

The mission of the [European Medicines Agency](#) (EMA) is to foster scientific excellence in the evaluation and supervision of medicines, for the benefit of public and animal health in the European Union (EU).

“New DHT tools can help move the field of CNS drug development forward, but their disruptive potential can only be realized through coordinated and early interactions between all the stakeholders.”

— **Mantua, et al.**, *Digital health technologies in clinical trials for central nervous system drugs: an EU regulatory perspective*



The Opportunity

- » Authors of [Digital health technologies in clinical trials for central nervous system drugs: an EU regulatory perspective](#) (Mantua et al.) seek to outline the opportunities and challenges associated with digital health technologies (DHTs) in the clinical development of drugs for central nervous system (CNS) disorders.
- » Among the many challenges, authors use their perspective* on the EU regulatory environment to layout a more structured and unified process for discerning the quality and quantity of evidence needed for DHTs and on the methods to use to collect that evidence.



The Impact

By leveraging the V3 Framework in this article, authors:

- ✓ Establish **V3 as a foundational evaluation framework for DHTs** to address the challenges associated with use the of new tools and the European regulatory environment.
- ✓ **Provide a consensus** (e.g., a common vocabulary to enable more effective communication and collaboration between all stakeholders) for those looking to leverage DHTs.



The Resource

- » Mantua et al. specify that “DHT development comprises at least **three phases: verification, analytical validation, and clinical validation**,” as outlined in DiMe’s [V3 Framework](#), and **use the resource as the blueprint** to discuss the principles and challenges for DHT development as it relates to the EU regulatory environment.