Design and implementation of the START (STem cells for ARDS Treatment) trial, a phase 1/2 trial of human mesenchymal stem/stromal cells for the treatment of moderate-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome

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(Article begins on next page)
Design and implementation of the START (STem cells for ARDS Treatment) trial, a phase 1/2 trial of human mesenchymal stem/stromal cells for the treatment of moderate-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome

Kathleen D Liu1*, Jennifer G Wilson2, Hanjing Zhuo3, Lizette Caballero4, Melanie L McMillan4, Xiaohui Fang3, Katherine Cosgrove5, Carolyn S Calfee6, Jae-Woo Lee7, Kirsten N Kangelaris8, Jeffrey E Gotts6, Angela J Rogers9, Joseph E Levitt9, Jeanine P Wiener-Kronish10, Kevin L Delucchi11, Andrew D Leavitt12, David H McKenna13, B Taylor Thompson5 and Michael A Matthay14

Abstract

**Background:** Despite advances in supportive care, moderate-severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is associated with high mortality rates, and novel therapies to treat this condition are needed. Compelling pre-clinical data from mouse, rat, sheep and ex vivo perfused human lung models support the use of human mesenchymal stem (stromal) cells (MSCs) as a novel intravenous therapy for the early treatment of ARDS.

**Methods:** This article describes the study design and challenges encountered during the implementation and phase 1 component of the START (STem cells for ARDS Treatment) trial, a phase 1/2 trial of bone marrow-derived human MSCs for moderate-severe ARDS. A trial enrolling 69 subjects is planned (9 subjects in phase 1, 60 subjects in phase 2 treated with MSCs or placebo in a 2:1 ratio).

**Results:** This report describes study design features that are unique to a phase 1 trial in critically ill subjects and the specific challenges of implementation of a cell-based therapy trial in the ICU.

**Conclusions:** Experience gained during the design and implementation of the START study will be useful to investigators planning future phase 1 clinical trials based in the ICU, as well as trials of cell-based therapy for other acute illnesses.

**Trial registration:** Clinical Trials Registration: NCT01775774 and NCT02097641.

**Keywords:** Acute lung injury; Clinical trial; Mesenchymal stem/stromal cell; Pulmonary edema

Background

Morbidity and mortality have declined only modestly in patients with the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in the last decade despite extensive research into its pathophysiology [1-3]. Current treatment remains primarily supportive with lung-protective ventilation and a fluid conservative strategy [4,5]. Pharmacologic therapies that reduce the severity of lung injury in vivo and in vitro have not yet been translated to effective clinical treatment options. At present, the mortality rate of severe ARDS remains unacceptably high, in the range of 30 to 40% [6,7]. Therefore, innovative therapies are needed, in particular for individuals with moderate-severe ARDS who have the highest mortality rates.

Cell-based therapy with human mesenchymal stem/stromal cells (MSCs) is attractive as a potential new therapy.
treatment for ARDS for multiple reasons. MSCs have the ability to secrete multiple paracrine factors, such as growth factors that can enhance tissue repair, anti-inflammatory cytokines that can reduce inflammation, and antimicrobial peptides that can reduce the severity of bacterial infection [8-17]. MSCs can also transfer mitochondria to injured lung epithelial cells, thus enhancing their functional status by replenishing depleted levels of ATP [18]. All of these mechanisms are relevant to the major abnormalities that underlie ARDS, including impaired alveolar fluid clearance, altered lung endothelial and epithelial permeability, dysregulated inflammation and ongoing infection. To date, MSCs have been tested for a variety of indications in more than 2,000 human subjects as therapy for a variety of diseases due to their low immunogenicity, immunomodulatory effects, and ability to secrete endothelial and epithelial growth factors.

Pre-clinical studies in small and large animal models (mouse, rat, and sheep), as well as in an ex vivo perfused human lung model, have demonstrated the potential efficacy and safety of administering human MSCs for the treatment of ARDS [8,9,11,12,14]. Based on these studies, we proposed a phase 1 dose escalation trial followed by a phase 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial of human MSCs for the treatment of moderate-severe ARDS. The purpose of this article is to describe the design of this clinical trial and the particular challenges we faced in testing a cell-based therapy in a critically ill population of patients with moderate-severe ARDS. We also present practical lessons learned during the implementation of the phase 1 trial relevant to both future trials of cell-based therapies and to other phase 1 trials in critically ill patients.

