Global Clinical Platform:
Objectives, Results and the Future

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WHO Global Clinical Platform: objectives

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Check for updates

The First 110,593 COVID-19 Patients Hospitalised in Lombardy: A Regionwide Analysis of Case Characteristics, Risk Factors and Clinical Outcomes

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Meet urgent needs for clinical data to inform
preparedness, readiness, and response

Recognition and understanding of emerging clinical phenotypes.

World Health Organization

HEALTH EMERGENCIES programme

WHO Global Clinical Platform
Data for public health response

- Data to understand outbreaks

- Unique global position
  - Broad partnerships
  - Reach many facilities
  - Works under International Health Regulations (IHR)
  - WHO Ethics Committee Approval

- Rapid deployment, updates on the basis of need

I. CASE IDENTIFICATION/DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

ECC number: [_____]   Site/facility name: [

II. TREATMENT SUMMARY OVER ADMISSION

Type

Investigational Interventions   ☐ Administered under standard of care   ☐ Ad

Developed for COVID-19 disease

Expanding!

WHO Global Clinical Platform
for Acute hepatitis of unknown aetiology
Data for public health response

WHO Global Clinical Platform
for Monkeypox
Data for public health response

WHO Global Clinical Platform
for Ebola virus disease
Data for public health response

Data use and organization

3 simple steps to contribute anonymized clinical data to the platform

1 | **Register online at WHO.int**

2 | **Agree to the Terms of Use**

Ensure local ethics permissions

3 | **Receive log-in credentials**

Immediate access to upload + download

- Strict legal terms for data ownership gives users confidence
  - Health facilities
  - Research institutions
  - Networks (e.g. ISARIC)
  - Health ministries

- Flexible, agile, standardised platform

- Ethics for data collection
  - surveillance platform for data and not linked to specific study protocols
  - International Health Regulations 2005

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Flexible and modular data collection

CORE VARIABLES

understand
SPECIAL POPULATION

investigate
NEW PHENOTYPE

extend to cover
NEW CLINICAL NEED

e.g. pregnancy

e.g. MIS-C

e.g. Post-COVID

Special reports for
subpopulations

children
pregnant women
people living with HIV
TB

Statistical Analysis Planning

- **Objectives**
  - Description of clinical characteristics
  - Systematic recording of therapeutic interventions, and the adverse events profile
  - Exploration of the determinants of patient outcomes

- **Pre-defined subgroups (examples)**
  - Age, sex
  - Pregnancy
  - HIV status
  - Comorbidity
  - Tuberculosis

WHO Global Clinical Platform
for Ebola virus disease
Data for public health response

WHO Global Clinical Data Platform for the clinical characterization of Ebola

Statistical analysis plan
17 February 2023

World Health Organization

Data use and uptake

Country level reports

(1) Summarize demographic and clinical features and intervention
(2) Characterize the variability in the clinical features;
(3) Explore the risk factors associated with mortality and ICU admission

Jordan, Nigeria, Brazil, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Cameroon, Guinea, Burkina Faso, South Africa, India, Dominican Republic,..

Regional reports

Characterize **regional variations**
Includes descriptive and analytic component.

Training and Capacity Strengthening Activities

- Clinical and technical training provided on case report forms and platform access

