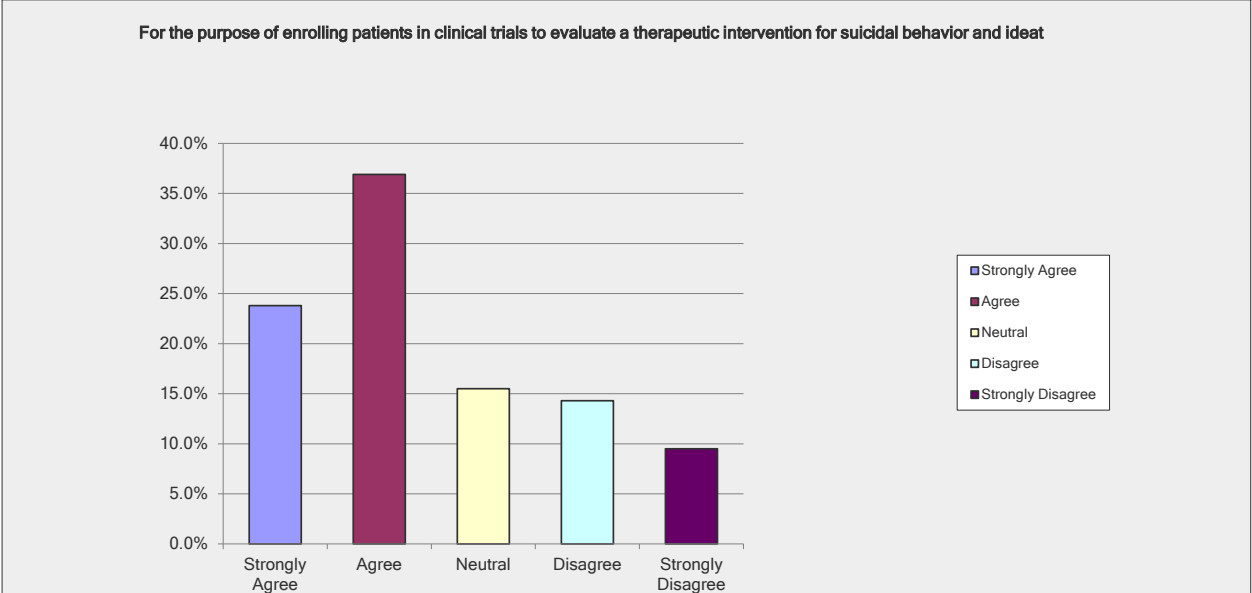


SIB Consensus Pre-meeting Survey: Clinical Trial Design & Methodology

Recipients 128
 Responded 87
 Unresponded 41
 % Responded 68%

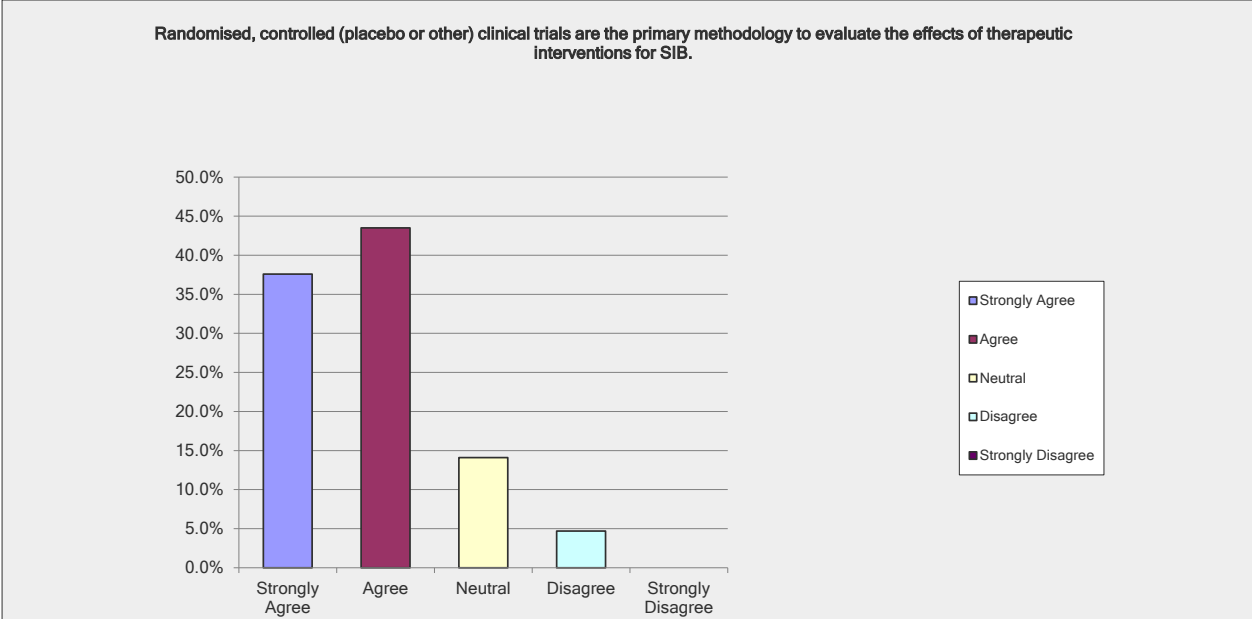
Q1. For the purpose of enrolling patients in clinical trials to evaluate a therapeutic intervention for suicidal behavior and ideation (SIB), SIB should be studied as a trans-nosological condition or syndrome, i.e., patients with SIB should be enrolled without regard to whether SIB occurs within the course of another disorder such as Major Depression or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	23.8%	20
Agree	36.9%	31
Neutral	15.5%	13
Disagree	14.3%	12
Strongly Disagree	9.5%	8
<i>answered question</i>		84
<i>skipped question</i>		3



Q2. Randomised, controlled (placebo or other) clinical trials are the primary methodology to evaluate the effects of therapeutic interventions for SIB.

