

FDA's Patient Representative ProgramSM

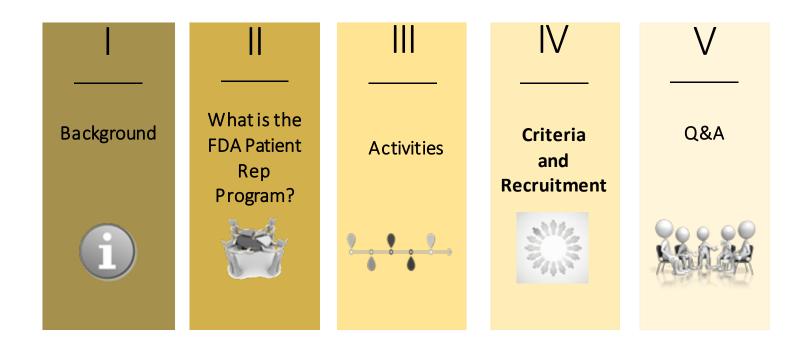


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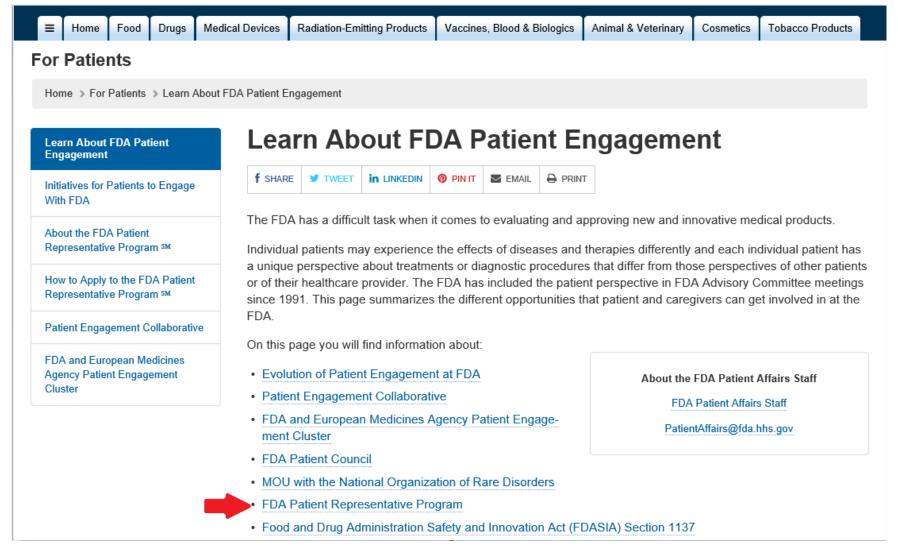
Agenda



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FDA

FDA Patient Representative Program





How did it all start?

- Late 1980s: HIV/AIDS crisis.
- Patients wanted a more active role in FDA regulation of medical products.
- First Patient Representative Serves: Antiviral Drugs Advisory Committee, Feb. 13-14, 1991.
- 1991: FDA Patient Representative Program formed.





What is the FDA Patient Representative Program?

Mechanism for advocates (patients and caregivers) to provide formal input to the Agency's decision-making process as medical products (drugs, biologics, and medical devices) are regulated.

Special (or Regular) Government Employees

















Two Primary Ways for Engaging with FDA

- 1. Serve on Advisory Committees (panel members)
- 2. Consult with Review Divisions (consultations)

















Serve on Advisory Committees

- A panel of outside experts convened periodically to advise the FDA on safety and efficacy issues about regulated medical products.
- 31 Advisory Committees; Medical Devices Advisory Committee (18 panels)
- Committee members include:
 - Chair
 - Medical Experts
 - Consumer Representative
 - Industry Representative
 - Patient Representative





Consult with Review Divisions

- Brings the patient voice earlier in the regulatory process.
- "Homework" assignments.
- Consult directly with scientific review staff and sponsors
- Closed meeting (telecon)

















Experiences Represented

200 FDA Patient Representatives 300-500 diseases/conditions/device experiences

- AIDS/HIV
- Alzheimer's Disease
- Asthma
- Cancer (various)
- Cardiovascular disease
- Cerebral Palsy
- Crohn's disease
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- Diabetes
- Diabetes (insulin pumps)
- Fabry Disease
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C

- Infantile Spasms
- Lung Transplantation
- Lupus
- Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency
- Major Depressive Disorder
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Obesity/Weight Control
- Opioid Use
- Parkinson's Disease
- Pompe Disease
- Sickle Cell Disease
- Short Bowel Syndrome
- Temporomandibular joint disorder
- Transplantation



How Do We Recruit?

- National Patient Advocacy Organizations
- Regional or Local Organizations
- Health Care Providers
- FDA Centers and Divisions
- Agency-Sponsored Meetings and Activities (work with PAS)
- Self-Nominations
- FDA Patient Representatives
- Web, Email, Social Media



Building Relationships With Rare Disease Communities



Parent Project Muscular Dystrophy LEADING THE FIGHT TO END DUCHENNE







Make today a breakthrough.



MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY







Friedreich's Ataxia Research **Alliance**









RESEARCH The Voice For Prevention, Treatment And Policy









National Organization for Rare Disorders











What CRITERIA Do We Use?

- Personal experience with the disease or condition, either as a patient or primary caregiver.
- <u>Patient community awareness</u>: active with patient advocacy organizations.
- Knowledgeable about treatment options and research.
- Someone who is <u>analytical and objective</u>, doesn't need to be a scientist but should grasp scientific principles and understand issues, experienced with decision making based upon complex information.
- Good communications skills.
- <u>Commitment</u> to serve.
- Minimal or no financial or ethical conflicts of interest.



We Train and Prepare!!!

- Describe significance of program
- Describe FDA regulatory framework and decisionmaking process (FDA 101)
- Share experiences: internal and peer
- Describe scenarios for the meeting
- Provide online resources for patients
- Share agency activities





Areas of Input

Provides FDA with insight on issues, problems, and/or questions pertinent to the viewpoint of patients and family members living with a specific serious or lifethreatening disease.

Clinical Trial Design
Entry Criteria
Endpoints
Drug Toxicity Issues
Quality of Life Issues
Adverse Events



Study Recruitment (diversity, etc.)
Informed Consent
Expanded Access
Product Labeling
Risk/Benefit





As a result...

- Patients and caregivers having an <u>active role</u> on FDA Advisory Committees and in consultations with review divisions.
- Patient <u>voice represented</u> in important discussions about regulatory decision-making.
- <u>Furthers</u> an understanding and appreciation for FDA's role in medical product development, review and patient protection.
- <u>Presence</u> at the table.





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THANK YOU!!

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https://www.fda.gov/ForPatients/PatientEngagement/