**Methods**

**Study overview**

The START trial is a multicenter phase 1/phase 2 clinical trial of MSCs in patients with moderate-severe ARDS, defined as a PaO2/FiO2 ratio of less than 200 mmHg while on positive pressure ventilation with at least 8 cmH2O positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) [19].

The phase 1 component of the study is an open label dose escalation pilot study in which three cohorts of subjects with ARDS receive increasing doses of human MSCs administered as a single intravenous infusion. There are three subjects per cohort, with patients in each cohort receiving either 1 × 10⁶ cells/kg predicted body weight (first cohort), 5 × 10⁶ cells/kg predicted body weight (second cohort), or 10 × 10⁶ cells/kg predicted body weight (third cohort).

Phase 2 is a randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled study using the maximally tolerated dose (MTD) of cells from the phase 1 study (up to 10 × 10⁶ cell/kg predicted body weight). The MTD is the highest dose that is associated with no pre-specified infusion associated events or unexpected severe adverse attributed to the study product. Subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 randomization scheme to receive human MSCs or Plasma-lyte A placebo; the study will enroll 60 patients who achieve a stable clinical baseline and receive the investigational product. The coordinating center for the trial is at the University of California, San Francisco. Eligible study subjects will be enrolled in the phase 1 trial at the University of California, San Francisco, Stanford University, and the Massachusetts General Hospital. Planned phase 2 sites also include the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Vermont. The trial is funded by the National Institutes of Health through a Clinical and Translational Science Institute award to the University of California, San Francisco and through the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Pilot Trials in Lung Disease U01 mechanism and the NHLBI-supported Production Assistance for Cellular Therapies (PACT) program at the University of Minnesota. The human MSCs are prepared from donor bone marrow at the University of Minnesota and shipped frozen to the clinical sites. Prior to administration, cells are thawed, washed and reconstituted at the clinical site, as detailed below.

**Study endpoints**

**Primary endpoints: safety**

Because this is a first-in-humans application of human MSCs in patients with moderate-severe ARDS, the primary study endpoints for both phase 1 and phase 2 will focus on the safety and tolerability of the human MSCs product. In phase 1, this analysis will examine (1) the incidence of pre-specified infusion associated events and (2) unexpected severe adverse events in ARDS patients treated with human MSCs. For phase 2, the MTD will be used, and the primary endpoint will be (1) the incidence of pre-specified infusion associated events and (2) the rate of unexpected severe adverse events observed in ARDS patients treated with human MSCs compared to patients treated with placebo.

Because infusion of MSCs could theoretically cause transient obstruction of the pulmonary microcirculation leading to (1) a fall in systemic blood pressure, (2) an increase in vasopressor dose, (3) an increase in heart rate, (4) an increase in arterial carbon dioxide concentration, or a (5) a decline in oxygenation, patients will be monitored closely by a study physician during the infusion and for six full hours following the start of the infusion for changes in any of these parameters. Pre-specified infusion associated events will be defined as one of the following events that occurs within six hours of the MSCs infusion: an increase in vasopressor dose greater than or equal to a predefined threshold, new ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation or asystole, new cardiac
arrhythmia requiring cardioversion, hypoxemia requiring an increase in the fraction of inspired oxygen of 0.2 or more and an increase in the level of PEEP of 5 cmH2O or more to maintain transcutaneous oxygen saturations in the target range of 88 to 95%, or a clinical scenario consistent with transfusion incompatibility or transfusion-related infection. A two-hour stability period will be required prior to MSC infusion. In addition, cardiac arrest/death within 24 hours of infusion would be considered a pre-specified infusion associated event, since patients who are moribund and not expected to survive 24 hours will be excluded from the trial (Table 1).

The predefined threshold for increased vasopressor dosing qualifying as a pre-specified infusion-associated adverse event are described as in Table 1: an increase of more than 10 mcg/minute norepinephrine, 100 mcg/minute phenylephrine, 10 mcg/kg/minute dopamine, 0.1 mcg/kg/minute of epinephrine or addition of a third vasopressor. These predefined thresholds were determined based on what investigators would consider significant increases in vasopressor dosing.

In addition to these pre-specified infusion associated adverse events, we will also systemically collect and review the incidence and nature of all serious adverse events for the duration of the clinical trial, with special attention to adverse events that are unexpected in the clinical course of a critically ill patient with ARDS.