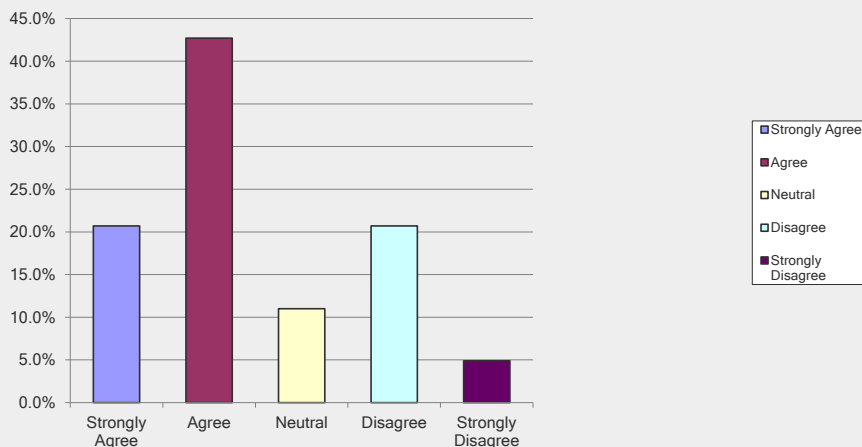
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	37.6%	32
Agree	43.5%	37
Neutral	14.1%	12
Disagree	4.7%	4
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		85
<i>skipped question</i>		2



Q3. It is ethically acceptable to allow monotherapy, placebo-controlled study designs in SIB populations, regardless of the acuity or trial length, if appropriate safeguards are in place.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	20.7%	17
Agree	42.7%	35
Neutral	11.0%	9
Disagree	20.7%	17
Strongly Disagree	4.9%	4
<i>answered question</i>		82
<i>skipped question</i>		5

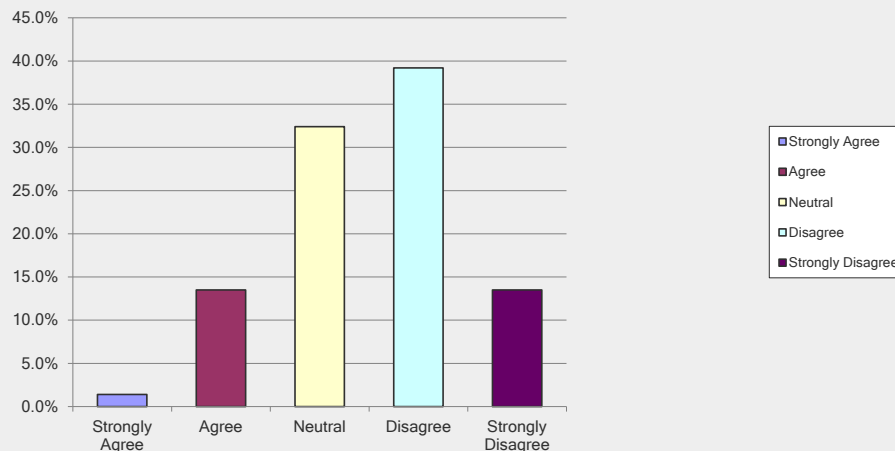
It is ethically acceptable to allow monotherapy, placebo-controlled study designs in SIB populations, regardless of the acuity or trial length, if appropriate safeguards are in place.



Q4. Currently available diagnostic classification systems (ie. DSM-5 provisional criteria) provide sufficient guidance and operational criteria to classify patients along the suicidality spectrum (e.g., acuity) to ensure that the appropriate patient populations are enrolled in SIB trials to evaluate therapeutic interventions.

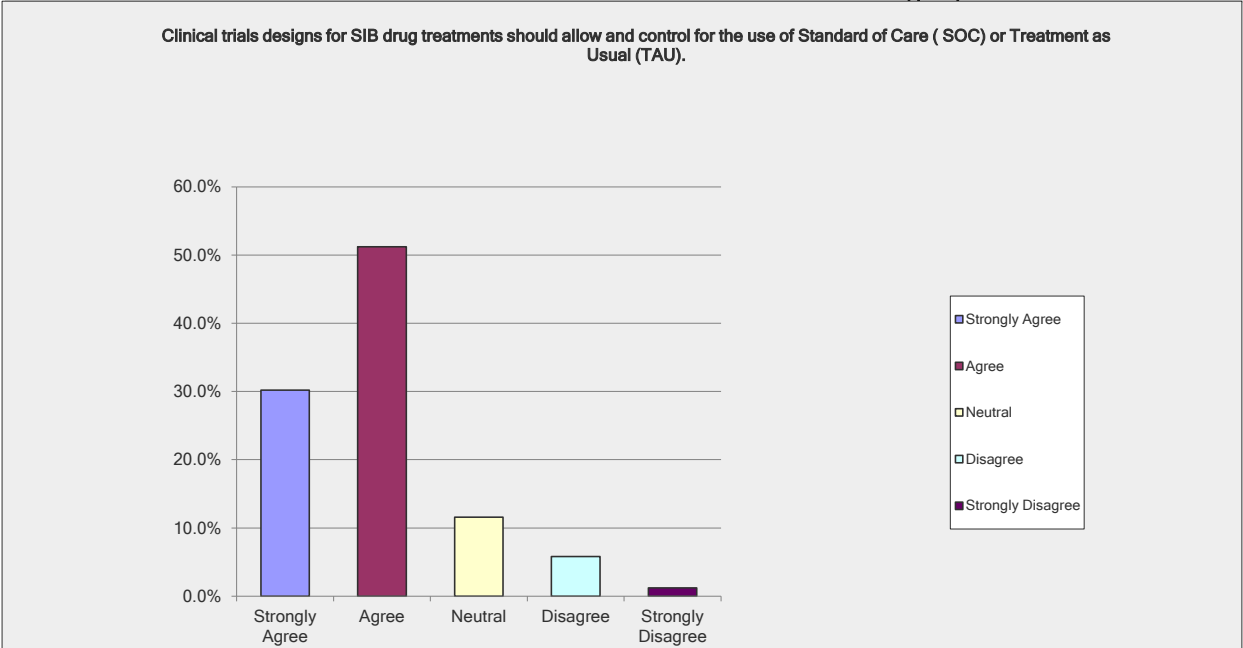
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	1.4%	1
Agree	13.5%	10
Neutral	32.4%	24
Disagree	39.2%	29
Strongly Disagree	13.5%	10
<i>answered question</i>		74
<i>skipped question</i>		13

