

Estimand framework: opportunity to rethink some old (and new) problems in Oncology trials?

Evgeny Degtyarev

EFSPI Workshop on Regulatory Statistics, Basel, September 24, 2019

Oncology clinical trials today

Advanced therapies and highly competitive environment

Immunotherapies (IO)

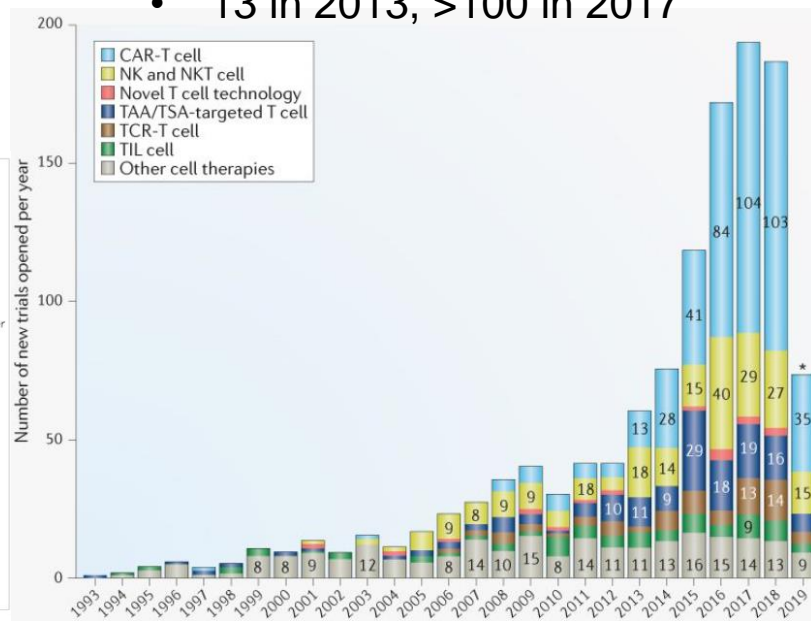
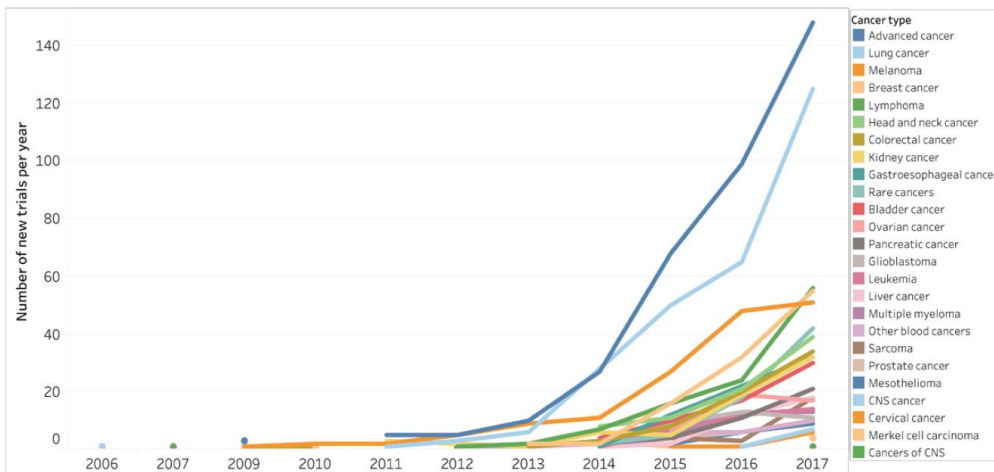
Clinical trials with anti-PD1/PDL1 agents:

- 1 in 2006
- 1502 in September 2017
- 2250 in September 2018

Cell therapies

New trials with CAR-T therapies:

- 13 in 2013, >100 in 2017



Oncology clinical trials today

Advanced therapies and highly competitive environment



Great for patients!

- durable responses
- many ongoing clinical trials

But what does it mean for clinical trials?

