

# **Research – Internal Monitoring of Clinical Trials**

# 1. Applicable to

1. Applicable to	
Role	Responsibilities
District Director Quality, Strategy and Improvement (DDQSI)	It is the responsibility of the DDQSI to make sure research projects conducted at Central Coast LHD are well managed and delivered according to the relevant policies, guidelines and procedures. Research breaches/ or misconduct will be investigated and managed to assure that the rights and well-being of the human subjects are protected; the reported research data are accurate, complete and verifiable from source documents; and the conduct of the project is in compliance with the currently approved protocol/amendment(s), Good Clinical Practice and the applicable regulatory requirements (for clinical trial).
Research Manager	It is the responsibility of the Research Manager to make sure authorised research projects are regularly monitored across the District on a risk basis. Any potential complaint/breach/misconduct is updated to DDQSI for further investigation/discussion/action. Feedback/concerns that are raised from a Research Governance Officer also need to be updated to the DDQSI accordingly.
Research Governance Officer	It is the responsibility of the Research Governance Officer to create a schedule for monitoring authorised research projects as delegated by the Research Manager. Any potential complaint/breach/misconduct is updated to the Research Manager for discussion. Feedback/concerns that are raised from a clinical trial team also need to be updated to the Research Manager accordingly.
All staff involved in Research	It's important to make sure research projects are authorised and conducted following the relevant research policies, guidelines, and procedures.

Contraindications	
Alerts	Applicable only to research projects which are conducted at Central Coast LHD.
	Responsibility for ensuring that research is reliably monitored lies with the institution under which the research is conducted, including Public Health Organisations (PHOs), via its research governance arrangements. CCLHD is ultimately responsible for ensuring the safety and welfare of research/ trial participants and their data, and ensuring that research is being

conducted in compliance with applicable principles, guidelines and standards.

Mechanisms for monitoring can include:

- a) Approvals from Human Research Ethics Committees (HREC) and Research Governance Offices (RGO);
- b) Reports from researchers;
- c) Reports from independent agencies, such as a Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB);
- d) Review of safety event reports;
- e) Random inspections of research sites, data, project documentation or consent documentation; and
- f) Interviews with research project team or other forms of feedback from them.

The frequency and type of monitoring should reflect the degree of risk to the research/ trial participants.

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of this SOP is to establish a standard procedure for the management of internal monitoring visits run by the Research Office which is to ensure research projects conducted at Central Coast LHD are well managed and delivered according to relevant policies, guidelines and procedures. Research complaints, breaches or misconduct are investigated and managed to ensure that the rights and well-being of the human subjects are protected; the reported research data are accurate, complete, and verifiable from source documents (where possible); and the conduct of the project follows the currently approved protocol/ amendment(s), Good Clinical Practice and applicable regulatory requirements.

This procedure relates to all CCLHD staff involved in research within Central Coast LHD.

# 3. Standard Operating Practice

3. Standard O	perating Practice
1. The Institution,	CCLHD is responsible for:
CCLHD	
	ensuring the integrity of their research programs,
	their researchers, and the individual projects
	ensuring patient safety
	management of resources
	management of finances
	conformance to contracts and agreements
	compliance with policies (state, national and     interpolicies (state)
	international requirements)
	data security     secure record and comple keeping
	secure record and sample keeping     management of complaints
	management of complaints     management of (allogations of) research missenduct
	management of (allegations of) research misconduct     management of intellectual property (ID)
	management of intellectual property (IP)
	PHOs have the discretion to conduct on-site monitoring independently of HREC requests, including (but not limited to):
	of FREC requests, including (but not inflited to).
	Monitor or inspection of research conduct
	Monitor or inspection of data and sample storage and security
	Interviews with (or other forms of feedback from) research team
2. CCLHD	Responsibilities necessary for CCLHD researchers involved in clinical
Researchers/	and non-clinical research are to:
Investigators	Ensure appropriate qualifications, skills and experience are
	held for the research being carried out, including up-to-date
	Good Clinical Practice (GCP) certification (for clinical trials
	and clinical research where consent is being obtained)
	Declare any conflicts of interest (e.g., payments from
	other parties, IP/ commercial interests)
	Ensure receipt of HREC approval and site-specific
	governance authorisation for research projects involving
	human participants prior to commencement of research
	Provide regular reports/amendments to the relevant
	reviewing body during the project life cycle
	Ensure the project is carried out according to the project
	protocol and all the associated documents
	Actively communicate with the Research Office
	Additional responsibilities necessary for CCLHD investigators involved in clinical trials are to:
	Maintain a list of any delegated duties with respect to the
	trial, and the persons and qualifications of those persons to
	whom the duties are assigned, such as delegation and

