

Member Update

June 10, 2020



Raymond C. Harris, MD, FASN
KHI Co-Chair



Kristen Miller, PharmD
FDA Point of Contact



Melissa West
ASN Acting Vice President
Research, Discovery
and Innovation

Welcome & Opening Statement





Endpoints for Clinical Trials in Primary Hyperoxaluria

Led by: Dawn Milliner and John Lieske

CJASN[®] Clinical Journal of American Society of Nephrology

search



Advanced Search

Home

Content

Authors

Trainees

Editorial Team

Subscriptions

More



Feature

Endpoints for Clinical Trials in Primary Hyperoxaluria

Dawn S. Milliner, Tracy L. McGregor, Aliza Thompson, Bastian Dehmel, John Knight, Ralf Roskamp, Melanie Blank, Sixun Yang, Sonia Fargue, Gill Rumsby, Jaap Groothoff, Meaghan Allain, Melissa West, Kim Hollander, W. Todd Lowther and John C. Lieske

CJASN March 2020, CJN.13821119; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.13821119>



Patient-friendly Roadmap

Led by: David M. White and the
Roadmap Patient Advisory Committee





Fluid Management Supplement to Roadmap

Led by: Derek Forfang and Yossi Chait



Fostering Innovation in
Fluid Management

JULY 2019



Patient-Reported Outcome Measures for Novel Renal Devices

Led by: Jennifer Flythe

CJASN[®] Clinical Journal of American Society of Nephrology



Advanced Search

Home

Content

Authors

Trainees

Editorial Team

Subscriptions

More



Feature

Toward Patient-Centered Innovation

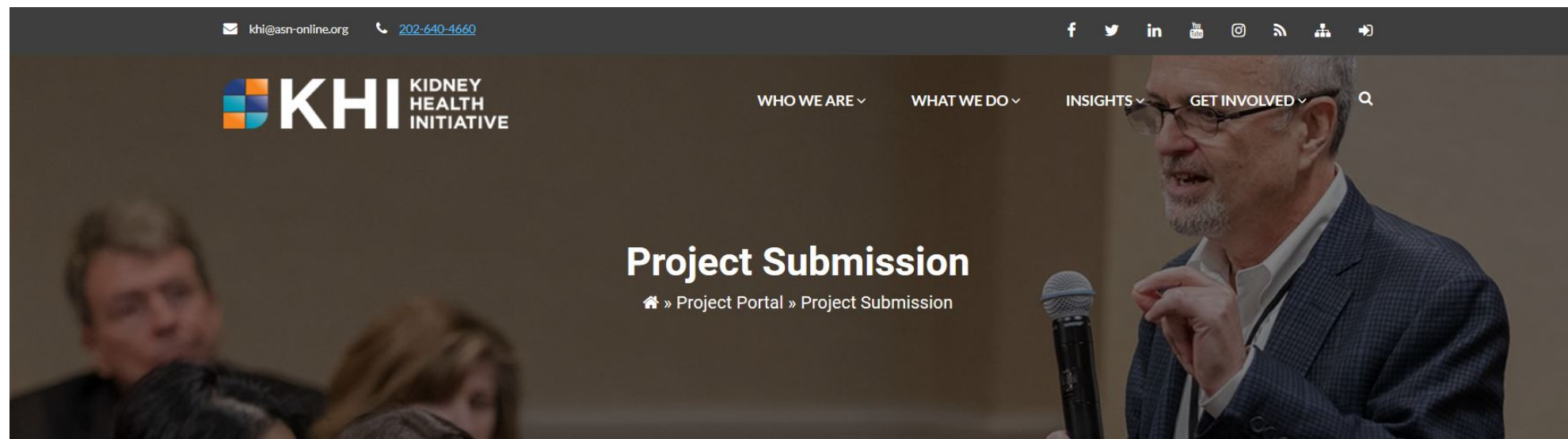
A Conceptual Framework for Patient-Reported Outcome Measures for Transformative Kidney Replacement Devices

Jennifer E. Flythe, Tandra S. Hilliard, Kourtney Ikeler, San Keller, Debbie S. Gipson, Amanda C. Grandinetti, Robert J. Nordyke, Ronald D. Perrone, Prabir Roy-Chaudhury, Mark Unruh, Melissa West, Fraser Bocell and Frank P. Hurst

CJASN April 2020, CJN.00110120; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.00110120>



KHI PROJECT SUBMISSION PROCESS



PROJECTS

CURRENT PROJECTS

PROJECT PROPOSALS

PROJECT SUBMISSION

CALL FOR WORKGROUPS

KHI Project Submission

Welcome to the Kidney Health Initiative Project Submission Portal. KHI seeks to advance its mission through innovative, collaborative projects that seek input from and bring together members across all areas of the kidney community.

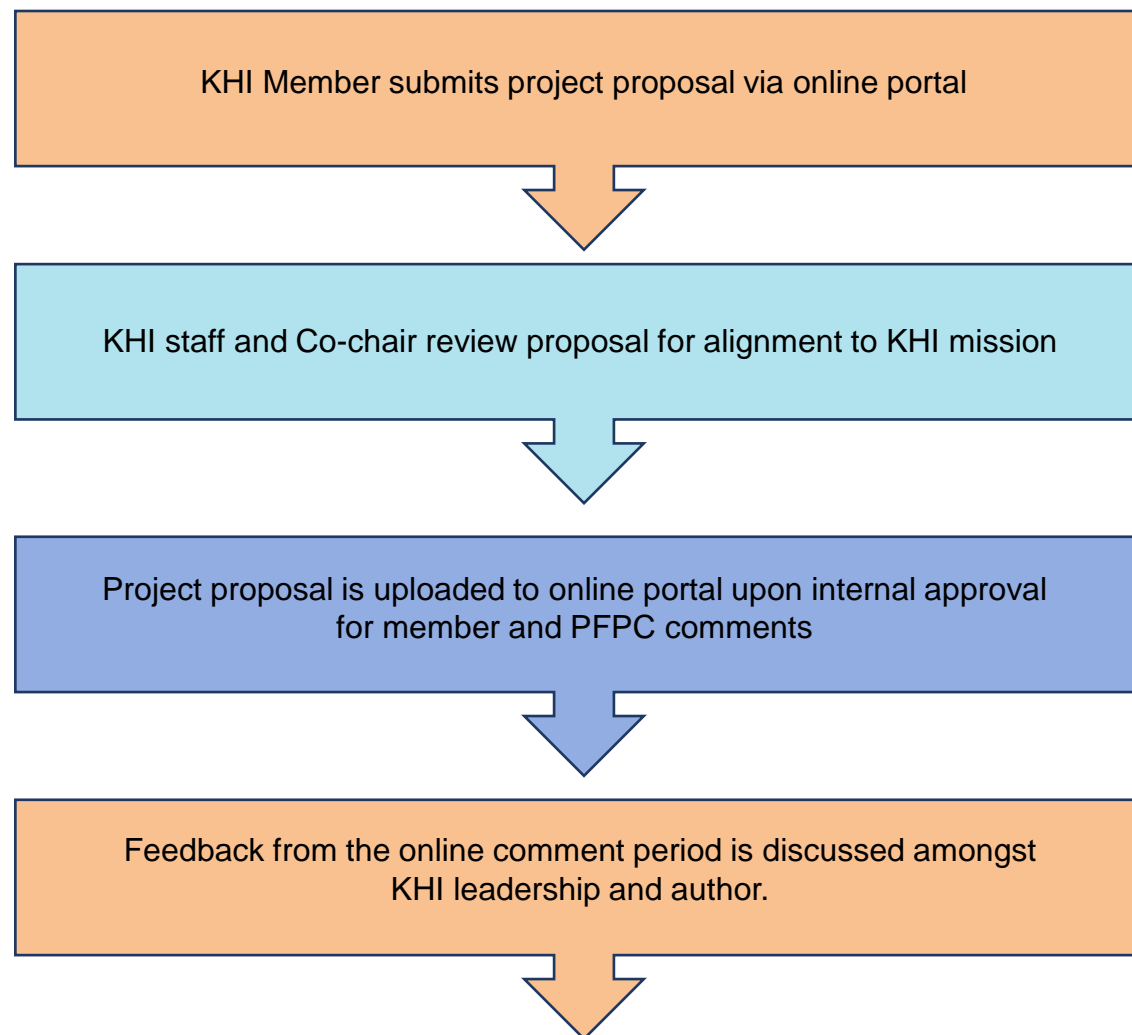
We encourage KHI members to submit their ideas for projects via this portal. The portal is open on a rolling basis for submissions. In order to review and comment on current proposals please visit the [Project Proposal page](#).

