



**Patient-Centered
Approach to
Clinical
Trials**

DEVELOPING A MODEL OF A PATIENT-GROUP PATHWAY TO ACCESSING CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS IN CANADA

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Colorectal Cancer Canada, in partnership with a Scientific Advisory Committee, developed a Canadian Patient Group Pathway to Accessing Cancer Clinical Trials (“Pathway”). A central element of the Pathway is presented here—namely, a set of recommendations and tools aimed at each stakeholder group. In this document, the term “patients” refers to people who have been diagnosed with cancer and their caregivers.

Need for Improved Access to Cancer Clinical Trials

The positive effects of cancer clinical trials are widely acknowledged, but participation rates by adult cancer patients in Canada remain significantly low. In 2014, fewer than 7% of adult cancer patients in Canada were enrolled in a clinical trial, compared with fewer than 5% in the United States and 12% in the United Kingdom¹. Rates of patient recruitment and retention are unsatisfactory. In the United States, for example, estimates suggest that 85% of clinical trials fail to retain the patient numbers needed to continue; 80% fail to finish on time; and half the investigation sites enrol 1 or no patient². Of the overall pharmaceutical budget for clinical trials, 40% has been reported to be spent on recruitment, with 30% of patients dropping out of a study³. Those discouraging statistics suggest that opportunities for potentially life-saving improvements in patient outcomes might be missed, leading to a devastating loss of hope for many cancer patients.

Part of the answer to improving the system of cancer clinical research and development lies in reducing barriers that dissuade or prevent patients from participating in studies. For too many patients, those deterrents are significant and have been shown to contribute to low rates of enrolment in cancer clinical trials⁴.

Emerging Role of Patients in Clinical Research and Development

Patient input has proved effective in identifying and resolving barriers to participation in cancer clinical trials^{5,6}. Moreover, the patient voice is emerging in importance across the spectrum of cancer clinical research. For example, patients in many countries now advise on setting research agendas⁷ and on the design, planning, and implementation of trials⁸⁻¹². Patient-focused strategies such as patient-reported outcomes¹³ have gathered momentum and contribute to “real-world evidence,” which is increasingly valued by stakeholders. Multi-stakeholder efforts, such as those of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the Friends of Cancer Research, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, have successfully furthered the goal of improving clinical trials accrual rates¹⁴.

Patient groups (a term encompassing patient advocacy organizations, disease advocacy organizations, voluntary health agencies, health charities, nonprofit research foundations, and public health organizations) can play a critical role by facilitating the patient voice and by organizing the involvement of patients in a systematic way, ensuring consistency and quality throughout the process.

Integration of patient groups throughout the cancer clinical trials continuum involves developing relationships with stakeholders at each stage of the process. Arrows represent continuous interactions among all stakeholders.

