



# Behind the Scenes of Clinical Trials in Addiction: Confessions of a Clinical Trialist

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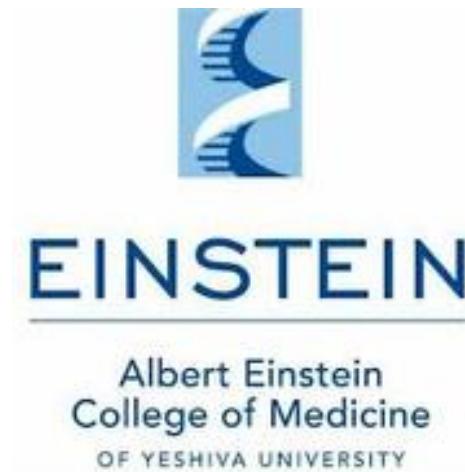
# Disclosures

Ethan Cowan has disclosed the following financial relationships: Indivior, LLC: Advisory Board, Gilead: Grant support, Tonix Pharmaceuticals: Data and Safety Monitoring Board

# Outline

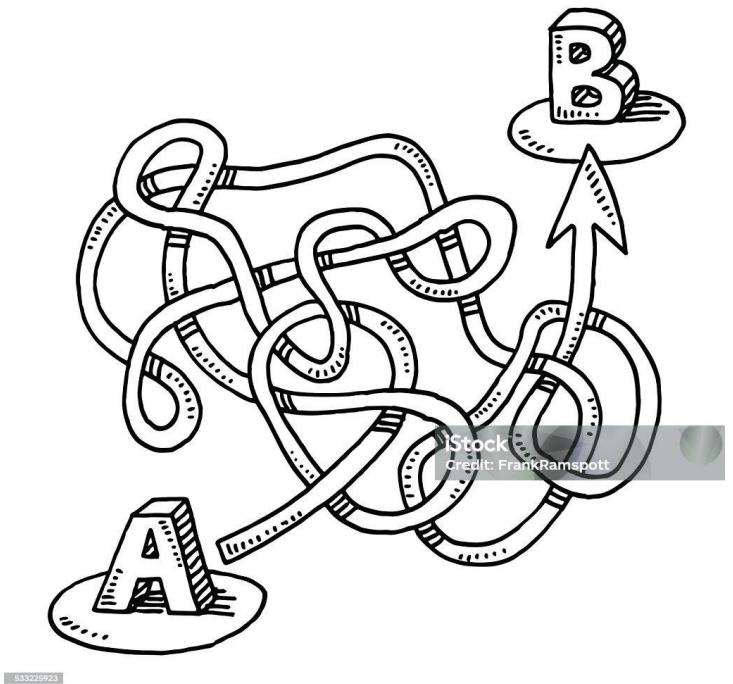
- Introductions
- Clinical problems to clinical trials
- Clinical trials education
- The nuts and bolts

# How I ended up here without planning to



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- F32 – Video consent for IV contrast administration
- K23 – Ethics of opt-out HIV testing
- Mapplethorpe Foundation - Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Provision in the Emergency Department (PrEPPED)-Trial
- R34 - PrEP Services in the Emergency Department for Hard-to-Reach Populations
- CTN Trials 0069 & 0099
- UG3 - Safety and Efficacy of High Dose Buprenorphine Induction in Fentanyl Positive Emergency Department Patients





# From Clinical Problems to Clinical Trials

# The dilemma



<https://ar.inspiredpencil.com/pictures-2023/unhappy-patient>

The guidelines  
made sense. The ED  
did not

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- The guidelines
  - ASAM, SAMSHA, ACEP
- The real world
  - Time pressure
  - Uncertain thresholds
  - Clinician uncertainty/fear
  - System constraints