signature log.

- Possess a favourable HREC endorsement of the trial protocol, patient information and consent forms, recruitment procedures, consent form updates and any other information given to participants, prior to trial commencement
- Provide regular trial reports to the HREC at least annually (more frequently if the HREC so desires)
- Document any deviation from or violation of the approved protocol for reporting to the relevant HREC and sponsor (as per the SOPs)
- Keep documentation of applications to the Clinical Trial Notification or approval (CTN or CTA) scheme (TGA): if site performs the online CTN submission or submits a CTA form, the original must be kept in the Trial Master File; if site is part of a multiple submission process, the TGA Acknowledgement form must be filed
- Maintain accountability of the investigational product at the trial site/s
- Ensure participants have made fully informed, written consent, with all trial procedures and risks fully explained
- A copy of signed Participant Information Sheet and Consent Form must be given back to the trial participant to keep
- Document the informed consent process and follow up visits in the process notes or relevant notes
- Register clinical trials on the registry board

#### 3. CCLHD Research Office

The CCLHD Research Office must ensure that clinical and non-clinical research is being conducted in accordance with institutional requirements, by:

- Undertaking site specific assessments of research projects within the timeframe
- Reviewing and processing amendments in a timely manner
- Reviewing and processing required reports in a timely manner
- Monitoring research projects on a risk basis

Monitoring visits will be performed to ensure clinical trials and clinical research projects are in compliance with:

- Good Clinical Practice guidelines (ICH-GCP)
- The current version of the protocol
- HREC approval and governance authorisation including participant consent documentation; data, sample and trial product storage; number of research participants; and commencement/ completion/ withdrawal dates
- · Conditions of site authorisation

Research – Internal Monitoring of Clinical Trials - SOP Version 2, 24 April 2023

## 4. Monitoring Process

#### **Pre- Monitoring**

- Schedule a date; time and place for the monitoring visit (also with Pharmacy for a drug trial)
- Send a monitoring confirmation email to PI and Trial Coordinator (Appendix A)
  - Attach CCLHD Self-Assessment Monitoring Checklists for Pls (Appendix B)
  - Attach Research Management of Clinical and Non-Clinical Data (Appendix C)
- Complete the CCLHD File Audit Checklist (Appendix D)
- Complete the CCLHD Research Office Monitoring Checklist (Appendix E)
- Create a project folder in the monitoring schedule folder (save all the correspondence emails)

#### **Day of Monitoring**

- Print the CCLHD Clinical Trial Monitoring Tool (Appendix F)
- Conduct the monitoring visit independently
- Go through the monitoring findings and queries with trial coordinator +/- PI by the end
  of the monitoring visit
- Ask the trial coordinator +/- PI (if PI is available on the day) to sign and date the Clinical Trial Monitoring Tool
- Print the CCLHD Clinical Trial Monitoring Tool for CT Pharmacy (Appendix G), if it is a drug trial. Conduct this visit on the same or following day with the CT Pharmacist.

### Follow up Monitoring

- Send monitoring follow up email
  - Outline the findings (with the action due date and responsible person)
  - Attach all the relevant documents
- Discuss with Research Manager if any concerns have been raised during the monitoring visit.

