

**Building a National Framework for the Establishment of
Regulatory Science for Drug Development**

Opportunities for Enhancing Regulatory Science

A Blueprint to Benefit Patients

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A Model for Enhancing Regulatory Science

Cancer as a Case Study:

1. Scientific Priorities
2. Consolidation of Expertise Aids Regulatory Science
3. Partnership Between Government and Academic Centers
4. Training & Scientific Exchange

Scientific Priorities to Focus Regulatory Science

The oncology community has identified key areas where emerging scientific opportunities could advance cancer care:

- Validation of Biomarkers
- Clinical Trial Design
- Quality of Life/ Symptom Management
- Evaluation of Combination Therapies
- Chemoprevention
- Stem Cells

Consolidation of Expertise Aids Regulatory Science

Model: Office of Oncology Drug Products (OODP)

- Elevated from a division to an office in July 2005 to consolidate oncology regulation and house cancer expertise in a central location
- Includes small molecules, drugs and biologics
- Improves consistency in review standards and policies
- Allows for routine scientific interactions
- FDA Cancer Program: Could further advance regulatory science by:
 - Enhancing intra-agency collaboration between FDA Centers
 - Increase interactions with other health related federal agencies
 - Expanding on external advisory capacity
 - Harmonization with international regulatory bodies

Partnership Between Government and Academic Centers

Model: The NCI Cooperative Groups

- 12 clinical trials cooperative groups.
- Each institution operates independently, but also co-operatively.
- Institutions can share data and infrastructure while simultaneously addressing disparate areas of cancer research.
- Perform crucial research on post-market approved drugs such as assessing toxicity as well as additional uses for these drugs.
- Could serve as a model for centers of regulatory science to aid FDA by answering product specific questions, research methodologies, guidance development etc.
- IOM study underway that examines cooperative group role in FDA regulation.



Training & Scientific Exchange

Model: The FDA-NCI Interagency Oncology Task Force (IOTF)

- Joint Fellowship Training Program allows exchange of FDA and NCI staff
- Expanding program to allow FDA staff to take sabbatical to conduct research at academic institutions
- Research Input: I-SPY 2; the FDG-PET biomarker trials; chemoprevention biomarkers; input into the exploratory IND etc.

Other Scientific Exchange Opportunities

- Collaborative problem solving through workshops and exchanges with professional societies and external stakeholders.

Need for Infrastructure Support at FDA

“First and foremost, the FDA will establish an intramural Center of Excellence that will catalyze the development of regulatory science at the FDA“

- Funding Science within FDA is crucial.
- Regulatory Science cannot take place in isolation.
- A lack of resources and personnel within FDA should be addressed.
- FDA needs an investment in resources to accept findings from regulatory science and implement them.



“Accelerating Innovation in Cancer Prevention, Detection and Treatment”

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