

Understanding Clinical Trials

Last updated: August 24, 2022

Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

#onewomanatatime

#thewellproject



What Are Clinical Trials?

Clinical trial: Describes many different types of research studies on people ("human subjects")





Five Main Types of Clinical Trials

Treatment trials study ...

New drugs, combinations of existing drugs, or types of therapies

Prevention trials look for ...

Better ways to prevent disease, with drugs or behavior changes

Diagnostic trials test ...

Best way to find disease or changes within the body

Natural History trials study ...

Natural course of disease in the human body

Quality of Life trials study ...

Ways to improve aspects of life for people living with illnesses



Clinical Trials to Find an HIV Cure

HIV cure (HIV remission) trials study ...

Ways to control HIV over a long period without HIV drugs



Basic Components of Clinical Trials

- Investigators: the scientists and/or health care providers managing clinical trials
- Participants (may also be called volunteers or study subjects):
 people who join clinical trials
- ALL clinical trials are voluntary
 - You never have to participate in a clinical trial unless you want to
 - This is a human right protected by international laws
- Each clinical trial has a **study protocol**, which describes:
 - Goals of the study
 - How long the study will last
 - Who is allowed to participate (inclusion and exclusion criteria)
 - What tests and procedures are required of each participant



Basic Components of Clinical Trials

- Inclusion criteria: Requirements a person must meet to participate; may include:
 - Never having taken HIV drugs, CD4 cell count, viral load, age
- Exclusion criteria: Factors that prevent a person from participating:
 - For his or her safety
 - To make it easier to understand study results
 - Advocacy may challenge these criteria
 - E.g., people living with HIV were first excluded from COVID-19 vaccine trials, but included after community members' advocacy
- Each participant in a clinical trial must sign an informed consent



Before you Decide to Participate

- Consider taking the consent form with you; talk about the study with your health care provider, family, friends
- Ask if translation is available if your native language is not the one spoken by the people describing the study
- Important that you truly understand the study and what you will be asked to do
- Ask study staff any questions
 - Their job is to make sure that you understand what you are agreeing to do when you sign this document.



Basic Components of Clinical Trials

- You may be paid for travel expenses to and from the study site and for your time
- Childcare may also be provided
- You can choose to leave (drop out of) a study at any time, for any reason



Stages of Treatment Trials

Four stages (phases) of treatment trials:

- Phase I: Is the drug <u>safe</u>?
 - Tests drug in small number of participants (usually <100) to find a safe dose, document side effects
 - Usually short (a few days to a few weeks)
- Phase II: Is the drug <u>effective</u>?
 - Tests drug in larger number of participants (usually 100-300) to see if it works
 - May test different doses to find the best one
 - Continues to evaluate drug safety
 - Usually lasts 6 months 1 year



Stages of Treatment Trials

- Phase III: Is the drug safe and effective in larger groups of people for longer periods of time?
 - Tests drug in very large group of participants (typically 1,000 -3,000)
 - Gathers more information about drug's safety, effectiveness by comparing it to an existing treatment
 - Generally lasts 2-3 years
- Phase IV or Post-Marketing studies: What are the <u>long-term</u> <u>results</u> of using the drug?
 - Done after drug has been approved for sale
 - Gets more information about drug's best use
 - Further examines long-term side effects



Stages of Treatment Trials

- Company submits study data to the drug regulation authority (FDA in the US) for approval once drug has completed first three phases of research
- Because need for HIV treatments is so great, drug can get accelerated approval (in some countries) if it offers something new or meets a need for people living with HIV
 - Accelerated approval may put special restrictions on how drug can be used
- Even with accelerated approval, drug company must continue to do long-term research on the drug for it to get full approval



Clinical Trials and Women Living with HIV

- More information is needed on issues such as:
 - Correct drug doses for women
 - How opportunistic infections, gynecologic problems affect women living with HIV
 - What side effects are more likely to affect women
 - How do drugs fit into women's lifestyles?
- In the past, women could not participate in many types of clinical trials
 - Now they can participate freely, but few women do so



Clinical Trials and People Living with HIV

- Extremely important for people <u>and</u>
 <u>especially women</u> – living with HIV to be involved at every level of research
 - Results more useful when people affected by what is being studied are included in designing the study
 - Reveals important information for researchers to know before study begins signing up participants



Should I Participate in a Clinical Trial?

Choosing to participate in a clinical trial is a big decision

Risks:

- May experience side effects
- May be asked highly personal questions
- May need to stop all current drugs, including HIV drugs
- May receive a placebo (a pill containing no medication)
- No guarantee experimental drug will be effective for you

<u>Benefits:</u>

- Potential health benefits from new treatment not yet publicly available
- Potential free lab tests, expert medical care, drugs at no cost (for purpose of study)
- Contributing to development of a new medication or increasing understanding of HIV



Important Lessons from HIV Clinical Trials

- Enhanced effectiveness of combined HIV drugs compared to one drug for HIV treatment
- ART for the prevention of vertical (mother-to-child)
 HIV transmission
- Treatment as prevention

- Effectiveness of PrEP
- Benefits of early treatment regardless of CD4 cell count



Reasons to Participate in Clinical Trials

- Get access to new treatments not available to the public
- Receive expert medical care at leading healthcare facilities
- Get access to new experimental medications
- Have a chance to help others by contributing to medical research**
- ** Many decisions about women's HIV care and treatment are based on research studies in men



Important for Women to Participate in Research

- Women aren't just smaller versions of men
- HIV and some of the HIV drugs act differently in women's bodies

Only way to discover this information is for more women living with HIV to join clinical trials

Clinical trial in US that included many women: GRACE



Where to Find a Clinical Trial

- Various clinical trial registries:
 - ClinicalTrials.gov
 - HIV and AIDS Clinical Trials at HIVinfo
 - AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG)
 - HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN)
 - HIV Vaccine Trials Network
 - Microbicide Trials Network (MTN)
 - International Clinical Trials Registry Platform



Learn More!

- To learn more, please read the full fact sheet on this topic:
 - Understanding Clinical Trials
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
 - www.thewellproject.org
 - www.facebook.com/thewellproject
 - www.twitter.com/thewellproject