Japanese > English Translation of Clinical Trial Documents

A survey of strategies and resources for doing JA>EN clinical trial translation

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Topics for Today

- Introduction and Goals
- Background
- Clinical Trials (Types, Design, Actors, Facilities)
- Clinical Trial Documents and Formats
- Terminology
- Translation Process
- Resources

Introduction and Goals

Clinical trial document translation

Specialization within technical/medical translation Unique vocabulary, phrasing, style, and register.

Practical experience and familiarity with the clinical field is a huge advantage

Scientific/technical/medical background can support growth into a clinical translation practice

Any specialization requires extensive and ongoing study

Introduction and Goals

What this presentation will do

Offer you a survey of what is involved in clinical document translation Provide strategies and resources for clinical document translation

What this presentation will not do

Enable you to leave the room and begin work on a clinical document translation

Introduction and Goals

Briefly, to succeed with clinical document translation:

- Identify the unique features of clinical/medical texts
- Become acquainted with content in your source/target languages
- Locate suitable term and content resources
- Select tasks appropriate for experience and toolset
- Gain experience with research, translation, and validation
- Collaborate with a more experienced reviser (at least at first)

Background Japanese Medical Language JA: compounds of familiar elements EN: arcane roots from Latin / Greek

日本語	English	
糖尿病	diabetes	
脳出血	cerebral hemorrhage	

Background Japanese Medical Language

Japanese also has a large number of loanwords From English and German

日本語	English
カテーテル	catheter
アナフィラキシー様	anaphylactoid
バセドウ病	Graves disease (EN) Morbus Basedow (DE)
ゾンデ	probe (EN) Sonde (DE)

Background Japanese Medical Language

Japan has a millennia-old tradition of Chinese/Eastern/Oriental Traditional Medicine 漢方 originating in China

Western science/medicine introduced to Japan in the Meiji Era from Germany via Dutch merchants.

Clinical Trials

<u>What they are</u>? experiments on people (healthy or patients)

<u>Who does them</u>? sponsored by a pharmaceutical or device manufacturer, performed by medically-trained staff at a credentialed study center

<u>Why are they done</u>? to find out if a new drug or device or technique is safe, effective, and superior to existing treatments

Types of Clinical Trials

Preclinical (前臨床試験) – Nonhuman subjects; efficacy, toxicity and pharmacokinetic data

Phase 0 (第0相試験) – Healthy humans; pharmacokinetics data, esp. oral bioavailability and half-life

Phase I (第 I 相試験) – Healthy humans; safety data, dose-ranging (投与量決定試験) or dose-finding (用量設定試験)

Phase II (第Ⅱ相試験) – Human patients; data on efficacy (有効性) and adverse drug reactions/side effects (副作用)

Phase Ⅲ (第Ⅲ相試験) – Human patients; efficacy (有効性), effectiveness (効果性) and safety (安全性) data

Phase IV (第Ⅳ相試験) – Human patients; post-marketing surveillance (薬剤の市販後調査), pharmacovigilance (医薬品安全性監視)

Clinical Trial Design (terms)

Arm(群)—a subpopulation within the trial design, with a common factor such as dose, period, etc.

<u>Blinding</u> (盲検化) – disguising treatments so that investigators and/or subjects cannot differentiate between actives and controls (single-blind, double-blind, unblinded)

<u>Control</u> (対照) - a treatment other than that tested (positive or negative) included for comparisons

<u>Endpoint</u> (評価項目) - measurable sign, symptom, test result, finding, etc., the data for which are analyzed to evaluate the outcome of a clinical trial

<u>Placebo</u> (プラセボ) – an apparent treatment that lacks the active component, as a control

Randomization (無作為化/ランダム化) – way to allocate subjects to treatment or control groups without bias

Clinical Trial Actors

Principal Investigator (治験責任医師) - senior medical professional, tasked with guiding the trial, making critical decisions Sub-investigator (治験分担医師) – medical professional who assists the Principal Investigator Study Center Director (実施医療機関の長) – senior professional tasked with managing the business aspects of the trial at the study center Sponsor (治験依頼者) – manufacturer (sometimes importer or distributor), who provides funding, collaborates on design, receives data Auditor (監查担当者) – independent staff who check that procedures are properly followed and data collection, processing, and management are done properly <u>Institutional Review Board</u> (治験審査委員会) (IRB) - panel of experts and laypersons who judge, advise, and consent to the scientific, technical, and ethical merit of the trial design and implementation

