Manage TFLs Development in Life Science Analytics Framework 5.3 using SAS and R code
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ABSTRACT
TFL development and validation is often a labor-intensive task during the conduct of clinical trials. Collaboration between multiple programmers across the globe is often needed while oversight of progress can be difficult to tackle.

Life Science Analytics Framework (LSAF) 5.3 enables users to manage and execute both SAS and R programs in the same flexible and open platform. In addition, LSAF provides integrated features around versioning, eSignature and use of Workflows. These features coupled with an advanced API enable users to customize and streamline the definition and production of TFLs across studies and projects.

This presentation will feature, based on a prototype, how to specify TFLs, follow their development lifecycle, validation status using both SAS and R programs and keep control over development activities during the course of a study.

INTRODUCTION
The LSAF 4.x suite included powerful and simple features for versioning and eSignature of objects in the system. The combination of the two applied to programs, enable the users to define a simple Code Life-Cycle Management process based on the eSignatures of a programmer and a reviewer on a given version of a program. The implementation of such a process in LSAF 4.x was published and presented in 2018 [1] and also describes some of the possible pitfalls where users would not follow the defined process (e.g. programmer signs after validator, programmers and validators are the same, only validator eSigns, etc.) and is heavily dependent on the use of a “Programming Plan” in the form of an excel spreadsheet.

The LSAF 4.x suite already provided an advanced set of APIs [2] and a Workflow capability. The LSAF 5.x suite introduced a TFL module and more options for events triggering actions within Process Flow Definitions such as eSignature.

This paper and associated presentation explores how the initial Code Life Cycle Management [1] solely relying on eSignature and Versioning could be expanded to also utilize the new TFL module capability to replace the Programming Plan and advanced workflow features to automate and streamline further the review process and also capture key information (e.g. Reason for updating programs in Production).

A prototype was built to this effect considering two levels of validation (Self-Validation and Peer-Review) and different actions supporting the process (e.g. moving programs from a “Dev” to a “Prod” area and updating automatically programs attributes with Validation Status).

This paper introduces the key features in LSAF 5.3 to consider for Life-Cycle Management, presents the prototype and also explores the use of R within LSAF (new in 5.3 version, available since Nov 2020).
LSAF 5.3 TFL MODULE & PROCESS FlOwS

LSAF 5.3 provides a TFL module where:

- Each company can configure the metadata to be collected.
- TFL metadata can be managed at global level (Figure 1. Configurable Global TFL Metadata) and copied for each study.
- Study-level TFL metadata (Figure 2. Study-Level TFL Metadata including User Assignments and Level of Validation) can be adjusted and users assigned to the different tasks (programming, validation, peer-review, etc.) as well as Level of Validation.
- Workflows corresponding to each Level of Validation can be configured and assigned to each TFL (Figure 3. Workflow assignment for different Levels of Validation and Figure 4. Process Flow Definitions at Study-level).
- All metadata can be extracted manually or programmatically using APIs into SAS datasets for further consumption (Figure 5. Export TFL Metadata using the LSAF APIs).

Figure 1. Configurable Global TFL Metadata

Global Metadata for TFL includes:

- Type (Table/Figure[Listing])
- Identifier – Typically can be used for numbering of outputs
- Name/Description
- Title information
- Footnote information
- SAS or R Program Name associated with the output
- LSAF Job generating the output
- And other attributes or metadata that a company would like to capture for this purpose

It is possible to select TFL metadata from the global level to the study-level or copy from another similar study. When selecting TFL metadata for a given study, you can assign users and the Level of Validation.
Table 11. TFL Metadata including User Assignments and Level of Validation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>User Assignment 1</th>
<th>User Assignment 2</th>
<th>User Assignment 3</th>
<th>User Assignment 4</th>
<th>User Assignment 5</th>
<th>Output</th>
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Figure 2. Study-Level TFL Metadata including User Assignments and Level of Validation
LSAF uses the Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) graphical representation standard. Different workflows can be developed and added to the system by the customer (no need for SAS involvement).

In our example, two workflows are created:

1. **SelfVerified**: Typically for an output that has low criticality and complexity and for which the programmer can validate its own output. The completion of the task is captured via eSignature.

2. **SignAndVersionAutomated**: Typically for an output requiring the review from another programmer. The output is considered validated when both the programmer and the validator have eSigned the same version of the program.

![Figure 3. Workflow assignment for different Levels of Validation](image)

The TFL module provides the ability to assign different workflows to each output deliverable according their Level of Validation. There is also the ability to have the assigned workflows created for each output in the system using the “Auto-Flow” feature.

