

# Implementation of the Protocol Review Committee’s Low Accrual Guidance

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## Background

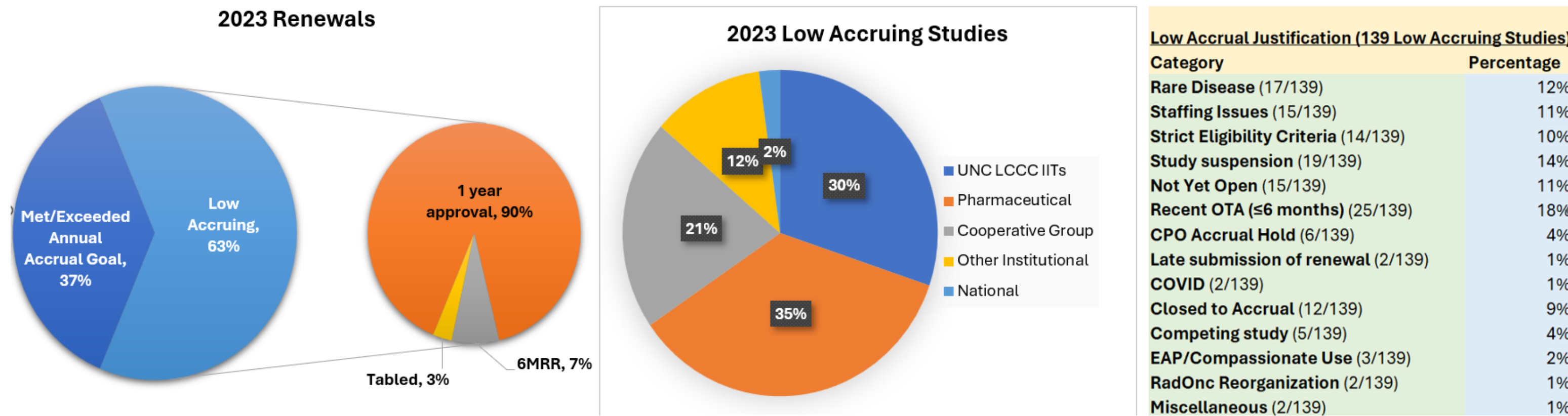
The Clinical Trials Office (CTO) Protocol Review Committee (PRC) reviews ~400 studies per year. A 2020 Cancer Center Support Grant (CCSG) review identified a lack in closure of poorly or non-accruing trials. PRC charter guidance at the time required justification for low accrual (less than 40% of annual target) and an action plan for improvement. Studies failing to meet PRC-stipulated goals were considered for closure. However, PRC reviewers hesitated to close underperforming trials due to the investigator effort involved in initiating and maintaining a trial. This highlighted the necessity to educate PRC reviewers and CTO investigators on more clearly defined low accrual guidelines.

## Goals

- ✔ Track trends for low-accruing trials
- ✔ Collaborate with PRC Chairs to define processes for addressing low accrual
- ✔ Disseminate updated low accrual guidelines to the CTO

## Solutions and Methods

- Analysis of 2023 renewal submissions (n=222) identified 139 low-accruing trials
- ✦ 90% of low-accruing trials received a one-year approval
  - ✦ 7% received a Six-Month Re-Review (6MRR)
  - ✦ Study types of low accruing studies:
    - 35% Pharmaceutical trials
    - 30% Investigator-Initiated Trials (IITs)
    - 21% Cooperative Group trials
  - ✦ Notable categories of low accrual justification:
    - 29% Studies open to accrual less than or equal to six months or not yet open
    - 12% Rare disease involvement
    - 10% Strict eligibility criteria



## Outcomes

- ◆ IITs with strict eligibility criteria identified as key point of intervention
- ◆ Closure guidelines **excluded** for rare disease trials, newly opened trials (less than a year), and trials not yet open to accrual
  - ◆ New low accrual guidance implemented in August 2024, providing PRC reviewers with clearer recommendations for closure
- ◆ Dissemination via disease group meetings and office-wide meetings

Not Subjected to Low Accrual Monitoring	<b>Studies with rare disease involvement</b> Rare disease subsets are defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ A subset that involves ≤6 newly diagnosed persons out of a larger population of 100,000 persons per year.</li><li>○ A subset that involves a rare molecular marker or a rare indication for treatment.</li></ul>	Granted 2 Consecutive Six-Month Re-Reviews Prior to PRC Administrative Closure	<b>LCCC IITs that attribute low accrual to staffing issues and/or strict eligibility criteria</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Study teams will be asked to provide plans for improvement, including updates to the eligibility criteria if applicable.</li></ul>
	<b>Studies that submit for PRC renewal that are not yet open to accrual</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ PRC Administrative Closure may be considered for studies that remain not open to accrual 2 years after initial IRB approval.</li></ul>		<b>Pharmaceutical-Sponsored Trials that attribute low accrual to staffing issues and/or strict eligibility criteria</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Study teams will be asked to provide plans for improvement.</li></ul>
	<b>Studies that have not been open to accrual for a full year</b>	Granted 3 Consecutive Six-Month Re-Reviews Prior to PRC Administrative Closure	<b>Cooperative Group Studies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Exceptions might be granted on the basis upon whether there is an expectation for authorship for the involved investigators.</li></ul>

## Lessons Learned and Future Directions

- 💡 Educate reviewers and investigators on proper low accrual justification and proactive accrual plans
- 💡 Explore automated accrual reports in **Oncore** to:
  - Alert investigators about studies at risk of low accrual monitoring
  - Highlight underperforming studies **before** PRC review for proactive justification and improvement plans