# Uncertainty was driving practice more than evidence

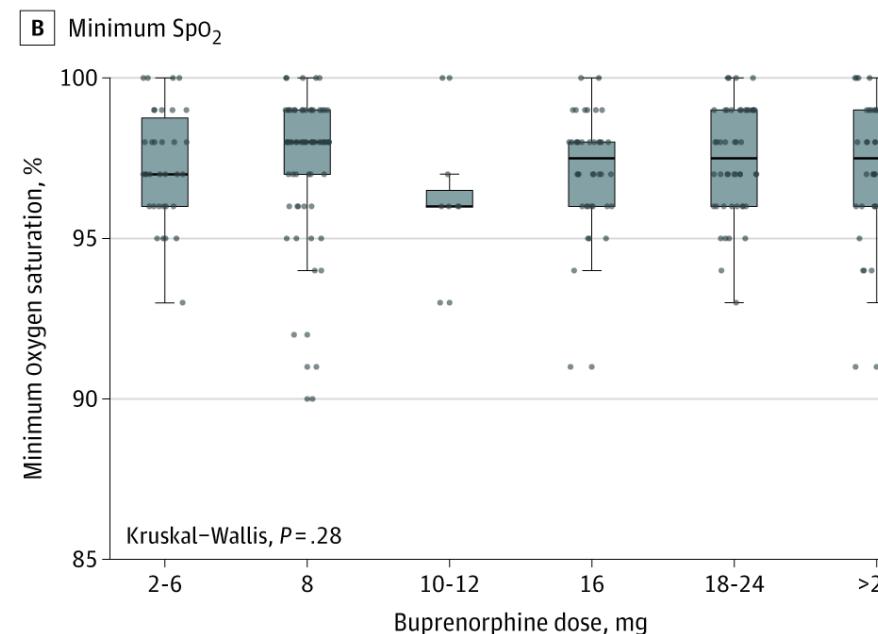
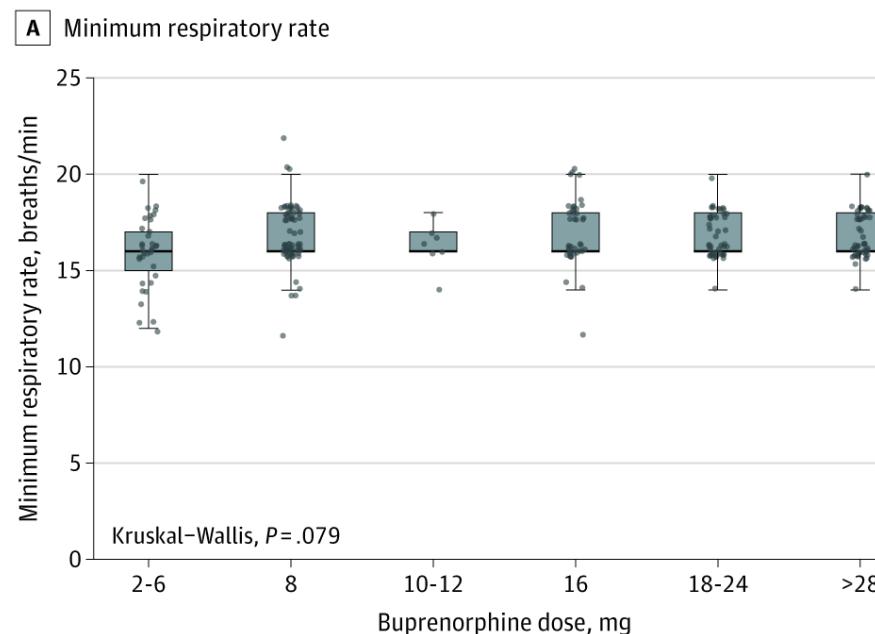
- Failed prior BUP initiation
- Fear of precipitated withdrawal
- Practice variability (Guo, et als.)

ED BUP Administration	% of protocols (n=31)
<b>Variable initial BUP dose based on COWS</b>	45%
BUP dose based on COWS 8-12, 13+	39%
<b>Time frame between BUP dose 1 and 2 for continuing withdrawal symptoms</b>	94%
30-60 minutes	87%
<30 or >60 minutes	6%
<b>Maximum total BUP dose in ED</b>	94%
8mg	16%
12mg	16%
16mg	35%
24mg	6%
32mg	19%
<b>Precipitated withdrawal guidelines</b>	35%
<b>Ancillary medications for symptoms of:</b>	29%
Muscle aches and pains	26%
Nausea	29%
Abdominal cramps and diarrhea	26%
Other*	23%

Guo CZ, D'Onofrio G, Fiellin DA, Edelman EJ, Hawk K, Herring A, McCormack R, Perrone J, Cowan E. Emergency department-initiated buprenorphine protocols: a national evaluation. JACEP Open. 2021 Dec 1;2(6):e12606.

