

# Update on how SCRI support research initiatives in MOH public healthcare institutions

*by A/Prof Teoh Yee Leong  
CEO Singapore Clinical Research Institute*



INNOVATION IN CLINICAL RESEARCH FOR THE NATION



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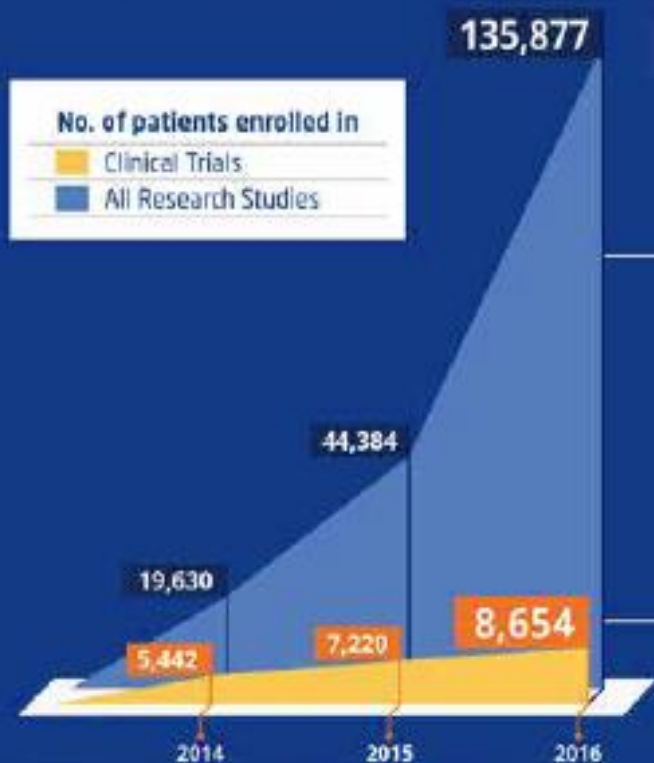


INNOVATION IN CLINICAL RESEARCH FOR THE NATION



# KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

## Clinical Research Studies (2014-2016)



**135,877**  
Research Subjects  
Enrolled for Research Studies\*

\*All research studies with patients involving SCR.

**8,654**  
Human Subjects  
Enrolled in Clinical Trials

## Scientific and Operational Team in 2016

A diversified team of

**57**

**Scientific and  
Operational Staff**





Worked with

**736**  
**Investigators**

Supported

**216**  
**Local and International Sites**  
Across **25 Countries**



**Research Findings**

Published in

**246**  
**Publications**

**Conducted and Participated in**  
**186**

Workshops,  
Seminars &  
Conferences



Conducted

**137**  
**Studies**



# INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COLLABORATION SITES

## AUSTRALIA

Austin Health Cancer Clinical Trials  
Ballarat Regional Integrated Cancer Centre  
Barwon Health Andrew Lowe Cancer Centre  
Border Medical Oncology Research Unit  
Calvary Mater Newcastle Hospital  
Central Coast Cancer Centre, Gosford Hospital  
Chris O'Brien Lifehouse  
Coffs Harbour North Coast Cancer Institute, NSW  
Flinders Medical Centre  
Goulburn Valley Health, VIC  
Lylell McEwin Hospital  
Macarthur Cancer Therapy Centre  
Monash Health Medical Oncology  
Newcastle Private Hospital  
North Coast Cancer Institute Port Macquarie  
Northern Cancer Institute, NSW  
Northwest Cancer Centre Tamworth  
Orange Health Service  
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre  
Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital  
Royal Darwin Hospital, Alan Walker Cancer Centre  
Royal Darwin Hospital, Northern Territory  
Royal Hobart Hospital  
Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital  
Southwest Oncology, VIC  
St John of God Subiaco  
The Tweed Hospital  
Townsville Hospital