Clinical Trial Facilities

Study center (治験実施医療機関/研究施設/試験実施施設/実 施医療機関/治験施設) – location(s) where the clinical trial is implemented Testing facilities (試験検査設備/試験実施施設/試験検査施設/ 検査機関/試験機関) – laboratories where required testing is conducted (often under contract) Drug/device control (治験薬保管場所) - location where the test drug/device is stored and dispensed, inventories maintained, and blinding implemented <u>Records retention</u> (記録保管所/記録保管場所) - location where raw and processed data and resultant reports are stored for required time periods

- Clinical trial protocol
- Investigator's Brochure (IB)
- Clinical trial agreement/contract
- Clinical trial report
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Informed Consent Form (ICF)
- Case Report Form (CRF)
- Institutional Review Board report
- Medical journal articles (Pharmacovigilance)

Clinical Trial Protocol 治験実施計画書/臨床試験プロトコル

List of abbreviations	Clinical monitoring
Statement of compliance	Statistical considerations
Schematic of study design	Quality assurance and quality control
Key roles	Ethics/protection of human subjects
Introduction: background information and scientific rationale	Source documents and access to source data/documents
Objectives and purpose	Data handling and record keeping
Study design and endpoints	Study administration
Study enrollment and withdrawal	Conflict of interest policy
Study agent	Literature references
Study procedures and schedule	Appendices
Assessment of safety	

[osp.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Protocol_Template_05Feb2016_508.pdf]

治験依頼者名:	ファイザー株式会社	各試験の要約表	(審査当局使用欄)			
	旧ファルマシア株式会社	申請資料中の該当箇所				
商品名:セレコックス		添付資料番号: 5.3.5.1-4.1				
	・ レコキシブ(YM177)					
		□ 77/celecoxib のロキソプロフェン	ナトリウム及びプラヤ			
	第Ⅲ相比較試験		//////////////////////////////////////			
治験識別番号:						
治験責任医師名						
治験実施施設:		他 計 85 施設				
公表文献:未公						
治験期間:6カ			And a second second second			
	年11月5日~2002年4月23	3日 開発のフェーズ:	第Ⅲ相試験			
	変形性膝関節症患者に対する	5セレコキシブ 100 mg 1 日 2 回	投与の有効性及び安全			
目 的	性について, ロキソプロフェ	ニンナトリウム 60 mg 1 日 3 回投	与, プラセボを対照と			
	して比較検討する.					
試験デザイン	多施設二重盲検群間比較試驗	<u>ۇ</u>				
	計画時:組み入れ症例 850 例					
被験者数		0例, ロキソプロフェンナトリウ	'ム群 340 例,			
(計画時及び	プラセボ群 170 例)					
解析時)	解析時:組み入れ症例 959 例					
		5例, PPS 解析対象例 740 例, 安:				
		とし除外基準に抵触しない外来の	変形性膝関節症患者を			
	対象とした(性別は問わない).					
	選択基準:		いはモルセンス			
 (1) 同意取得時の年齢20歳以上の患者(ただし,高齢者には慎重に投与する) (2) ボースラム(知知時に思想の) 						
	 (2) ベースライン観察時に患者の疼痛評価(Visual Analogue Scale : VAS)及び医 ・					
	師の全般評価が 40mm 以上の患者 (2) ベースライン網察時前 6 カ日以内の X 絶写直において亦形性球門第65の所見					
	(3) ベースライン観察時前6カ月以内のX線写真において変形性膝関節症の所見 が少なくとも1つ以上認められる患者:骨棘,骨硬化又は関節裂隙の狭小化					
	(4)病歴と身体所見から治験責任/分担医師が治験参加に適当と判断した患者					
	(4) 粉盤と羽体所見がら招歌員性/ 分担医師が招歌参加に過当と判断した恋者 (5) 治療計画に従い、予定通り来院し、臨床検査等を行う意志及び能力を有する					
	(5) 石原町画ににで、「た進り木匠し、扁木模直寺を打り忘心及び能力を行うる 患者					
	(6) NSAID による治療が適	i切だと治験責任/分担医師が判断	所した患者			
	(7) 治験開始前に本人から文書による同意を取得した患者					
診断及び主要な	除 从 其進 ·					
組み入れ基準	(1) 灸症性関節炎 V は 届 レ 診断 ち れ た 串 者 (凝 維 組 織 灸 V は 凝 維 筋 猛 に け 対 象					
	としてもよい)、又は評価部位に外傷が存在する患者					
		こ対する何らかの外科的処置又に				
		こと)を行うことを予定している				
		内に副腎皮質ホルモンの経口、筋				
	織内投与を受けた患者、あるいはヒアルロン酸の関節内投与を受けた患者					
	(吸入及び皮膚疾患に対		火ナス 期間中に (まくみ)			
		に半減期の少なくとも 5 倍に相 の投与を受けた患者. 投与薬剤を				
		の投与を受けた患者。投与薬剤を 48 時間以内に投与を受けた患:				
		48 時間以内に投与を受けた患 30 日以上、アスピリンを 100mg				
	,	30 日以上, ノスヒリンを 100回 治験期間中に同一の用法・用量				
		石缺労间中に同 の用法・用重 「日⇔100mg/日の変更は可. NSA				
		で服用してよいが、疼痛評価前4				