<https://khi.asn-online.org/projects/submission.aspx>



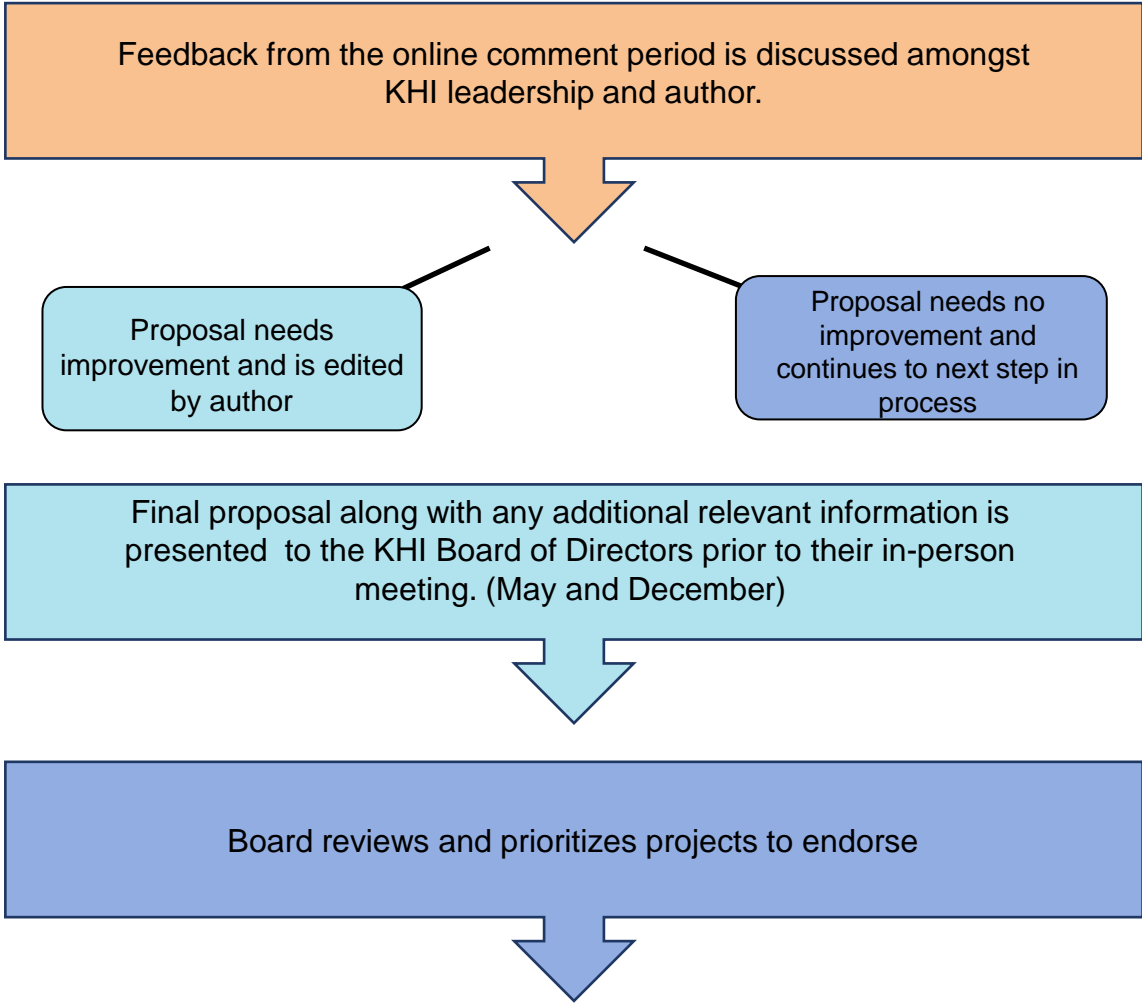


KHI PROJECT SUBMISSION PROCESS



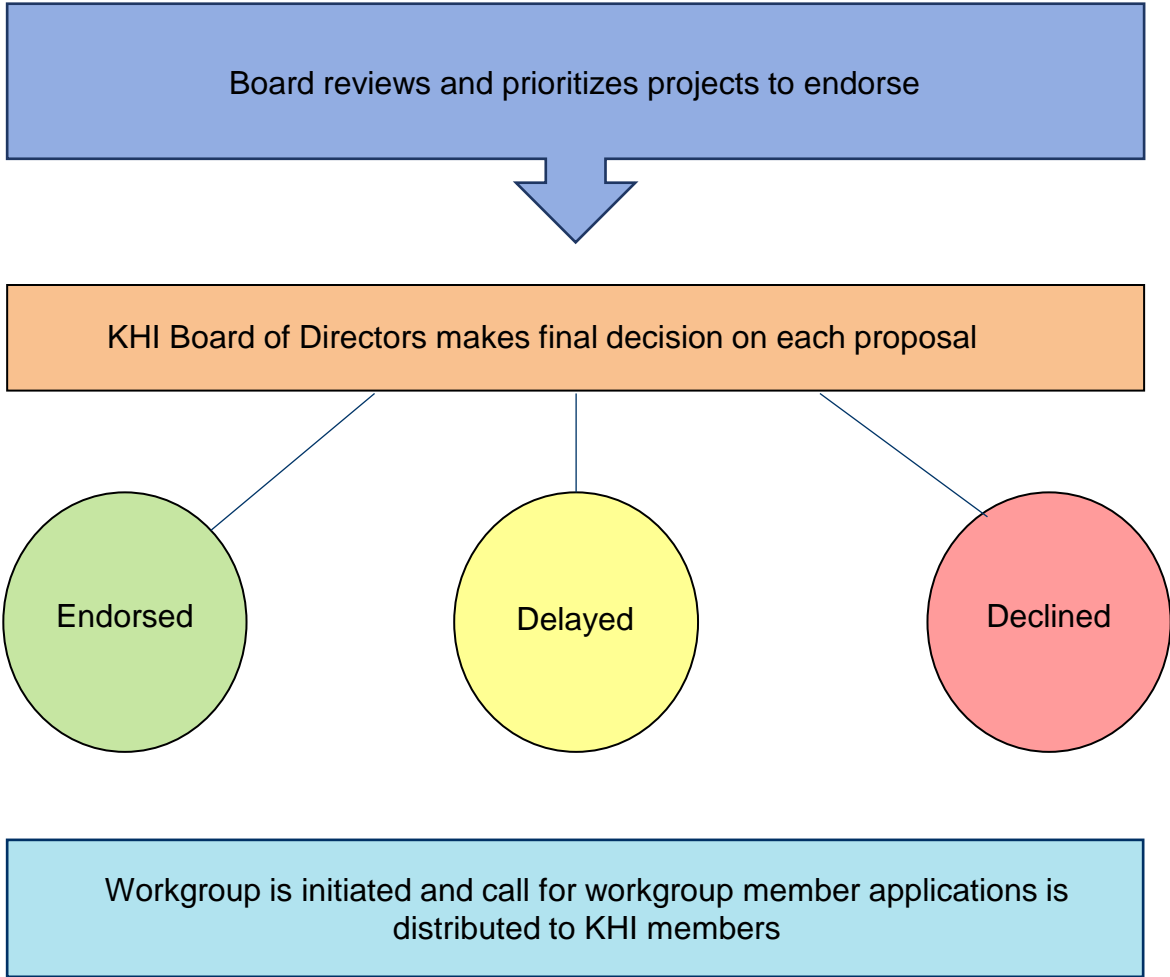


KHI PROJECT SUBMISSION PROCESS





KHI PROJECT SUBMISSION PROCESS





GOVERNMENT PARTNERS





MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

FOUNDATIONS AND PATIENTS ORGANIZATIONS



RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS



HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



NON-PROFITS AND DIGITAL HEALTH/ AI COMPANIES





MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

DEVICE MANUFACTURERS AND BIOTECH COMPANIES



PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES



DIALYSIS PROVIDERS



CONTRACT RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (CROs)





DEVICE MANUFACTURERS AND BIOTECH COMPANIES



PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES



DIALYSIS PROVIDERS



CONTRACT RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS (CROs)

NEW MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS



Galanthus Pte Ltd





KHI BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Paul Conway
- Jennifer E. Flythe, MD, MPH
- Kevin Fowler
- Barbara Gillespie, MD, FASN
- Nicolas Guzman, MD
- Meg Jardine, MBBS, PhD
- Annamaria T. Kausz, MD, MS
- Benjamin L. Laskin, MD, MS
- Jeffrey Lawson, MD, PhD
- Patrick H. Nachman, MD, FASN
- Carolyn Y. Neuland, PhD
- Ikenna Okezie, MD, MBA
- Uptal D. Patel, MD
- Meda E. Pavkov, MD, PhD
- Jesse Roach, MD
- Alain Romero, MD, PharmD, PhD
- Prabir Roy-Chaudhury, MD, PhD, FASN
- Amit Sharma, MD, FASN
- James P. Smith, MD, MS
- Wendy L. St. Peter, PharmD, FASN
- Robert A. Star, MD
- Aliza M. Thompson, MD, MS
- Katrin Uhlig, MD, MS
- David M. White
- Celia Witten, MD, PhD
- Amy Young



KHI PATIENT AND FAMILY PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL



- Ms. Mary Baliker
- Ms. Denise Eilers, BSN, RN
- Mr. Derek Forfang
- Mr. Patrick O. Gee
- Ms. Amanda Grandinetti
- Ms. Nichole M. Jefferson
- Mr. Jack Lennon
- Ms. Glenda Roberts
- Mr. David M. White, Chair



February 28, 2020

RADM Richardae Araojo
Associate Commissioner for Minority Health – Office of Minority Health and Health Equity
US Food and Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bld. 32
Silver Spring, MD 20993

Re: Office of Minority Health and Health Equity Strategic Priorities Request for Comment

Dear RADM Araojo,

The members of the Kidney Health Initiative (KHI) [Patient and Family Partnership Council](#) (PFPC) would like to thank the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the opportunity to submit recommendations on establishing strategic priorities for the Office of Minority Health and Health Equity (OMHHE), and we congratulate OMHHE on celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2020.

