Rapid Study Start-Up for the Sierra Leone Trial to Introduce a Vaccine Against Ebola (STRIVE)

BACKGROUND

Study Duration: 2015–2016
Sponsor: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Collaborator(s): College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences of the University of Sierra Leone (COMAHS) and the Sierra Leone Ministry of Health and Sanitation
Therapeutic Area: Infectious Disease
Indication: Ebola virus disease (EVD)
Intervention: Vaccine
Phase(s): II/III

CHALLENGE

In August 2014, the first meeting of the Emergency Committee convened by the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) under the International Health Regulations (2005) [IHR (2005)] declared the Ebola virus disease (Ebola) outbreak in West Africa an “extraordinary event” and a public health risk. It was the unanimous view of the Committee that the conditions for a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) had been met and that a coordinated international response was necessary to stop and reverse the international spread of Ebola.

A live replication-competent vaccine (rVSVΔG-ZEBOV-GP), one of two candidate Ebola vaccines under Phase I investigation at the time, was to be evaluated in a Phase II/III clinical trial. The study team faced several challenges in initiating their trial amid an active outbreak. Only 12% of Sierra Leone's roads are paved, and electricity is limited to intermittent use throughout the day. No freezers available to meet required -76°F storage temperature. Limited healthcare resources with no vaccine clinical trial experience.
SOLUTION

As no previous clinical research had ever been conducted in Sierra Leone, the Global Research Services (GRS) division of FHI 360, now FHI Clinical, was enlisted as a sub-contractor to support rapid start-up and provide study management, ongoing site support, clinical trial monitoring, data clerks, data entry, and cold chain technical assistance.

The clinical team on the ground immediately began preparing for the study by clarifying roles and responsibilities of all personnel, creating a detailed communications plan, and prioritizing critical start-up activities. Technical teammates were deployed to Sierra Leone after the receipt of necessary visas and all required vaccines. Upon entry, the team evaluated study sites for readiness, established a centralized office, updated training materials, trained in-country staff, and procured necessary resources.

Exercising flexibility was critical throughout the STRIVE study. Interim measures, including working from temporary office locations, allowed the team to start the project at full speed while office and living space were procured.

Additional start-up activities included:

- Hiring office staff within days of arriving in the country
- Coordinating arrival of all clinical research associates (CRAs) and non-local staff
- Hiring data entry clerks and helping set up and manage data centers
- Initiating seven study sites across five geographical districts
- Providing Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and study-specific training for more than 300 newly hired study staff within one month of arrival
- Partnering with Modality Solutions, experts in cold chain logistics, to manage reliable access to electricity, vaccine storage temperature, transportation, on-site staff training and security

RESULTS

The team succeeded in reaching first patient first visit (FP/FV) six weeks after arrival. Additional results included:

- Enrolling 8,651 participants
- Continuing training for the 300-member staff, as needed, throughout the trial
- Complying with local labor and tax laws
- Maintaining real-time visibility to study costs
- Sustaining a rigorous invoicing process