

QUALITY TOLERANCE LIMITS VS. KEY RISK INDICATORS



QTL

1

KRI

- **Process driven**
- Setting of tolerance range for expected quality
- Focused on systematic issues
- Early identification of problematic trends
- Using medical & statistical knowledge
- Non-zero tolerance limits
- Usually 4-6 company wide
- Reportable
- **Examples:**
 - High % of randomized subjects not meeting PP population criteria
 - High % of subjects with premature drug discontinuation
 - High % of LFU subjects

- **Risk driven**
- Establishing parameters of risk
- Leading / lagging
- Focused on issues on a site-by-site basis or across a specified period of time
- Defined at risk-entity level
- Tailored to individual trial/therapy
- Usually 15-20 per trial
- Non-reportable
- **Examples:**
 - High % of missing CRF entries
 - Low % of queries resolved within time
 - Low number of enrolled patients

QTL CREATION, MONITORING, ANALYZING AND REPORTING

2

MAKING MODEL OF TYPICAL OR DESIRABLE PROCESS OF A CLINICAL TRIAL

CALCULATING CONTROL LIMITS OF THE EXPECTED MEASUREMENTS OF THE OUTPUT

COMPARING THE PROCESS DATA OF THE CONTROL LIMITS

Frequency of monitoring for each parameter

Number of times the QTLs were exceeded

Summary for each mitigation

Summary of root causes of excursions

Explanation of justification in case of adapting a new QTL during the study

CSR

3

QTL VS. KRI

SAME VARIABLES DIFFERENTLY EVALUATED



EXAMPLE OF USING QTL AND KRI FOR SAME VARIABLE

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Number of “miss-randomized” patients or randomized patients who do not meet the study inclusion/exclusion criteria - is a KRI with zero threshold.

However, miss-randomization can not be 100% avoidable, especially for studies with rapid enrollment timelines. For this reason, a QTL should be established to assess miss-randomized patients. In case the QTL's threshold is exceeded, follow-up actions may be needed at multiple sites or multiple studies. In contrast - a single KRI may not evaluate a historical site issue or company-wide problem.