KHI, a public-private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology (ASN), the FDA, and over 100 companies and organizations, is committed to catalyzing innovation and the development of safe and effective patient-centered therapies for people living with kidney diseases. The KHI PFPC is a group of people living with kidney diseases or serving as care partners who ensure that the desires and perspectives of patients and care partners are

Comment Letter:
FDA Office of Minority Health and Health Equity
Strategic Priorities

KHI PATIENT AND FAMILY PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL



May 1, 2020

Wendy Selig
Medical Device Innovation Consortium (MDIC)
1501 Wilson Blvd. Suite 910
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: Medical Device Innovation Consortium Maximizing Patient Input in the Design and Development of Medical Device Clinical Trials Request for Comment

Dear Ms. Selig,

The members of the Kidney Health Initiative (KHI) [Patient and Family Partnership Council](#) (PFPC) would like to thank the Medical Device Innovation Consortium (MDIC) for the opportunity to submit comments on establishing evidence-based recommendations for the inclusion of patient choice into medical device development and trials. Patient-centeredness is the foundation of the KHI PFPC, and we commend your work.

KHI, a public-private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology (ASN), the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and over 100 member organizations, is the largest consortia in the kidney community committed to catalyzing innovation and the development of safe and effective patient-centered therapies for people living with kidney diseases. The KHI PFPC is a group of people living with kidney diseases who ensure that the desires and perspectives of patients and care partners are honored in every stage of the kidney medical product development life cycle. Promoting patient engagement is critical for the development of

Comment Letter:
Medical Device Innovation Consortium
“Maximizing Patient Input in the Design and
Development of Medical Device Clinical Trials”





Accelerating Technology Development During a Pandemic to Bring More People with Kidney Failure Home



Accelerating Technology Development During a Pandemic to Bring More People with Kidney Failure Home

Position Paper

Kidney Health Initiative

Founded in 2012, the Kidney Health Initiative (KHI) is a public-private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology (ASN) and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) committed to catalyzing innovation and the development of safe and effective patient-centered therapies for people with kidney diseases. With over 100 member organizations, KHI is the largest consortium in the kidney community. The KHI Board of Directors considered a variety of issues impacting drug and device development in the kidney community during the Coronavirus – 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and identified accelerating development of home therapies as central to improving care.