# From Practice to Clinical Trial Question

- How this problem became my UG3



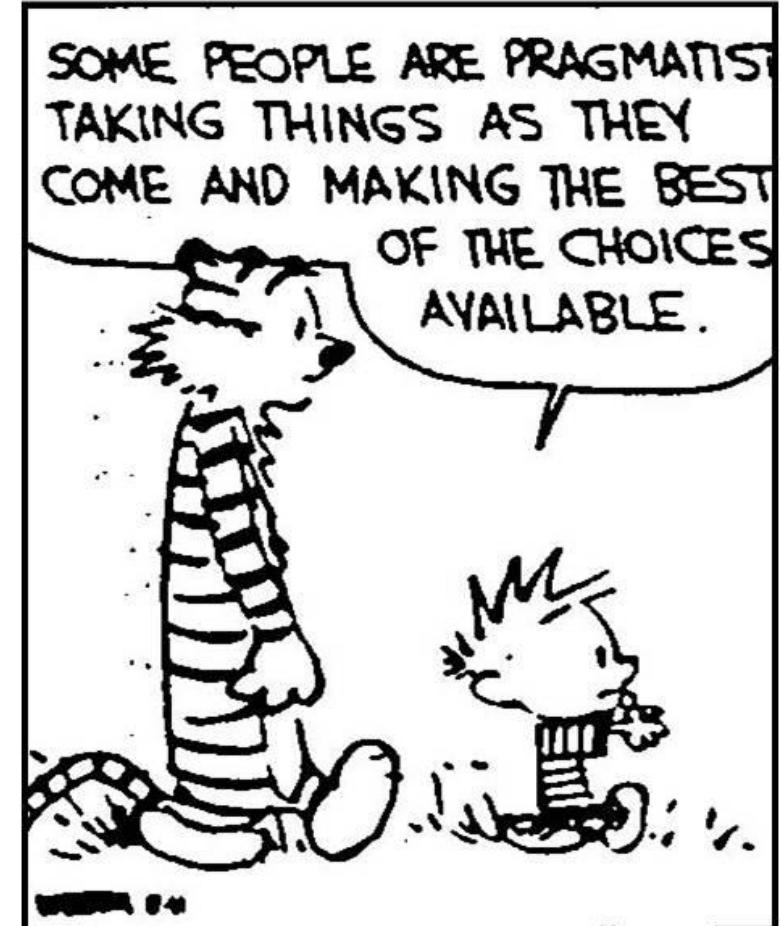
Herring AA, Vosooghi AA, Luftig J, Anderson ES, Zhao X, Dziura J, Hawk KF, McCormack RP, Saxon A, D'Onofrio G. High-dose buprenorphine induction in the emergency department for treatment of opioid use disorder. JAMA network open. 2021 Jul 1;4(7):e2117128-.

# Is High Dose Buprenorphine Initiation Safe and Effective?

What Are Some Potential Clinical Trial  
Designs to Answer this Question?

# Why EDs (and other non-traditional clinical sites) Force Trials to be Pragmatic

- Uncontrolled environment
- Intervention delivered by clinicians
- Inclusion/Exclusion criteria impact care
- Feasibility is an equally valuable outcome
- Complexity has costs



# How are clinical trials in addiction different?



- Complex, unstable patient populations
- High rates of loss to follow up
- Nontraditional and high acuity settings
- Ethical and consent considerations
- Stigma and institutional barriers
- Feasibility as a core design concern