Oncology clinical trials today

Advanced therapies and highly competitive environment

- Blinding often not feasible → many open-label studies
- Patients not interested in SOC (often chemo) and withdraw consent after randomization to control arm
- **Intercurrent event: Patients randomized to control, but not treated**
 - Quantum-R trial (2019): **23%** (vs 1.6% on investigational arm)
 - Checkmate-37 trial (2015): **20%** (vs 1.5% on investigational arm)

→ Primary analysis (Overall survival in all randomized patients) not interpretable!

Oncology clinical trials today

Advanced therapies and highly competitive environment

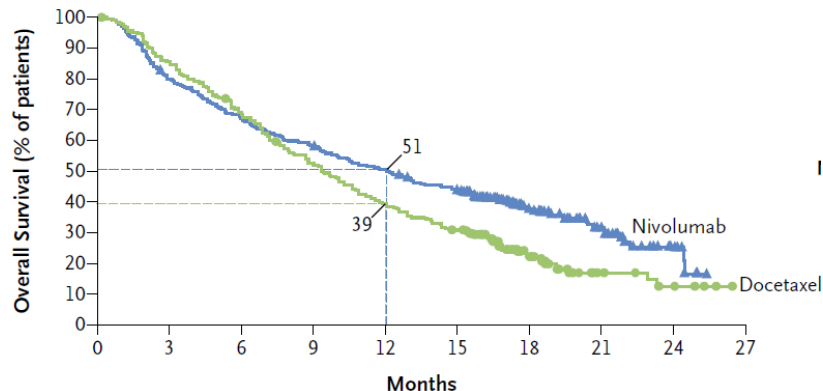
- R.Pazdur, director of FDA Oncology Center of Excellence, on Quantum-R:
“That is quite bothersome, I’ve been here 20 years. I haven’t seen this discrepancy of randomized-but-not-treated to this extent.”
- Possible to **anticipate** understanding competitive landscape and **discussing intercurrent events!**
 - new approaches for study design and analysis required?

Oncology clinical trials today

Advanced therapies and non-proportional hazards

Non-proportional hazards (NPH)

- already frequently observed in IO trials
- expected in ongoing and future CAR-T trials
- durable responses possibly resulting in cure rate

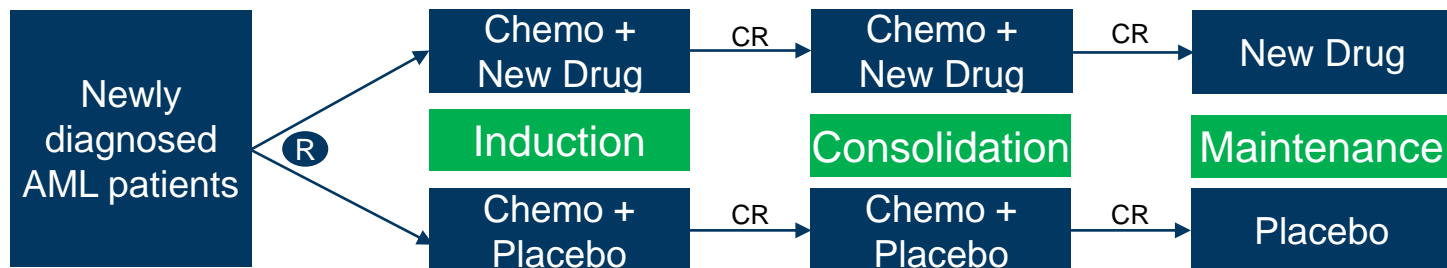


- Suggested **analyses for NPH**: weighted log-rank, milestone analyses, RMST etc.
 - **power** often **used for comparison**, but they all **target different questions!**
- opportunity to focus on **interpretation**