Currently available diagnostic classification systems (ie. DSM-5 pr



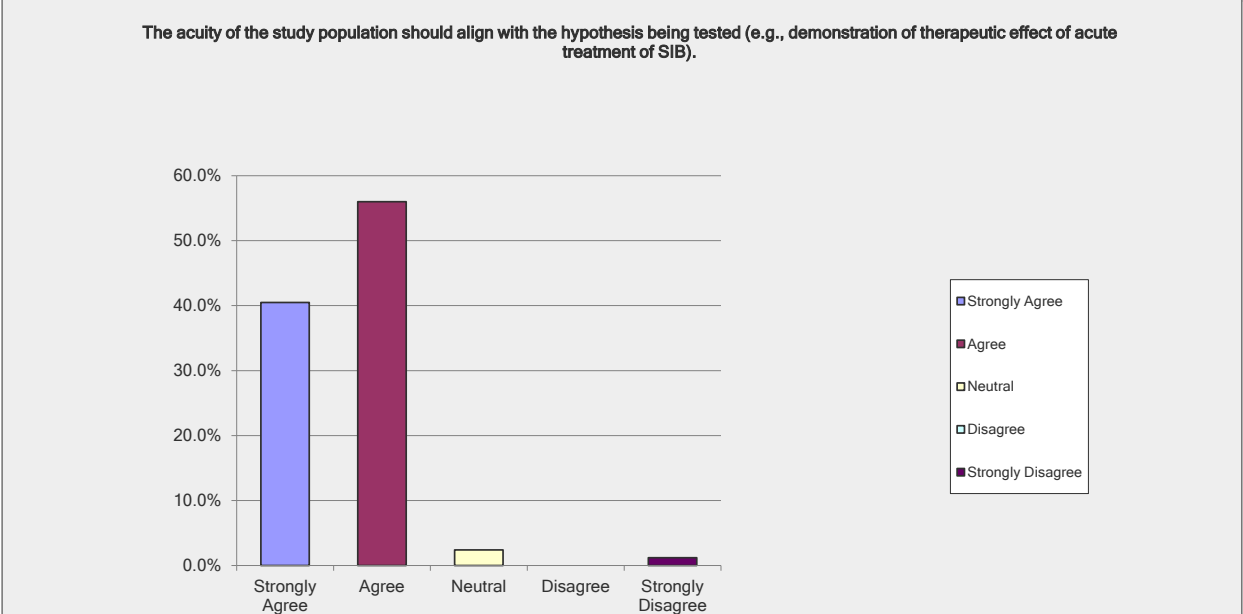
Q5. Clinical trials designs for SIB drug treatments should allow and control for the use of Standard of Care (SOC) or Treatment as Usual (TAU).

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	30.2%	26
Agree	51.2%	44
Neutral	11.6%	10
Disagree	5.8%	5
Strongly Disagree	1.2%	1
<i>answered question</i>		86
<i>skipped question</i>		1



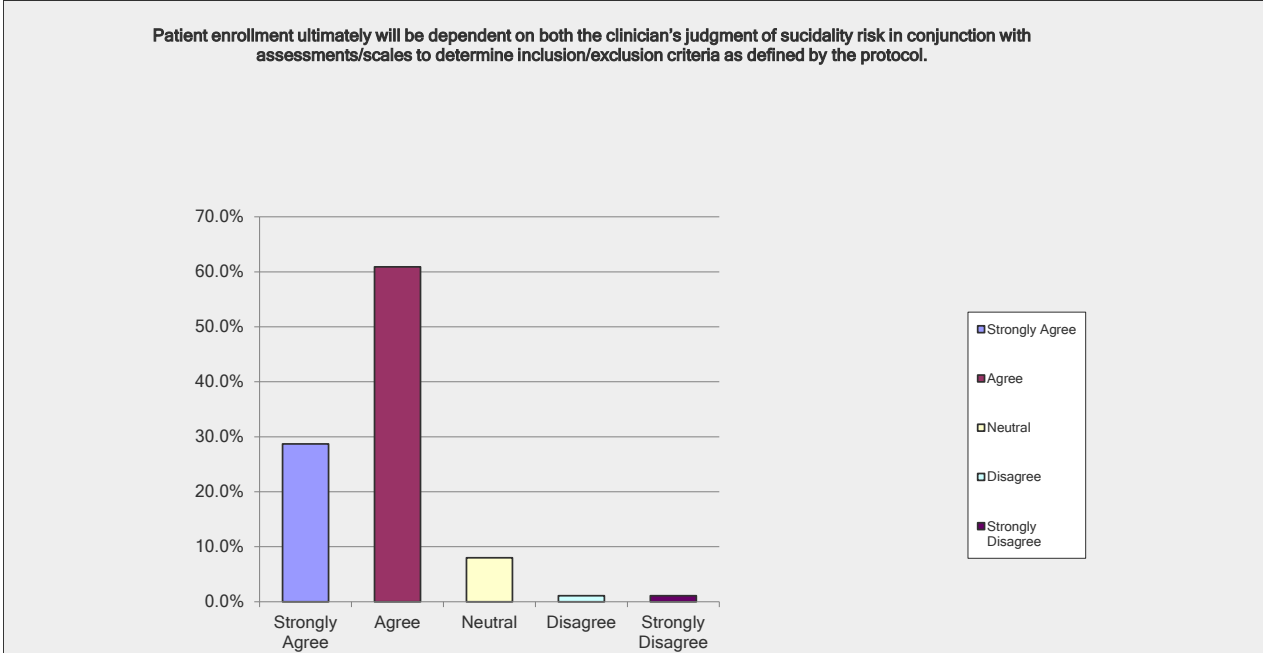
Q6. The acuity of the study population should align with the hypothesis being tested (e.g., demonstration of therapeutic effect of acute treatment of SIB).

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	40.5%	34
Agree	56.0%	47
Neutral	2.4%	2
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	1.2%	1
<i>answered question</i>		84
<i>skipped question</i>		3



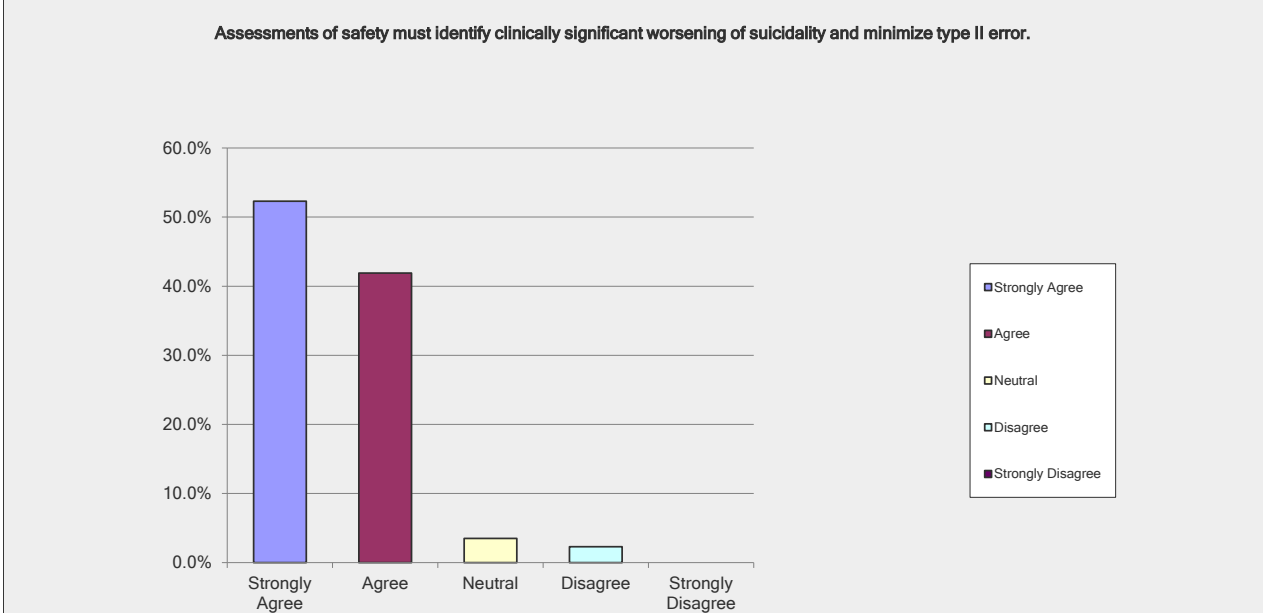
Q7. Patient enrollment ultimately will be dependent on both the clinician's judgment of suicidality risk in conjunction with assessments/scales to determine inclusion/exclusion criteria as defined by the protocol.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	28.7%	25
Agree	60.9%	53
Neutral	8.0%	7
Disagree	1.1%	1
Strongly Disagree	1.1%	1
answered question		87
skipped question		0