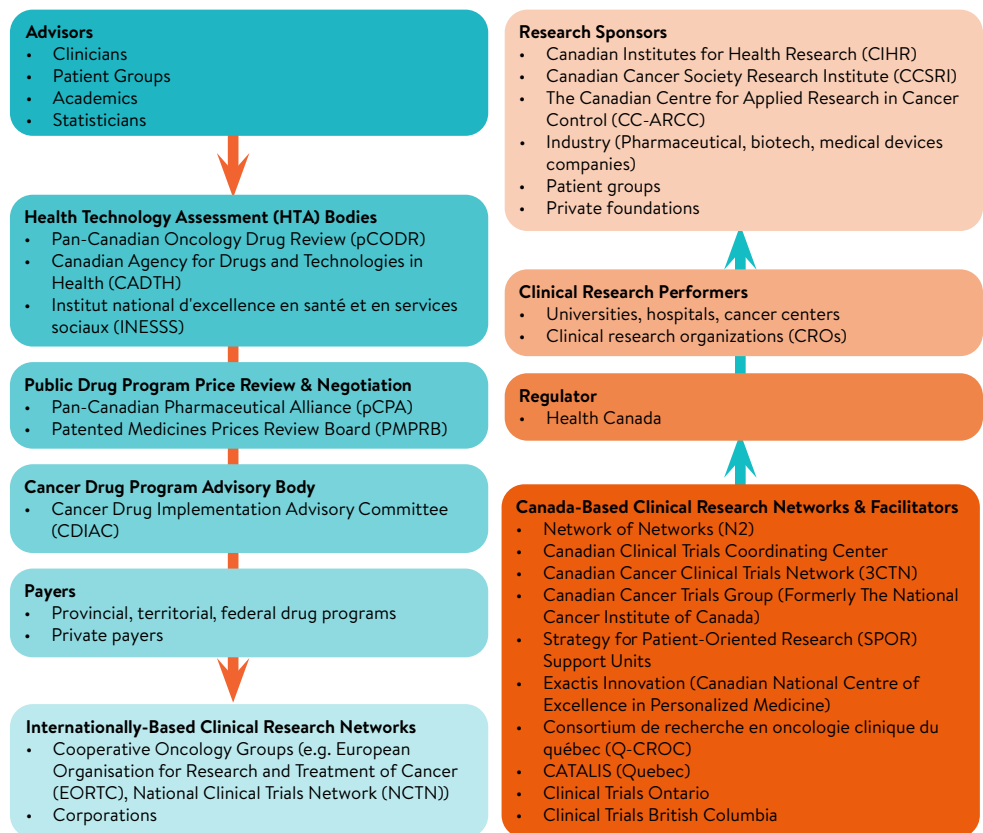


Figure 1: The Canadian cancer clinical trials ecosystem including examples of organizations in each stakeholder group.

Figure 1 illustrates the Canadian cancer clinical trials “ecosystem,” including examples of organizations in each stakeholder group. Integration of patient groups across the cancer clinical research and development continuum involves developing relationships with stakeholders at each stage of the process.

Value of a Systematic Framework

Although the inclusion of patient groups in cancer clinical research has advanced in recent years, particularly in the area of health technology assessment, in which formal mechanisms are now well integrated, policies and practices in other aspects of the Canadian cancer clinical trials process remain inconsistent. An evidence-based framework could help to integrate the patient voice in a coherent and meaningful manner¹⁵.

Of the models that currently exist internationally, the Clinical Trials Transformation Initiative [CTTI (<https://www.ctti-clinicaltrials.org/>)] offers the most comprehensive guidelines for patient involvement in cancer clinical trials. The CTTI is a public-private partnership cofounded in 2007 by Duke University and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to deal with the inefficiency and high costs of clinical trials and the need to generate strong evidence that answers therapeutic questions. The ctti uses a collaborative approach to develop and drive adoption of best practices that will increase the quality and efficiency of clinical trials. Since its inception, the initiative has grown to include more than 80 member organizations representing academia, clinical investigators, government and regulatory agencies, industry, institutional review boards, patient advocacy groups, and other groups¹⁶.

Figure 2 depicts the roles that patient groups could potentially play across the research and development continuum in Canada. Adoption of a Canadian Patient Group Pathway to Accessing Cancer Clinical Trials (“Pathway”) that incorporates the concepts of multi-stakeholder collaboration and the inclusion of patient groups as equal partners is expected to generate significant benefits for all stakeholders. For cancer patients, the intended outcomes are expected to include faster access to innovative treatments, a greater understanding of new cancer therapies, and improvements in the overall standard of care. Clinical trial sponsors and investigators could see improved cancer research and development strategies, shorter development timelines, lower costs, and higher approval rates for new drugs and other treatments. Society at large might eventually benefit from lower costs as treatments are better understood and targeted to patients’ needs. An early example of a positive impact in that regard comes from a recent publication by CTTI citing significant cost reductions to clinical trials sponsors as a result of implementing its recommendations¹⁷.