Clinical Trial Protocol Sample (summary page)

変形性膝関節症におけるYM177/celecoxibのロ キソプロフェンナトリウム及びプラセボを対照 とする第Ⅲ相比較試験

Phase III comparative study of YM177/celecoxib in osteoarthritis with sodium loxoprofen and placebo controls (sponsor: Pfizer K.K.)

Objective/目的 Trial design/試験デザイン Number of subjects/被験者数 Main inclusion criteria/主要な組み入れ基準

[www.pfizer.co.jp/pfizer/development/clinical_development/new_medicine_info/documents/apply_document/appli_doc_h19_01_celecox_gaiyou33.pdf]

Investigator's Brochure (IB)

治験薬概要書

(compilation of the clinical and nonclinical data on the investigational product(s) that are relevant to the study of the product(s) in human subjects)

Abbreviations

Summary

Introduction

Physical, chemical and pharmaceutical properties and formulation

(Pharmaceutical Presentation, Drug Substance Physical and Chemical Properties, Formulation Including Excipients, Storage and Handling)

Nonclinical studies (pharmacology, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination), toxicity)

Effects in humans

Summary of data and guidance for the investigator Appendices

[www.niche.org.uk/asset/Investigator's%20Brochure%20Template.doc]

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A NUMBER OF THE OWNER.	and with other stars of

音式21-1	/
(治験依頼者→治験審査委員会)	GCP/IS-03-V2e
治験薬概要書の要旨	受付日
	整理番号
	(治験依頼者は記入しないこと)
治験薬概要書作成(改訂)日 西暦 年 月 日 □ 作成・□	改定 第 版
公 時 ず 古 八 記 旦 フ け	
治験薬コード名 治験依頼者名	
治 験 段 階 1.第Ⅰ相 2.前期第Ⅱ相 3.後期第Ⅱ相 4.第Ⅲ相 5	5.その他()
治 験 区 分 1.新有効成分含有医薬品 2.新医療用配合剤 3.新投与約	
5. 新剤型医薬品 6. 新用量医薬品 7. その他	
. VENA 144 - A of Ma	
1. 治験薬の名称等 構造式	
(1)治験薬	
一般名(和):	
(英): 化学名:	
化 学 名 : (2) 剤型、成分・含量:	
(3) 貯蔵方法:	
(4) 有効(保証)期間:	
 2. 治験薬の特徴(開発の経緯、治療上の位置付、類似薬効群との比較 	等を含む)
 - 毒性(動物種・投与経路・用量範囲、概略の致死量又は無影響量及 	び主な毒性所見並びに性差等を含む)
(1)一般毒性	
 (2) 生殖・発生 	
(3)変異原性・その他	
4 T\$12 ett.	
 (1) 薬効薬理((n))の比較な含む主要計除の概要) 	
(1) 薬効薬理(他剤との比較を含む主要試験の概要)	
(2) 一般薬理(影響を検討した系・最高用量、所見の有無及び内容)	
(4) 取未生(影音を使时しに示・取回用里、別元の有無及の特待)	

Investigator's Brochure Sample (summary page)

Document info/治験薬概要書作成 Study drug identifier/治験薬成分記号/コード Sponsor name/治験依頼者名 Stage of the trial/治験段階 Classification of the trial/治験区分

Names of the study drug/治験薬の名称等 Characteristics of the study drug/治験薬の特徴 Toxicity/毒性 Pharmacology/薬理

Clinical trial agreement/contract 治験実施契約書

Contains a preamble & ~13 – 19 articles Preamble specifies the parties/institutions & other aspects:

甲、乙、丙、丁...