The COVID-19 pandemic is unmasking the shortcomings of in-center hemodialysis for people with kidney failure. Individuals with kidney failure who rely on in-center dialysis do not have the luxury of social distancing during a pandemic. In-center dialysis exposes people with kidney failure and healthcare workers to potential infection. Additionally, in-center hemodialysis patients are exposed to other discomforts and inconveniences associated with strict infection control and isolation policies necessitated by emergencies like pandemics.



Making the Case for Change: Including People with Kidney Diseases in COVID-19 Trials



Making the Case for Change:

Including People with Kidney Diseases in COVID-19 Trials

Clinical trials often exclude people with kidney diseases. This means that 37 million people in the United States are rarely represented in the kind of research that advances change in treatment and care. The challenges that result from such exclusion are highlighted by the current COVID-19 crisis.

Preliminary [studies](#) indicate that people with kidney diseases demonstrate an increased risk (two-to sixteen-fold) for developing severe COVID-19 symptoms. These data support US statistics that show acute kidney injury occurs in up to 5% of hospitalized COVID-19 patients and 50-90% of patients in the intensive care unit. ([reference](#)) Responding effectively to the COVID-19 pandemic should include people with kidney diseases.



In Development Ensuring the Resilience of Kidney Trials

- Maintain the investment and continue innovation in the kidney space.
- Provide resources for investigators and sponsors to be innovative and novel in continuing their research.





ONGOING ACTIVITIES - 2020

Endpoints

2020

- FSGS
- Enteric Hyperoxaluria

Arthritis & Rheumatology
Vol. 71, No. 3, March 2019, pp 411-419
DOI: 10.1093/arh/rkz074
© 2018, American College of Rheumatology



Chair
OF RHEUMATOLOGY
EDUCATION • TREATMENT • RESEARCH

Establishing Surrogate Kidney End Points for Lupus Nephritis Clinical Trials: Development and Validation of a Novel Approach to Predict Future Kidney Outcomes

Meggan Mackay,¹ Maria Dall'Era,² Joanna Fishbein,¹ Kenneth Kalunian,³ Martin Lesser,⁴ Jorge Sanchez-Guerrero,⁵ Deborah M. Levy,⁶ Earl Silverman,⁷ Michelle Petri,⁸ Cristina Arriens,⁹ Edmund J. Lewis,¹⁰ Stephen M. K. Chan,¹¹ Fabrizio Conti,¹² Vladimir Tesar,¹³ Zdenka Hruskova,¹⁴ Eduardo F. Borba,¹⁵ Eloisa Bonta,¹⁶ Telmo Rodriguez,¹⁷ Manish Rathi,¹⁸ K. L. Gupta,¹⁹ Vivekanand Jha,²⁰ Sarfaraz Haque,²¹ Melissa R. West,²² Frederic A. Houssiau,²³ Juanita Romero-Diaz,²⁴ Juan Mejia-Vilet,²⁵ and Brad H. Han,²⁶

Objective. End points currently used in lupus nephritis (LN) clinical trials to assess long-term kidney survival. This study was undertaken to identify short-term end points that could serve as reliable predictors of long-term kidney outcomes for use in clinical trials.

Moving Points in Nephrology

Definitions and End Points for Interventional Studies for Arteriovenous Dialysis Access

Gerald A. Beathard,¹ Charmaine E. Lok,² Marc H. Glickman,³ Ahmed A. Al-Jaishi,⁴ Donna Bednarski,⁵ David L. Cull,⁶ Jeffrey H. Lawson,⁷ Timmy C. Lee,⁸ Vandana D. Niyar,⁹ Donna Syta,¹⁰ Scott O. Trentola,¹¹ Prabir Roy-Chaudhury,¹² Surendra Shroya,¹³ Margo Underwood,¹⁴ Haimanot Wasse,¹⁵ Karen Woo,¹⁶ Theodore H. Yuo,¹⁷ and Thomas S. Huber¹⁸

Abstract
This paper is part of the Clinical Trial Endpoints for Dialysis Vascular Access Project of the American Society of Nephrology Kidney Health Initiative. The purpose of this project is to promote research in vascular access by clarifying trial end points which would be best suited to inform decisions in these situations in which supportive clinical data are required. The focus of a portion of the project is directed toward arteriovenous access. There is a potential for interventional studies to be directed toward any of the events that may be associated with an arteriovenous access' evolution throughout its life cycle, which has been divided into five distinct phases. Each one of these has the potential for relatively unique problems. The first three of these correspond to three distinct stages of arteriovenous access development, each one of which has been characterized by objective direct and/or indirect criteria. These are characterized as stage 1—patient arteriovenous access, stage 2—physiologically mature arteriovenous access, and stage 3—clinically functional arteriovenous access. Once the requirements of a stage 3—clinically functional arteriovenous access have been met, the fourth phase of its life cycle begins. This is the phase of sustained clinical use from which the arteriovenous access may move back and forth between it and the fifth phase, dysfunction. From this phase of its life cycle, the arteriovenous access requires a maintenance procedure to preserve or restore sustained clinical use. Using these definitions, clinical trial end points appropriate to the various phases that characterize the evolution of the arteriovenous access life cycle have been identified. It is anticipated that by using these definitions and potential end points, clinical trials can be designed that more closely correlate with the goals of the intervention and provide appropriate supportive data for clinical, regulatory, and coverage decisions.

Clin J Am Soc Nephrol ■ ■■■■■■ 2017; doi: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.11531116>

Due to the number of contributing authors, the affiliations are provided in the supplemental material.

Correspondence: Dr. Gerald A. Beathard, Clinical Professor, University of Texas Medical Branch, 5435 Galveston, Texas 77554. Email: gbeathard@utmb.edu

Introduction
The Clinical Trial Endpoints for Dialysis Vascular Access project is part of the Kidney Health Initiative (1,2), with a primary goal to identify appropriate clinical trial end points to help design clinical trials which would inform clinical, regulatory, and coverage decisions on new interventions, drugs, biologics, or devices relevant to hemodialysis vascular access. This manuscript summarizes key clinical trial end points that can be considered for these interventions relevant to the arteriovenous (AV) access, eg, arteriovenous fistula (AVF) and arteriovenous graft (AVG). These end points align with the various phases of the AV-access life cycle (Figure 1, Table 1) that may be affected by new interventional studies. This paper will review the phases of an AV-access life cycle, highlight potential associated problems, and recommend relevant clinical trial end points that would be appropriate in interventional clinical trials addressing these problems.