Secondary endpoints: potential indicators of treatment efficacy

Given the proposed paracrine effects of human MSCs, we will test three categories of efficacy endpoints in the phase 2 trial: respiratory, systemic and biologic. Respiratory efficacy endpoints will include the Lung Injury Score (LIS) at day 3, since improvement in the LIS has been shown to be associated with other clinical outcomes [5,20,21], including an increased number of ventilator free days and improved survival. The LIS is a composite scoring system including the PaO2/FiO2, the level of positive end-expiratory pressure, the extent of infiltrates on the chest radiograph, and static respiratory compliance. The other respiratory efficacy endpoints will include the PaO2/FiO2 ratio and oxygenation index (OI) at day 3, which incorporates mean airway pressure and the PaO2/FiO2. OI is independently predictive of mortality in patients with ARDS [22,23].

Systemic efficacy endpoints will include the mean Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score [24] at day 3 as well as ventilator-free [25], ICU-free, vasopressor-free, and organ failure free days and 60 day all-cause mortality, noting that this initial phase 2 clinical trial of 60 patients will be underpowered for these endpoints.

Biological endpoints will focus on the proposed mechanisms of action of the human MSCs in ARDS based on preclinical studies. Specifically, we will measure plasma markers of lung epithelial injury (Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts (RAGE)), pro- and anti-inflammatory markers (IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 and IL-1Ra), markers of endothelial injury (von Willebrand factor, angiopoietin-2), markers of other organ injury (creatinine) and biomarkers that may reflect the paracrine activity of the administered human MSCs (angiopoietin-1 and keratinocyte growth factor). All of these biomarkers will be measured at baseline and day 3 using enzyme-linked

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**Table 1 Pre-specified infusion associated adverse events for START**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Within six hours of the MSCs infusion</th>
<th>Within 24 hours of the MSCs infusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. An increase in vasopressor dose greater than or equal to a predefined threshold:</td>
<td>1. Cardiac arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10 mcg/minute norepinephrine</td>
<td>2. Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 100 mcg/minute phenylephrine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10 mcg/kg/minute dopamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 0.1 mcg/kg/minute of epinephrine*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition of a third vasopressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. New ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation or asystole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New cardiac arrhythmia requiring cardioversion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hypoxemia requiring an increase in the fraction of inspired oxygen of 0.2 or more and an increase in the level of PEEP of 5 cmH2O or more to maintain transcutaneous oxygen saturations in the target range of 88 to 95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A clinical scenario consistent with transfusion incompatibility or transfusion-related infection (urticaria, wheezing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although patients on epinephrine were excluded from the original clinical trial protocol, because of the current Surviving Sepsis Guidelines and the use of epinephrine as a first line vasopressor in at least one study hospital ICU, the protocol was amended to allow patients on a modest dose of epinephrine to be included in the trial and to define a pre-specified infusion associated event based on epinephrine dosing.

bSince patients who are moribund and not expected to survive 24 hours are excluded from the study.
immunoassays (ELISAs). In the phase 2 study, we plan to measure a marker of lung epithelial permeability (total protein concentration in a mini-bronchoalveolar lavage obtained 48 hours after product infusion using a colorimetric assay) [26] as well as the total and differential cell count in the mini-bronchoalveolar lavage specimen.

Selection of study subjects
The inclusion and exclusion criteria (Table 2) are intended to identify a group of patients with sufficiently high mortality to benefit from MSC therapy, but also to exclude patients at higher risk of complications since this is a phase 1/2 trial. The inclusion criterion for study entry is the presence of moderate-severe ARDS, defined as the acute onset of the need for positive pressure ventilation by an endotracheal or tracheal tube with a PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio < 200 with at least 8 cmH₂O positive end-expiratory airway pressure (PEEP), bilateral infiltrates consistent with pulmonary edema on frontal chest radiograph and no clinical evidence of left atrial hypertension for the bilateral pulmonary infiltrates. To avoid enrolling patients with late ARDS, patients must be enrolled and randomized within 96 hours of meeting the Berlin definition for ARDS (Table 2, exclusion 2). At the time of randomization, all inclusion criteria must be met. Subjects must receive the study infusion (either MSCs in phase 1 or MSCs/placebo in phase 2) within 120 hours of meeting the Berlin definition for ARDS. During this period, the PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio must remain < 300 mmHg on a PEEP of at least 8 cmH₂O.