The developers of new therapies could also gain a better understanding of unmet medical needs and advance their knowledge of real-world outcomes. Health technology assessment bodies and public and private insurers might be able to determine the value of new treatments with increased confidence. (To further advance patient involvement in developing real-world outcome measures, Colorectal Cancer Canada is convening a multi-stakeholder consensus conference for 6–7 November 2018 as a next step.) Canada could be better positioned to attract cancer research opportunities, resulting in greater funding flows and increased utilization of the country’s research infrastructure. Finally, all participants are expected to benefit from improved relationships between stakeholder groups.

The impact of the Pathway could be measured initially by increased participation rates in cancer clinical trials. Statistics presented in future issues of the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer’s Cancer System Performance Report could be reported at 5-year intervals for the next 20 years. Further metrics could be developed as implementation of the Pathway progresses.



Figure 2: Potential engagement of patient groups in the Canadian cancer clinical trials process.

THE COMPONENTS OF THE PATHWAY ARE:

- › A set of recommendations and tools aimed at each stakeholder group;
- › A Charter, signed by clinical trial sponsors, that commits them to implementing the recommendations; and
- › A guide for operationalizing the recommendations, including training of patient groups through an independent body to ensure quality research partners.

STEP 1: LITERATURE REVIEW

In advance of the consensus development meeting, a literature review was prepared to inform the discussions. Peer-reviewed publications and the grey literature identified by the Scientific Advisory Committee were examined and summarized.

Subject areas were:

- › Assessments of cancer clinical trial performance in Canada and internationally,
- › Barriers to patient participation in cancer clinical trials,
- › Roles of patient groups in cancer clinical research and development, and
- › Patient engagement models.

STEP 2: CONSENSUS MEETING

A meeting with a cross-section of stakeholders was held in June 2017 to develop a consensus about:

- › The role of patient groups in cancer clinical trials,
- › Barriers related to accessing cancer clinical trials,
- › Best-practice models,
- › A process for developing a Pathway, and
- › Identification of relevant stakeholders.

Details of the consensus meeting are available on Colorectal Cancer Canada's Web site, <https://www.colorectalcancercanada.com/>.

STEP 3: CANADIANIZING THE MODEL

After the meeting, the selected international model was "Canadianized" to address key factors that distinguish the Canadian reality from that in the United States.

The intent of the following recommendations is to enhance, rather than to replace, any existing models of integration of patient groups into the clinical research processes.

PART A:

Recommendations for All Stakeholders

1. Engage the “patient voice” by establishing partnerships starting at the preclinical phase of the research and development program to improve trial design and execution.

Include the perspective of patients in the early stages of disease targeting, making full use of input from patient groups to help shape and refine the study protocol while clinical trials are still in the planning phase. Soliciting input from patient groups early in development benefits both sponsors and patients. Table I shows examples of sponsor and patient benefits.

2. From the start, clearly define the expectations, roles, and responsibilities of all partners, including the resources being committed, data being shared, and objectives of the program.

Patient groups and research sponsors often have different backgrounds and perceptions of the value that patient representatives bring to the clinical trials process or the tasks that patient groups will be expected to undertake. At the outset of the development program, it is important to clearly delineate the roles of the partnership and to clarify the goals and objectives of the collaboration. Responsibilities and expectations could be outlined in agreements reflecting the resources being committed, data being shared, or overall nature of the program (for example, early vs. late phase, trial process issues, informed consent forms, patient-reported outcomes vs. clinical endpoints).

Although input from patient groups could be taken into account when determining the objectives of a clinical program or the development of a protocol, it is important for research sponsors to balance that input with scientific understanding and patient, business, and regulatory needs.

3. Build the trust required for successful partnerships by being transparent and trustworthy, following through on commitments, and honouring confidentiality.

Building trust requires all stakeholders to be open and transparent and to honour commitments to the development program. Commitments between partners can be pre-specified and documented in an agreement,

Table 1

Benefits of early patient-group input

Benefits for...