# My Mental Model of Clinical Trials



# On Paper, This Design Looked Clean

Trial 1

Figure 2: UG3 Specific Aim 1 Dose Cohorts

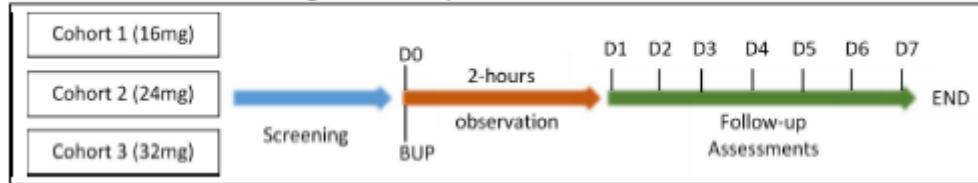
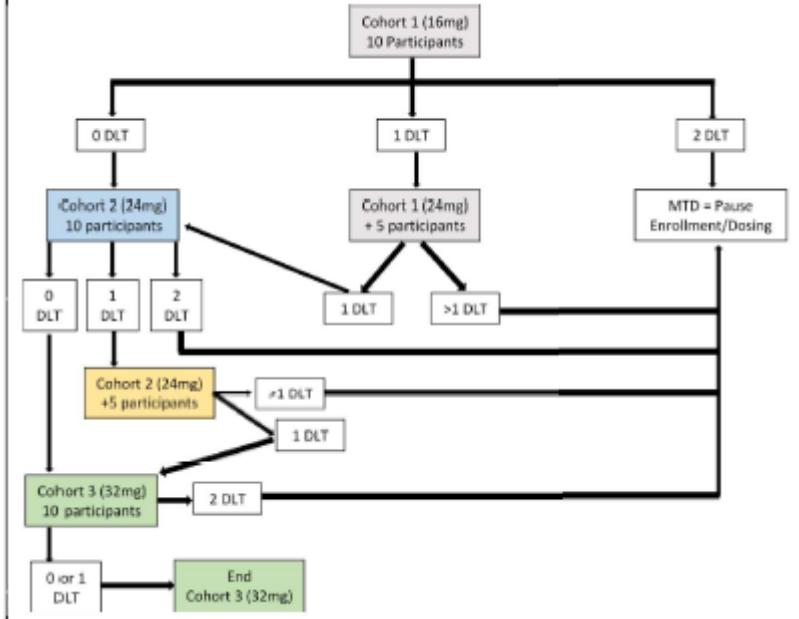
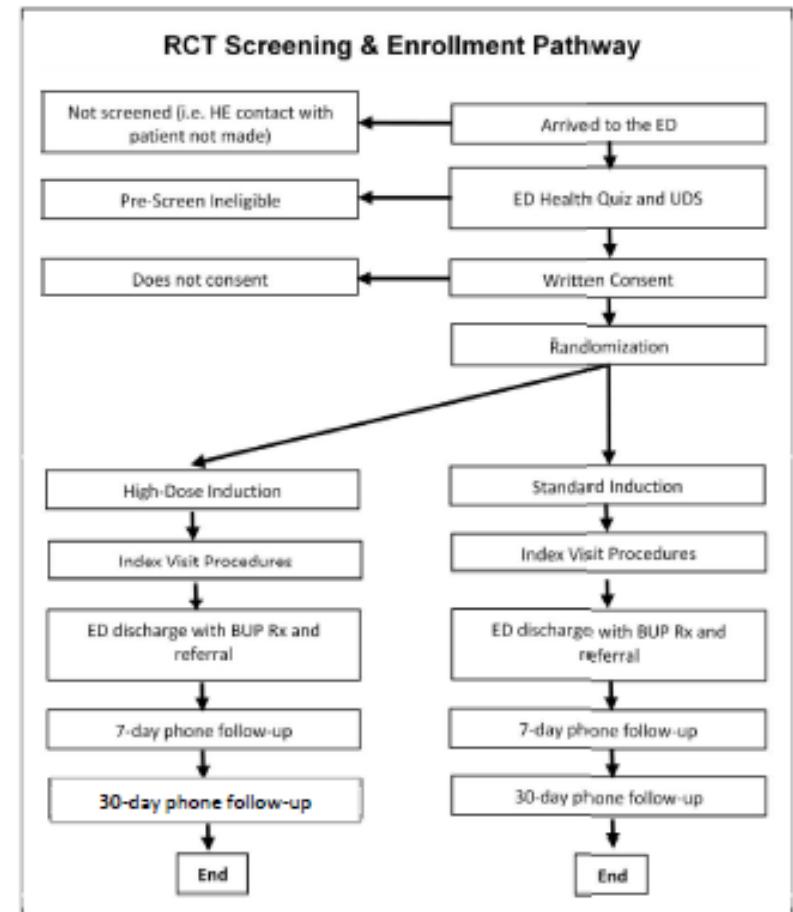


Figure 3: UG3 Specific Aim 1 Design and Stopping Rules



Trial 2

Figure 4. UG3 Randomized Controlled Trial Design





# Clinical Trial Learning Experiences

# What CTN Trials Taught Me

- CTN0069 (Site PI) and CTN0099 (Core-Co-I)
  - Working with CROs
  - The complexity of multi-site clinical trials
  - The infrastructure required to answer “simple” questions
  - Rigor
  - The need for help (lots of it)
  - Monitoring, Monitoring, Monitoring



# Industry Trials: A Different Education

- Budgeting
- Contracting
- Site readiness
- Speed



# Participating vs Owning a Trial

## Participating

- Contributes to protocol design
- Enrolls and treats participants
- Implements study procedures
- Interprets results
- Buffered from regulatory responsibility