Another unique design feature of this trial is that we have mandated that enrolled patients achieve a two-hour stable baseline period prior to administration of MSCs. The stable baseline criteria are as follows:

Baseline stability criteria that must be met prior to human mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) infusion
In the supine position, patients must sustain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 Inclusion and exclusion criteria for START</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusion criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients will be eligible for inclusion if they meet all of the below criteria. Criteria 1 to 3 must all be present within a 24-hour time period and at the time of enrollment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. A need for positive pressure ventilation by an endotracheal or tracheal tube with a PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio &lt; 200 with at least 8 cmH₂O positive end-expiratory airway pressure (PEEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bilateral infiltrates consistent with pulmonary edema on frontal chest radiograph, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No clinical evidence of left atrial hypertension, or if measured, a Pulmonary Arterial Occlusion Pressure (PAOP) less than or equal to 18 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presence of any active malignancy (other than non-melanoma skin cancer) that required treatment within the last two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Moderate to severe liver failure (Childs-Pugh Score &gt; 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Patient, surrogate, or physician not committed to full support (exception: a patient will not be excluded if he/she would receive all supportive care except for attempts at resuscitation from cardiac arrest).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Lung transplant patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Moribund patient not expected to survive 24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Documented deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism within past three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. No intent/unwillingness to follow lung protective ventilation strategy or fluid management protocol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.annalsofintensivecare.com/content/4/1/22
1. Transcutaneous oxygen saturation in the target range of 88 to 95% without any increase in ventilator settings
2. Stable vasopressor use if the patient requires vasopressors for blood pressure support. The dose of vasopressor may be able to be increased no more than:
   - 5 mcg/minute for norepinephrine
   - 50 mcg/minute increase for phenylephrine dose
   - 5 mcg/kg/minute increase for dopamine dose
   - 0.5 mcg/kg/minute increase for epinephrine.

These criteria were designed to reduce noise such that a harmful effect of MSCs could be more clearly identified. Cell-based therapy requires coordination with the bone marrow transplantation facility for investigational product preparation. Patients in phase 2 will be randomized after confirmation that the cells can be prepared and delivered to the ICU within four hours and when patients are likely to achieve a two-hour stable baseline period.

Treatment groups and randomization
In phase 1, there are three planned cohorts with 3 subjects in each cohort who will receive doses of $1 \times 10^6$ cells/kg, $5 \times 10^6$ cells/kg, and $10 \times 10^6$ cells/kg predicted body weight in an escalating fashion. In phase 2, subjects will be randomized in a 2:1 randomization scheme to receive the maximum tolerable dose of MSCs determined in phase 1 or Plasma-lyte A placebo. Sixty patients will be randomized by bone marrow transplant laboratory personnel using a centralized data management system. Blinding of the investigational product will be preserved throughout the study. No treatment group information is provided to the investigators or clinicians caring for the patient except in case of an emergency, and a log of unblinding events will be maintained. An unaffiliated external medical monitor will work with investigators to determine when and if unblinding should occur.

Study procedures
All study procedures except for pre-screening occur after informed consent is obtained from a subject or his/her surrogate. The study flow is summarized in Figure 1. In phase 1, following informed consent, the bone marrow transplantation laboratory at the clinical site is notified that there is an eligible patient and of the approximate time of the infusion (based on the planned start of the baseline infusion period). The bone marrow transplantation laboratory then determines the dose of cells to be administered based on the patient’s predicted body weight [4]. After initiation of the baseline stability period, the bone marrow transplantation laboratory thaws and washes the human MSCs. The cells are then resuspended in Plasma-lyte A for the study infusion. The final volume of the study infusion is 100 mls (of either human MSCs or placebo Plasma-lyte A).

Because critically ill patients often experience minute-to-minute changes in vital signs, we have mandated that the MSCs infusion can only begin after a two-hour period of stable baseline has been documented. Stable baseline is defined as: transcutaneous oxygen saturation in the target range of 88 to 95% without any increase in ventilator settings and stable vasopressor use if the patient requires vasopressors for blood pressure support. The dose of vasopressor may be able to be increased no more than:
   - 5 mcg/minute for norepinephrine
   - 50 mcg/minute increase for phenylephrine dose
   - 5 mcg/kg/minute increase for dopamine dose
   - 0.5 mcg/kg/minute increase for epinephrine.

Blood and urine samples are obtained at multiple time points before and after the infusion of investigational product for biomarker measurements, which include measurements of epithelial injury, inflammation and of...
MSC administration. In the phase 2 component, a mini-
bronchoalveolar lavage is planned.