(実施医療機関,治験依頼者,開発業務受託機関,治験施設支援機関) 本治験、本治験薬、本治験機器

Clinical trial agreement/contract – articles 治験実施契約書 – 第1条, 第2条,第3条…

委託 委託者 受託者	Contract/Consignment Outsourcer/Consignor Contractor/Consignee
治験の内容	Details of the clinical trial
委託した業務の範囲	Scope of contracted/consigned work
治験に要する費用	Costs of the trial
治験の実施	Implementing the trial
治験薬の管理	Management of the study drug
被験者への説明と同意	Informed consent of the subjects

Clinical trial agreement/contract – articles 治験実施契約書 – 第1条, 第2条,第3条…

被験者の保護	Protection of subjects' rights
秘密の保全	Maintaining confidentiality
症例報告書の提出	Submission of Case Report Forms
治験結果の公表	Publication of clinical trial results
責任および補償	Responsibilities and compensation
記録の保存	Records retention
健康被害に対する補償	Compensation for damage to health
紛争及び賠償	Disputes and compensation

Clinical trial agreement/contract – articles 治験実施契約書 – 第1条,第2条,第3条…

記録の閲覧	Access to the records
結果の帰属	Attribution of the results
特許権	Patent rights
治験に係わる通知	Clinical trial notifications
期間の延長	Canceling the agreement/contract Prolongation of the study period (Premature) termination of the trial
GCP省令不遵守	GCP compliance
補則 その他	Supplementary provisions Miscellaneous

Clinical Trial Report 治験報告書

- Details the results of the clinical trial
- Interim reports & Final report
- Style & format very similar to the Protocol
- For submission to the Sponsor
- Prepared by the Principal Investigator
- Will be used for regulatory filings

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) 標準業務手順書

- Subject selection
- Study drug preparation and handling
- Case Report Form preparation
- Sample collection and preparation
- Testing methods
- Statistical analysis

SOP for a test method:

B) 検査方法

- 血清からウイルス RNAを High Pure[™] Viral RNA Kitを用いて抽出する. 血清 200µlから 50µlの精製 RNA 液を得ることができる. 検体が組織の場合, RNAを RNA Bee[™] にて抽出する. 方法はキットの取り扱い説明書を参照のこと. 必ず 正常血清等の陰性コントロールを置く.
- ② Ready-to-Go RT-PCR (Pharmacia Biochemica)を用いる場合、プライマーをそれ ぞれ 50 pmole/tube, 精製 RNA 5 µl を加え、さらに DEPC 処理済純水を最終量 が 50µl となるように加える.
- ③ RT-PCRを以下の条件で実施する.

42℃ 30分 94℃ 5分 94℃30秒 37℃30秒 72℃30秒 72℃2分 94℃30秒 45℃30秒 72℃30秒 32サイクル 72℃30秒

④ RT-PCR 産物をアガロースゲル(1.5-2.0%)電気泳動して, エチジウムブロマイド 染色により増幅された DNA 産物を確認する.

Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to detect RNA expression

[www0.nih.go.jp/niid/reference/pathogen-manual-60.pdf]

SOP for subject selection:

- 3-7 被験者の選定
 - 治験責任医師等は、次に掲げるところにより被験者を選定する。
 - 1)人権保護の観点及び治験実施計画書に定められた選択基準及び除外基準に基づき、被験者の健康 状態、症状、年齢、性別、同意能力、治験責任医師等との依存関係、他の治験への参加の有無等を 考慮の上、治験への参加を求めることの適否について慎重に検討する。
 - 2) 同意能力を欠く者にあっては、治験の目的上、被験者とすることがやむを得ないような場合を除 き、選定しない。
 - 3) 以下に示すような社会的に弱い立場にある者を被験者とする場合は、特に慎重な配慮を払う。
 - 医・歯学生、薬学生、看護学生、病院及び検査機関の下位の職員、製薬企業従業員、被拘 禁者等。
 - (2)不治の病に罹患している患者、養護施設収容者、失業者又は貧困者、緊急状態にある患者、 少数民族集団、ホームレス、放浪者、難民、未成年及び治験参加への同意を表明する能力 のない者等。

Informed Consent Form (ICF) 同意説明文書

Written in lay language, at an 8th grade level Informs the subject about:

- Purpose(s) of the trial
- Methods used in the trial
- Study drug(s) & treatment regimens;
- Available alternative treatment(s);
- Potential risks, benefits, possible discomforts

Informed Consent Form (ICF) 同意説明文書

Consenting subjects must understand that:

- Informed consent must be given freely
- Consent cannot be induced or coerced
- May withdraw from the study at any time
- Withdrawal will not affect future medical care

Informed Consent Form



私は、この治験「治験名」の目的・内容・副作用および個人情報の保護等について、説明文書に基づき説明しました。

説明日:平成	年	月	в	医師署名:
D0.91 H · 1750			-	

説明日:平成年月日、協力者署名: (補足説明を行った場合)