Sponsors

- Clearer, more focused understanding of unmet need and therapeutic burden
- Awareness of opportunities for expanding indications and more appropriate targets
- Improved clinical trial design, selection of optimum study participants, endpoints, and clinical sites
- Faster trial recruitment and greater patient compliance with the protocol
- Fewer costly and time-consuming adjustments during the clinical trial

Patients

- Less burdensome study protocols
- More meaningful and relevant study endpoints
- Increased likelihood of participation and retention in cancer clinical trials
- Increased chance of developing an important treatment for their disease

including how teams will be formed and how intellectual property and revenue-sharing will be managed. Confidentiality agreements and nondisclosure agreements can be useful tools to allow sharing of sensitive information with patient groups.

4. Solicit the expertise of multiple partners for a broader perspective to mitigate risk and enrich pipeline development.

Engaging with as many organizations as possible across the Canadian cancer clinical trials “ecosystem” (Figure 1) will encourage a broad scope of inputs into the decision-making processes and will maximize efforts to recruit and retain patients in clinical trials, ultimately resulting in more and better therapeutic options.

5. Manage real or perceived conflicts of interest by establishing policies that require full disclosure, transparency, and accountability.

Restrictions that could limit engagement with patient groups have to be understood and followed. For example:

- Some industry associations (such as Innovative Medicines Canada³⁵) require their members to adhere to codes of ethical practices.
- Patient groups might adhere to a written code of conduct (such as the Code of Conduct Governing Corporate Funding from the Canadian Cancer Action Network³⁶).

Contractual rules and parameters can increase transparency and accountability. Some common examples are:

A. Patient groups that act as service providers to the company on a contractual basis.

- Roles and responsibilities are clarified in the contract.
- If the sponsor is retaining the patient group to do certain work with a tangible end product, the patient group might be compensated at fair market value.

B. Patient groups that receive funding from a company.

- The provision of unrestricted funds increases the independence of the patient group.

C. Patient groups that act as non-compensated collaborators.

- Rules of engagement consider legal, regulatory, and research administration requirements applicable to the partners and could include a nondisclosure agreement.

PART B:

Recommendations for Research Sponsors— Industry and Academia

1. Integrate into your ongoing research and portfolio planning an assessment of patient-group expertise, assets, and value to your program.

Research sponsors can benefit from building awareness within their organizations about the impact of early patient-group engagement on clinical trial success.

Plans can be created for integrating patient groups into local clinical drug development processes at each phase of the process. The plan can serve to:

- Include and coordinate activities across all relevant departments,
- Outline how the interactions with patient groups will be managed, and
- Allocate appropriate resources to support patient-group engagement.

2. Match patient-group expertise and assets to the specific needs and phases of research and development programs.

It is important for research sponsors and investigators to recognize differences in the skills, experience, and capabilities of patient groups. Ideally, the selection criteria for patient groups would include:

- Excellent relationships with patients and families;
- Experience working with patients and caregivers;
- Experience working with patient registries, trial networks, trial design, trial awareness and recruitment, and dissemination of results; and
- Broad communication platforms.

Tools 1–3 in the Tools section can be used to analyze patient-group skills and strengths. Those tools could also facilitate the assignment of tasks according to the patient group's strengths and limitations.

3. Ensure that patient groups are essential partners, and not token voices, throughout the research and development process.

Experience has shown that the most successful partnerships with patient groups are those in which both entities are full partners at the outset, working toward the same goals from different perspectives. The patient voice, as communicated by patient groups, is key to understanding the day-to-day effects of the condition and

acceptable benefit–risk trade-offs of treatment.

Patient groups can add value during all phases of the cancer clinical research and development continuum. Figure 2 lists some of the potential roles for patient groups at each phase. Engagement with patient groups is optimized when there is a discrete division of labour, in which each group contributes its unique area of expertise.

4. For consistency, establish guiding principles and clear lines of communication to facilitate a fit-for-purpose process for collaborating with patient groups.

Having standard work practices can assist the sponsor in ensuring that all elements of the collaborative partnership are met on each project and in providing a means of measuring the success of the partnership. Elements of a work practice could include a database of previous collaborations, required documents, and clear lines of communication.