Oncology clinical trials today

Treatment as sequence of interventions

- Studying **effect of each part vs whole sequence?**



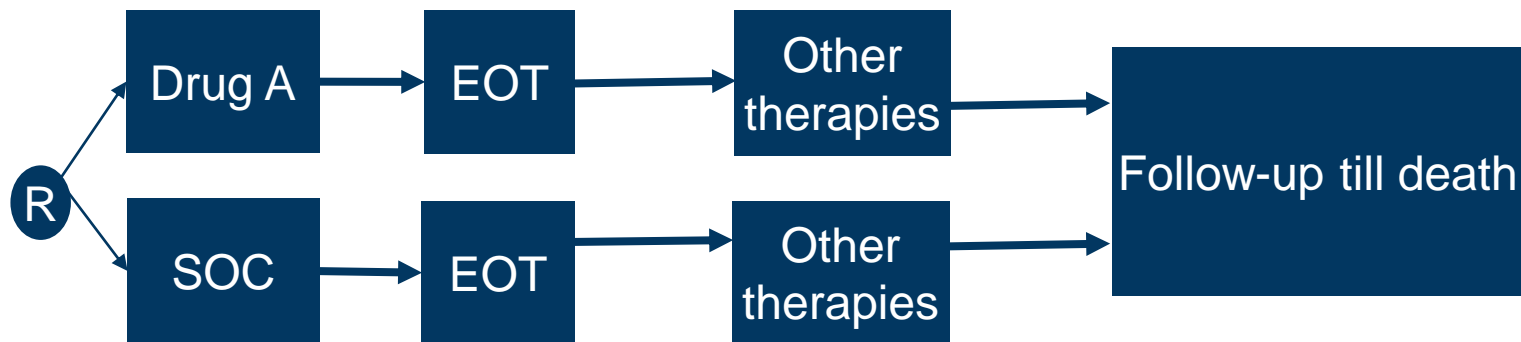
FDA: «study **not designed to test** the effectiveness of Drug A as **maintenance**, since there was **no rerandomization** prior to start of maintenance»

→ approved only as induction and consolidation therapy in US

EMA: «**added value of maintenance** therapy **difficult to establish** [...] **clear scientific rationale** for following the induction and consolidation phases by a period of maintenance therapy» → approved as induction, consolidation and maintenance therapy in EU

Oncology clinical trials today

Overall survival (OS) and treatment switching

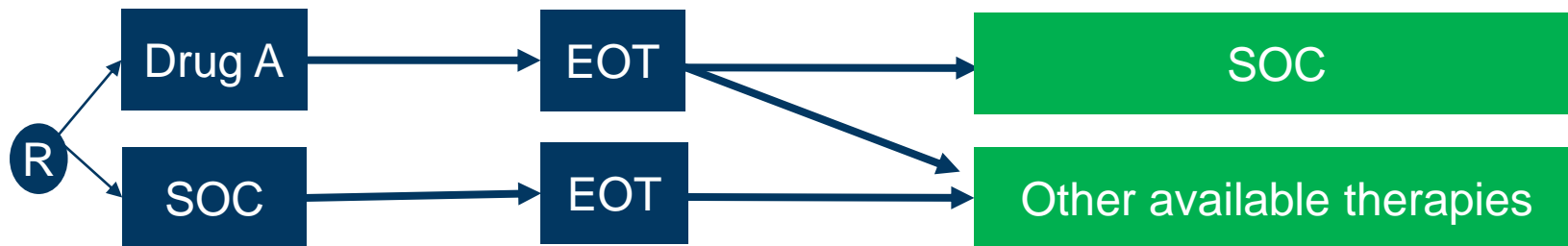


OS usually analyzed using **treatment policy** strategy

- using time from randomization to death regardless of patient's journey
- captures effect on the choice and impact of subsequent therapies
- **assumption: choice of subsequent therapies after EOT reflect clinical practice**