## BANGLADESH

International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research

## BRUNEI

Brunei Cancer Centre

## CHINA

Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University  
Beijing University Cancer Hospital  
Guangdong General Hospital  
Guangdong Provincial Cardiovascular Institute  
Jinan Cancer Hospital  
Nanjing First Hospital  
Qingdao Eye Hospital  
Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University  
Shandong Eye Hospital  
Shanghai Chest Hospital  
Sun Yat Sen University Cancer Centre  
The First People's Hospital of Foshan  
The Sixth Affiliated Hospital  
Xiamen Eye Centre  
Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital  
Zhongshan City People's Hospital

## CUBA

National Institute of Oncology and Radiobiology

## HONG KONG

Alice Ho Nethersole Hospital  
Hong Kong Eye Hospital  
Prince of Wales Hospital  
Queen Mary Hospital

## INDIA

All India Institute of Medical Science  
Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre  
Aravind Eye Hospital  
Christian Medical College  
G. Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Hospital  
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology  
LV Prasad Eye Institute  
Mazumdar Shaw Cancer Centre  
Nizam's Institute of Medical Science  
Regional Cancer Centre Trivandrum  
Tata Memorial Hospital

## INDONESIA

Denpasar General Hospital  
Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital (RSCM)  
Dharmais Hospital National Cancer Centre  
Dr Soetomo Hospital  
Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia  
Hasanuddin University  
Jakarta Eye Center  
Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito Jogjakarta  
Sanglah General Hospital  
University of Indonesia  
University of Padjadjaran

## JAPAN

Chiba University Hospital  
Chugoku Central Hospital  
Eguchi Eye Hospital  
Gunma University Hospital  
Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital & Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital  
Ideta Eye Hospital  
Iwate Medical University  
Kansei Rousai Hospital  
Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital  
Kokushikan University  
Kosaki City Hospital  
Kyoto Prefectural Medical University  
Miyata Eye Hospital  
National Hospital Organization Disaster Medical Center  
Northern Fukushima Medical Center  
Ogaki Municipal Hospital  
Okamoto Eye Clinic  
Osaka University Graduate School of Medical Hospital  
Otemae Hospital  
Sapporo medical university hospital  
Tokai Central Hospital  
Tokushima Prefectural Central Hospital  
Tottori University Hospital  
University of Toyama

## MALAYSIA

Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun  
Hospital Kuala Lumpur  
Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia  
Institut Jantung Negara  
Institute of Respiratory Medicine  
International Specialist Eye Centre  
Mahkota Medical Centre  
Pantai Hospital Kuala Lumpur  
Penang Adventist Hospital  
Penang General Hospital  
Sarawak General Hospital  
University Malaya Medical Centre  
University of Malaysia

## MONGOLIA

National Cancer Center, Mongolia

## MYANMAR

Yangon GI & Liver Centre

## NEW ZEALAND

Auckland City Hospital  
Christchurch Heart Institute  
Christchurch Public Hospital  
Dunedin Hospital  
University of Auckland

## NORWAY

University of Oslo

## PAKISTAN

Aga Khan University

## PHILIPPINES

Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center  
Brokenshire Hospital  
Cebu Velez General Hospital  
Chong Hua Hospital  
Davao Doctors Hospital  
Davao Medical Center  
Davao Medical School Foundation  
De La Salle Hospital  
East Ave Medical Center  
Jose Reyes Memorial Medical Center  
Lung Center of the Philippines  
Makati Medical Center  
Perpetual Succour Hospital  
Philippine General Hospital  
Quezon Institute  
St. Luke's Medical Center  
The Medical City  
Tropical Disease Foundation  
University of Santo Tomas Hospital  
Visayas Community Medical Center  
West Visayas State University Medical Center

## SOUTH AFRICA

GVI Capegate  
The Oncology Centre

## SOUTH KOREA

Ajou University Hospital  
Asan Medical Center  
Bundang Seoul National University Hospital  
CHA Bundang Medical Center  
Cheonnam University Hwasoon Hospital  
Dong-A University Hospital  
Gachon University Gil Hospital  
Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital  
INHA University Hospital  
Kim's Eye Hospital  
Korea University Anam Hospital  
National Cancer Centre Korea  
Samsung Medical Center  
Seoul National University Hospital  
Severance Hospital, Yonsei  
St Mary's Hospital  
St Vincent's Hospital

## SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahad Medical City

## SRI LANKA

National Cancer Institute of Sri Lanka  
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

## TAIWAN

Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, ILC  
China Medical University Hospital  
Koo's Foundation SYS Cancer Center  
Mackay Memorial Hospital  
National Cheng Kung University  
National Taiwan University Hospital  
Shuang Ho Hospital  
Taichung Veterans' General Hospital  
Taipei Medical University Hospital  
Taipei Tzu Chi General Hospital  
Taipei Veterans General Hospital  
Tungs Taichung Metroharbor hospital  
Wan Fang Hospital

## THAILAND

Central Chest Institute of Thailand  
Chiang Mai Hospital  
Chiang Mai University Hospital  
Chulabhorn Hospital  
Chulalongkorn Hospital  
King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital  
Mahidol University  
National Cancer Institute Thailand  
Phramongkutklao Hospital  
Prasat Neurological Institute  
Siriraj Hospital  
Thammasat University Hospital

## UNITED STATES

Duke University

## VIETNAM

Ho Chi Minh City Eye Hospital  
National Hospital of Pediatrics  
Vietnam National Institute of Ophthalmology

INNOVATIO



# Overview of Investigator Initiated Clinical Trials Activities

## Pre-grant activities

- Protocol design
- Budgeting
- Site feasibility
- Consultations on trial operations
- Project management (e.g. with external funder)

## Main study activities

- Project management
- Monitoring
- Data management
- Biostatistics
- Use of database (Oracle or REDCap)

PI has an idea

Grant approved

IRB and HSA approval,  
Study starts

Study ends

Data cleaned

End of publication

## Supportive Study activities

- QA & compliance
- Project management
- Software licenses (Oracle, SAS)

## Post-study activities

- Manuscripts writing
- Secondary analysis
- Re-check data



# Partnership between ARO/Research Office and Hospital in conducting a clinical trial

## ARO/Research Office responsibilities

Sponsor  
Protocol design  
Sample size calculation  
Overall project management  
Preparation of research database  
Monitoring of data entry  
Management of data  
Investigations  
Monitoring of safety event  
Analysis of data  
Publication

## Staff involved:

*Epidemiologists,  
Biostatisticians  
Project Manager  
Clinical Research Associates  
Research Informatics  
Data Management*



## Site responsibilities

Site feasibility  
Protocol submission to IRB/HSA  
Screening of suitable patient  
Recruitment of patient  
Consent taking  
Examination of patients  
Conduct Lab/imaging tests  
Investigational drug administration  
Follow-up of patient  
Data entry  
Safety reporting to IRB and HSA  
Site study closure

## Staff involved:

*Investigators (doctors)  
Clinical Research Coordinators  
Research assistants*

# SCRI supported “first-in-man” trials on discovery/development drugs from NUS, DukeNUS, A\*Star etc.



Mrs Janet Quah, one of the first volunteers to undergo the experimental therapy, with Dr Toh Han Chong (right) of the NCCS, who is leading the trial, and Dr Teoh Yee Leong, chief executive of the Singapore Clinical Research Institute. ST PHOTO: MARK CHEONG

## Treatment that aids body's fight against cancer on trial

By LINETTE LAI

DOCTORS at the National Cancer Centre Singapore (NCCS) are trying out a new treatment that helps the body fight cancer.

If successful, it will give patients another shot at getting better after mainstream options like chemotherapy have been exhausted. The treatment, developed by a US biotechnology firm, is currently in Phase I of clinical trials, meaning that it is being tested for safety and potential side effects.

Of the four late-stage cancer patients who have had the therapy, which involves a single injection, one developed a rash which faded after a few days. The others experienced no side effects.

“Being on a clinical trial doesn't mean that you're a guinea pig,” said Dr Toh Han Chong, who is leading the trial. “It can give you an additional treatment that you may not otherwise be able to get access to.”

The therapy uses a weakened virus as a vehicle to introduce a combination of proteins into the patient's body. This boosts the immune system's ability to identify and attack cancer cells. “Cancer patients generally have a very weak immune system,” explained Dr Toh, a senior consultant at NCCS' medical oncology division.