Reviewing best practices for engaging with patient groups can help research sponsors to develop their own processes, such as:

- How to approach patient groups,
- Legal requirements for working with patient groups, and
- A template for master service agreements.

Standard work practices can:

- Support the integration of patient-group engagement into clinical program strategies,
- Minimize any perceived burden to incorporating patient perspectives as part of the collaboration,
- Ensure consistency across clinical teams about the approach to and evolution of the work with patient groups,
- Identify parties responsible for relations with the patient groups if multiple people are making contact with the groups,
- Drive transparent communication between the research sponsor and patient groups, and
- Define and implement contracting and communication plans.

5. Measure the impact of patient-group engagement.

Although no standard metrics exist to measure patient-group integration with industry or academic research sponsors, it is recommended that expectations be mutually established up front about how to measure the effectiveness of the partnership. Being that such standards are continually evolving, it is important that sponsors and patient groups agree on critical elements of measurement for each arrangement.

A regular assessment of satisfaction related to objectives, expectations, and success of strategies is recommended. For example, the CTTI assesses reduction in protocol amendments and recruitment times, increase in retention rates, shorter cycle times, and longer patent life during product marketing. Additional measures were related to the development and validation of endpoints and patient-reported outcomes¹⁷. In Canada, an initial measure of success could be clinical trial enrolment (as measured in the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer’s annual Cancer System Performance Report) and participant retention.

6. Establish ongoing relationships with patient groups and communicate openly with them on a regular basis.

Early involvement and regular communication by research sponsors throughout the development program would allow sponsors to benefit from mutual education and let patient groups know how their feedback has been incorporated into the program.

Such communications could cover important study events, study modifications or cancellations, redirection of research priorities, enrolment rates, presentations and publications, and study results. It is also important to maintain regular communication with patient groups even when there is no study news.

PART C:

Recommendations for Patient Groups

1. Proactively identify, engage, and bring patient voices to stakeholders relevant to the group's clinical research interests.

It is important that patient groups recognize the limits of what any group can accomplish alone. Development of cancer interventions is a team endeavour, and partnerships are founded on the trust that the patient group has established with its patient community, their families, and the clinicians who provide their care.

Education, awareness and connections between stakeholders can be strengthened by activities such as:

- Involving partners in workshops and meetings to advance the science and collaboration;
- Matchmaking between various partners such as academic investigators and government programs, or industry partners and academic investigators;
- Making presentations to industry, government agencies, and academic partners;
- Serving on advisory councils, steering committees, or external oversight boards for industry and academia;
- Conducting periodic state-of-the-science meetings with Health Canada and, where appropriate, accompanying research sponsors to Health Canada meetings focused on priority areas of drug development; and
- Establishing collaborative relationships with organizations involved in health technology assessment and drug programs to promote the integration of patient groups into the cancer drug review and funding decision-making processes.

2. Promote the group's value as an essential partner by maximizing and articulating its expertise and assets.

Patient groups are better prepared to enter into partnerships when they understand what they can offer to research sponsors and when they have information and metrics that clearly articulate their value proposition. (Tools 1–3 in the Tools section provide a template for collecting that information.) They also benefit from understanding the perspectives of potential partners, such as the economics of drug development and clinical research, and the associated regulatory and contracting processes.

Patient groups have important clinical trial assets that are sought by industry and academic partners. Depending on the patient group, these assets can include:

- A group of educated advocates;

- A base of knowledge and understanding of the disease mechanisms and natural history;
- Housing, maintaining, and promoting a clinical trials database that would provide patients and health care professionals with knowledge of available research options in real time;
- Financial and organizational support;
- Patient preference or benefit–risk assessments;
- A willingness and ability to assemble a group consisting of any or all of key opinion leaders, patients, and advocates familiar with the disease; and
- Translational tools to assist in trial design.

