MEDIDATA

WHITE PAPER

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 10 [illegible] 70% [illegible] (L [illegible] 01).

L [illegible] (F) [illegible] 0 1 [illegible] 01), [illegible].

[illegible] L [illegible] 10 [illegible] (K).

[illegible] L [illegible] / [illegible] L [illegible]

[illegible]

Key Takeaways

Data Integration and Reconciliation:

[illegible] % [illegible] 0 1), [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 1: Explanations of Commonly Used Terms Associated with CDMS for This Survey.

Explanations of Commonly Used Terms	
CDMS (Clinical Data Management System)	[illegible]
Study Design	[illegible]
Metadata and Data Model Management	[illegible]

Figure 1: Pain Points in Clinical Data Management

Importance of CDMS Features

Security Was Identi□ed as a “Must-Have” by 75% of Respondents

[illegible]

[illegible]

Preferred Data Access Method

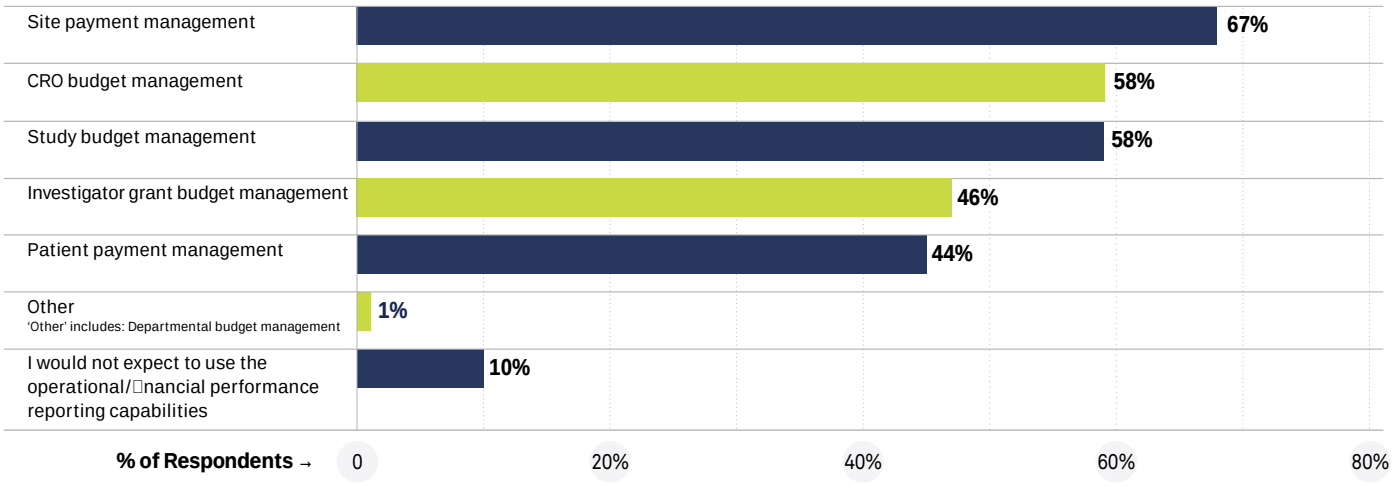
[illegible] (1%) [illegible] (0%).

> **"Most important features of any CDMS (not per se in order of priority) are that they should be user-friendly (easy and self-explanatory to use), able to easily and comprehensively capture data from patients, and clinicians, and nowadays also from smart technology (devices, etc.). It should allow for quick and easy setup of trials without minimum training requirements, should allow for support in user friendly ways (e.g., virtual calls via platforms like Zoom, etc.), allow for ef□cient running of the system and creation of any reporting requirements, export of data and related analytics, and support in ensuring readiness for □ling in the most convenient manner."**
>
> **Survey Respondent**

Operational/Financial Reporting Types

[illegible] 70% [illegible] 0% [illegible] (10%) [illegible].

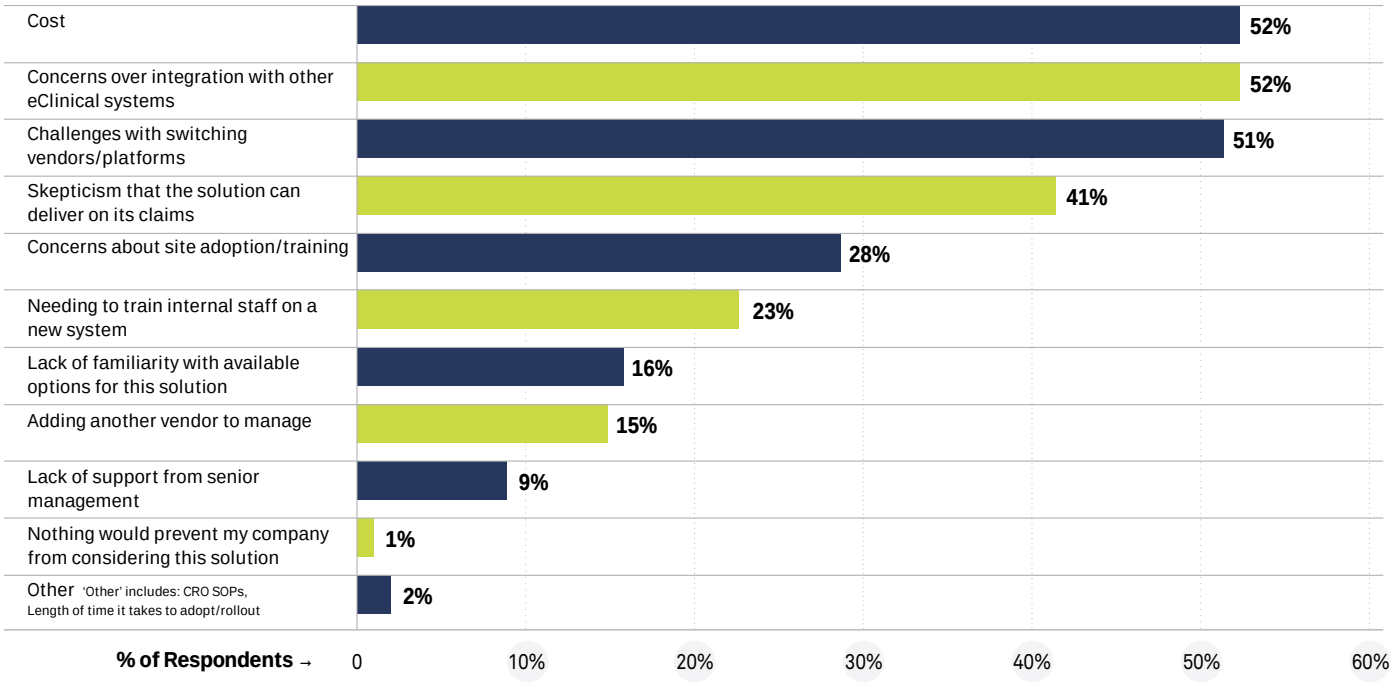
Figure 3: Operational/Financial Reporting Types



Barriers to CDMS Adoption

[illegible]

Figure 4: Barriers to CDMS Adoption.



[illegible]