- Data analysis

Dashboard – example from Covid-19

- Filter by region, income and others

- Allows detailed analysis on:
  - therapeutic use (O_2, corticosteroids, and antibiotics)
  - HIV and TB and COVID-19
  - Underlying conditions
  - Vital signs on admission
  - Patient outcomes
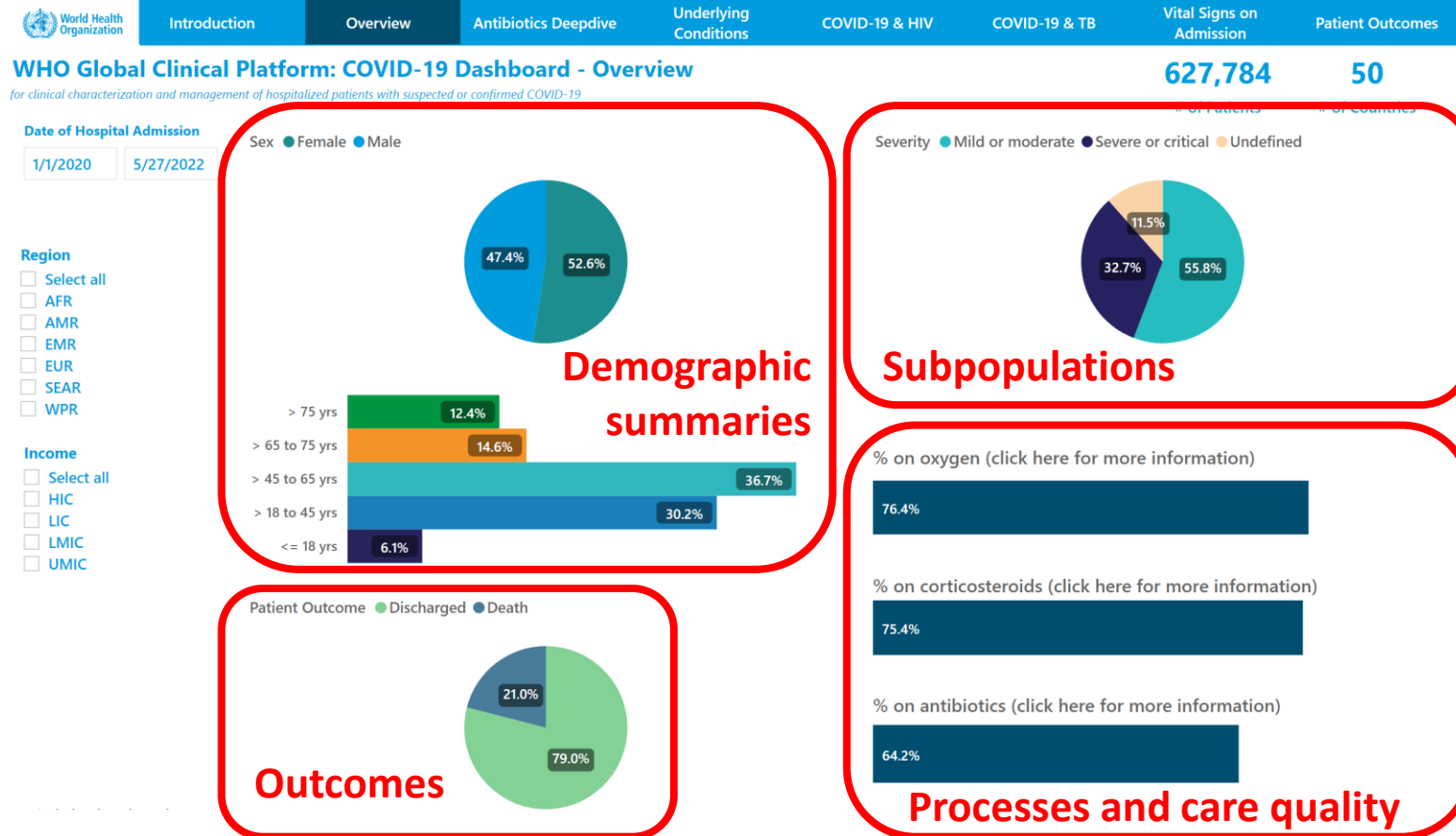
1000 VARIABLES

1000 HEALTH FACILITIES

+65 COUNTRIES

Results and use-cases

Adding value through clinical data collection - cholera

[Unpublished data]

- High prevalence of severe hypokalaemia in children with cholera (approximately 1/3)