Materials and Methods

Published practice guidelines, clinical studies, and other pertinent articles related to AV access were reviewed

to develop a list of relevant terms. Using these terms and MEDLINE via PubMed, a literature search was conducted of publications related to AV-access definitions, AV-access creation, development, and maturation, and AV-access complications. Reference lists from relevant manuscripts were examined individually to identify additional pertinent publications. The titles and abstracts of all retrieved citations were reviewed and the full text of potential studies was reviewed by committee members and screened for inclusion.

Over 400 full-text articles were reviewed by committee members to establish a database for issues related to the various phases of an AV-access life cycle. We excluded case reports; otherwise, there were no restrictions on the study size or design. We also excluded studies without clear definitions of (1) the clinical use of the intervention; (2) outcomes or measurements of outcomes in the study; or (3) the types of AV access involved in the study. A standardized data sheet was utilized to extract pertinent information from the included studies. A review of clinical outcomes, their measurements, and all relevant study end points used in prior publications dealing with AV-access creation, maturation, use, and maintenance was conducted. Clinical trial end points important from the

Completed

Proteinuria Reduction as a Surrogate End Point in Trials of IgA Nephropathy

Aliza Thompson,¹ Kevin Carroll,² Lesley A. Inker,³ Jürgen Floege,⁴ Vlado Perkovic,⁵ Sonia Royer-Suarez,⁶ Rupert W. Major,⁷ Judith I. Schimpf,⁸ Jonathan Barnett,⁹ Daniel C. Cattran,¹⁰ Barbara S. Gillies,¹¹ Annmaria Kausz,¹² Alex W. Merce,¹³ Heather N. Reich,¹⁴ Brad H. Rovin,¹⁵ Melissa West,¹⁶ and Patrick H. Nachman¹⁷

Abstract
IgA nephropathy (IgAN) is an important cause of ESKD for which there are no approved therapies. A challenge for evaluating treatments for IgAN is the usual long time course for progression to ESKD. The aim of this Kidney Health Initiative project was to identify surrogate end points that could serve as reliable predictors of a treatment's effect on long-term kidney outcomes in IgAN and be used as a basis for approval. Proteinuria was identified as the most widely recognized and well studied risk factor for progression to ESKD in IgAN. The workgroup performed a critical review of the data on proteinuria reduction as a surrogate end point for a treatment's effect on progression to ESKD in IgAN. Epidemiologic data indicate a strong and consistent relationship between the level and duration of proteinuria and loss of kidney function. Trial-level analyses of data from 13 controlled trials also show an association between treatment effects on percent reduction of proteinuria and treatment effects on a composite of time to doubling of serum creatinine, ESKD, or death. We conclude that data to support the use of proteinuria reduction as a reasonably likely surrogate end point for a treatment's effect on progression to ESKD in IgAN. In the United States, reasonably likely surrogate end points can be used as a basis for accelerated approval of therapies intended to treat serious or life-threatening conditions, such as IgAN. The clinical benefit of products approved under this program would need to be verified in a postmarketing confirmatory trial.

Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 14: 469-481, 2019. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.08600718>

Introduction
IgA nephropathy (IgAN) is the most common form of GN in the world and an important cause of ESKD. Despite advances in our understanding of the pathogenesis of IgAN, there has been little progress in its treatment with no licensed or approved therapies. One of the key challenges in the evaluation of treatments for IgAN is its usually slowly progressive nature, with ESKD typically only developing after many years. Although a significant loss of kidney function has been accepted as a surrogate end point for progression to ESKD, clinical trials in CKD may still need to be relatively large and long to demonstrate a treatment effect on that end point. Hence, there has been interest in earlier end points that could serve as reliable predictors of a treatment's effect on long-term kidney outcomes in IgAN.

In March of 2016, the Kidney Health Initiative, a public-private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (1), initiated a project to identify end points that could be used as a basis for IgAN therapy approval. To date, the most widely recognized and well studied risk factor for progression to ESKD in patients with IgAN is proteinuria. Although other biomarkers have been studied, none were considered to have been as consistently associated

with proteinuria reduction as a surrogate end point for a treatment's effect on progression to ESKD in patients with IgAN.

Surrogate End Points and United States Approval Pathways

Surrogate end points have been widely used to establish the effectiveness of therapies to slow the progression of kidney disease and treat its complications (eg, a doubling of serum creatinine as a basis for approval of therapies intended to slow progression to ESKD (2)).

As indicated in the Biomarkers, Endpoints, and other Tools (BEST) Resource (3), surrogate end points are used in clinical trials as a substitute for a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives; they do not measure the clinical benefit of primary interest but are expected to predict that clinical benefit. In the United States, validated surrogate end points can be used as a basis for traditional approval of therapies, whereas "reasonably likely" surrogate end points can be used as a basis for accelerated approval of therapies intended to treat a serious or life-threatening condition such as IgAN (4). So as the name implies, the accelerated approval program enables approval of a therapy earlier in its

Due to the number of contributing authors, the affiliations are listed at the end of this article.

Correspondence: Dr. Patrick H. Nachman, Division of Renal Diseases and Hypertension, Department of Medicine, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Email: prachman@umn.edu



Endpoints

Patient
Preference
Initiative

Building Capacity to Incorporate Patient Preferences into the Development of Innovative RRT

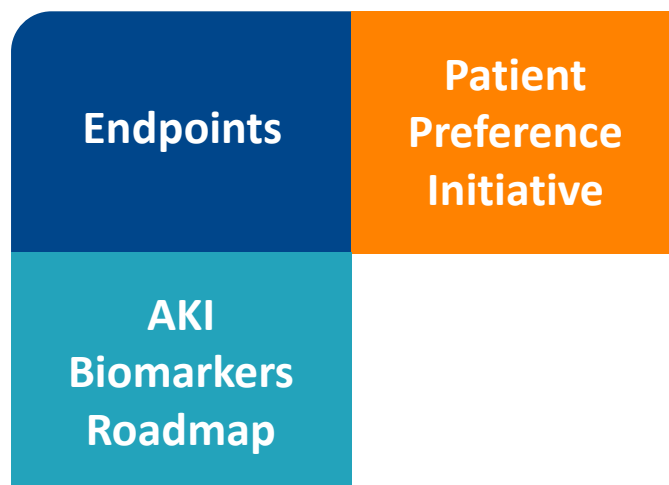
To support the FDA and *Advancing American Kidney Health's* goals, the deliverables of this project are:

- Prioritization of patient's perspective on benefits and risks of innovative wearable devices.
- Inventory of benefit – risk levels for device attributes.
- Results from a pilot study of patient preferences for innovative wearable devices.
- Develop a strategy to capture patient preference information as real world evidence.
- Publications on best practices and lessons learned from developing the survey.