金融機関		支店 記号 (ゆうちょ銀	行の場合)	店
預金種別	普通・当座	口座番号		
	フリガナ	I		
口座名義				

(signature page)

Subject affirms having been informed of all particulars, then gives or withholds consent Document is signed by subject/representative and witnessed by PI or staff member who gave explanations

[www.hosp.go.jp/~mito-mc/patient/chikenDoc/manuscript2/hE.doc]

Case Report Form (CRF) 症例報告書

Most are currently in electronic form Should contain the following information:

Study title and number	Inclusion / exclusion criteria		
Investigator's name	Patient demographic data		
Study subject/patient ID (number & initials)	Concomitant treatment(s)		
Detailed description of dosage regimens of investigational drug			
Adverse events (side effects and concurrent diseases)			
Conclusion on subject's health	Investigator's signature and date		

[clinicalresearchsources.blogspot.com/2009/08/case-report-form.html]

Case Report Form (CRF) 症例報告書

And should include pages for investigators to record:

- Patient's medical history
- Baseline characteristics
- Physical examination results
- Primary and secondary diagnoses
- Relevant previous treatment(s)
- Interim assessment results
- Evaluations of efficacy endpoints
- Clinical laboratory test results

Case Report Form



外科的治療	□ なし	□ あり()
術 後 補 助 化 学 療 法	□ なし	□ あり()
放射線療法	□ なし	□ あり()

(first page)

Patient background/患者背

Clinical findings/臨床所見

Prior treatment(s)/前治療

(Local) **Institutional Review Board (IRB) report** (施設内)治験審査委員会報告書

The IRB is responsible to ensure that:

- Risks to subjects are minimized
- Risks to subjects are reasonable (anticipated benefits, importance of resulting knowledge)
- Selection of subjects is equitable
- Informed consent required and documented
- Research plan includes monitoring data to ensure safety
- Adequate provisions to protect privacy and maintain confidentiality
- Appropriate safeguards to protect vulnerable subjects and children

(Local) **Institutional Review Board (IRB) report** (施設内)治験審査委員会報告書

IRB Report will address:

- Deficiencies in study design
- Deficiencies in the Protocol, IB, ICF, CRF, or SOPs
- Problems with patients' rights, data confidentiality, property rights, etc.
- Medical, scientific, or ethical problems with the research
- Proposed rewording of documents or additional content
- Qualifications of senior clinical trial staff
- Qualifications of study center or testing facilities

Medical Journal Articles 医学雑誌の記事

- Pharmacovigilance (post-marketing study)
- Drug maker monitors literature reports
- Especially cases of adverse events
- Required to maintain current information

Medical Journal Article – General format

要旨	Abstract Summary
キーワード 必要語	Key words
はじめに 緒言	Introduction
背景	Background
症例	Case
方法	Methods
患者	Patients
結果	Results
考察	Discussion
まとめ	Conclusions
文献	Literature citations References
Clinical Trial Documents and Formats Medical Journal Article – Case details

症例	Case
主訴	Chief complaint
既往歴	Medical history
家族歴	Family history
生活歴	Lifestyle history
現病歴	History of current illness
入院時現症	Status on admission
入院時血液検査所見	Blood test findings on admission
入院時血液生化学検査所	Blood biochemistry findings on admission
手術所見	Surgical findings

Medical Journal Article – Case report

第38卷 第3号 2011年3月



ゾレドロン酸投与により PSA の著明な低下を認めた リン酸エストラムスチン・プレドニゾロン併用中の 去勢抵抗性前立腺癌の1例

 平山 幸良
 伊藤 嘉啓
 金丸
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[Jpn J Cancer Chemother 38(3): 485-487, March, 2011]

A Case of Castration–Refractory Prostate Cancer Showing Marked Decrease of Serum PSA Level after Zoledronic Acid Treatment with Estramustine Phosphate and Prednisolone: Yukiyoshi Hirayama, Yoshihiro Ito, Tomohiro Kanamaru, Teppei Sonoda, Masato Aoyama, Norihiro Nakamura and Masaki Kawamura (*Dept. of Urology, PL Hospital*)

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Medical Journal Article – Case report summary