## Owning

- Defines the question and its constraints
- Holds regulatory and ethical responsibility
- Owns safety reporting and deviations
- Designs for feasibility and failure
- Accountable for what happens next

# What Running a Trial Actually Means

- Population & Environment
- What type of clinical trial am I doing
- Grant mechanism matters
- Regulatory
- Site selection
- Data harmonization



# Am I doing a clinical trial?

- NIH
  - Human subjects research
  - Prospectively assigned
  - Testing an intervention
  - Evaluate the effect on health or behavior
- FDA
  - Any experiment involving a drug or device used in humans
  - Evaluate safety and/or effectiveness

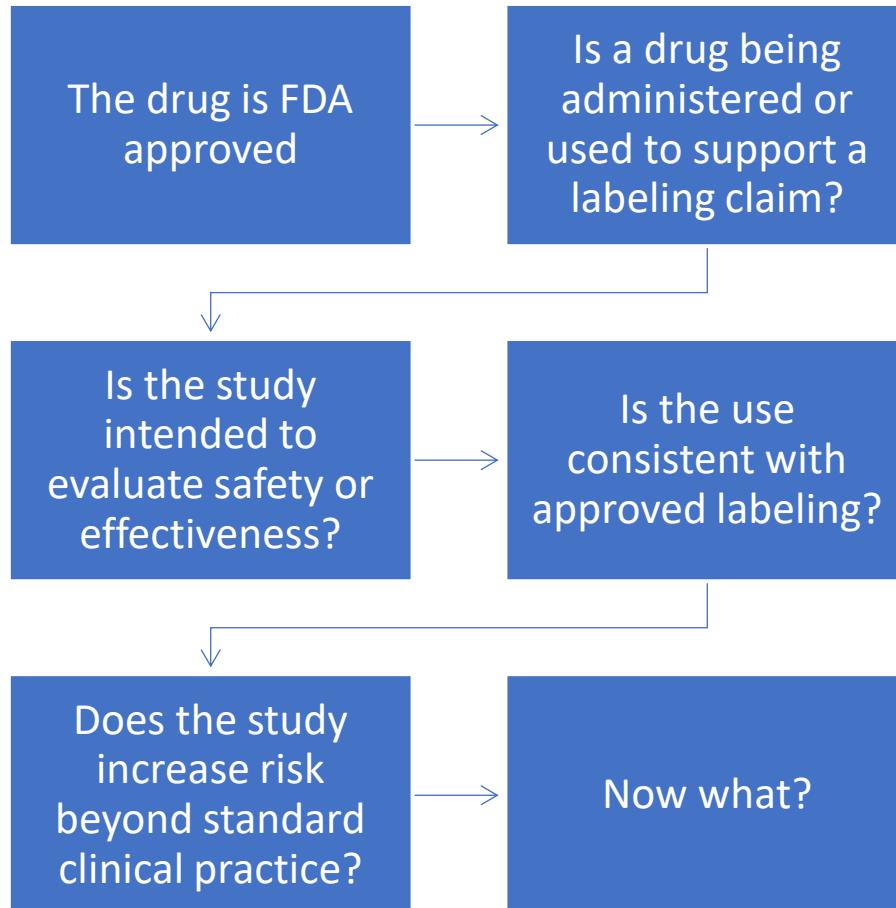
# Grant Mechanism Matters

## NIH Funding Mechanisms

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- F = Fellowships (pre- & post-doc)
- K = Career Development Awards
- T = Training Grants
- R = Research Projects
- P = Program Project/Center Grants
- U = Cooperative Agreements Grants

# Do I Need an IND?



## FORMAT OF IND

### A. Cover sheet (Form FDA-1571)

- Name, address, telephone of sponsor
- Identification of phases
- Commitment not to begin CT until IND approval
- Commitment by IRB- Form 56
- Commitment for conducting CT- accordance with regulations
- Name, title – Monitor
- Name, title – person(s) for reviewing
- Name, Address of CRO, if any
- Signature of sponsor