#### 5. Definitions

Monitor	A systematic and independent examination of a research/ trial related activities and documents to determine whether the evaluated research/ trial related activities were conducted, and the data were recorded, analysed and accurately reported according to the protocol, sponsor's standard operating procedures (SOPs), Good Clinical Practice (GCP), and the
	applicable regulatory requirement(s).

Clinical trial/ study	Any investigation in human subjects intended to discover or
Cliffical trial/ study	verify the clinical, pharmacological and/or other
	pharmacodynamic effects of an investigational product(s),
	and/or to identify any adverse reactions to an investigational
	product(s), and/or to study absorption, distribution, metabolism,
	and excretion of an investigational product(s) with the object of
	ascertaining its safety and/or efficacy. The terms clinical trial
	and clinical study are synonymous.
Clinical Trial Notification	The CTN Scheme is a notification scheme to the TGA for
(CTN) Scheme	clinical trials involving unapproved therapeutic goods. The
(CTN) Scheme	requirement for a CTN is determined by the sponsor in
	consultation with the HREC that is reviewing the protocol and
	overseeing the clinical trial.
Clinical Trial Approval	The CTA Scheme is an approval process by the TGA for
(CTA) Scheme	clinical trials involving unapproved therapeutic goods. The
(CTA) Scrience	requirement for a CTA is determined by the sponsor in
	consultation with the HREC that is reviewing the protocol and
	overseeing the clinical trial.
Compliance	Adherence to all the research/ trial-related requirements, Good
Compilaries	Clinical Practice (GCP) requirements, and the applicable
	regulatory requirements.
Contract	A written, dated, and signed agreement between two or more
Communication	involved parties that sets out any arrangements on delegation
	and distribution of tasks and obligations and, if appropriate, on
	financial matters. The protocol may serve as the basis of a
	contract.
Coordinating Principal	An investigator assigned the responsibility for the coordination
Investigator (CPI)	of investigators at different centres participating in a multi-
	centre trial. For single centre research, Coordinating
	Investigator and Principal Investigator are synonymous.
Data Safety Monitoring	A committee that reviews the accumulating data in a trial and
Board (DSMB)	recommends to the sponsor (either directly or indirectly)
	whether to continue, modify, or stop a trial for either safety or
	ethical
	reasons.
Documentation	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written,
Documentation	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays,
Documentation	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods,
Documentation	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial,
Documentation	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and
	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and
	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the clinical trial data are credible. These guidelines may be
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the clinical trial data are credible. These guidelines may be overridden by national legal requirements and the
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the clinical trial data are credible. These guidelines may be overridden by national legal requirements and the requirements of individual regulatory agencies as appropriate,
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the clinical trial data are credible. These guidelines may be overridden by national legal requirements and the requirements of individual regulatory agencies as appropriate, to address
Good Clinical Practice (GCP)	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the clinical trial data are credible. These guidelines may be overridden by national legal requirements and the requirements of individual regulatory agencies as appropriate, to address matters relevant to local conditions or culture.
Good Clinical Practice	All records, in any form (including, but not limited to, written, electronic, magnetic, and optical records, and scans, x-rays, and electrocardiograms) that describe or record the methods, conduct, and/or results of a trial, the factors affecting a trial, and the actions taken.  Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting of clinical trials. Compliance with this standard provides public assurance that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected, consistent with the principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki, and that the clinical trial data are credible. These guidelines may be overridden by national legal requirements and the requirements of individual regulatory agencies as appropriate, to address