Summary

A 66-year-old man was referred to our outpatient dinic for an elevated serum prostatic-specific antigen (PSA 4, 319 ng/mL). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed multiple metastatic lesions in the bones. The patient had received androgen deprivation therapy, but six months after treatment, he was diagnosed as having prostate cancer refractory to hormones. Combined treatment with docetaxel (DOC 30 mg/m²/week) and estramustine phosphate (EMP 560 mg/day) was initiated as first-line chemotherapy, but the treatment was discontinued because of side effects. Then, treatment with zoledronic acid was started (4 mg/4 weeks) and the PSA level decreased dramatically from 457. 2 ng/mL to 5. 5 ng/mL. Seven months after the diagnosis of CRPC, MRI showed a decrease of bone metastases, and the PSA levels continued to decrease, eventually reaching 0. 3 ng/mL. Zoledronic acid appears to not only show efficacy in preventing skeletal-related events, but has a potential antitumor effect in patients with metastatic CRPC. Key words: Prostate cancer, Zoledronic acid (*Received Jun. 8, 2010/Accepted Aug. 9, 2010*)

要旨 症例は66歳,男性。PSA 高値(4,319 ng/mL)で当科紹介となった。MRI で多発骨転移を認めた。ホルモン療法を開始するが,治療開始6か月で去勢抵抗性前立腺癌(CRPC)と診断された。その後一次化学療法として docetaxel(DOC 30 mg/m²/week)+リン酸エストラムスチン(estramustine phosphate: EMP 560 mg/day)を開始したが,副作用のために中止した。ゾレドロン酸を4 mg/4 weeks で開始し,PSA は 457.2→5.5 ng/mL と著明な低下を認めた。その後,ゾレドロン酸を4 mg/4 weeks で開始し, mgk上骨転移巣の縮小も認めた。ゾレドロン酸は転移を有する CRPC 患者に対して骨関連事象の抑制効果だけでなく,抗腫瘍効果を有する可能性がある。

EN and JA show substantial parallels Key words only in EN, but can be easily matched up

Medical Journal Article – Case report details

Family history History of current illness

Gleason score 4+3 前立腺癌 Stage D2 初診時検査所見 加上, Ca 8.2 mg/d 現症:身長 160.2 診で前立腺右葉に 画像所見:全脊椎 移を疑う異常信号

Course of treatment

家族歴:特記すべきことなし。

現病歴: 2008 年 3 月に PSA, ALP 高値 (PSA 4,319 ng/mL, ALP 6,198 IU/mL) で精査加療目的にて当院へ 紹介。経会陰的前立腺生検施行し, 低分化型腺癌, Gleason score 4+3, 全身骨 MRI で多発骨転移を認め, 前立腺癌 Stage D2 と診断した。

初診時検査所見: ALP 6,344 IU/L, PSA 3,281.4 ng/ mL, Ca 8.2 mg/dL, Hb 12.2 g/dL。

現症:身長 160.2 cm, 体重 54.8 kg。BMI 21.4, 直腸 診で前立腺右葉に石様硬の結節を触知した。

画像所見:全脊椎,骨盤骨,大腿骨,上腕骨に多発骨転 移を疑う異常信号を認めた。

治療経過:2008 年3月より酢酸リュープロレリン,ビ カルタミドによるホルモン療法(maximal androgen blockade: MAB)を開始し、その後速やかに PSA の低下



Fig. 2 Bone MRI before and after zoledronic acid treatment a: March 2008, b: January 2009

Image quality of graphics best obtained from an original (not from a fax, or a fax of a fax)

Standardized clinical nomenclature Diseases, symptoms, signs, adverse events

MedDRA

Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities

日本語で説明

www.meddra.org/sites/default/files/guidance/file/9610-1900_datretptc_r3_11_mar2016_japanese.pdf]

By subscription, or creative searching

Terminology MedDRA hierarchy "Nausea"

System Organ Class	SOC	Gastrointestinal disorders 消化管障害
High level group term	HTGT	Gastrointestinal signs and symptoms 消化管徴候および症状
High level term	HLT	Nausea and vomiting symptoms 悪心および嘔吐症状
Preferred term	РТ	Nausea 悪心
Lowest level term	LLT	Feeling queasy 吐き気

Standardized adverse event nomenclature

CTCAE

Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events

Uses the MedDRA SOC framework Adverse event names and grades (1,2,3,4,5)

[safetyprofiler-ctep.nci.nih.gov/CTC/CTC.aspx] [evs.nci.nih.gov/ftp1/CTCAE/CTCAE_4.03_2010-06-14_QuickReference_8.5x11.pdf]



[www.jcog.jp/doctor/tool/CTCAEv4J_20170912_v20_1.pdf]

CTCAE nomenclature

Names and defined grades

Blood and lymphatic system disorders					
	Grade				
Adverse Event	1	2	3	4	5
	Hemoglobin (Hgb) <lln -="" 10.0<br="">g/dL; <lln -="" -<br="" 6.2="" <lln="" l;="" mmol="">100 g/L</lln></lln>		Hgb <8.0 g/dL; <4.9 mmol/L; <80 g/L; transfusion indicated	Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated	Death
Definition: A disorder characterized by an reduction in the amount of hemoglobin in 100 ml of blood. Signs and symptoms of anemia may include pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, shortness of breath, palpitations of the heart, soft systolic murmurs, lethargy, and fatigability.					