![Figure 4. Process Flow Definitions at Study-level](image)

Process Flow Definitions in LSAF 5.3 capture events such as eSignature and can move to a different state of the Workflow automatically as soon as a programmer or validator has eSigned a program in the system.
In addition, the LSAF APIs [2] enable the users to programmatically extract all metadata entered for a given study and consume them further for the actual coding of each analysis or for creating operational dashboards.

![Figure 5. Export TFL Metadata using the LSAF APIs](image)

```sas
%lsaf_getstudyid();
%put &_lsaf_studyid;,

%lsaf_getstudystandards();
%put &_lsaf_studystd;,

%create_studymetadata();

%lsaf_getstudydetails();
%put &_lsaf_studydetails;,

%lsaf_exportstudydetails();
%put &_lsaf_exportstudydetails;,

%lsaf_get_stdsheetsas();
%put &_lsaf_get_stdsheetsas;,

%lsaf_exportstdsheetas();
%put &_lsaf_exportstdsheetas;,
```
TFL LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT IN LSAF, A PROTOTYPE

In order to illustrate the application of the TFL module and the use of workflows, a prototype was built using the two Process Flow Definitions described in the previous section and to which:

- Different actions were added to each state (Figure 7. Automated Triggered Actions from eSignature).
- A special state was added to capture when an output that has been validated must be sent to development again and where the reason is captured (Figure 8. Workflow documents reasons for change after validation).

Figure 6. Process Flow Definitions for Life-Cycle Management using eSignature

In addition, programs were automatically moved from a “Dev” to a “Prod” area in the folder structure (and vice-versa) based on the validation status determined by the eSignature. The program description is also automatically updated with a code to indicate the Validation Status.

These automatically triggered actions are implemented via LSAF jobs using the LSAF APIs [2] for manipulating objects and managing objects attributes in the system. These jobs were associated with each state of the Process Flow Definitions and automatically triggered when a new eSignature was applied and detected in the system.

The two actions described here are only illustrative and it is possible to customize different types of actions in-line with each company Code Life-Cycle Management and Program Validation processes.
In the prototype, when an output has reached Production and must be demoted, the user must enter a reason (e.g. ReDefine Specifications). Such information is then saved in the Process Flow Definitions, can be read via APIs and reporting can be done to monitor further efficiency in the programming processes.

Figure 7. Automated Triggered Actions from eSignature

Figure 8. Workflow documents reasons for change after validation
All information captured in program attributes, process flow definitions or from the study-level metadata can be extracted using the LSAF APIs [2], consumed and used to produced metrics, dashboards or operation reports.

Figure 9. Operation Dashboard Example using Program Attributes
USING R IN LSAF 5.3 AND BEYOND

New in LSAF 5.3 is also the integration of R. Users can open a SAS session or an R session and code program(s) for analysis.

The Program Editor within LSAF supports the development of multiple programming languages including SAS and R; provides color coding and produces an R log (.Rlog).

Figure 10. R Program Editor in LSAF

Important to note is that R code is managed the same way than SAS code in LSAF with similar processes using jobs and manifests to ensure traceability and reproducibility of each execution. Users are also able to have SAS and R programs combined within the same Job.

Figure 11. R Jobs, Logs and Manifests in LSAF 5.3
In Global-level or Study-level metadata, it is possible to assign SAS or R programs to different outputs and have them follow similar Code Life-Cycle Management using the same Workflows based on eSignature. This was verified in the prototype.

CONCLUSION

- **TLF module can be used for planning purpose AND to capture outputs metadata.**
  - ✓ TLF module can be configured to meet specific customer requirements
  - ✓ Export output metadata to a SAS dataset (using API or UI) to support the reporting of each TLF
- **It is possible to manage outputs supported by both SAS and R code**
  - ✓ Integrated within SAS Life Science Analytics Framework; no need to work outside system for dev. nor execution
  - ✓ Traceability and Reproducibility for both SAS and R programs
- **Setting up of Workflows can be automated using APIs and tailored to each company’s internal process**
  - ✓ Workflow can be triggered on eSign activities & activate next steps accordingly (e.g. move from DEV to PROD area)
  - ✓ It is possible to document after the validation state is reached any reason for change (e.g. change of specs)

REFERENCES


[2]: “Life Science Analytics Framework 5.1.x / 5.2.x / 5.3 - Access to available versions of the Java API client and Macro API download components”. Accessed May 13, 2021. [https://support.sas.com/kb/57/862.html](https://support.sas.com/kb/57/862.html)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Ben Bocchicchio and Sandeep Juneja for developing the prototype that is featured in this paper.

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