Target End Date: 2021



Developing a Technology Roadmap to Catalyze the Development of Biomarkers for Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)



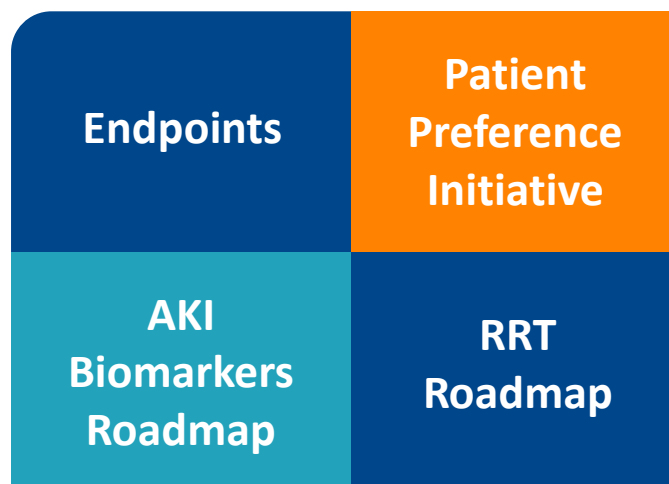
The roadmap is anticipated to include:

1. The Unmet Need for AKI Biomarkers
 - a) Overview of challenges
 - b) Trends, drivers, and opportunities for AKI biomarker use
 - c) Contexts of Use
2. Gaps / Challenges to Advancing AKI Biomarkers
3. Proposed Activity Timelines and Activities to Catalyze the Development

Target End Date: Q1 2021

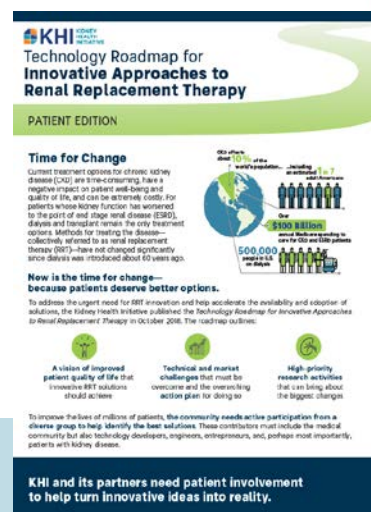


ONGOING ACTIVITIES - 2020



2020 Updates

1. Community Feedback on Topics for Additional Supplements
2. Proposed Definitions for Portable, Wearable, Implantable Kidneys (Based on Regulatory Pathways)
3. Clinical Trial Design
4. Stakeholder Understanding of Xenotransplantation



Target End Date: Oct 2020



ONGOING ACTIVITIES - 2020

Endpoints

Patient
Preference
Initiative

AKI
Biomarkers
Roadmap

RRT
Roadmap

Clinical
Trial
Design



New to CDISC Standards Education Resources Events Membership

Home / Standards / Therapeutic Areas / Diabetic Kidney Disease / Diabetic Kidney Disease Therapeutic Area User Guide v1.0

Diabetic Kidney Disease Therapeutic Area User Guide v1.0

Release Information Files & Links

Published Date: 13 December 2016

Version 1.0 of the Diabetic Kidney Disease Therapeutic Area User Guide (TAUG-DKD) describes the most common biomedical concepts relevant to Diabetic Kidney Disease, and the necessary metadata to represent such data consistently with Terminology, CDASH, SDTM, and ADaM.

Public Review Comments
CDISC posts Public Review comments and resolutions to ensure transparency and show implementers how comments were addressed in the standard development process.

TA Specifications



New to CDISC Standards Education Resources Events Membership

Home / Standards / Therapeutic Areas / Kidney Transplant / Kidney Transplant Therapeutic Area User Guide v1.0

Kidney Transplant Therapeutic Area User Guide v1.0

Release Information Files & Links

Published Date: 31 October 2016

Version 1.0 of the Kidney Transplant Therapeutic Area User Guide (TAUG-KT) was developed under the CFAST Program and the CDISC Standards Development Process. The TAUG-KT describes the most common biomedical concepts relevant to Kidney Transplant, and the necessary metadata to represent such data consistently with Terminology, CDASH, SDTM, and ADaM.

TA Standards extend the Foundational Standards to represent data that pertain to specific indications within disease areas. CDISC Standards specify how to structure the data; they do not specify what data should be collected or how to conduct clinical trials, assessments or endpoints.

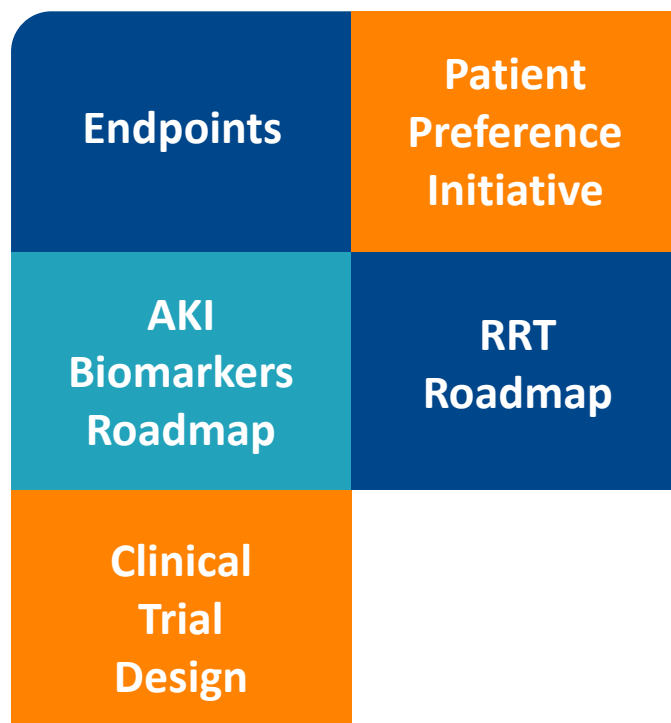
Public Review Comments
CDISC posts Public Review comments and resolutions to ensure transparency and show implementers how comments were addressed in the standard development process.

TA Specifications

2020: End Stage Renal Disease

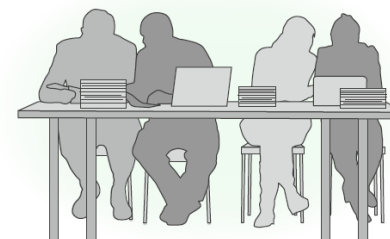


Understanding and Overcoming the Challenges to Involving Patients with Kidney Disease in Cardiovascular Trial