- Significant treatment of fluid overload in cholera treatment centres (10%)
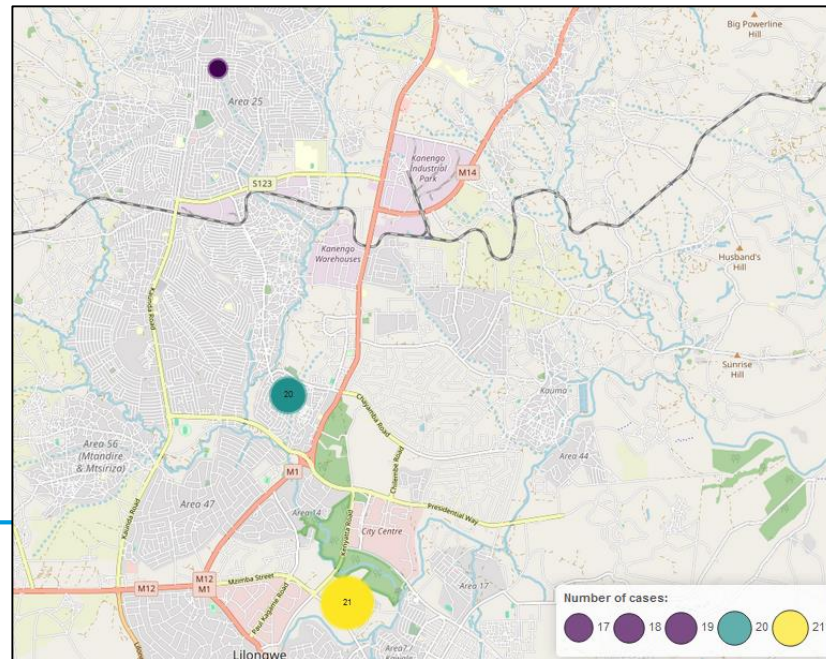
Symptoms and progression

World Health Organization
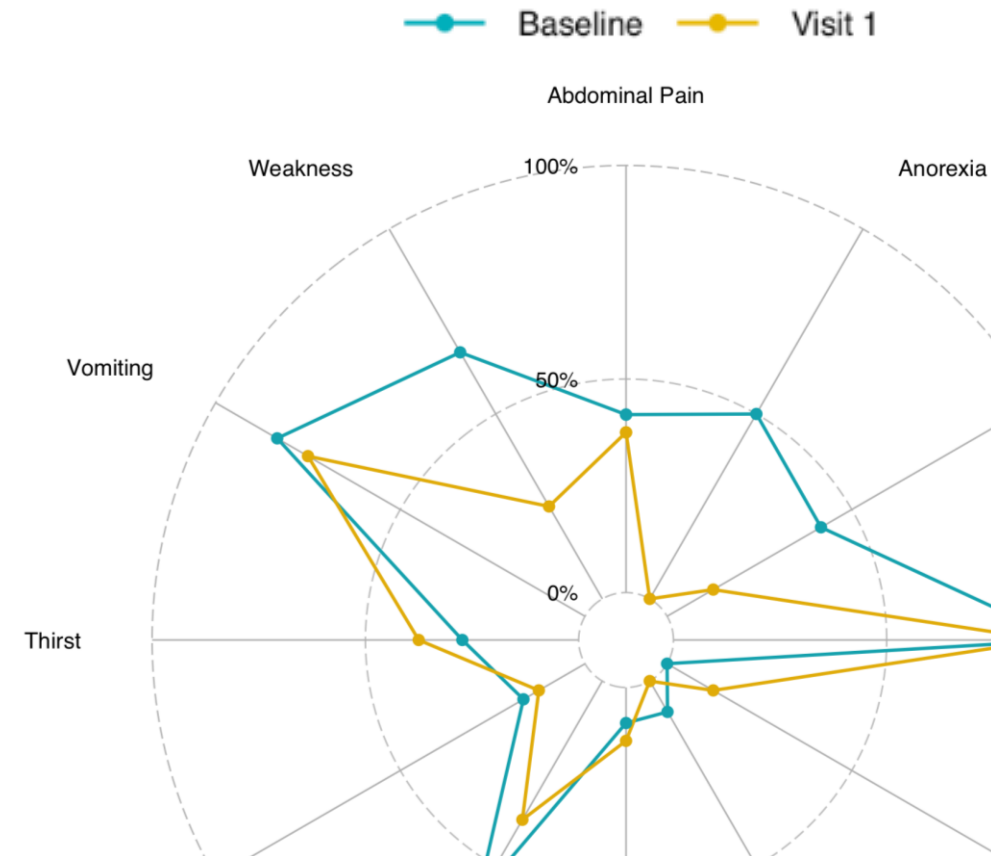
Supporting uptake of data in outbreaks - mpox