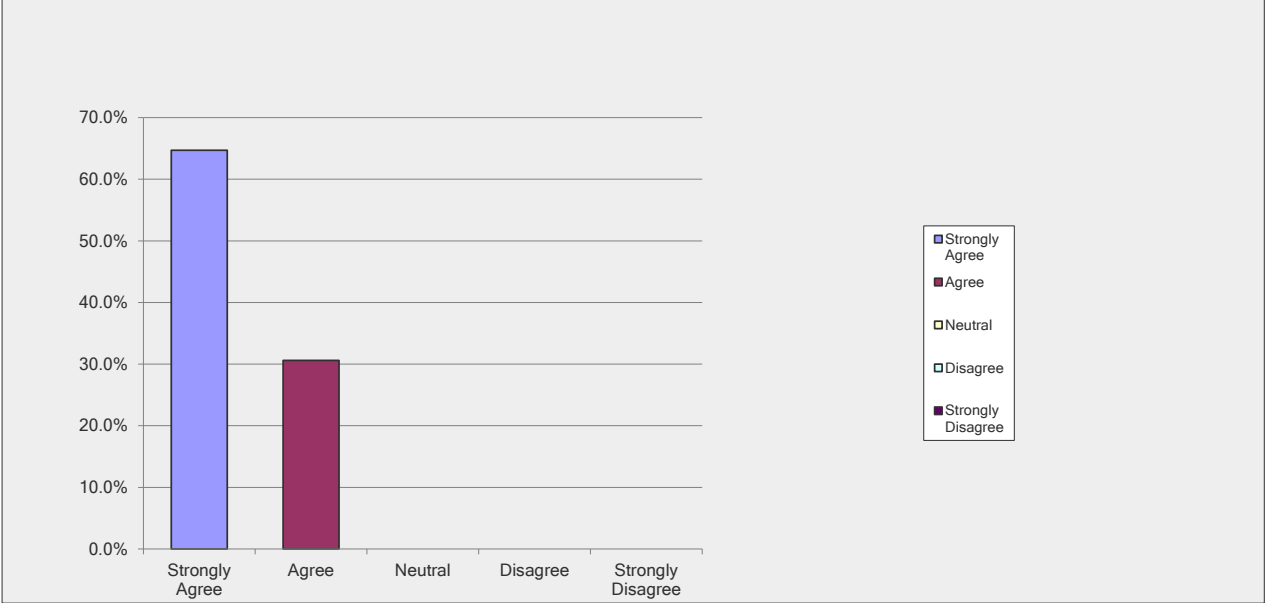
Q8. Assessments of safety must identify clinically significant worsening of suicidality and minimize type II error.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	52.3%	45
Agree	41.9%	36
Neutral	3.5%	3
Disagree	2.3%	2
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
answered question		86
skipped question		1



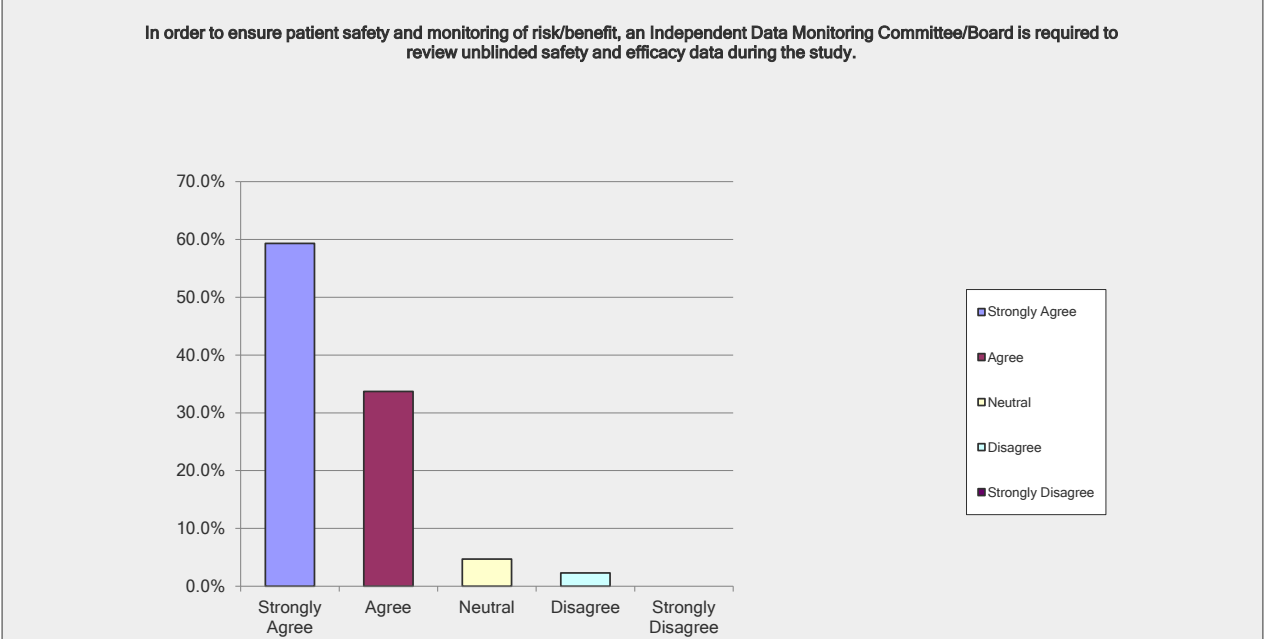
Q9. The protocol should specify actions to be taken in case of worsening of symptoms or worsening of comorbid conditions (e.g., schizophrenia, depression, bipolar, etc.), including criteria for early withdrawal of treatment and outpatient studies should consider criteria for hospitalization.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	64.7%	55
Agree	30.6%	26
Neutral	0.0%	0
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		85
<i>skipped question</i>		2



