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Ethical and Regulatory Issues in Dementia Research

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3 Key Issues

1. Surrogate Consent

1. Preventive Research

2. Biobanks and notification



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1. Surrogate Consent for Research in US

Permitted by federal law by “legally authorized representative”

- Defined by state laws
- Implemented by IRBs
- Variable, unclear, problematic

Gong et al, “Surrogate Consent” 2010, Critical Care Medicine

- Surveyed US IRBs regarding:
 - Permission for surrogate consent
 - Evaluation of risk level
 - Use of protections for vulnerable adults
 - Permission for non-beneficial research

Gong, cont'd

- 6% ban all surrogate research
- 22% ban adult children consent
- 15 % ban non-beneficial research, regardless of risk level
- Random risk assessment
- Wide variability of protections
- No better function with state laws

Current Status of Surrogate Consent Research

- Huge variability, no consensus
- Significant impediment to all dementia research
- Unclear level of effective protection
- Lack of clear federal guidance, state compliance

Better news for the future?

- Research on community values:
 - Support for surrogate consent
 - Support for dementia research
- Best practices:
 - Assessing consent capacity
 - Appointing surrogate
 - Assent/dissent
- Less clear:
 - Consent monitor

2. Preventive Research

- Opposite problem of patients without capacity
- Patients without symptoms
- US FDA regulations generally require proof of improved function to approve new drug
- How to apply to preventive medication, when success means continued lack of symptoms?

Challenges of preventive research

- Little risk acceptable for well individuals
- Long term study required
- Large study group needed, with control group
- Compare to:
 - Vaccine research
 - HIV prevention
 - Hypertension

FDA proposal

- Permit interim measures
 - Biomarkers
 - Cognitive testing alone
 - Combined cognitive and functional measures
- Alternative trial models:
 - NY Times: anti-pharma

Reaction to FDA proposal

- Strong Support:
 - Alzheimer’s organizations
 - Researchers in industry, academe
 - LEAD: 57 member coalition pro AD research
- Criticism:
 - NY Times Op Ed: “loosening guidelines”
 - Public Citizen: “disturbing,”
 - lack of non-pharm emphasis

3. Biobanks and data return

- Biobank proliferation
 - Stored/Leftover samples
 - Images
 - Clinical information
- Data Protection, Privacy
- Trust of community in research institution

Biobanks and duty to community

- Multiple NIH funded studies
- Most biobanks (US and internationally) have no clear policy on return of research results and incidental findings
- Human subjects research and identifiability
- Proposed obligation to notify participants of:
 - Valid clinical data
 - Substantial risk related to health
 - Actionable

Challenges in informing biobank participants of research results

- Raging debate on feasibility, ethics
- IF v IRR
- Define data requiring reporting
- Consent: standards, practices vary
- Primary research or secondary also?
- Retesting, with CLIA lab standards
- Counseling
- Expense

23andMe as model

- Client pays for access to own data, notification
- Blanket consent for reuse of material
- What kills academic research sustains innovative corporation
- Room for new model for academic biobank?
 - Open access to new findings
 - Registration for re-contact, newsletters
 - Community engagement

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