

The Future Is Remote: FDA Guidance and Regulatory Strategy for RPM in Drug Research

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Regulatory Aspect of Drug Development

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Introduction

- Definition of RPM
 - Technologies that collect and transmit health data from patients outside of traditional settings.
- Why it's relevant
 - RPM tools are now influencing trial design, drug safety monitoring, and real-world evidence generation.
- Transition
 - These technologies fall under increasing FDA oversight, especially when they affect treatment decisions.

FDA's Regulatory Scope Over RPM

- RPM devices may be considered:
 - **Medical Devices** (FDA regulates under CDRH)
 - **Clinical Decision Support (CDS)** tools (regulated under 21st Century Cures Act)
 - Part of **Drug Development Tools (DDTs)** if used in trials
- Key FDA Guidance:
 - **"Policy for Device Software Functions and Mobile Medical Applications"** (2023)
 - **"Clinical Decision Support Software"** (2022 Final Guidance)
 - **DDT Qualification Programs**



Regulatory Pathways for RPM Involvement in Drug Development

- RPM can support drug development by:
 - Enabling **decentralized trials**
 - Monitoring **safety signals (e.g., BP, glucose, ECG)**
 - Capturing **real-world evidence (RWE)** for regulatory submissions
- Potential pathways:
 - **Pre-Submission (Q-Sub)** for investigational use
 - **SaMD (Software as a Medical Device)** if used independently of a drug
 - **Combination Product** if co-packaged with a drug

Key Risk-Based Regulatory Principles

- **Risk Classification:** Based on intended use and risk to patients
- RPM's regulatory burden increases when:
 - The software makes autonomous clinical recommendations
 - It affects enrollment, treatment, or safety decisions
- Refer to:
 - **IMDRF SaMD Framework**
 - **FDA Digital Health Guidance Suite**



Real-World Use Case

- Use a public example (e.g., wearable RPM in COVID-19 clinical trials or monitoring QT prolongation in oncology)
- Tie in FDA's **RWE Framework (2018)** and updated **RWD/RWE guidance (2023)**
- These devices contributed data used in regulatory decision-making



Regulatory Considerations and Safeguards

- RPM tools must meet specific key compliance requirements:

- **21 CFR Part 11**
– Electronic records/data integrity

- **HIPAA compliance** –
Data security for transmitted health info

- **Postmarket surveillance** –
Performance monitoring for devices

- **Predetermined Change Control Plan (PCCP)** –
For iterative updates

Future Directions

- FDA's **Project Polaris** – Aligning digital health oversight across centers
- RPM expected to play a larger role in:
 - Adaptive trial designs
 - Pharmacovigilance
 - Real-time intervention in high-risk drug therapies
- Investment in **interoperability (FHIR)** and FDA's focus on transparency



Future

Conclusion

- RPM is reshaping how we gather and apply clinical data
- Regulatory clarity is key to adoption: FDA's guidance documents offer structured pathways
- These technologies promise better safety, efficiency, and equity in drug development — when appropriately validated



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