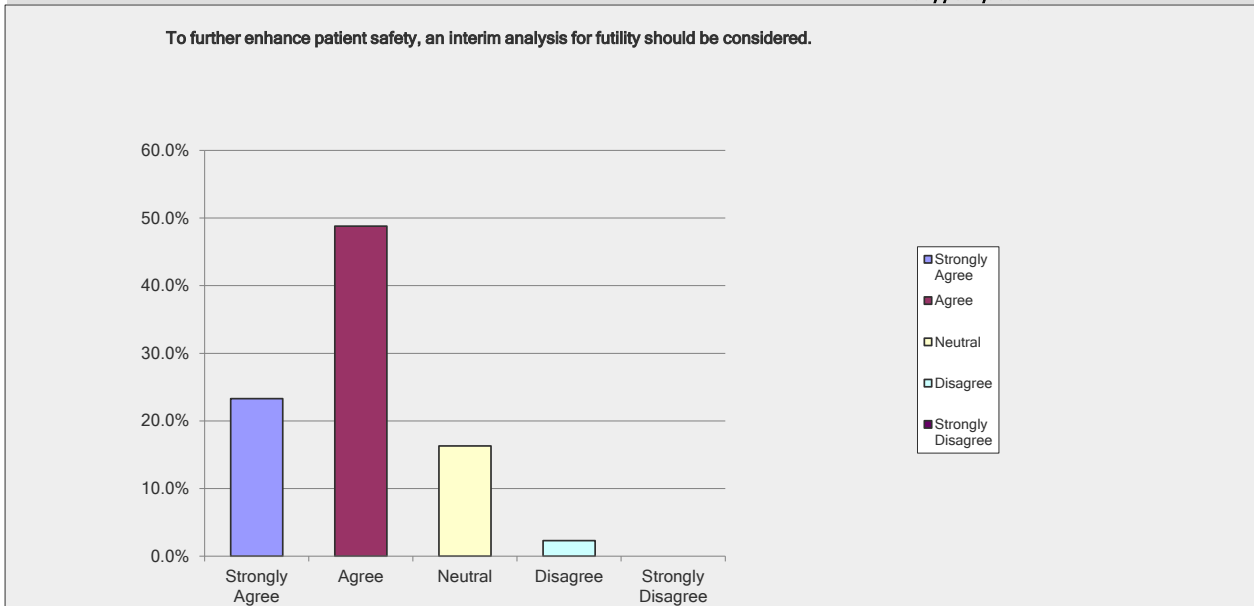
Q10. In order to ensure patient safety and monitoring of risk/benefit, an Independent Data Monitoring Committee/Board is required to review unblinded safety and efficacy data during the study.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	59.3%	51
Agree	33.7%	29
Neutral	4.7%	4
Disagree	2.3%	2
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		86
<i>skipped question</i>		1



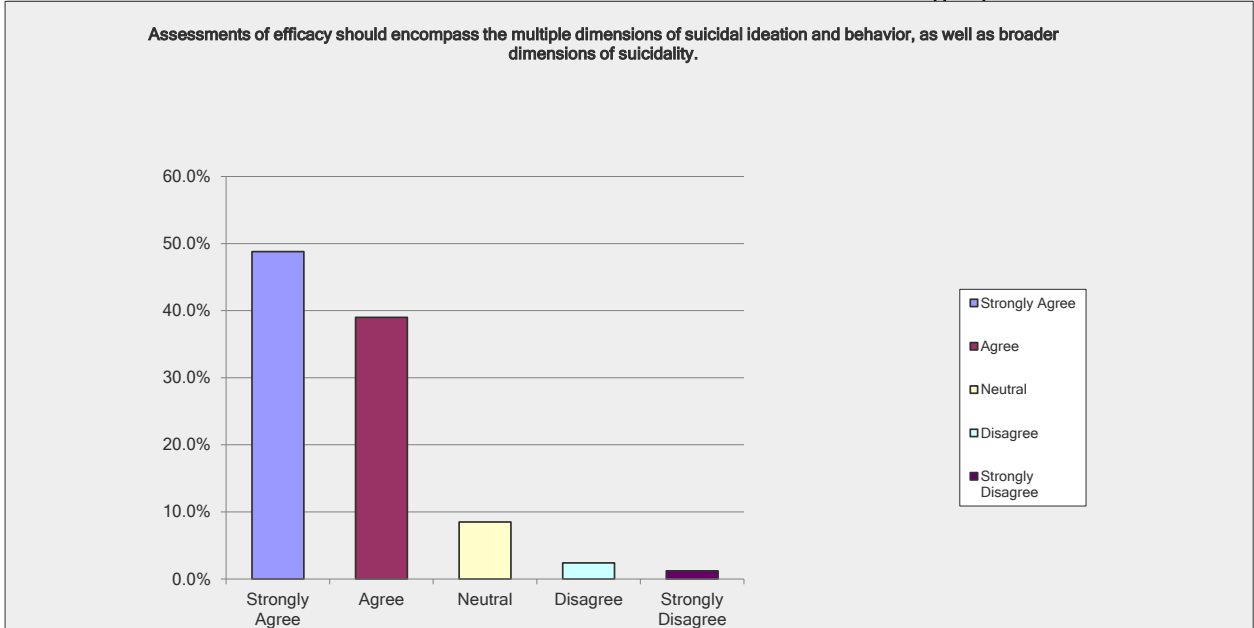
Q11.To further enhance patient safety, an interim analysis for futility should be considered.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	23.3%	20
Agree	48.8%	42
Neutral	16.3%	14
Disagree	2.3%	2
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		86
<i>skipped question</i>		1