- Data on clinical characterization
  - Being written for publication by the Colombia team

- Supporting data collection outside of RCTs for promising therapeutics (tecovirimat)
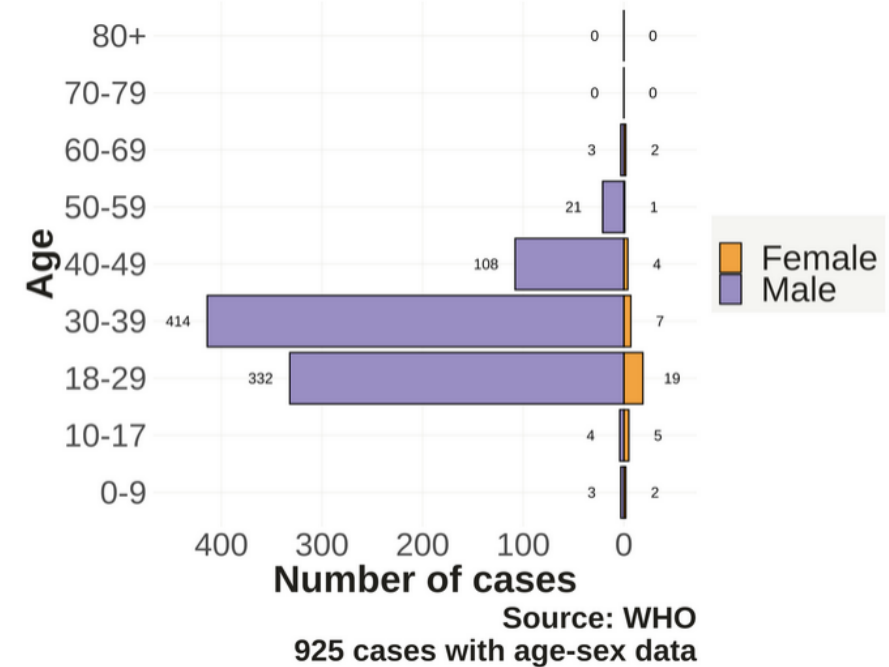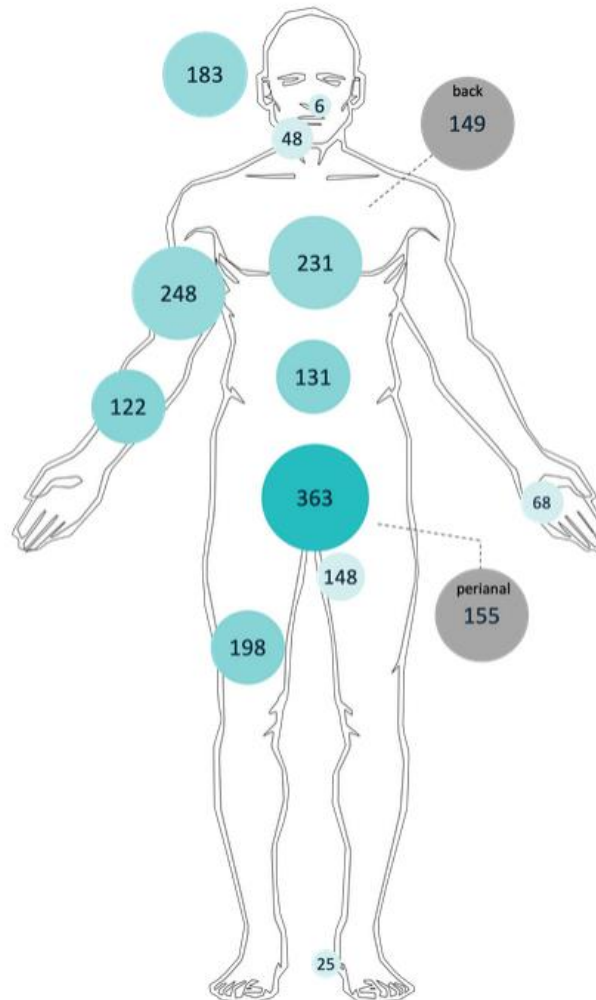
Source: WHO
925 cases with age-sex data

