



CAPRISA IS A UNAIDS COLLABORATING CENTRE FOR HIV PREVENTION RESEARCH

Experiences with co-enrollments in CAPRISA 004 & HPTN 035: Lessons for Future Trials

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Outline

- Discovery of ineligible enrollments
- Audit findings
- Addressing the problem
- Mistakes made in the process
- Reasons for co-enrollment
- Impact on CAP004 trial
- Conclusion



Discovery of co-enrollments & implementation of measures to prevent further co-enrollments

February 2008	March 2008
FEBRUARY	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SA MARCH 2 3 4 5 6 7
First suspicion: Nurse at eThekwini clinic identified MRC nurse's	Cross-checking procedures initiated with MRC to check ID
handwriting on patient's Family	numbers of all new women being
Planning card	screened at eThekwini
24 25 23 27 28 29	30 31
April 2008 sun mon tue wed thu fri sat	May 2008 SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SA
APRIL	
CAPRISA 004 participant returned HPTN 035 gel applicators to the	Enrollments at the eThekwini site put on hold & terminations initiated.
pharmacy at eThekwini \rightarrow co-	Cross-referencing of SA ID

numbers of all CAPRISA 004 and

MRC study participants.

enrollment confirmed by MRC. Audit conducted to establish full

extent of problem

Audit Findings

135 co-enrolled in CAPRISA & MRC microbicide studies:

- 96 HPTN 035 participants enrolled in CAPRISA 004
- 35 participants in other MRC studies enrolled in CAPRISA 004
- 4 CAPRISA 004 participants enrolled in MRC studies



Communication of Findings

- Set up active lines of communication with MRC
- Ethics Committees
- South African Medicines Control Council
- Research Community & Public CAPRISA Newsletter
- Urgent CAP004 PSRT review of safety
- CAP004 DSMB met to review the safety monitoring data and...

"found no safety concerns in both groups of ineligible participants – the co-enrolled participants as well as in the ineligible participants who were not co-enrolled."



Addressing the problem

On-line ID number checking

- Radio-link between UKZN & MRC
- Existing MRC database converted to shared database system with partitions
- Upgrade of existing MRC software
- Scanners to read ID numbers reduce transcription error problem



Addressing the problem

Ethics approval obtained

- Condonation for ID checking since 14 Feb 2008
- Approval for ongoing checking
- Approval of ID checking system (BREC imposed rules)
- More info needed for opinion on fingerprint checking

SOPs and Staff training

- New SOPs for checking of ID numbers
- Designated staff on each study: entering & checking ID numbers
- ID checking now in specific job descriptions



Ongoing detailed investigation: Root cause analysis

- Root cause analysis comprised:
 - Written accounts from each person involved
 - Copies of all e-mails
 - Interviews with staff
 - Focus group discussions with groups of staff
- Internal report: Basis for remedial actions, new procedures, messaging & staff training
- Questionnaires administered to all participants to understand why they co-enrolled
- Detailed analysis of ineligible participants ongoing



Mistakes made by CAP004 Pls

Failure to anticipate the possibility of co-enrollment.

- No systems were in place to identify and address the issue of co-enrolled participants.
- Incorrectly assumed the following 3 barriers would be sufficient to prevent co-enrollments:
 - Closest MRC site is over 25km away from the eThekwini site
 - Recruitment mainly from Prince Cyril Zulu STD clinic
 - Depended on self-report to exclude co-enrollment
- Should not have allowed community recruitment



Reasons for co-enrollment

- R150 financial incentive
- Access to quality health care
- Altruism: want to contribute to AIDS research
- Want to increase chances of getting active gel
- Peer influence (waiting rooms: source of info)
- Want to continue gel because it improves sex
- Impunity : did not think they would get caught



Impact on CAP004 trial

- Impact on cost (wasted enrollments & new systems)
- Study team morale severely affected
- New stringent accrual procedures slowing accrual
- Impact on trial integrity
 - Lost 47 person-years at one site
 - Fortunately ID numbers obtained prior to randomization – so exclusion based on ID numbers should not introduce bias – Sensitivity analysis
- Impact on timelines: trial to be completed 2 months after the anticipated completion date by:
 - increasing sample size by 270
 - accruing over 5 additional months



Conclusion

- No single simple reason for root cause of co-enrollments.
- New measures to avoid future coenrollments using ID numbers is working well
- Ethically acceptable ID checking
- Assessing two different fingerprint systems
- Important: Be aware that it can happen even same participant enrolling twice