For clinical endpoint and safety measurements, if not
obtained as part of clinical care, patients will undergo an
arterial blood gas measurement and chest radiograph on
day 3 (after administration of the investigational product)
since these are secondary endpoints of the phase 2 trial.
Serum creatinine, total bilirubin and alanine aminotrans-
ferase (ALT) are measured on days 3, 7 and 14 (after ad-
ministration of the investigational product) for safety
monitoring if subjects are still hospitalized. Vital status as
well as the need for dialysis will be assessed at 6 and
12 months after study enrollment via a telephone visit and
in-person visit, respectively. Data on subsequent hospi-
talizations will also be collected. At the in-person visit, a
limited physical exam will be conducted.

Quality control
At the time of cell thaw at each clinical site, samples of
the MSCs are taken by the bone marrow transplantation
laboratory for standardized quantitation of cell viability
and for cell sterility assays. Protocols for cell thawing and
washing as well as infusion were developed at the
coordinating center at the University of California, San
Francisco. These include the use of standard calculations
to determine the appropriate dose of MSCs, standard
protocols for cell thaw, transfer and washing, as well as
protocols to ensure that the infusion is delivered over the
protocol-specified timeframe. These standard operating
procedures were adapted at each clinical site and
reviewed and approved by the Coordinating Center prior
to initiation of study enrollment at each site. Given the
cell-based nature of this therapy and concerns about cell
viability with variability in cell handling, this is a critical
step for the implementation of a cell-based therapy study.

Study variables
Detailed demographic data and medical history, including
smoking and alcohol history and baseline renal function,
as well as data for baseline severity of illness, including
the Acute Physiology, Age, Chronic Health Evaluation
(APACHE) III [28], SOFA [24], and Brussels organ failure
scores [29] will be recorded. During the stable baseline, in-
fusion and post-infusion monitoring periods, physiological
variables including heart rate, blood pressure, urine output
and use of vasopressors, along with respiratory variables
including ventilator settings and oxygen saturation will be
recorded on a frequent and pre-specified basis. After the
investigational product infusion, daily data will be
collected for severity of illness scores as well as for lung
injury score at days 1, 2, 3, 7, 14, and 28. In addition to
clinical data, biospecimens are collected, immediately

Figure 1 Flow diagram for the phase 1 component of the START trial. Abbreviations are as follows: acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS; adverse event, AE; bone marrow transplantation, BMT; Data Safety Monitoring Board, DSMB; positive end-expiratory pressure, PEEP.
Sample size
The planned sample size for the phase 1 study is 9 patients (3 cohorts of 3 patients who will receive escalating doses of MSCs using a traditional phase 1 design [30]. The sample size for the phase 2 portion of the trial will be 60 patients randomized 2:1 to receive MSCs or placebo. The sample size was originally based on the proposed primary endpoint of change in four-point acute lung injury score from baseline to day 7 of the study. We selected this endpoint because at least two randomized clinical trials have shown that an improvement in the four-point lung injury score correlates with clinical benefits, including mortality and ventilator-free days, the two most widely accepted clinical endpoints for phase 3 trials in ARDS [5,20].

For the phase 2 trial, we will describe the incidence of adverse events by treatment cohort using the Pearson’s chi-square test or the Student’s t-test. The per-treatment arm sample sizes were generated based on an assumption of a 28-day adverse event proportion of 30%. In this setting, the 95% CI length for a binomial proportion is 24%, ranging from 19% to 43%.

Results and discussion
Analysis plan
For the phase 1 study, the analysis will be descriptive. Specifically, we will describe the incidence of serious adverse events, including death, as well as the incidence of pre-specified infusion associated events and non-serious adverse events felt to be related to the study infusion.

For the phase 2 study, we will describe the incidence of serious adverse events, including death, as well as the incidence of pre-specified infusion associated events and non-serious adverse events felt to be related to the study infusion in the MSC-treated versus placebo arms. Analysis of the primary safety endpoint will be focused on characterizing the adverse event proportion in each treatment arm, whereas the secondary efficacy endpoints will be used for the design of larger efficacy studies. We will compare the incidence of adverse events by treatment cohort using the Pearson’s chi-square test or the Student’s t-test. The per-treatment arm sample sizes were generated based on an assumption of a 28-day adverse event proportion of 30%. In this setting, the 95% CI length for a binomial proportion is 24%, ranging from 19% to 43%.

Because the phase 2 trial is focused on safety and has limited power for physiological endpoints, the analysis will be based on an approach using standardized effect sizes (the difference in mean values between treatment and control divided by the standard deviation). This approach allows us to evaluate the efficacy of MSCs in a small sample size by comparing the effect size observed in our phase 2 trial to effects observed in larger trials of therapies known to be efficacious. In the case of ARDS, the comparison trials would be those of lower tidal volume ventilation [4] and fluid conservative therapy [5]. We will use the incidence of adverse events along with an overall assessment of the potential efficacy of MSCs using the pre-specified respiratory, clinical and biological endpoints to make a determination as to whether or not a larger phase 2b study is safe and warranted.