Human Research Ethics	A Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) is responsible
Committee (HREC)	for reviewing research proposals involving human participants to ensure they are ethically acceptable and in accordance with relevant standards and guidelines.
Institution	Any public or private entity or medical facility where human research is conducted.
Intellectual property	Intellectual property is the legally recognised outcome of creative effort and economic investment in creative effort. It includes inventions, patents granted in respect of such inventions and applications for such patents; unpatented knowhow, which comprise an invention or a way of doing something which is not public knowledge; confidential information and trade secrets; registered and unregistered designs and applications for registered designs; copyright; and all other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the scientific, industrial, literary or artistic fields.
Internal monitoring	An independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. Internal monitoring helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.
International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH)	The ICH is an international body that defines a set of standards which governments can then transpose into regulations for clinical trials involving human subjects. The ICH brings together the regulatory authorities and pharmaceutical industry to discuss scientific and technical aspects of drug registration to ensure that safe, effective, and high quality medicines are developed and
Investigator's Brochure (IB)	registered in the most resource-efficient manner.  A compilation of the clinical and nonclinical data on the investigational product(s) which is relevant to the study of the investigational product(s) in human subjects
Monitoring	The act of overseeing the progress of a clinical trial, and of ensuring that it is conducted, recorded, and reported in accordance with the protocol, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Good Clinical Practice (GCP), and the applicable regulatory requirement(s).
Multi-centre trial	A clinical trial conducted according to a single protocol but at more than one site, and therefore, carried out by more than one investigator.
Non-clinical research	Research not performed on human subjects; in drug development, non-clinical studies are conducted, including animal studies, to determine drug availability (studies on pharmacokinetics), absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination and preliminary studies that aim to investigate the candidate safety including genotoxicity, mutagenicity, safety pharmacology and general toxicology.
Principal Investigator (PI)	The individual who takes responsibility for the overall conduct, management, monitoring and reporting of research conduct at a site and submits the research project for site authorisation.

Protocol	A document that describes the objective(s), design, methodology, statistical considerations, and organization of a trial. The protocol usually also gives the background and rationale for the trial, but these could be provided in other protocol referenced documents.
Public Health	An Area Health Service or Local Health District (LHD),
Organisation (PHO)	statutory health corporation, or affiliated health organisation in respect of their recognised services, under the Health Services Act 1997 (NSW).
Research	Investigation undertaken to gain or advance knowledge,
	understanding and insight. It does not include routine testing and routine analysis of materials, components or processes or the
	development of teaching materials and similar work.
Research data	Research data may include:
	(a) laboratory and field notebooks;
	(b) primary research data (including machine
	data in hardcopy or computer readable form); (c) databases;
	(d) clinical data, including clinical records;
	(e) questionnaires;
	(f) photographs;
	(g) audio-visual materials;
	(h) test responses
Research/ trial/ study	The investigational pharmaceutical product/s being used in a
product	clinical trial or non-clinical study.
Researcher	Any staff member engaged in research.
Research Governance Officer (RGO)	The individual appointed within the PHO who is responsible for the management of applications for site authorisation and oversight of authorised research projects.
Site Specific Assessment (SSA)	Public health organisations are required to undertake a site specific assessment (SSA) of each research project, thereby allowing the organisation to consider whether it has the capacity to conduct the research at that site. This SSA involves consideration of such matters as resources, staff, insurance and indemnity requirements etc.
Sponsor	The sponsor of a clinical trial is the company, institution or organisation, body or individual that takes overall responsibility for the conduct of the trial and usually initiates, organises and supports the clinical trial.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	Detailed, written instructions to achieve uniformity of the performance of a specific function.
Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)	The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) is a division of the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing and is responsible for regulating medicines and medical devices.