Unintended effects

副作用	Adverse drug reaction (ADR)
有害事象	Adverse event (AE)
重篤な有害事象	Serious adverse event (SAE)

Seriousness of an adverse event 有害事象の重篤性

死に至るもの	Resulting in death
治療のための入院又は入院期間 の延長が必要であるもの	Requiring a hospital admission or a prolongation of a hospital stay to receive medical treatment
永続的又は顕著な障害・機能不 全に陥るもの	Leading to permanent or pronounced impairment or dysfunction
先天異常・先天性欠損を来すも の	Leading to congenital abnormalities or defects
その他の医学的に重要な状態と 判断される事象又は反応	Other events or reactions judged to be medically serious conditions

Causal relationship to the study drug 治験薬との因果関係

関連なし	Unrelated
多分関連なし	Probably unrelated
関連あるかもしれな	Possibly related
おそらく関連あり	Probably related
関連あり	Related

Drug names – the International Nonproprietary Name (INN) for the active ingredient (AI) can usually be identified by context searching

WHO publications with INNs can be found at: www.who.int/medicines/publications/druginformation/innlists/en/index.html

Some drug names can be tricky in JA>EN:

エルロチニブ => erurochinibu => erlotinib

シドホビル => shidohobiru => cidofovir

Brand names of drugs might be country-specific

Multiple close synonyms for disease names:

Dyshidrotic eczema Pompholyx eczema Vesicular hand eczema 異汗性湿疹 Cheiropompholyx (hands) 発汗異常性湿疹 Dyshidrosis 汗疱性湿疹 **Dyshidrotic dermatitis** 汗疱状湿疹 Foot-and-hand eczema 水疱性手湿疹 Pedopompholyx (feet) 汗疱状皮膚炎 Pompholyx Vesicular eczema Vesicular palmoplantar eczema

Multiple synonyms for procedure names:

経皮的冠動脈形成 経皮経管冠動脈形成術 経皮経管冠動脈拡張術 経皮的冠動脈血管再建法 経皮内腔貫通冠状血管形成 経皮的経血管的冠動脈形成術	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PCTA)
--	---

漢方薬

Clinical trials are run on kampō preparations

漢方薬	日読み	漢読み
葛根湯	kakkon-tō	gĕgēntāng
香蘇散	kōso-san	xiāngsūsăn
正露丸	seiro-gan	zhènglùwán

Can use 日読み or 漢読み (with note)

Translation Process

Research

Skim through title, abstract, key words, unfamiliar terms

Research unfamiliar topics in the source & target language

Translation

Validation

Validate that key translation terms/phrases (names of diseases, drugs, symptoms, etc.) are found "in the wild" in texts written by native authors

Translation Process – Research

Web searches offer general background in unfamiliar topics

> "Wikipedia is the Sesame Street™ of science" (and medicine)

> > Gary Smith <u>ATA Chronicle</u> **2011** <u>40(6)</u> 19-23

Translation Process – Research

Standardized nomenclature (controlled language) for diseases, adverse events, symptoms:

MedDRA (<u>Med</u>ical <u>D</u>ictionary for <u>Regulatory A</u>ctivities), a subscriber-based service

CTCAE (Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events), gratis

Translation Process – Research

Search clinical trial databases:

World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry

[apps.who.int/trialsearch/]

US National Library of Medicine Clinical Trials Registry

[www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/home]

European Union Clinical Trials Register

[www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search]

日本 University hospital Medical Information Network - Clinical Trials Registry (UMIN-CTR) 臨床試験の検索

[upload.umin.ac.jp/cgi-open-bin/ctr/index.cgi?function=02]

Translation Process - Validation

Validate provisional translations from research to avoid nonsense

Ensure that wording is used by native speakers in the appropriate register

Translation Process – Validation

If you have made provisional translation choices (i.e. "guesses") for the name of a disease, drug, symptom, property, etc., *validate* them.

Does the term/phrase appear in texts written by native authors?