He added that cancer cells are “masters of disguise”, making it hard for the immune system to pick them up. He hopes to recruit around 20 more patients for the trial over this year.

One of the first to volunteer was Mrs Janet Quah, 60, who was diagnosed with breast cancer in 2009.

“Joining the trial wasn't something that I had to think about for a very long time,” said the administration manager. “I don't feel any different afterwards.”

Those keen on finding out more can e-mail chong.hui.shan@nccs.com.sg or call 6346-8431. [linette@sp.com.sg](mailto:linette@sp.com.sg)



23-10-2016

新闻 NEWS 4 星期三

03

## 有助延缓病情恶化 “新加坡制造”抗糖尿病药料三年后面市

这种名为DAA-1的新抗糖尿病药物，主要针对第二型糖尿病患者，是围绕自身体内的血管紧张素。本地大部分糖尿病患者属于第二型糖尿病。

■ 蔡欣康 chyyee@sp.com.sg

糖尿病患者常有因服用多个“新加坡制造”的新抗糖尿病药物，除了改善人体对胰岛素的反应，也有助延缓病情恶化。经过20年研发，目前已完成第一阶段临床试验的药物，预计在三年至五年后面市。

新药药性更全面

一般人认为糖尿病，是胰岛分泌出的胰岛素 (insulin) 荷尔蒙机制，把葡萄糖吸收入细胞，以转换成能量。

然而，糖尿病患者体内血管紧张素系统，也会导致胰岛素抵抗，阻碍胰岛素正常发挥作用。同时也会导致肾脏组织已有慢性病变。

14天多剂量首阶段临床试验明年展开

蔡欣康说：“慢性完全破坏胰岛细胞，导致心血管疾病、糖尿病并发症及肾脏衰竭等问题出现。因此，减少慢性病变至关重要。”

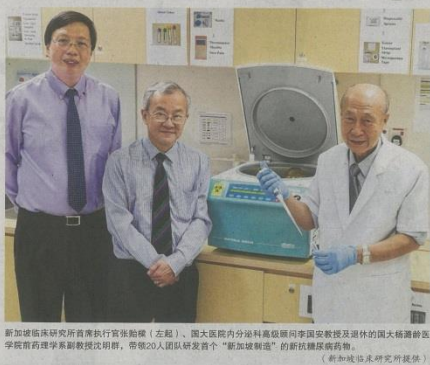
台大医院内分泌科高级顾问医学专家蔡欣康说：“现有的药物可以减少胰岛素分泌或改善胰岛细胞功能。”

能阻止DAA-1将葡萄糖转化为脂肪堆积在肝脏，延缓糖尿病病情恶化。他也是这项研究的临床首席研究员。

目前，现有药物主要是加强胰岛素的分泌，或通过尿液排除多余血糖。

新药研究是由台大实验医学系、新加坡临床研究所和国立大学医学系合作进行，历时超过20年研发，由多阶段临床试验200万研发。

第一阶段的单剂量 (single-dose) 临床试验在去年9月至12月进行，共有18名年龄在24岁至47岁的健康人士参与。试验结果显示，所有参与者并未出现任何副作用，凸显新药对人体没有毒害。



新加坡临床研究所首席执行长张德福 (左起)、台大医院内分泌科高级顾问李国安教授及退休的台大临床研究员蔡欣康 (右起) 在实验室中。 (新加坡临床研究所提供)

## Potential treatment for Zika to go on trial in S'pore

An antibody that can potentially be used to treat the Zika virus has been given the green light to be tested on Singapore patients.

The Health Sciences Authority has approved human trials here of the antibody known as Tzivimab.

The clinical trial, which is billed as a world's first, is administered by healthcare group SingHealth and overseen by the Singapore Clinical Research Institute (SCRI).

It comes after nine months of development by Tychan, a Singapore clinical-stage biotechnology company, in partnership with WuXi Biologics, which is based in China.