Learning and refining definitions
Covid-19 severity classification and mortality

Current classification
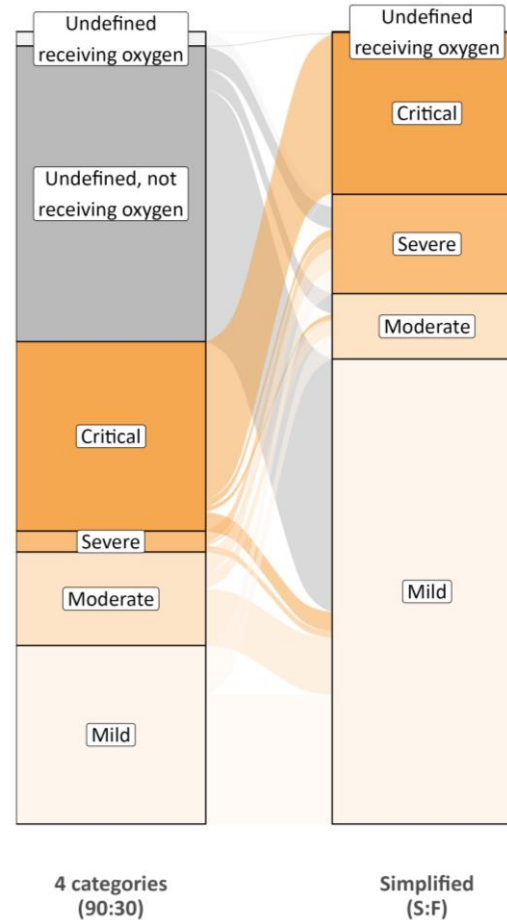
Potential simplified classification based on SpO$_2$: FiO$_2$

[Unpublished data]

Learning and refining definitions
Covid-19 severity classification and mortality

Current classification

Patients receiving oxygen not properly classified because their SpO$_2$ is OK

Small proportion classified as mild
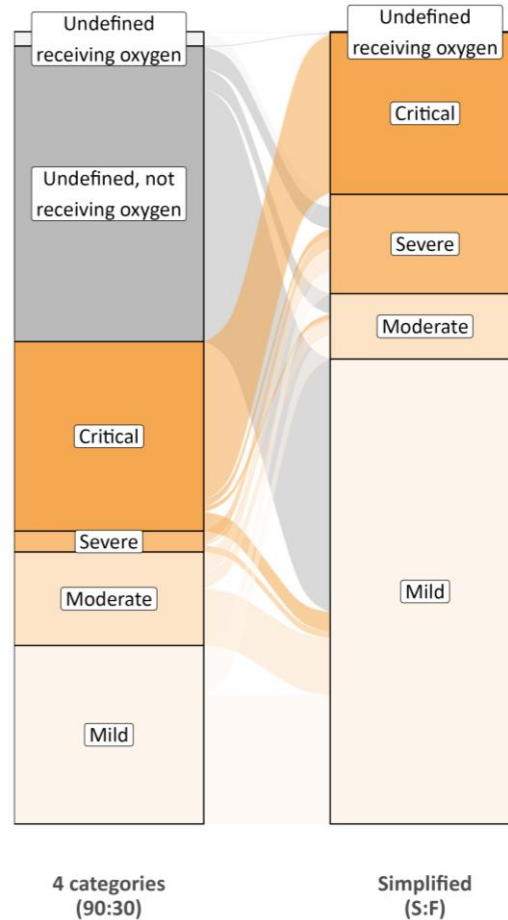
Potential simplified classification based on SpO$_2$: FiO$_2$

Complete classification

Higher proportion of mild disease

[Unpublished data]