Oncology clinical trials today

Overall survival (OS) and treatment switching

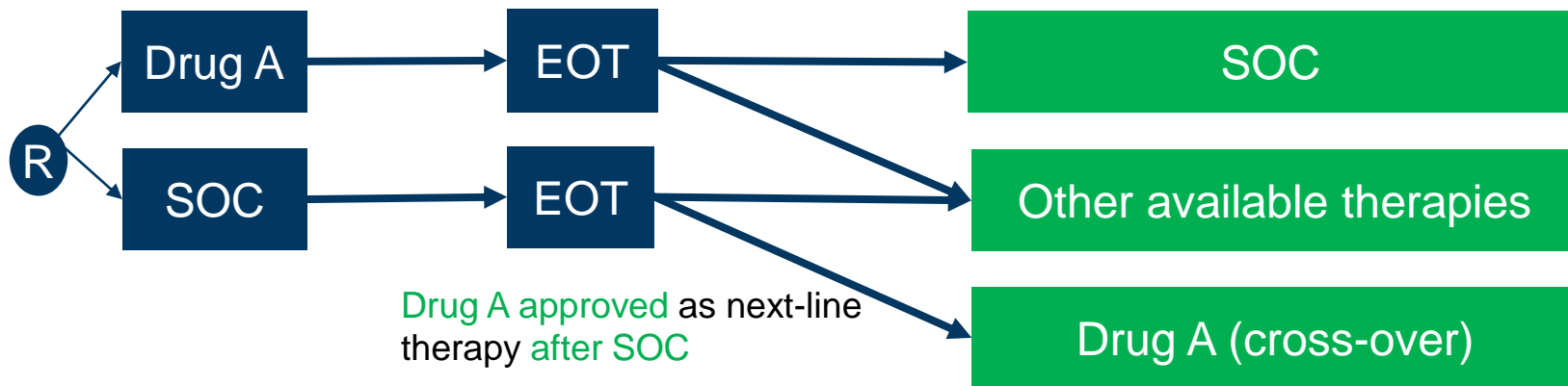


😊 choice of subsequent therapies after EOT reflects clinical practice

→ Treatment policy OS estimand interpretable

Oncology clinical trials today

Overall survival (OS) and treatment switching

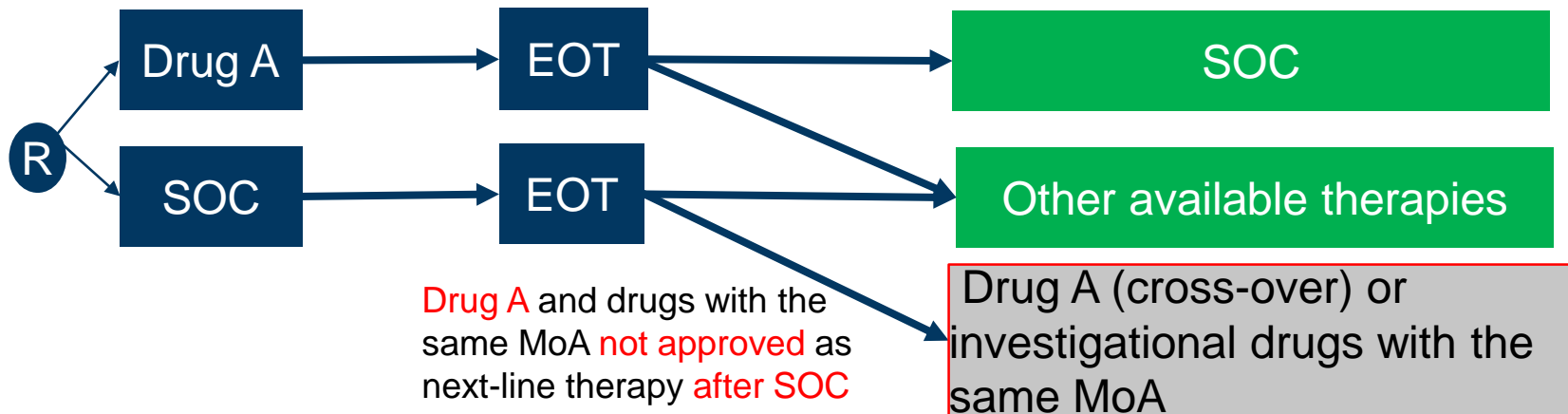


😊 choice of subsequent therapies after EOT reflects clinical practice

→ Treatment policy OS estimand interpretable

Oncology clinical trials today

Overall survival (OS) and treatment switching



☹️ choice of subsequent therapies after EOT does **not** reflect clinical practice