The current paradigm of taking years to bring a drug from discovery to the clinic does not allow us to effectively deal with outbreaks of emerging diseases,” said Mr Teo Ming Kian, chairman of Tychan.

“To make a difference to outbreak interventions, research discovery must be translated into medicines within such timelines. The development of Tzivimab is a first step in this direction,” he added.

About 24 healthy volunteers will take part in the first phase of the clinical trial, said Tychan, with two more phases likely to follow.

The antibody works by stopping the virus from fusing with a person's cells and replicating itself.

The first case of locally transmitted Zika here was reported in August 2016 and by the end of that year, about 450 people had been infected.

The number of Zika cases has been low in the past year, with one case reported last month.

While the symptoms are usually mild, the virus has been linked to neurological complications such as microcephaly in babies born to women who contracted Zika during their pregnancy.

Nevertheless, Associate Professor Teoh Yee Leong, a public health physician and chief executive of SCRI, said: “It is very important for us to have a potential Zika therapeutic in the future to tackle the threat of Zika infection.”

Singapore is at risk of Zika transmissions because of the presence of Aedes mosquitoes, the vector for such transmissions. These mosquitoes also transmit dengue fever.

Singapore is at risk of Zika transmissions because of the presence of Aedes mosquitoes, the vector for such transmissions. These mosquitoes also transmit dengue fever. ST FILE PHOTO





# SCRI partnerships in research projects with high public health impact to Singaporeans

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2017 | THE STRAITS TIMES

## Study to see if atropine drops can prevent myopia in children

3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-year study by national eye centre will probe if drug can have impact at early onset of myopia

See Lim

Five or six years now, Singapore researchers have known that atropine eye drops, which are used to treat myopia, can stop the condition from getting worse, or even improve the eyesight of a lucky few.

The Singapore National Eye Centre (SNEC) is now embarking on a 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-year study to "determine if atropine eye drops can actually prevent slow the onset of myopia in young children with myopia present just before it starts, or at the very early onset".

Myopia, more commonly known as short-sightedness, is increasingly prevalent throughout the world, especially in Singapore where 80 per cent of children are set to develop it by the age of 18, according to SNEC.

At a press conference yesterday, Associate Professor Audrey Chia, investigator for the Atropine Treatment Of Myopia 3 (Atom 3), said the new study is a collaboration between the Singapore Eye Research Institute (Seri), Singapore Clinical Research Institute (SCRI) and SNEC.

"Unlike Atom 1 and 2, which were treatment-based studies to reduce myopia progression in myopic children, Atom 3 is different as we are targeting children who have yet to develop myopia," said Dr Teoh Yee Leong, SCRI chief executive officer.

In the Atom 3 study, children will be given low-dose atropine eye drops of 0.01 per cent.

The new study taps the success of Atom 2, conducted from 2005 to 2010 which showed that low-dose atropine eye drops can slow down

myopia progression by 50 per cent to 60 per cent, with no side effects such as near-blur or glare noted with the higher dose of 1 per cent.

Chia Sherrin, 10, who participated in Atom 2, said: "The eye drops are good as they have stopped my eyesight from worsening. It is not painful at all."

Sherrin's mother, Madam Jessica Seah Yen Leng, 46, said: "The eye drops are not a miracle drug. Good eye habits are still important. For example, I am strict with my children reading in poor light conditions."

She also said it will be helpful if schools conduct more hands-on activities for children, so that they do not spend too much time on books.

Parents who are interested in enrolling their child in the Atom 3 study may contact Seri, or leave their contact details at [atom3@seri.com.sg](mailto:atom3@seri.com.sg).

The child must be between five and nine years of age, with at least one parent with myopia, as the study is targeting children with a higher risk of myopia.

They must not have sought treatment for myopia prior to this study.

[seanlim@sph.com.sg](mailto:seanlim@sph.com.sg)

**Myopia is increasingly prevalent throughout the world, especially in Singapore where 80 per cent of children are set to develop it by the age of 18, according to SNEC.**



Chia Sherrin, 10, who participated in the Atom 2 study, said the eye drops have prevented her eyesight from worsening.