Data safety and monitoring
As described in the prior sections, unique features of this clinical trial include the requirement for a two-hour baseline stability period prior to investigational product infusion and the definition of pre-specified infusion associated events. These are intended to ensure subject safety despite underlying critical illness and to minimize the potential for instability due to the severity of underlying illness rather than the investigational product.

The data safety and monitoring plan for this phase 1/2 trial includes a formal Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) that has been reviewed and approved by the IRB at the University of California, San Francisco and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. The DSMB includes critical care physicians with phase 1/2 trial experience and a biostatistician. The DSMB is required to provide recommendations about starting, continuing, and stopping the study. In addition, the DSMB is asked to make recommendations, as appropriate, to the NHLBI about: benefit/risk ratio of procedures and participant burden; selection, recruitment, and retention of participants; adherence to protocol requirements; completeness, quality, and analysis of measurements; amendments to the study protocol and consent forms; performance of individual centers and core labs; participant safety; notification of and referral for adverse events.

Since this is a phase 1/2 clinical trial focused on safety and since the patient population is critically ill and at high risk for complications related to their underlying
severity of illness, we have also appointed a designated external medical monitor and constituted a scientific review committee, chaired by the external medical monitor. In phase 1, the scientific review committee plays a critical role in evaluation of each patient in each dosing cohort to ensure patient safety. Specifically, in phase 1, the first subject in each cohort who receives the MSC infusion is observed for seven days prior to enrollment of the remaining subjects in that cohort. A report of clinical data and adverse events from the first subject in the cohort is reviewed by the scientific review committee. If the patient meets stopping criteria (pre-specified infusion associated event or serious adverse event including death within seven days) or there is concern on the part of the scientific review committee, enrollment will be suspended pending review by the DSMB. If stopping criteria are not met, and there are no safety concerns, the next two subjects in that cohort may be enrolled. The second and third subjects in the cohort may be enrolled concurrently; however if the second subject experiences a pre-specified clinically important event or unexpected serious adverse event, including death, prior to enrollment/dosing of the third study subject, enrollment/dosing will be suspended pending review by the DSMB. After completion of enrollment of each study cohort and seven days of follow-up for all three individuals in the cohort, an aggregate report of clinical data and all adverse events will be reviewed by the scientific review committee and DSMB for each cohort. After completion of the phase 1 study (28 days of follow-up for all study subjects), the scientific review committee will review the data and propose a cell product dose for the phase 2 study. This recommendation will be submitted to the DSMB for approval prior to initiating the phase 2 study.

In phase 2, the external medical monitor will assist the study with adjudication of severe adverse events on a case-by-case basis.

Conclusions
Phase 1/2 trials of a cell-based therapy in critically ill subjects pose unique design challenges, including the need for clearly defined criteria for clinical stability prior to study treatment and the need to define infusion associated adverse events in order to try to separate medical events related to the patient’s overall condition from events that could be related to the cell-based therapy. The need to define ‘baseline stability’ poses additional challenges related to the need to coordinate cell administration with the bone marrow transplantation laboratory. We describe here some of our proposed solutions to these issues, which should be applicable to both cell-based therapy trials for other diseases, as well as most other early phase trials based in the ICU.

Abbreviations
ARDS: Acute respiratory distress syndrome; (APACHE) III: Acute Physiology, Age, Chronic Health Evaluation; DSMB: Data safety monitoring board; LIS: Lung injury score; MTD: Maximally tolerated dose; MSC: Mesenchymal stem cells; OI: Oxygenation index; PEEP: Positive end-expiratory pressure; SOFA: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment.

Competing interests
None of the authors has any competing (financial or non-financial) interests to declare.

Authors’ contributions
KDL and MAM conceived of the study, and participated in its design and coordination and helped to draft the manuscript. HZ was responsible for study coordination throughout the design and implementation phases. LC, MM, DM and AL were responsible for study design and implementation relevant to MSC harvest and well as processing in the bone marrow transplantation lab. XF was responsible for the design and implementation of potency assays for the trial. KC assisted with design and rollout of the study at subites. JWL was involved in the design of the cell wash protocol. JGW, CSC, JG, AR, JL, KNK, JW-K and BTT were involved in study design. KLD assisted with the statistical analysis plan. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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