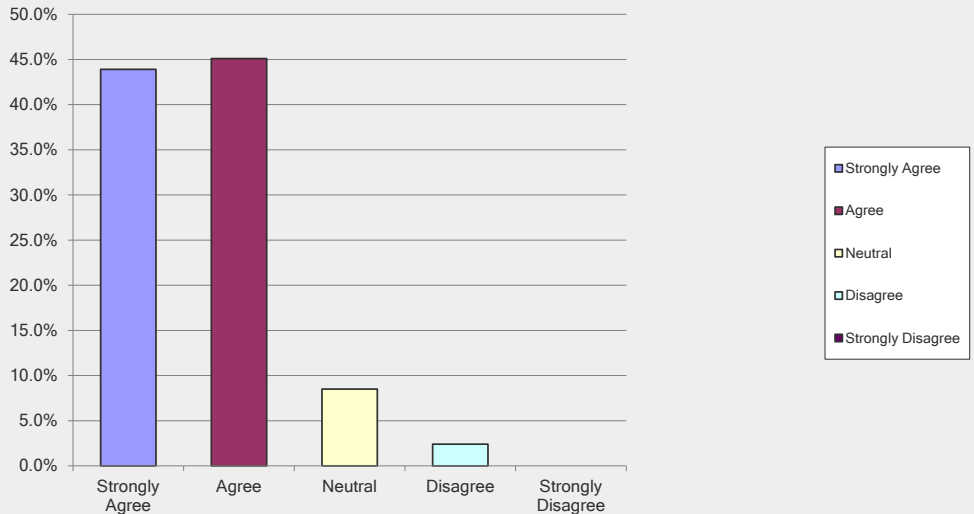
Q12.Assessments of efficacy should encompass the multiple dimensions of suicidal ideation and behavior, as well as broader dimensions of suicidality.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	48.8%	40
Agree	39.0%	32
Neutral	8.5%	7
Disagree	2.4%	2
Strongly Disagree	1.2%	1
<i>answered question</i>		82
<i>skipped question</i>		5



Q13. The length of the acute treatment period should be the minimum necessary to answer the study hypothesis and the length of an open-label extension or post-treatment follow-up period should be sufficient to ensure safety and adequately address secondary outcomes.

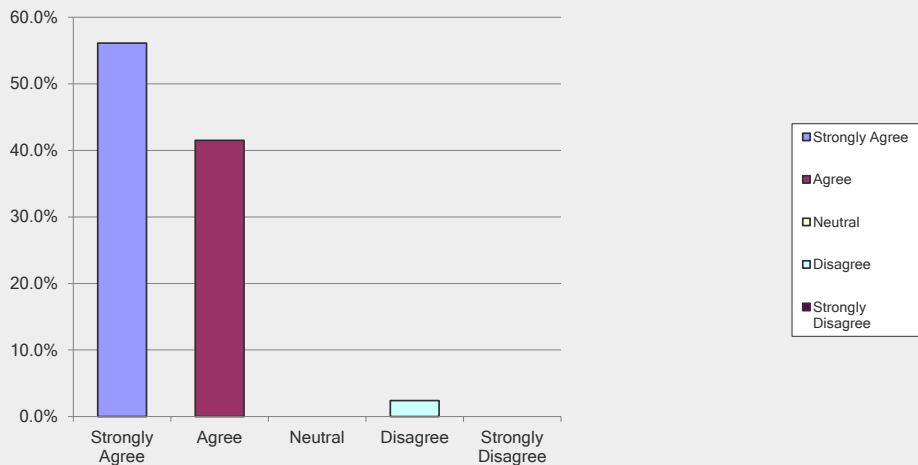
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	43.9%	36
Agree	45.1%	37
Neutral	8.5%	7
Disagree	2.4%	2
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		82
<i>skipped question</i>		5



Q14. If the mechanism of the study treatment is potentially unblinding, separate clinicians/raters are recommended for the efficacy and safety assessments.

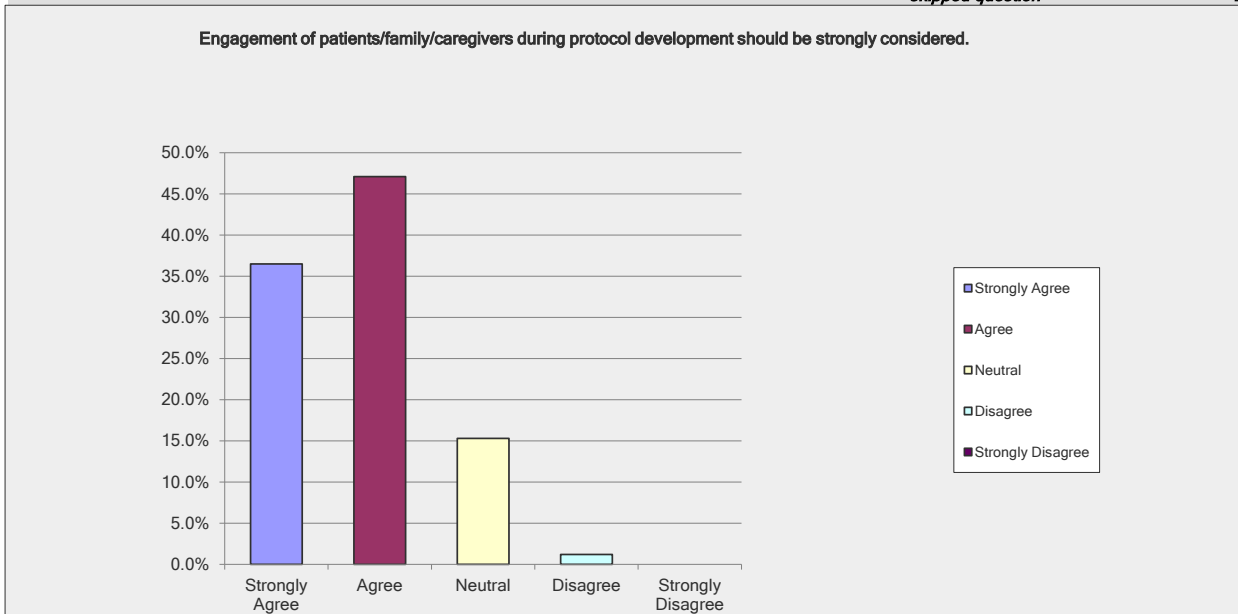
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	56.1%	46
Agree	41.5%	34
Neutral	0.0%	0
Disagree	2.4%	2
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		82
<i>skipped question</i>		5

If the mechanism of the study treatment is potentially unblinding, separate clinicians/raters are recommended for the efficacy and safety assessments.