## Can humble aspirin rein in cancer?

Singapore centre leads global study on use of cheap drug to stop colon cancer recurring



Ng Wan Ching  
Deputy Mind & Body Editor

Familiar drugs, such as aspirin, which lowers fever and pain, and statins, which lower cholesterol, have something in common.

They are among an increasing number of old drugs that doctors are reassessing to treat other conditions, including cancer.

Statins are being studied to prevent prostate cancer and aspirin, to stop the recurrence of colorectal cancer.

A benefit of repositing older drugs is their lower cost, given that many patients cannot afford expensive new drugs.

At the National Cancer Centre, Singapore (NCCS), doctors are looking at aspirin, a 100-year-old drug. Preliminary observations suggest that aspirin can nearly halve the risk of colon cancer deaths.

"Aspirin is the grandmother of all drug repositing," said Dr John Chia, a senior consultant medical oncologist at NCCS.

It was first used a century ago to treat pain and fever but, in the 1980s, doctors found that its mild "blood thinning" side effect was highly effective in preventing recurrent heart attacks and strokes.

Today, more than 100 million people take a baby aspirin pill each day to prevent blood clots.

Now, the interest in aspirin is no longer in relation to strokes and heart attacks but firmly on cancer.

"Drug repositing can potentially see a cheap, good and powerful drug like aspirin prevent and even treat cancer effectively," said Dr Toh Han Chung, deputy director of NCCS. He and Dr Chia are leading the first global clinical trial, named Ascot, to see if aspirin can stop the recurrence of cancer after surgery.

The multi-centre, randomised trial, which began in 2009, will study the role of aspirin in high-risk stage 2 and stage 3 colorectal cancer patients, who have completed their standard cancer treatment.

Ascot is cited often at international cancer meetings and in medi-



The first global clinical trial, named Ascot, will see if aspirin can stop the recurrence of cancer after surgery. ST PHOTO ILLUSTRATION

cal journals as one of the most important trials to watch, said Dr Chia.

In 2012, the National Cancer Institute in the United States listed aspirin's role in cancer treatment as one of the most provocative questions in cancer research.

The trial has recruited 800 of its target of 1,200 patients and is due to complete recruitment in two years.

The idea first came to Dr Toh and Dr Chia in 2006. They then wrote their first grant proposal for such a trial. From 2009, it took the doctors four years to build up a network of more than 60 partner hospitals in 11 other countries or special administrative regions in Asia.

These comprise China, India, Sri Lanka, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Saudi

Arabia, Australia and New Zealand.

If aspirin proves to be effective against recurrent cancer, it will change global clinical practice. Everyone with stage 2 or 3 colorectal cancer will be put on it, said Dr Chia. It will have an immediate impact and save 10,000 lives each year at a very low cost, he added.

Colorectal cancer is the most common cancer in Singapore, affecting about 1,000 people a year, and the third commonest in the world, affecting 1.2 million people.

Dr Toh noted that aspirin is important as there are now only a few drugs that can prevent high-risk stage 2 and stage 3 colon cancer from recurring after surgery.

"And there are many spectacular failures," he added. For example, there have been five clinical trials to test expensive therapies for stage 3 colon cancer but these were all negative.

"In comparison, aspirin looks superior cost-effective," said Dr Toh. Despite the promise of an effective drug against recurrent cancer, it has been a struggle to find commercial funding for the trial.

"Whenever a phase 3 drug trial is announced as positive, the share price of that pharmaceutical firm will go up," said Dr Chia. But in the case of aspirin, that "windfall" in benefits will accrue directly to patients and their communities, said Dr Toh.

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couple their investment, said Dr Chia.

Hence, he and Dr Toh have relied heavily on charities and foundations such as SingHealth Foundation, Run for Hope, Lee Foundation, Lee Kim Tah and The Silent Foundation. Last month, they received more than \$1 million from a private Swiss foundation called Rising Tide Foundation for Clinical Cancer Research.

"There is an urgent need for formal testing to change current clinical

practice," said Ms Evelyn Mumenthal, director of the foundation.