Through active, continuous engagement in the development program, patient groups could demonstrate a unique value to their academic and industry partners. Outcomes of engagement can include:

- De-risking early-stage development with funding and public–private partnerships for early clinical research;
- Reducing uncertainty in the regulatory process by working closely with the regulators throughout the entire research and development process; and
- Helping to develop efficient trials that are more effective and have a greater chance of success by contributing to better questions and study design, efficient recruitment, improved retention, fewer amendments, procedures that are better-suited to the patient, clinical endpoints that are well-grounded in the natural history of the disease, and potential benefits that are most important to the patient.

3. Deliver expertise and assets to sponsors throughout the entire research and development process.

Patient groups are positioned to deliver maximum value when they have opportunities to express the patient perspective as early as possible and throughout the research and development process—during the preclinical, clinical trials, regulatory, and postapproval phases. Figure 2 summarizes potential patient group activities at each phase.

4. Select sponsors who have a product or program with significant promise for your constituents and who are committed to engaging in a meaningful way.

Patient groups are in a stronger position to contribute when they have a “finger on the pulse” of the preclinical landscape. That focus enables proactive identification of opportunities and reinforces the view of the group as a valuable partner for sponsors.

Having a formal, prospective review process in place enables patient groups to independently evaluate and

prioritize potential partners and projects. Potential partners, and the right points of contact with key decision-makers within the organization, could be identified. Advisory boards can be helpful in assisting the patient group to lay out a strategy and action plan for meaningful engagement in the clinical trials process.

5. Manage real or perceived conflicts of interest by establishing policies that require full disclosure, transparency, and accountability.

It is important that patient groups recognize and guard against the dangers of being perceived as marketing instruments or offering exclusive services to a particular organization. At the same time, it behooves patient groups to acknowledge and accept that all trial participants must meet standard eligibility requirements and that their involvement with a sponsor will not result in preferential treatment.

Patient groups should be aware of stakeholder policies about conflicts of interest and might wish to consult guidelines such as those published by the Canadian Cancer Action Network, Innovative Medicines Canada, and Imagine Canada³⁷ to determine how best to manage such situations.

Internal and external conflicts of interest can be managed effectively by:

- Having written policies about activities that might be perceived as generating a conflict, such as accepting funds from industry sponsors and purchasing company stock;
- Fully disclosing relationships with industry sponsors in internal deliberations and external transactions; and
- Being transparent and accountable in publications, communications and reporting.

In addition, to help patient groups navigate the complex web of decisions and opportunities, it is recommended that they prospectively develop a “guiding principles” document that defines how and with whom they will collaborate. The following topics could be covered:

- Confidentiality;
- Working with competitors;
- Data sharing;
- Expectations for communication;
- Working with regulators (for example, will the group advocate for specific treatments or approvals, or will it advocate only for general principles?)
- Compensation policy for consulting;
- Expectations for expanded or continued access to research treatments;
- Ethical treatment of research participants.

The tools presented here are intended as guides that stakeholders can use to evaluate the assets a patient group could bring to the research-and-development process.

Tool 1

Tool 1 (Table II) summarizes, at a high level, the potential roles that a patient group could play at the various stages of clinical research. Each role can be considered in light of the group’s ability to gather and present the perspective of patients and of the organization’s relationships with patients, families, and caregivers.

This tool can be used by clinical trial sponsors and patient groups to define the parameters of their relationship within a particular research program. Patient groups could also use the tool as an organizational planning aid, to help define how to most effectively use their finite resources.