Learning and refining definitions
Covid-19 severity classification and mortality
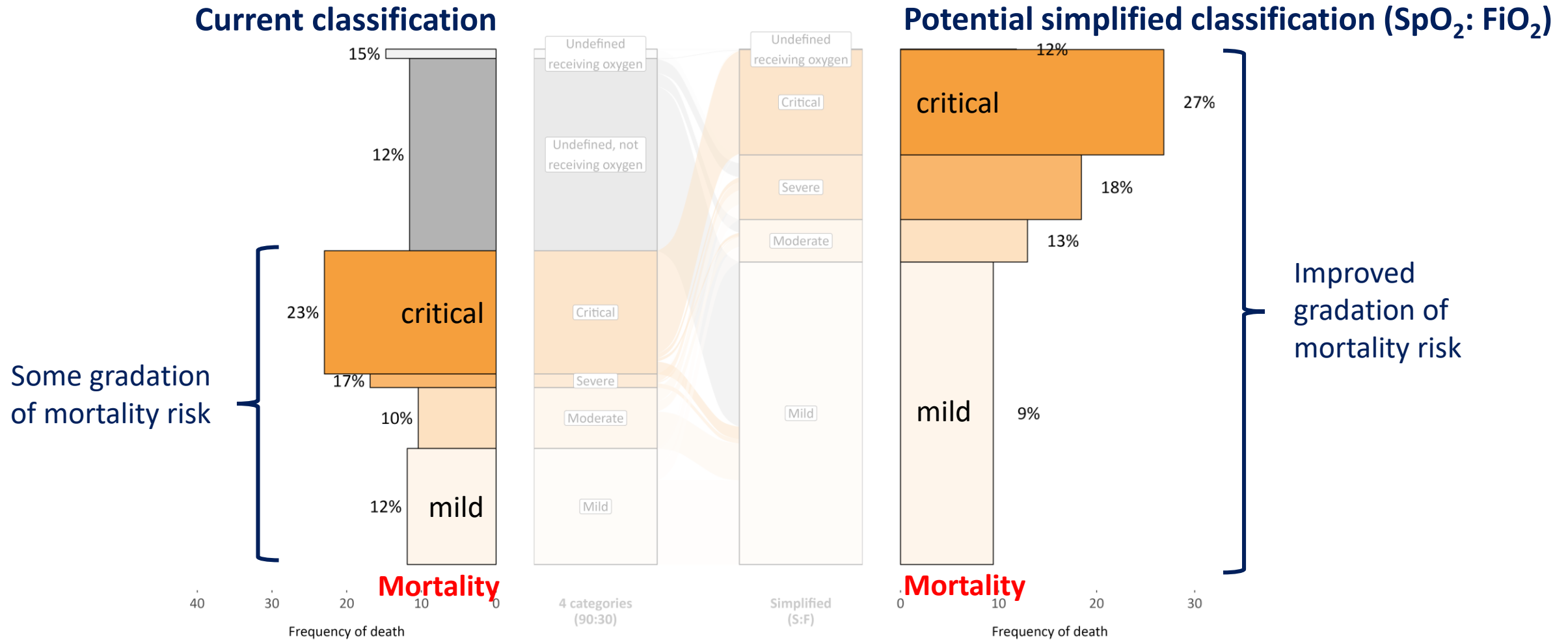
[Unpublished data]

Future plans

World Health Organization

Global Clinical Platform v2.0

- **Continuously available for clinical surveillance**
  Clinical and facility descriptors which monitor disease severity in health facilities and provide early warning signal of increased load on health system

- **Quickly accessible for outbreaks**
  Clinical and facility descriptions which drive improvement in clinical care

Target: Diseases which are endemic and of pandemic potential e.g. SARI

Target: overlooked disease areas:

cholera, viral haemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Marburg, Sudan viruses), Lassa fever, diphtheria, MERS, dengue

World Health Organization

HEALTH EMERGENCIES programme

17

WHO Clinical Platform – future directions and use

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Clinical platform
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Link to global clinical surveillance → **Severity analysis signals which complement epidemiology**

- *Severity and link with MOSAIC and*
- *Pandemic Influenza (PIP) framework*

Clinical intelligence in emergencies → **Real-time data guides case management**

- *Combining clinical, physiologic and laboratory data to understand disease progression and outcome*