The trial also secured early "seed funding" from the National Medical Research Council and support from the Singapore Clinical Research Institute.

Ascot also has Australian government funding to expand there.

Two years ago, the Australian Gastrointestinal Trial Group polled member doctors, patients and scientists. "Aspirin in colon cancer was polled as the No. 1 research priority," said Dr Eva Segelov from the University of Sydney, who is the co-chair of the study.

Patients and doctors are very enthusiastic about the trial. The group is now recruiting strongly in Australia and New Zealand, she added.

The trial doctors think there is a reasonable chance that the trial will show aspirin to be effective.

So do European experts, which is why there are two similar trials being done by Dutch and British researchers this year, said Dr Toh. Two further trials are being planned in Sweden and Switzerland.

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DR JOHN CHIA, a senior consultant medical oncologist at NCCS

[wanching@sph.com.sg](mailto:wanching@sph.com.sg)



INNOVATION IN CLINICAL RESEARCH FOR THE NATION



# SCRI partnership in research projects with high public health impact to Singaporeans



## Study to test new diabetes programme

PUBLISHED NOV 28, 2017, 5:00 AM SGT



Poon Chan Hui, Mind & Body Editor

One in seven adults here has pre-diabetes, but it is unclear if certain lifestyle measures can stop them from developing full-blown diabetes.

That issue will be investigated in an upcoming study that will assess the effectiveness of a new diabetes prevention programme.



MOH funded \$5m pre-diabetes study with Singhealth, HPB and SCRI

INNOVATION IN CLINIC



(<http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore/not-all-dengue-patients-with-low-platelet-count-need/3639344.html>)

## Not all dengue patients with low platelet count need transfusions: Study

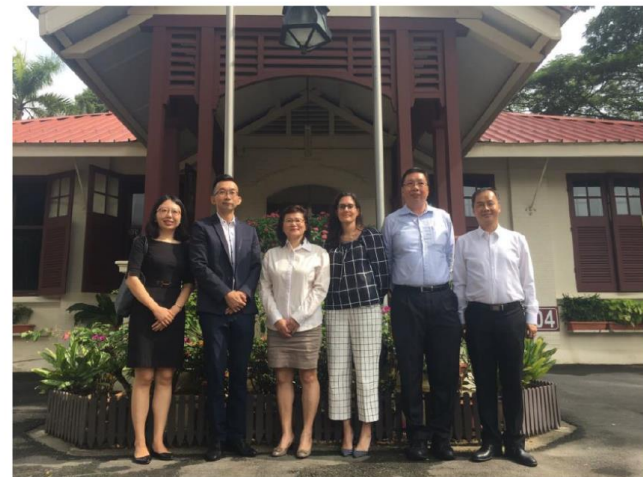
By [Chan Luo Er](#), Channel NewsAsia

Posted 30 Mar 2017 23:53

Updated 31 Mar 2017 01:00

The Adult Dengue Platelet Study (ADEPT) involved researchers from Tan Tock Seng Hospital, the National University Hospital, Singapore General Hospital, Changi General Hospital and Malaysia's University Malaya Medical Centre.

The study enlisted 372 patients between 2010 and 2014 across the four public hospitals in Singapore. It was funded by the National Medical Research Council (NMRC) under STOP-Dengue Translational Clinical Research Programme and coordinated by the Singapore Clinical Research Institute (SCRI).



Researchers from Malaysia and Singapore that took part in the Adult Dengue Platelet Study.

# What SCRI can help if a PI is planning to apply NMRC grant?

- Contact SCRI to ask for Protocol design and sample size calculation (this support is provided free to PIs)
- SCRI can help to scope the operations budget (eg project management, study monitoring, data management, data analysis) required for the study and support the submission of grant to NMRC. SCRI staff maybe co-investigators of the study
- If PI is successful in obtaining the study grant, SCRI can support some of the logistics operations (eg project management, study monitoring, data management) at subsidized fee or help PI to look for external outsource vendor
- When study completed, SCRI Biostatistician can help publication



**Thank You**



INNOVATION IN **CLINICAL RESEARCH** FOR THE NATION