Table II

Tool 1: Patient-group organizational expertise and assets evaluation tool
Cells with a mark indicate where patient groups can play a role at the given phase of research

Item	Preclinical	Phase I/II/III Clinical Trials	Health Canada review & approval	Funding review & approval	Post-approval studies & outcomes
Input with respect to interest of research question to patient community	▲				
Providing data on unmet need and burden of current therapies	▲	▼	▲	▼	
Facilitating collaboration with the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and other funding agencies	▲				
Characterizing the disease and relevant mechanisms of action	▲				
Helping to define a study’s eligibility criteria	▲	▼			▲
Patient registry support	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲
Input on meaningful clinical endpoints or patient-reported outcomes, or both	▲	▼		▼	▲
Assistance with respect to the relevance and wording of an informed consent form	▲	▼			▲
Working with Health Canada on benefit–risk and draft guidance	▲				
Accompanying sponsor to pre-submission meetings with Health Canada to present the patient perspective for the study	▲				
Fundraising and direct funding for research and trial operations support	▲	▼			
Assistance in selecting and recruiting optimum clinical sites		▼			
Clinical infrastructure support		▼			
Helping to educate and motivate the patient community about research; providing information to community about participating in clinical trials		▼			
Providing patient feedback on participant experience		▼		▼	
Serving on Data and Safety Monitoring Board		▼			
Input for any trial adaptations or modifications		▼			
Accompanying sponsor to milestone meetings with Health Canada		▼			
Serving on post-market surveillance initiatives					▲
Helping to return study results to participants					▲
Co-presenting scientific findings and results				▼	▲
Publications or communication of results					▲
Providing feedback on how the patient community views study results				▼	▲
Input to health technology assessment bodies on the patient experience				▼	▲
Working with payers (private and public) with respect to understanding a need for reimbursement				▼	▲

Tool 2

Tool 2 (Table III) presents a more detailed guide for analyzing the internal strengths and weaknesses of a patient group as a potential partner. The tool could be adapted by sponsors of clinical trials as a screening tool to help identify patient groups of interest early in the research planning process. It can also be used as the foundation of a discussion with a specific patient group to structure a partnership agreement. Patient groups might also find this tool useful for self-evaluation.

Table III Tool 2: Assessment of patient-group internal aspects: Focus

Item	Yes	No	N/A	Notes
Vision or areas of focus: Are the patient group's vision, mission, goals, and areas of focus clearly stated and reasonable?				
Do these statements seem to reflect sound judgment regarding the disease space and state of the science?				
Is commitment to these statements demonstrated in the patient group's activities and performance?				
Operations: Are the patient group's operational programs well structured, performing well, and demonstrating measurable impact?				
If the patient group awards grants, are awards made via a credible application and peer-review process, and do the awards reflect the vision, mission, goals, and areas of focus?				
Does the patient group have and make good use of solid scientific or medical professional staff and advisors?				
Does the patient group have an effective fundraising and budgeting process adequate to its vision, mission, goals, and areas of focus?				
Does the patient group receive good ratings from charity monitors such as Imagine Canada?				
Does the patient group's collaborative model include partnering options for sponsors outside of grant-based options?				
Budget and fundraising: Do the patient group's budget and fundraising programs seem adequate to its needs or show signs of being able to become so?				
Are the sources of the patient group's fundraising transparently disclosed (donors, industry, government grants, etc.)?				
Has the patient group been able to marshal the resources required to establish important assets for development (for example, patient registry, clinical network)?				
Does the patient group devote a healthy percentage of its budget to its operational program compared with its overhead (for example, administrative and fundraising costs)?				
Does the patient group's budget over the last 5 years demonstrate a fundraising capacity that is steady or growing and diverse in sources?				
Communications: Does the patient group have the communications systems needed to facilitate development across the full continuum?				
Does the patient group have sufficient online presence, including social media?				
Does the patient group issue a variety of publications to various audiences?				
Does the patient group use these communications effectively to educate, motivate, and engage its patient community and its medical, scientific, industry, and government partners?				
Does the patient group use these communications effectively across all phases of clinical development in which it is engaged?				

Tool 3 (Next Page)

Like Tool 2, Tool 3 (Table IV) evaluates patient-group assets in a detailed way, but with a focus on external relationships.