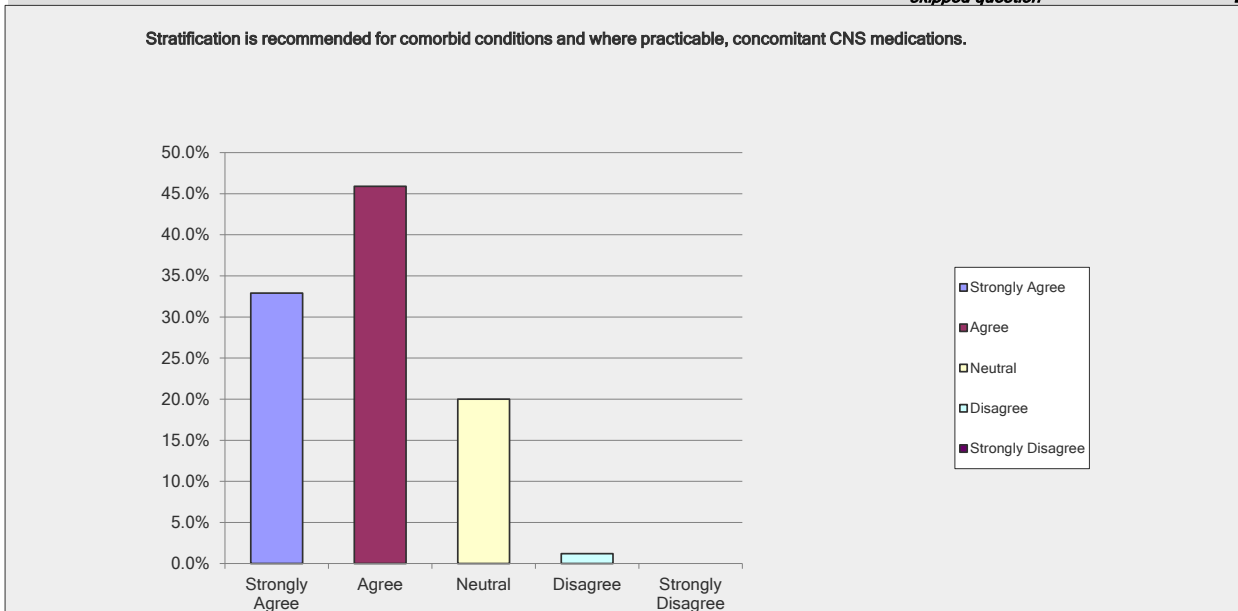
Q15.Engagement of patients/family/caregivers during protocol development should be strongly considered.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	36.5%	31
Agree	47.1%	40
Neutral	15.3%	13
Disagree	1.2%	1
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		85
<i>skipped question</i>		2



Q16.Stratification is recommended for comorbid conditions and where practicable, concomitant CNS medications.

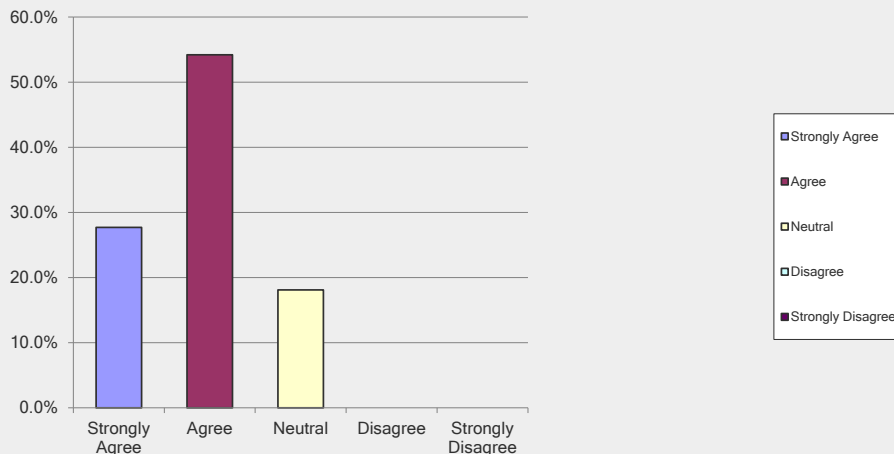
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	32.9%	28
Agree	45.9%	39
Neutral	20.0%	17
Disagree	1.2%	1
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		85
<i>skipped question</i>		2



Q17. For non-acute subjects, they should be stable on concomitant medications for a sufficient time as defined in the protocol, to minimize influence on SIB assessment (e.g., 6-8 wks) and on current dose for specific time period (e.g., 2-4 wks).

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	27.7%	23
Agree	54.2%	45
Neutral	18.1%	15
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		83
<i>skipped question</i>		4

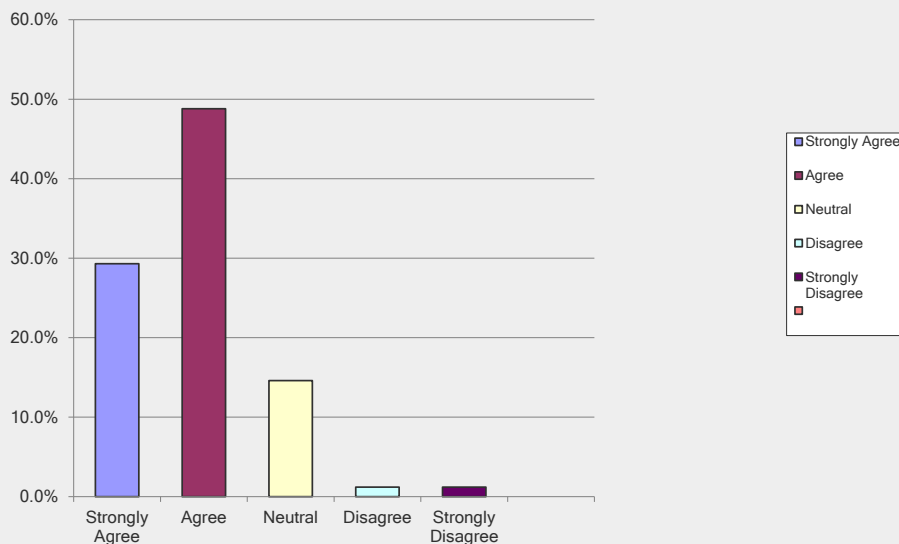
For non-acute subjects, they should be stable on concomitant medications for a sufficient time as defined in the protocol, to minimize influence on SIB assessment (e.g., 6-8 wks) and on current dose for specific time period (e.g., 2-4 wks).



Q18. If non-acute subjects are receiving psychosocial interventions such as psychotherapy, they should be well-established in that therapy as defined in the protocol (e.g., have been receiving care for 3-6 mos or shorter duration for brief crisis interventions, as appropriate) with no anticipated changes (in frequency, modality, or therapeutic approach) for the duration of the trial.

