

# PATIENT REGISTRIES IN RARE DISEASES

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# Objectives

- Provide general overview and unique challenges of rare disease patient registries
- Discuss University of Rochester Batten Center (URBC) “registry” experience
- Inspire further enhancement and collaboration

# Patient Registry Definition

An organized system that uses observational study methods to collect uniform data (clinical and other) to evaluate specified outcomes for a population defined by a particular disease, condition, or exposure; and serves one or more predetermined scientific, clinical, or policy purposes.

Gliklich RE, Dreyer NA: Registries for Evaluating Patient Registries: A User's Guide: AHRQ publication No. 07-EHC001. Rockville, MD. April 2007

# Purpose

Connect  
patients/families,  
clinicians/researchers

Disseminate  
knowledge/  
generate  
new  
questions

Study  
natural  
history, risk,  
outcomes;  
inform future  
basic/clinical  
research

Establish patient base for  
clinical trials

# Registry Classification: Examples

- ⦿ Disease-specific registries
  - Acute: MI, stroke
  - Chronic: asthma
  - Rare: CF, HD, JNCL, Hemophilia
  - Over a period of time: infection
- ⦿ Clinical (e.g., encounter, procedure)
  - Outcomes
  - Safety surveillance

# Registry Classification: Examples

- ⦿ Humanistic & economic outcomes
  - Patient-reported outcomes
  - Compliance
  - Cost effectiveness
- ⦿ Product
  - Post-approval/marketing product safety assessment

# Registry Content/Organization

Varies from simple to vast network (“repository of registries”)

- ⦿ Contact registry
- ⦿ Clinical data
  - History (Medical Records)
  - Exam
  - Laboratory tests
- ⦿ Biospecimen repository
- ⦿ Imaging
- ⦿ Patient-supplied data
  - Surveys
  - Longitudinal outcomes
- ⦿ Clinical Trial Databases
- ⦿ Pharmacology
  - PD, Pk
- ⦿ Patient Genomic data

***“We don’t know the questions that are going to be asked tomorrow,” but without today’s data, those questions could not be asked nor answered.”***

--Benjamin M. Greenberg, MD



# Registries vs. Randomized Clinical Trials

## *Registry*

- Flexible
- Larger “N”
- Effectiveness
- Observational/“Real world”
- Hypothesis generating
- Good Clinical Practice optimal

## *RCT*

- Specific
- Smaller “N”
- Efficacy
- Randomized/controlled
- Hypothesis driven
- Good Clinical Practice required

# Registry Life Cycle: Planning



# Planning Challenges

- ⦿ Purpose, scope
- ⦿ Stakeholders
- ⦿ Infrastructure
- ⦿ Funding
- ⦿ Landscape
- ⦿ Transparency

# Data Management Planning

- Oversight (startup and maintenance)
- Data acquisition (primary, secondary sources)
- Data management system requirements
- Determine coding system for drugs, devices and/or medical events; dictionaries, if applicable
- Quality assurance at all levels

# Registry Life Cycle: Implementation



# Registry Life Cycle: Analysis/Reporting



# Analysis & Reporting

## ⦿ Communication Plan

- Dissemination of results (investigators, participants, community)
  - Abstracts, papers
  - Journal authorship
  - Scientific/lay group meetings
- Communicating progress, developments
  - Direct
  - Media
  - Web

# Registry Life Cycle: Evaluation





# URBC Registry to Clinical Trial

- ◎ UR IRB approved participant contact database
  - Any NCL
  - Parent consent for future contact
- ◎ Clinical Rating Scale (UBDRS)
  - Enabled natural history database
  - Concurrent data collection (medical history, medications, demographics)
  - Genotyping for NCL type, mutation
- ◎ Neuropsychological studies
- ◎ Several lines of inquiry
- ◎ Clinical trial launch

# Emerging Trends with Registry Data

- ⦿ Combining with other data sources or registries
  - Electronic health records
  - Common identifiers
  - Common data elements
- ⦿ Linking patient information without use of full identifiers
- ⦿ Analysis of linked registry data sets

# Summary

- ① Patient registries
  - Useful tool, multiple purposes
- ① Registry science is evolving
  - Good 'registry' practices guidance

# References

- AHRQ Registries for Evaluating Patient Outcomes: A User's Guide, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (September 2010)  
[http://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/420/1337/RegistriesforEvaluatingPatientOutcomes3rdEd\\_DraftReport\\_20121128.pdf](http://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/420/1337/RegistriesforEvaluatingPatientOutcomes3rdEd_DraftReport_20121128.pdf)  
*(3<sup>rd</sup> edition draft release for public comment--September 2012)*
- Rare Disease Task Force Report on patient registries in the field of rare diseases: Overview of the issues surrounding the establishment, management, governance and financing of academic registries (June 2011)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/health/rare\\_diseases/docs/patient\\_registries\\_rev2011.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/health/rare_diseases/docs/patient_registries_rev2011.pdf)