Are the assumptions legitimate?

Must the client be cautioned about guesses?

Translation Process - Validation

Validation – unobvious translation pairs

<u>Example</u>: 評価項目 => Evaluation criterion => Endpoint <u>Example</u>: バセドウ病 => Basedow's disease => Graves disease

<u>Example</u>: 一次治療 => Primary therapy => First-line therapy

<u>Example</u>: 副作用 => Side effect => Adverse drug reaction

<u>Example</u>: 休薬 => drug holiday => washout

<u>Example</u>: 亜全胃温存膵頭十二指腸切除 => subtotal stomachpreserving pancreaticoduodenectomy (SSPPD)



To succeed at clinical translation...

- Being a doctor or nurse is not a requirement
- Do need careful research, translation, and validation
- Experience with clinical content will facilitate professional clinical document translations
- Controlled language (MedDRA, CTCAE) seems tedious, but standardization is necessary
- Use the extensive resources available

EN Medical Resources

NIH PubMed http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed	European Medicines Agency (general resources, pharmacovigilance, SmPCs, MedDRA, etc.) http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/
US FDA	European Union Telematics Controlled Terms (EUTCT) System
Drug Database	(look for Medical Dictionary For Regulatory Activities, MedDRA)
http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/index.cfm	http://eutct.ema.europa.eu/eutct/displayWelcome.do
Acronym Finder	MediLexicon
(look under Science & Medicine heading)	(from Stedman's Medical Dictionary)
[http://www.acronymfinder.com/	http://www.medilexicon.com/medicaldictionary.php
Dyer Scientific and Technical Translations	Dyer Scientific and Technical Translations
Pharmaceutical Terminology	Glossary of Abbreviations
http://www.dyerlabs.com/glossary/pharmaceutical.html	http://www.dyerlabs.com/glossary/abbreviation/index.html
IUPAC	Pharmacy Codes
Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents	Brand names for specific drug generic names
http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iupac/bibliog/white.html	http://pharmacycode.com/
Whonamedit?	Fast Health Medical Dictionary
A dictionary of medical eponyms	A dictionary of medical eponyms
http://www.whonamedit.com/eponyms/	http://www.fasthealth.com/dictionary/
Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms	Lab Tests Online
http://www.antiquusmorbus.com/English/English.htm	http://labtestsonline.org/

JA>EN Resources

Jim Breen's WWWJDIC E-J J-E Dictionary www.edrdg.org/cgi-bin/wwwjdic/wwwjdic?1C	Jeffrey's Japanese ⇔ English Dictionary Server 和英/英和辞典 rut.org/cgi-bin/j-e/jis/dict	
Eijiro	Sangyo	
英辞郎	怒涛の翻訳例辞典書	
eow.alc.co.jp	www.sangyo-honyaku.jp/dictionaries	
Online Life Science Dictionary	Medical English Dictionary Online	
ライフサイエンス辞典オンラインサービス	医歯薬英語辞書	
lsd.pharm.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/service/weblsd/form_waei.html	www.medo.jp/0.htm	
Weblio	Linguee	
translate.weblio.jp/	www.linguee.com/english-japanese/search?	
Nii Scholarly and Academic Information Navigator <u>http://ci.nii.ac.jp/</u> good for names of author names and institutions		

Clinical Terminology Resources Clinical trial glossaries

Large MedDRA terminology table from Pfizer (JA)

[www.pfizer.co.jp/pfizer/development/clinical_development/new_medicine_info/documents/apply_document/appli_doc_h17_04_vfend_rinsho3.pdf]

UMIN Clinical Trial Glossary (JA)

[www.umin.ac.jp/ctr/UMIN-CTR_Yougo.htm]

Unified Medical Language System (MedDRA and other systems) (multilingual)

[medical-language-international.com/index.html] [www.doctor.am/index.php]

CDISC Clinical Research Glossary (EN/JA)

[www.tri-kobe.org/cdisc/glossary/glossary.php?mode=detail&id=uid_62]

US National Library of Medicine Clinical Trial Glossary (EN) [clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/about-studies/glossary]

東京大学医科学研究所附属病院 - TR情報室 (JA/EN) Department of Translational Research Information System [www.ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp/TRIS/CTbasic_1.html]

Japanese > English Translation of Clinical Trial Documents

A survey of strategies and resources for doing JA>EN clinical trial translation

ATA 58th Annual Conference – Washington, DC 26 October 2017

Matthew Schlecht, PhD Word Alchemy Translation wordalchemytranslation.com <u>mattschlecht@wordalchemytranslation.com</u>



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