8

#### 6. References

- Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research (2018)
- Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes
- Australian/New Zealand Standard ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management
- <u>CCLHD Research Documentation Developed for External Presentation</u> (PR2016 022)
- CCLHD Research Documentation Developed for External Publication (PR2016 023)
- CCLHD Research Management of Clinical and Non-Clinical Data
- <u>CCLHD Research and Clinical Trials Financial Management procedure -</u> PR2017 040
- CCLHD Research Code of Conduct.
- CCLHD Research Responding to Allegations of Research Misconduct PR2020 015
- Human Research Ethics Committees Quality Improvement & Ethical Review: A Practice Guide
- Integrated addendum to ICH E6 (R1): Guideline for Good Clinical Practice E6 (R2) (November 2016)
- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors policy on clinical trial registration
- National Clinical Trials Governance Framework (2022)
- National Health and Medical Research Councils Values and Ethics: Guidelines for Ethical Conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Research (2003)
- National Mutual Acceptance Scheme
- National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research (2007) Updated 2018
- NHMRC: Authorship A guide supporting the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research (2019)
- NHMRC: Ethical Considerations in Quality Assurance and Evaluation Activities (March 2014)
- NHMRC: Guide to managing and investigating potential breaches of the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research, 2018
- NHMRC: Reporting of Serious Breaches of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) or the Protocol for Trials Involving Therapeutic Goods (2018)
- NHMRC: Research Governance Handbook: Guidance for the national approach to single ethical review (2011)
- NHMRC Guidance: Safety Monitoring and Reporting in Clinical Trials Involving Therapeutic Goods (2016)
- NSW Health Clinical Trial Research Agreements for Use in NSW Public Health Organisations - PD2011 028
- NSW Health Research Governance in Public Health Organisations GL2011 001
- NSW Health Guideline Use of Human Tissue for Research
- Privacy Management Plan PD2015 036
- TGA's Australian Clinical Trial Handbook (November 2020)
- The Code of Practice for the exposure of Humans to Ionizing Radiation for Research Purposes
- NSW Health and Medical Research Mission and Strategic Review
- NSW Health Electronic Information Security Policy PD2013 033
- NSW Health Guidance Document COVID-19 and Clinical Trials (NSW Health OHMR; 25 March 2020)
- NSW Health Guidelines Research Governance in NSW Public Health Organisations
   GL2011-001
- NSW Health Clinical Trials Insurance and Indemnity Policy PD2011 006

- NSW Health Research Authorisation to commence human research in NSW Public Health Organisations and Policy Directive PD2010 056
- NSW Health Policy Authorisation to commence human research in NSW Public Health Organisations PD2010 056
- NSW Health Policy Research Model for Single Ethical & Scientific Review of Multi-Centre Research - PD2007 072
- NSW Health Policy Directive Safety Monitoring and Reporting for Clinical Trials
   Conducted in NSW Public Health Organisations PD2017 039
- NSW Operations Manual for Research Governance Officers, GL2010\_015 (September 2010)
- NSW State Records 8.0.0 Research Management (GDA17)
- NSW State Records Act 1998
- NSW State Records General Retention and Disposal Authority Public Health Services: Patient/Client Records (2011)

## 7. Related Resources and Appendices

Appendix A: Example of Monitoring Confirmation Email

Appendix B: CCLHD - Self-Assessment Monitoring Checklists for PIs

Appendix C: Research - Management of Clinical and Non-Clinical Data

Appendix D: CCLHD File Audit checklist

Appendix E: CCLHD Research Office - Monitoring Checklist

Appendix F: CCLHD Clinical Trial Monitoring Tool

Appendix G: CCLHD Monitoring Checklist for CT Pharmacy

## 8. Revision and Approval History

Date Approved	Revision No.	Name and position of Author and Approver	Next Review due
Oct 2018	1	Author: Dr Katherine Bolton, Research Governance Officer Approver: Amanda Jackson, Research Manager	Oct 2021
Apr 2023	2	Author: Yin Wang, Research Governance Officer Approver: Dr Katherine Bolton, Research Manager	Apr 2026

(Expand table as required)

# **Appendices**

Appendix Number	Document Name	Document (pdf)
Α	Example of Monitoring Confirmation Email	Appendix A - Example of Monitori
В	Self-Assessment Monitoring Checklist for Pls	Appendix B - CCLHD - Self-Assessi
С	Procedure - Management of Clinical and Non-Clinical Data	Appendix C - Research - Manager
D	CCLHD File Audit Checklist	Appendix D - CCLHD File Audit Ch
E	CCLHD Research Office - Monitoring Checklist	Appendix E - CCLHD Research Off
F	CCLHD Clinical Trial Monitoring Tool	Appendix F - CCLHD - Clinical Tria
G	CCLHD Clinical Trial Monitoring Tool for CT Pharmacy	Appendix G - CCLHD Monitoring \