Key Secondary Outcomes	Outcome Name Timepoints Click to add more outcomes	Secondary outcomes are events, variables, or experiences that are of secondary interest or that are measured at timepoints of secondary interest. A secondary outcome may involve the same event, variable, or experience as the primary outcome, but measured at timepoints other than those of primary interest (e.g., Primary outcome: all-cause mortality at 5 years; Secondary outcome: all-cause mortality at 1 year, 3 years), or may involve a different event, variable, or experience altogether (e.g., Primary outcome: all-cause mortality at 5 years; Secondary outcome: hospitalization rate at 5 years). Enter the name and timepoint(s) for all secondary outcomes of clinical and/or scientific importance. Be as specific as possible with the metric used (e.g., "% with Beck Depression Score > 10" rather than just "depression"). Examples: Outcome Name: all-cause mortality, Timepoint: 6 months, 1 year; or Outcome Name: Mean

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glycosylated hemoglobin A1C, Timepoint: 4 and 8 weeks	

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倉田委員	提出

第6回臨床研究専門委員会	資料 7
平成20年2月13日	倉田

倫理審査委員会等への 市民参画モデル構築のための研究

2008.02.13

納得して医療を選ぶ会



なぜ、理想と現実に乖離が生じているのか



3

ミスマッチを解消するには・・・

- ロ 生活者の視点で倫理審査委員会等へ参画し、
 専門家とは異なる立場・視点から、
 対等に議論できる市民委員を養成する
- □ 倫理審査委員会等へ参画し、社会貢献したい市民と、 市民委員の参画を求める倫理審査委員会等をつなぐ、 「市民参画モデル」を構築する

まずは、パイロット研究の実施と検証が必要



パイロット研究の概要案

市民委員候補研修参加者の募集

- 本パイロット研究に関心があり、趣旨を理解し、協力を期待できる患者会、 社会的活動を行う市民団体等に呼びかける
- 倫理審査委員会等に参画する意欲のある市民を募集する

■ 研修

- 倫理審査委員会に参画し、専門家とは異なるが対等な立場で発言できる 市民を養成するプログラムを開発する
- 教育研究機関との協力や国のIRB委員研修事業との連携も考えられる
- 研修応募者に対し、研修プログラムを提供する
- 登録後も必要に応じてフォローアップ研修を行う

| 市民委員候補者の登録・維持

- 研修修了者を登録する
- 倫理審査委員会等から照会があった場合に市民委員候補者の人材情報を提供する
- 登録者の最新情報や登録者相互間の情報交換を目的に環境を整備する

■ 倫理審査委員会等への市民委員参画機会の提供

市民参画に積極的な倫理審査委員会等と連携し、研修修了者に対し市民委員として 参画する場を提供する

■ 検証

各段階ごとに参加者、関係者からフィードバックを受ける

研究チームメンバーのイメージ

多様なジャンルのメンバーで構成

■ 患者会、患者支援活動に携わる人

■ 医療分野のみならず、幅広い見地から市民活動、NPO支援に携わる人

箺

7

- 市民の立場から医療政策立案過程に携わる人
- 医の倫理に関する専門家
- 臨床研究を実際に行っている医療者
- 個人情報保護、医療における患者・被験者保護に詳しい法律家

市民参画モデル構築により期待される成果

□ 臨床研究の倫理審査委員会等にとって

- 委員としての職責をまっとうできる市民の参画が期待できる
- 市民委員のなり手を探すための労力(打診・交渉)が軽減される
- 多様な人材の中から候補者を選ぶことができる

□ 倫理審査委員会等に参画する市民にとって

- 医の倫理に関する基本的知識を習得できる
- 習得した知識を活用した社会貢献ができる
- 医療者や専門家とのネットワークができる

□ 広く国民にとって

- 多様な立場の市民が参画することにより、議論の活発化につながる
- 議論が活発化することにより、被験者の権利が護られ、安全性が向上 する

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■ 臨床の研究に対する国民の理解が高まる