Table IV Tool 3: Assessment of patient-group external relationships

Item	Yes	No	N/A	Notes
Relationships with other patient groups: Does the patient group engage collaboratively with other patient groups of interest?				
Does the patient group collaborate with other patient groups in advocating for policy and budget initiatives beneficial for their public and private partners [patients, Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health, Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux, Health Canada, payers (private and public), academia, industry]?				
Does the patient group collaborate with other patient groups in co-funding research of mutual interest?				
Does the patient group collaborate with other patient groups in organizing or participating in meetings or conferences focused on best practices, lessons learned, and insights gained in areas of mutual interest?				
Relationships with academia: Does the patient group engage collaboratively with academic and other research institutions, centres of excellence, and so on?				
Does the patient group collaborate with such institutions in funding research projects supportive of the patient group's mission?				
Does the patient group maintain two-way communication between CIHR and the patient group's other stakeholders (for example, keeping CIHR staff informed of the status of research and needs of the disease community, keeping the patient group's academic and industry partners aware of CIHR opportunities, submitting letters of support for CIHR applications, participating as co-applicant for CIHR programs when appropriate)?				
Does the patient group participate in the functions of the Institute Advisory Boards of the CIHR?				
Does the patient group collaborate with such institutions in keeping academic investigators informed of funding opportunities of government agencies and other patient groups?				
Does the patient group collaborate with such institutions in supporting academic investigators' grant applications to these other funding sources?				
Does the patient group collaborate with such institutions in encouraging and facilitating scientific collaborations?				
Relationships with industry: Does the patient group accept funding from industry to conduct its business?				
Does the patient group follow a written code of conduct governing its relationships with industry partners?				
Does the patient group engage collaboratively with industry partners?				
Does the patient group facilitate discussions between industry and academic "discovery" scientists?				
Does the patient group have and make available resources needed to assist industry partners throughout the development cycle (for example, patient registry, translational tools, key opinion leaders)?				
Does the patient group help to de-risk early-stage development by funding or co-funding discovery, translational, and clinical work?				
Does the patient group educate, motivate, and inform patients about clinical trials so that they can make informed decisions about their potential enrolment, compliance, and staying in the study?				
Relationships with patients: Does the patient group's relationships with patients and their families enable the patient group to:				
Communicate effectively with the patient and caregiver population?				
Obtain robust registration in a patient registry, in compliance with applicable privacy regulations?				
Motivate patients to understand the potential importance of participation in a natural history study?				
Assist in post-market surveillance?				
Relationships with drug plan sponsors: Does the patient group engage collaboratively with private payers, governments, and government agencies that influence access to cancer therapies?				
Relationships with governments and government agencies Does the patient group maintain dialog with public drug program officers and appropriate offices of special interest at the provincial and federal levels (for example, chief health innovation officers and translational or clinical staff)?				
Does the patient group participate in advisory boards to provincial or federal drug programs, or both?				
Does the patient group have patient representatives designated as liaisons with governments or government agencies, or both?				
Relationships with health technology assessment review bodies: Does the patient group provide patient input to health technology assessment reviews related to their specific disease area or areas or generally to calls for input (for example, to general patient input submission templates, etc.)?				
Does the patient group respond to calls for input on strategic or operational issues (for example, patient input submission templates)?				
Does the patient group attend and participate in symposia or forums organized by health technology assessment bodies?				
Relationships with Health Canada: Does the patient group engage collaboratively with the appropriate centres and offices of Health Canada (for example, Health Products and Food Branch, Therapeutic Products Directorate)?				
Does the patient group help to educate Health Canada personnel about the disease, its unmet medical needs, benefit-risk evaluations, and so on (for example, include Health Canada personnel in the patient group's scientific conferences, brief Health Canada personnel at Health Canada workshops and events)?				
Does the patient group work with its academic and industry partners in preparing investigational new drug submissions and participating in pre-submission and other milestone meetings?				
Relationships with elected representatives: Does the patient group encourage its community members to engage their elected representatives in support of legislation beneficial to them?				
Does the patient group collaborate with other patient groups in organizations aimed at concerted efforts to work with government in support of beneficial budgets and policies?"				

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