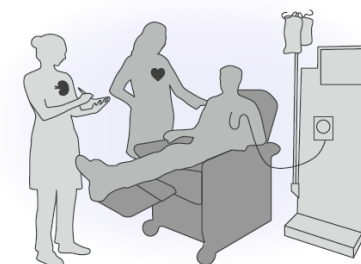
Building the Business Case

- Incentives



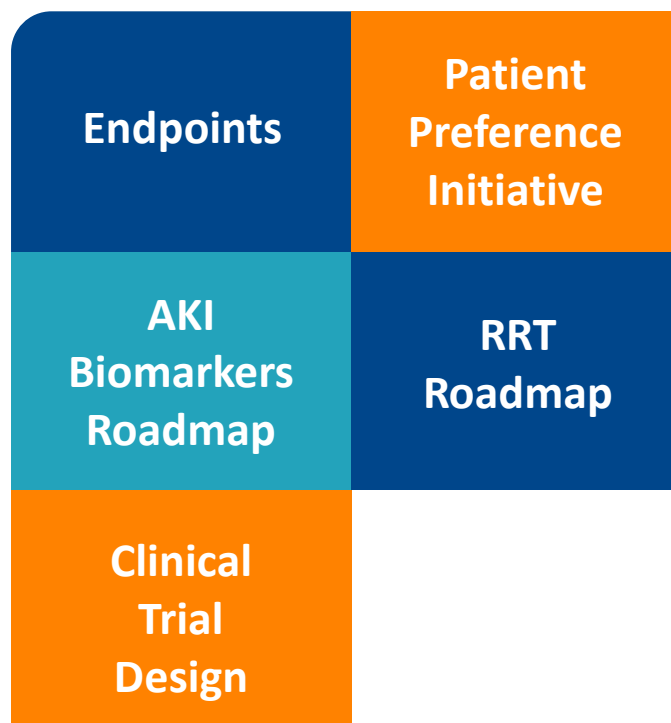
Study Design and Implementation

- Safety
- Protocol design



Changing Research Culture

- Collaboration
- Engagement



Kidney Pediatric Accelerator Trial Clearing House (Kidney-PATCH) Pilot Program

Goals

- Enable feasibility assessment in terms of the available patient populations through data sharing and access to CKD pediatric registries
- Facilitate assessment of the capacity of various pediatric kidney clinical trial organizations
- Assist with identification of expertise that can provide consultation on study planning



ONGOING ACTIVITIES - 2020

Feature



Feature

CJASN ePress. Published on April 10, 2020. doi:10.2202/cjcn.101120



Symptom Prioritization among Adults Receiving In-Center Hemodialysis A Mixed Methods Study

Jennifer E. Flythe,^{1,2} Tandra Hilliard,³ Graciela Castillo,⁴ Courtney Ikele,⁵ Jazmine Orazi,⁶ Enaad Abdel-Rahman,⁷ Amy Barton Pai,⁸ Matthew R. Rivas,⁹ Wendy L. S. Peter,¹⁰ Steven D. Weisbord,¹¹ Caroline Wilkie,¹² and Rajnish Mehrotra,¹³ for the Kidney Health Initiative Prioritizing Symptoms of ESRD Patients for Developing Therapeutic Interventions Stakeholder Meeting Participants

Abstract
Background and objectives Individuals receiving in-center hemodialysis experience a high symptom burden that detrimentally affects their quality of life. There are few evidence-based interventions for symptom relief in this population. To stimulate innovation in symptom management, data on patient symptom prioritization and treatment preferences are needed. We undertook this study to (1) identify patient-prioritized symptoms for the development of symptom relief therapies and (2) elicit preferences for treatments among individuals receiving hemodialysis.

Design, setting, participants, & measurements We conducted a mixed methods study that included focus groups in Caribou, North Carolina; Tucson, Arizona; and Seattle, Washington and a nationally distributed online survey. Focus group transcripts were analyzed for patterns, and the highest priority symptoms were determined on the basis of frequency and report severity. We used focus group findings to inform survey items. Focus group and survey results were crossvalidated and synthesized for final symptom prioritization.

Results There were 32 participants across three focus groups and 87 survey respondents from 27 states in the United States. The physical symptoms of insomnia, fatigue, muscle cramping, and nausea/vomiting and the mood symptoms of anxiety and depressed mood were reported by participants in all focus groups. Among survey respondents, fatigue (84%), cramping (79%), and body aches (76%) were the most common physical symptoms, and feeling depressed (66%), worried (64%), and frustrated (63%) were the most common mood symptoms. The top-prioritized symptoms were consistent across focus group and survey participants and included the physical symptoms insomnia, fatigue, and cramping and the mood symptoms anxiety, depression, and frustration. Participants indicated that symptom frequency, duration, unpredictability, and social and financial effects factored most heavily into symptom prioritization.

Conclusions Patients prioritized the physical symptoms of insomnia, fatigue, and cramping and the mood symptoms of anxiety, depression, and frustration as the top symptoms for which to find new therapies.
Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 735–745, 2018. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.10850917>

Introduction
More than 400,000 people with ESKD receive in-center hemodialysis in the United States, and they experience exceptionally high rates of morbidity and poor quality of life relative to individuals with other chronic diseases (1–3). Existing data suggest that individuals on hemodialysis have, on average, 11 symptoms, and this high symptom burden contributes to poor outcomes (4). Patients on dialysis have identified symptom relief as a top research priority (5), and a recent international consensus-based prioritization initiative named fatigue, among other symptoms, as a high priority outcome for clinical trials (6). However, there have been few efforts to understand how and why patients prioritize symptoms. The first essential steps in fostering innovation in symptom relief are identifying the symptoms that patients feel are the most important to address and understanding which treatment strategies are most desired by patients.

Prior research has identified common symptoms among individuals on dialysis, including fatigue, sleep, difficulty falling or staying asleep, itching, muscle cramps, pain, and sexual dysfunction (4,7–9). There is a significant association between higher symptom burden and quality of life impairment (2,4). Thus, it is reasonable to posit that symptom amelioration may lead to meaningful improvement in patient-reported outcomes and/or quality of life. However, there are few drug or device that have been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that yield improvement in any patient-reported outcome among individuals on dialysis. Moreover, there has been little research on symptom prioritization and treatment preferences in this population.

Fostering Innovation in Symptom Management among Hemodialysis Patients Paths Forward for Insomnia, Muscle Cramps, and Fatigue

Jennifer E. Flythe,^{1,2} Tandra Hilliard,³ Elena Lumby,⁴ Graciela Castillo,⁵ Jazmine Orazi,⁶ Enaad M. Abdel-Rahman,⁷ Amy Barton Pai,⁸ Matthew Bertrand Rivas,⁹ Wendy L. S. Peter,¹⁰ Steven Darrow Weisbord,^{11,12,13} Caroline M. Wilkie,¹⁴ and Rajnish Mehrotra,¹⁵ for the Kidney Health Initiative Prioritizing Symptoms of ESRD Patients for Developing Therapeutic Interventions Stakeholder Meeting Participants

Abstract
Individuals receiving in-center maintenance hemodialysis bear a high burden of both physical and mood symptoms. More than half of patients on hemodialysis report sleep disturbance, muscle cramps, and fatigue. Patients describe symptoms as having a deleterious effect on their quality of life, suggesting that symptom alleviation may meaningfully improve patient-reported outcomes. Moreover, patients on hemodialysis have identified symptom management as a key area for research and innovation, prioritizing symptom alleviation over other health outcomes such as mortality and biochemical indices. Despite the importance of symptoms to patients, there has been little research explicitly geared toward improving patient symptoms, and therefore minimal innovation in symptom management. In general, the physiologic underpinnings of symptoms are poorly understood, hampering the development of targeted therapies. In fact, there have been few drugs or devices approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the indication of improving any patient-reported outcomes for patients on hemodialysis. Recognizing this gap in innovation, the Kidney Health Initiative, a public-private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology and US Food and Drug Administration, convened a workgroup to first prioritize symptoms for the development of therapeutic interventions, and then identify near-term actionable research goals for the prioritized physical symptoms of insomnia, muscle cramps, and fatigue. This paper summarizes the pathophysiology of the three prioritized symptoms, identifies key knowledge gaps, acknowledges factors that challenge development of new therapies, and offers the nephrology community actionable research goals for insomnia, muscle cramps, and fatigue.

Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 14: 150–160, 2019. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.07670618>

Introduction
Individuals receiving in-center maintenance hemodialysis experience exceptionally high rates of morbidity and poor quality of life compared with individuals with other chronic diseases (1,2). A high burden of both physical and mood symptoms is strongly associated with these poor outcomes. More than half of patients on hemodialysis report sleep disturbance, cramping, and fatigue (3). Patients describe symptoms as substantially affecting their quality of life because of interference with social relationships, financial stability, and overall well-being (4,5). These data suggest that symptom alleviation may meaningfully improve patient-reported outcomes.

Moreover, patients on hemodialysis have identified symptom management as a key area for research and innovation, prioritizing symptoms over other health outcomes such as mortality and biochemical indices (6,7). Despite the importance of symptoms to patients, there has been little research geared toward improving patient symptoms, and therefore minimal innovation in symptom management over the years. Additionally, payment models focus largely on biochemical rather than patient-centered outcomes, missing an opportunity to incent symptom-focused care delivery. In general, the physiologic underpinnings of symptoms are poorly understood, hampering the development of targeted therapies. In fact, there have been few drugs or devices approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the indication of improving any patient-reported outcomes for patients on hemodialysis. Innovation in symptom management is essential to meet the needs of individuals receiving maintenance hemodialysis.

Kidney Health Initiative Hemodialysis Symptom Project Overview

In 2016, the Kidney Health Initiative (KHI), a public-private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology and FDA, assembled an interdisciplinary workgroup to (1) conduct a study to prioritize symptoms to target for therapeutic development among

Toward Patient-Centered Innovation A Conceptual Framework for Patient-Reported Outcome Measures for Transformative Kidney Replacement Devices

Jennifer E. Flythe,^{1,2} Tandra S. Hilliard,³ Courtney Ikele,⁴ San Keller,⁵ Debbie S. Gipson,⁶ Amanda C. Grandinetti,⁷ Robert J. Nordyke,⁸ Ronald D. Perrone,⁹ Prabir Roy-Chaudhury,^{1,8} Mark Unruh,¹⁰ Fraser Boockir,¹¹ and Frank P. Hurns,¹² for the Kidney Health Initiative Promoting Innovation in Kidney Replacement Devices Stakeholder Meeting Participants

Abstract
Individuals with dialysis-dependent kidney failure experience considerable disease- and treatment-related decline in functional status and overall wellbeing. Despite these experiences, there have been few substantive technological advances in KRT in decades. As such, new federal initiatives seek to accelerate innovation. Historically, integration of patient perspectives into KRT product development has been limited. However, the US Food and Drug Administration recognizes the importance of incorporating patient perspectives into the total product life cycle (i.e., from product conception to postmarket surveillance and encourages the consideration of patient-reported outcomes in regulatory-focused clinical trials when appropriate. Recognizing the significance of identifying patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) to the conceptual framework, prioritizing them on the basis of their supporting evidence for use in the regulatory environment; and (3) describe next steps for identifying PROMs for use in regulatory clinical trials of transformative KRT devices. This paper summarizes the proposed health-related quality-of-life PROM conceptual framework, maps and prioritizes PROMs, and identifies gaps and future needs to advance the development of rigorous, meaningful PROMs for use in clinical trials of transformative KRT devices.

CJASN 15: 100–109, 2020. doi: <https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.00110120>

Introduction
More than 700,000 Americans receive KRT—dialysis or kidney transplantation—costing the Medicare system \$35 billion in 2016 (1). Despite this investment, individuals receiving dialysis experience considerable disease- and treatment-related declines in functional status and overall wellbeing. Dialysis is highly burdensome, with many individuals treated with in-center hemodialysis, a therapy that is disruptive to daily life and often compounded by debilitating side effects such as cramping, fatigue, poor sleep, and depression (2–4).

To address this state of affairs, initiatives such as Kidney X, an innovation accelerator supported by a public-private partnership between the US Department of Health and Human Services and the American Society of Nephrology (ASN), and the Executive Order, Advancing American Kidney Health, seek to disrupt existing approaches to kidney care and incentivize innovation in KRT (5,6). Next-generation KRT devices are likely to encompass a spectrum of technologies, from portable to wearable to implantable bioengineered products, many with the potential to revolutionize the patient experience. Historically, integration of patient perspectives into KRT product development has been limited. However, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recognizes patient perspectives as essential to safe, effective medical product development and evaluation, and the Center for Devices and Radiologic Health formed partnering with patients as a strategic priority in 2016 (7).

Using patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in defining clinical trial end points is one opportunity to encourage more patient-centered innovation and evaluation of medical products (7). Existing patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) may not adequately reflect patient priorities (8). The Standard Outcomes in Nephrology (SONG) Initiative found that patients prioritize relief of fatigue, ability to work and travel, and more dialysis-free time as outcomes for clinical trials, concepts not specifically captured in existing PROMs (2). PROMs that better capture patient priorities would focus innovators and regulators on the treatment effects most meaningful to patients.

Kidney Health Initiative Transformative KRT Devices PROM Project Overview

PROMs used as outcome assessments in regulatory trials must meet rigorous criteria and be sensitive in detecting treatment (e.g., KRT device) effects and discriminating between scores in a clinical trial's treatment and nontreatment arms (9,10). As such, all PROMs used in clinical practice may not be appropriate for

www.cjasn.org Vol 15 May, 2020

Copyright © 2020 by the American Society of Nephrology

- Patient Reported Outcomes for Dialysis Vascular Access
- Patient Reported Outcomes for Muscle Cramping in Patients on Dialysis



SAVE THE DATE!

Monthly KHI Member Town Halls

Wednesday, July 15, 2020 4:00PM EDT

Wednesday, August 5, 2020 4:00PM EDT

Wednesday, September 2, 2020 4:00PM EDT



Meaghan Allain
Senior Project Associate

KHI STAFF

mallain@asn-online.org



Zach Cahill
*Communications &
Marketing Specialist*

zcahill@asn-online.org

Elisheba Wilson
Administrative Associate

ewilson@asn-online.org



Q & A