→ Treatment policy estimand comparing vs SOC followed by Drug A relevant?
Benefit on OS without cross-over possibility more informative? (hypothetical estimand)

Oncology clinical trials today

Overall survival (OS) and treatment switching: misinterpretation

The Guardian International edition

Over half of new cancer drugs 'show no benefits' for survival or wellbeing

Of 48 cancer drugs approved between 2009-2013, 57% of uses showed no benefits and some benefits were 'clinically meaningless', says BMJ study

LIFE • WELLBEING •

6:36pm, Sep 19, 2019

Poorly designed cancer drug trials may be exaggerating benefits

HEALTH NEWS OCTOBER 13, 2017 / 8:44 PM / 7 MONTHS AGO



Little evidence new cancer drugs improve survival

PHARMALOT

STAT+

Flawed trials supported half of recent approvals of cancer drugs in Europe, study says

By ED SILVERMAN @Pharmalot / SEPTEMBER 18, 2019

- Sponsors, regulators, payers criticized for approvals and pricing

Oncology clinical trials today

Overall survival (OS) and treatment switching: misinterpretation

- summary of product characteristics for Nivolumab:

There was no statistically significant difference between nivolumab and chemotherapy in the final OS analysis. The primary OS analysis was not adjusted to account for subsequent therapies, with 54 (40.6%) patients in the chemotherapy arm subsequently receiving an anti-PD1 treatment. OS may be confounded by dropout, imbalance of subsequent therapies and differences in baseline factors.

CheckMate 037: Nivolumab Improved Responses, Not Survival in Advanced Melanoma

By Leah Lawrence
Monday, July 17, 2017

→ Negative perception driven by non-significant result for treatment-policy OS estimand when subsequent therapies don't reflect clinical practice!

- Possible to anticipate non-informative treatment-policy estimand
- Opportunity to **discuss alternatives for main OS analysis** (e.g. hypothetical estimand targeted by RPSFT, IPCW etc.) and to **communicate added value** of approved drugs better!

Estimands in Oncology

Need for Industry Working Group

Many other open questions requiring discussions:

- Causality for time-to-event endpoints
- Censoring
- Supplementary vs Sensitivity analyses
- Competing risks

etc.

Estimands in Oncology WG

- Purpose: common understanding and consistent definitions for key estimands in Oncology across industry
- initiated in Feb 2018, 35 members (Europe/US: 16/19) representing 22 companies
 - subteams: causal; treatment switching; censoring mechanisms; hema and solid tumor case studies
- established as EFSPI SIG (Nov 2018) and ASA Biopharmaceutical Section SWG (Apr 2019)
- collaboration with regulators from EMA, FDA, Japan, China, Taiwan and Canada
- ongoing discussions to define the scope for collaboration with academia



PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES
OF Johnson & Johnson



Merck KGaA
Darmstadt, Germany

NEKTAR

AMGEN

Merus
closing in on cancer

sta|bu|ro
Statistical Consulting

ICON
A Symbol of Excellence

PPD

Conclusions

- **More dialogue** in future between all stakeholders about questions of interest
- **Clarity in interpretation** of results and discussions about **added value** of the drugs
- **Alternative approaches** to avoid non-informative **treatment policy estimand** if its assumption very likely to be violated
- **Less analyses** in future, but **more value** for all stakeholders!
 - Critical discussion of various rules in HA guidelines & protocol/SAP templates needed!

Acknowledgements

Thanks for many discussions on estimands in Oncology over the last years to:

- Kaspar Rufibach and many other members of the industry working group
- Emmanuel Zuber and many other colleagues at Novartis