### B. Table of contents

### C. Introductory statement & general investigational plan

### D. Investigators brochure

### E. Study protocol

### F. Investigator facilities & IRB data

### G. Chemistry manufacturing & control data

### H. Pharmacology & toxicology data

### I. Previous human experience

# Regulatory Gravity

 FDA oversight, IND responsibility & California

 Protocols, MOPs, SOP

 DSMP, DSMB and external safety review

 Medical Monitoring

 Site Monitoring

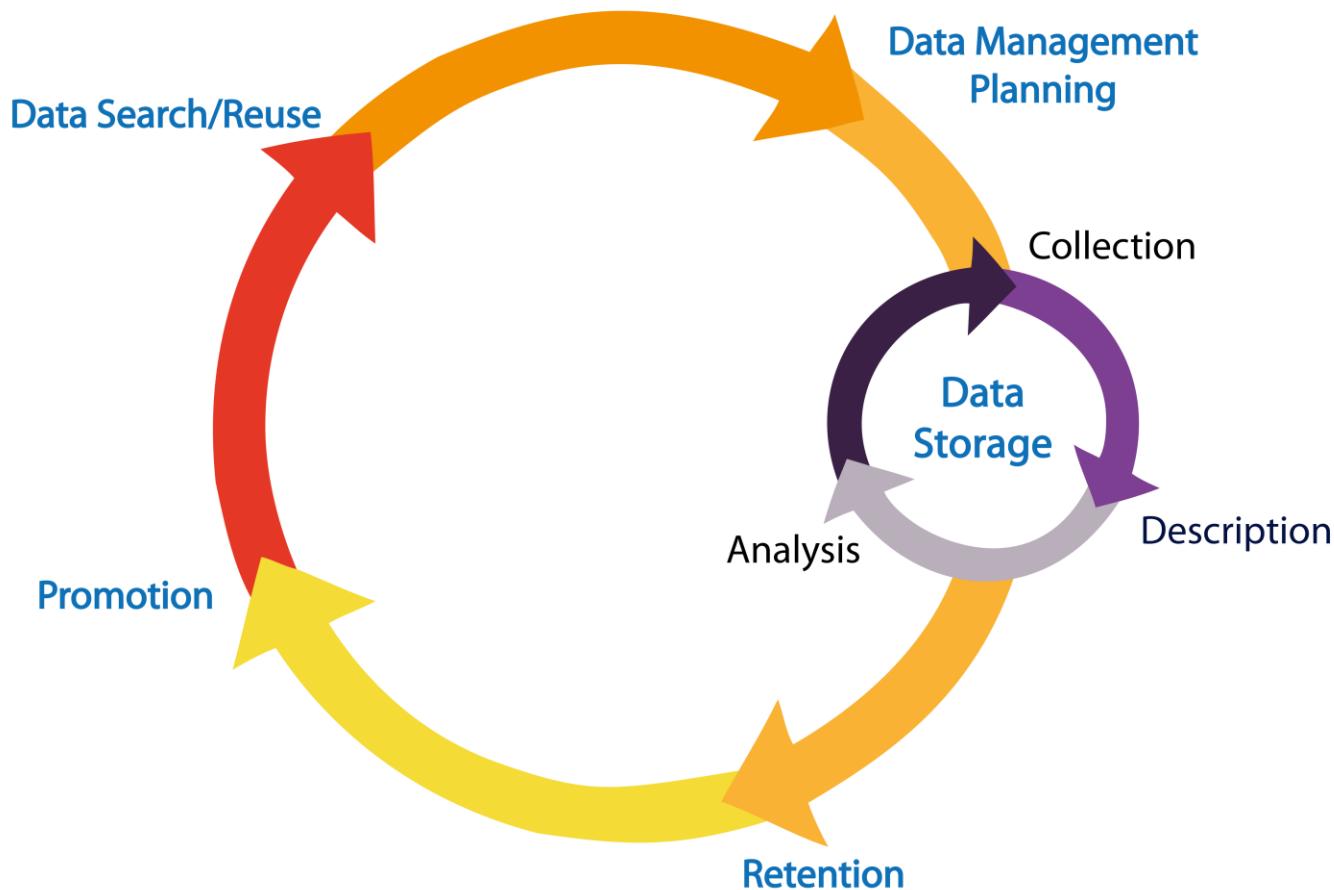
 AE/SAE/PD reporting

 Training/Retraining/Documentation

# Site Selection and Coordination



# Data Management



# Publications

- A-priori planning
  - Manuscripts
  - Authors
  - Hypothesis
  - Data
  - Journals
- Allow for flexibility
- Continuously update



# Key Takeaways

- Good questions are not enough
- Trials succeed or fail based on operations and people
- Feasibility is critical
- Regulation complexity is real
- You will need help
- Context matters



# Questions