**Multi-centre observational clinical studies** → **Evaluation of risk factors and other clinical interventions**

- *Standardised protocols*
- *Link with WHO R&D Blueprint*
- *High quality clinical care in emergencies*

MEURI (Emergency use protocols) → **Safety reporting with collaborating centres (e.g. Vigibase)**

- *Monitoring during emergency use of unproven therapeutics [MEURI]*
- *Pharmacovigilance*
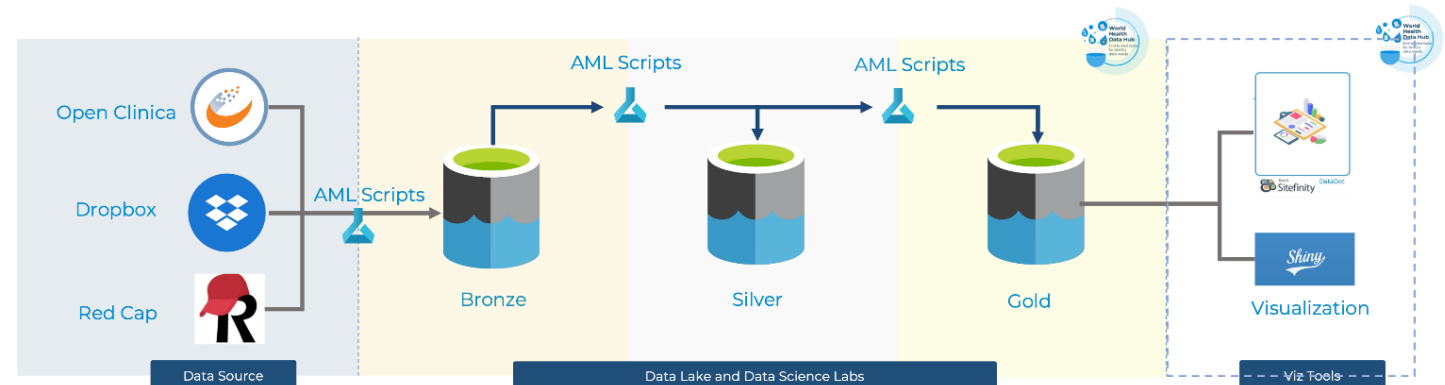
New and future work

Clinical surveillance for

Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI)

1. Short Case Report Form (CRF) for SARI
2. Paired healthcare facility report form/indicators
3. Accessible dashboard with stratified detail
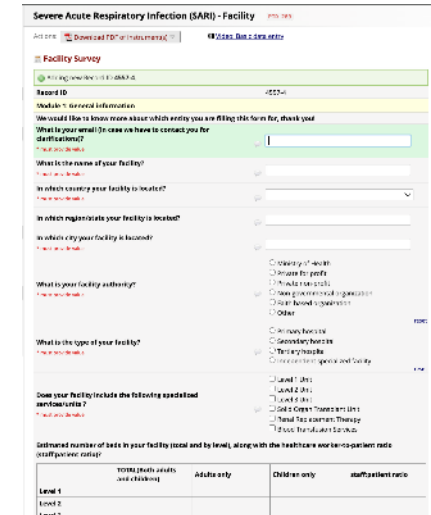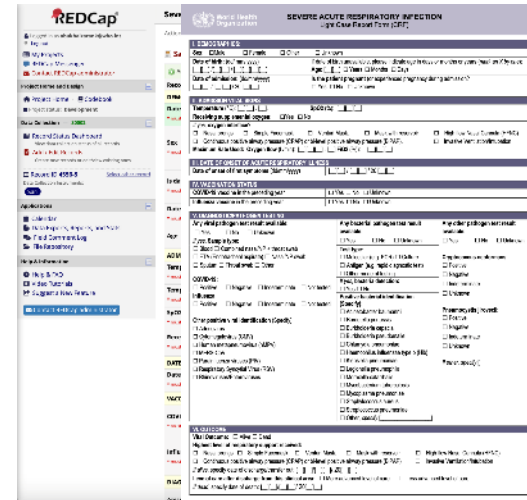
Using a new data system >>
- Secure
- Data Lifecycle Management
- Scaled Computational Capacity

Thankyou

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