



A Clinical Research Coordinator for an International Study

“THE GYMNAST”

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- 1. What is Research?**
- 2. Characteristics of a Clinical Research Coordinator**
- 3. The Summary of the Role and Responsibilities of a Clinical Research Coordinator**
 - Managing the study
 - Process of conducting a clinical trial
 - Coordinating three international study sites
- 4. Challenges Faced by a Clinical Study Coordinator**
- 5. Rewards Gained from the Experience**
- 6. Conclusions and Recommendations**



What is Research?

A systematic investigation to establish facts, principals or generalized knowledge (Tri-Council Policy Statement)

What is a Clinical Trial (research study)?

- **A method to answer specific questions about new ways of using known treatments**
- **A way to determine whether new treatments are both safe and effective (National Institutes of Health, NIH)**



Characteristics of a Clinical Research Coordinator – 3 “Ps”

Passion

Patience

Preciseness



Role Responsibility Summary

- Ensures successful implementation, execution and completion of research protocol – study set-up to closeout.
- Coordinates and oversees clinical trial to ensure compliance with the study protocol including ethical, sponsorship and regulatory requirements.
- Subjects' advocate.

1. *Managing the Study*

2. *Conducting the Study*

3. *Coordinating Among all Study Sites (International)*



1. Managing the Study:

- Prepare study protocol and Informed Consent Form (ICF)
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- Submission to Research Ethics Board (REB)
- Budgetary workout
- Storage space
- Shipment arrangement
- Creation of database
- Organize regular progress meeting
- Communicate with REB

2. Conducting the Study Based on Good Clinical Practice:

- **Pre-screening and screening.**
- **Recruitment includes signing of ICF, randomization and enter trial.**
- **Study activities include educate subjects, training of site personnel, data collection, verification, entry and completion of Case Report Forms (CRF).**
- **Communicate with REB regarding Serious Adverse Events (SAE), protocol amendment, protocol deviation and annual renewal.**

3. Coordinating Among All Centres:

- **Orientation and initiation of the trial**
- **Assessment of skill level**
- **Training and education of site coordinators**
- **Collaboration with multidisciplinary and research team**
- **Conducting regular site visits**
- **Managing all aspects of the research study**

Challenges

- **Development of SOPs**
- **“Blurring of boundaries”**
- **Understanding the “culture” and logistics of other study sites**
- **Motivation of staff to link practice with research**

Conclusions

- **Professional growth and self-actualization**
- **Disseminate findings to current nephrology practice**
- **Rewarding career path**

Recommendations

- **Role clarity**
- **Mentoring and education for nurse researchers**
- **Sparks interest on a unit level**

References:

1. **International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines**
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3. **Norman M. Goldfarb. (2006, Nov.) Can You Handle the Truth? : Requirements for Study Coordinators. Journal of Clinical Research Best Practice. Volume 2, Number 11**
4. **Anne M. Kotzer. (2000, July-Sept.) Linking Practice With Research: The Role of the Unit Research Coordinator. JSPN. Volume 5, Number 3 (pp.143-145)**
5. **Lesley Wilkes. (2005) Role conflict: appropriateness of a nurse researcher's actions in the clinical field. Nurse Researcher. Volume 12, Number 4 (pp. 57-70)**
6. **(2003, Dec.) Standard Operating Procedure: Responsibilities of Clinical Research Personnel. Ontario Cancer Research Network. (pp. 1-6)**



Questions?