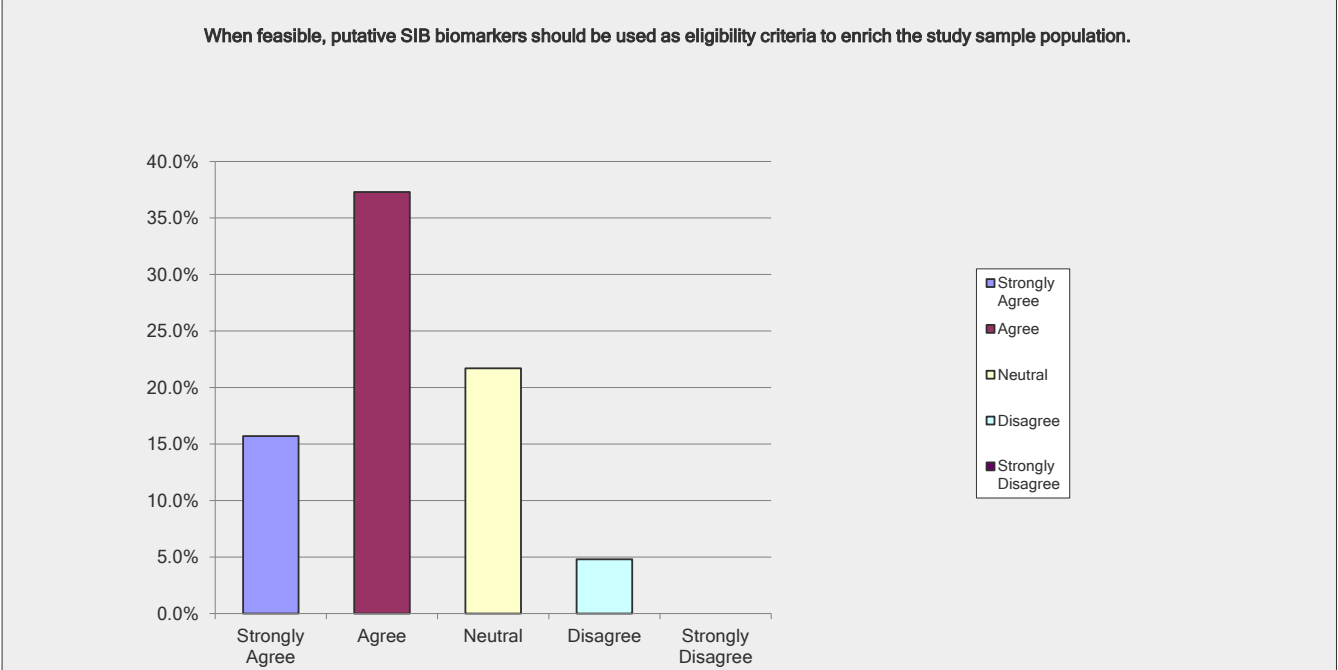
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	29.3%	24
Agree	48.8%	40
Neutral	14.6%	12
Disagree	1.2%	1
Strongly Disagree	1.2%	1
<i>answered question</i>		82
<i>skipped question</i>		5

If non-acute subjects are receiving psychosocial interventions such as psychotherapy, they should be well-established in that



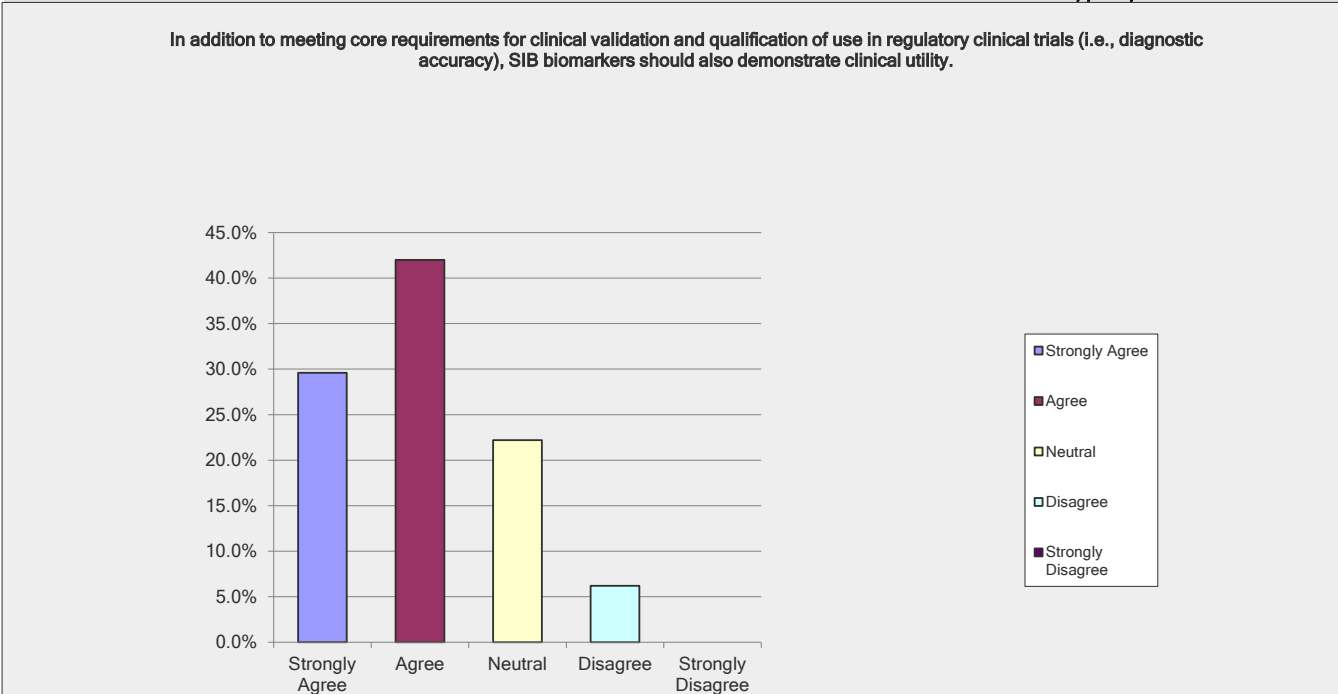
Q19. When feasible, putative SIB biomarkers should be used as eligibility criteria to enrich the study sample population.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	15.7%	13
Agree	37.3%	31
Neutral	21.7%	18
Disagree	4.8%	4
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		83
<i>skipped question</i>		4



Q20. In addition to meeting core requirements for clinical validation and qualification of use in regulatory clinical trials (i.e., diagnostic accuracy), SIB biomarkers should also demonstrate clinical utility.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	29.6%	24
Agree	42.0%	34
Neutral	22.2%	18
Disagree	6.2%	5
<i>answered question</i>		81
<i>skipped question</i>		6



Q21.Policies should be developed to encourage biobanking as well as to ensure a broader access to biobank specimens.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	45.6%	36
Agree	40.5%	32
Neutral	13.9%	11
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		79
<i>skipped question</i>		8

