



## How to develop clinical research in a network environment

Workshop 3

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### 3. How to develop clinical research in a network environment

- Facilitator: Irene Glinos
- Experts:
  - Silvia Deandra, Joint Research Center, European Commission
  - Pascale Flamant, UNICANCER
  - Mauricio Scarpa, Brains for Brain Foundation
  - Samantha Parker, Lysogene
  - Denis Lacombe, EORTC
- Rapporteur: Ian Jones



### 3. How to develop clinical research in a network environment

### **Programme**

- Opening
- Clinical Research in a network environment
  - Introductory presentations
    - JRC registries project and potential interaction with ERNs Silvia Deandra, Joint Research Center, European Commission
    - Software for identification of patients for clinical research Ms Pascale Flamant, UNICANCER
    - Integrating clinical research in the care environment of ERNs Mauricio Scarpa,
      Brains for Brain Foundation (expert in clinical trials in rare diseases)
    - SPECTArare as an innovative model of combining clinical research and care in an ERN - Denis Lacombe, EORTC
    - What framework is needed to collaborate with industry? Samantha Parker,
      Lysogene
  - Group discussion + Feed-back
- Conclusion



### 3. How to develop clinical research in a network environment

#### 3.1 Clinical Research in a network environment

- Discuss how you would develop a <u>clear vision and agenda for clinical</u> <u>research</u> in your network
  - How would you determine and review priorities for the network?
  - What are the challenges and potential benefits of doing this within the context of thematic networks (of groups of rare, low prevalence and complex diseases)?
  - What level of resources (human, technical, physical) would network members be expected to make available to support research activities and clinical trials (structure for clinical research)?
  - How would you link clinical research with care?
  - What are the specific challenges for turning existing European research networks into an ERN?
  - How should collaboration with industry be envisaged and organised?

# A model for the purposes of grouping RD thematically

| Rare immunological and auto-inflammatory diseases                                 |
|---|
| Rare bone diseases  |
| Rare cancers* and tumours   |
| Rare cardiac diseases   |
| Rare connective tissue and musculoskeletal diseases                               |
| Rare malformations and developmental anomalies and rare intellectual disabilities |
| Rare endocrine diseases   |
| Rare eye diseases   |
| Rare gastrointestinal diseases  |
| Rare gynaecological and obstetric diseases  |
| Rare haematological diseases  |



| Rare craniofacial anomalies and ENT disorders |  |
|---|--|
| Rare hepatic diseases                         |  |
| Rare hereditary metabolic disorders           |  |
| Rare multi-systemic vascular diseases         |  |
| Rare neurological diseases                    |  |
| Rare neuromuscular diseases                   |  |
| Rare pulmonary diseases                       |  |
| Rare renal diseases                           |  |
| Rare skin disorders                           |  |
| Rare urogenital diseases                      |  |
|   |  |

\*Note: The networking of rare cancers is currently under discussion in EC Expert Group on Cancer Control.