

# Clinical trials in rare diseases: There is no magic potion.

#### Results and way forward from the Asterix project.

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(The views expressed are personal and not necessarily those of the CBG-MEB)

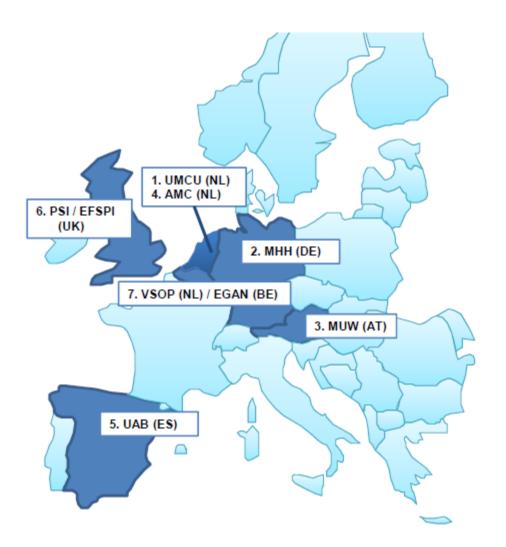
# **The Asterix project**





#### The Asterix project





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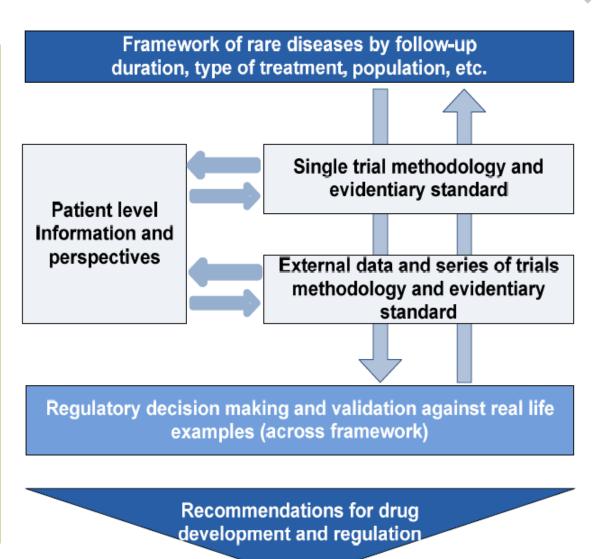
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# **Patient Think Tank**

#### The Asterix project





# Focus on statistical methodology for rare diseases.



- More often an area of high medical need (no treatment)
- Rare disease with large heterogeneity between patients in disease course.
- In (very) rare disease a relatively large fraction of the population to treat could be included in clinical trials (finite "patient horizon").
- Challenge of appropriate (clinical) endpoints and biomarkers.
- Evidence synthesis more challenging (replication of trials, between study heterogeneity).

#### **Individual trials**



Progress in methodology

- More efficient procedures for co-primary endpoints.
- Multi-armed sequential trials with simultaneous stopping rule.
- Optimal sequential design subject to maximum sample size.
- Basket trial design for first in human studies
- Optimal tests for multiple binary outcomes
- Sample size re-assessment using power priors

#### **External data and series of trials**



- Progress in methodology
  - Decision making for studies with two strata with and without heterogeneity
  - Dynamic borrowing (from controlled trials) through emprirical power priors
  - Robust choice of prior in Bayesian meta-analysis of small number of trials and sparse events

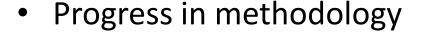
## **Evidentiary standard**



- Progress in methodology
  - Randomised vs non-randomised evidence & bias
  - Evidence, eminence & extrapoation: rational weighting of prior information to reduce sample size in vulnerable (small) populations)
  - Evaluation of Benefit Risk assessment in European Public Assessment Reports (EPARs)

 Ongoing: Patient horizon and rational link to type 1 / type 2 error choices.

#### **Patient Centered**



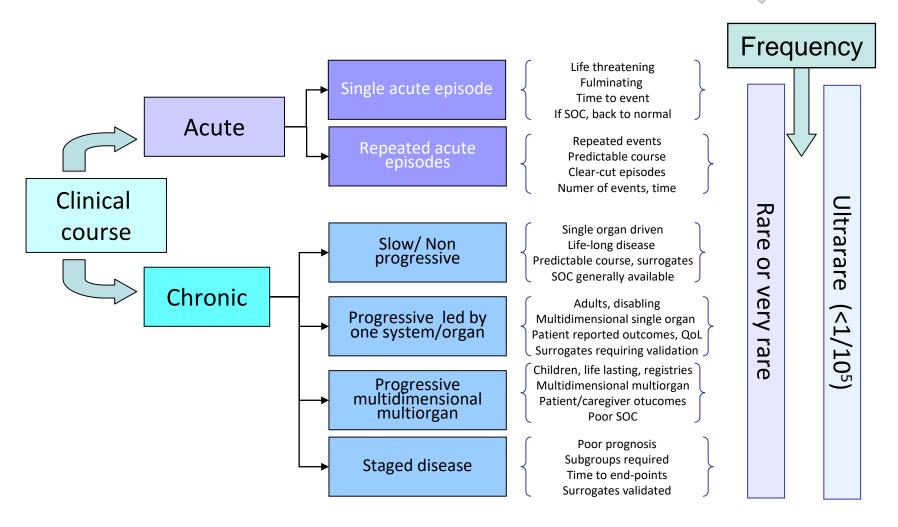




- Development (concept, statistical, validation plan) for Goal
   Attainment Scaling Novel approach to deal with heterogeneity.
   To be submitted for EMA Qualification.
- POWER Model to include patient perspectives in trial design
- Ethical Framework for rare disease clinical trials
- Patient centered leaflets on clinical trial methodology

#### Framework & guidance





# Framework & guidance



#### Ongoing

- Evaluation of all methodology against European Public Assessment Reports.
- To provide more specific guidance at the disease cluster level.
- To understand more specific the evidence base of regulatory decisions.

#### Progress put into context (1)



- Broader results
  - Large network of scientists and trained PhD students.
  - Impact on new trials in rare diseases.
  - Increased understanding of clinical trials in general.
  - Increased understanding of role (and opportunities) of clinical evidence in regulatory decision making for orphan drugs.
  - Increased patient centeredness of our own profession.

## **Progress put into context (2)**



- Rare diseases pose more fundamental dillema's:
  - Due to limited possibility of replication, bias (e.g. historical data) more difficult to assess: Randomisation even more important.
  - Heterogeneity (between trials, between strata, between...)
     instrinsically more diffcult to assess.
  - Challenge rational basis for evidentiary standards (such as those for significance).

#### **Progress put into context (3)**



".....patients suffering from rare conditions should be entitled to the same quality of treatment as other patients."

Median 538 patients enrolled in orphan drug trials, 1588 in non-orphan.

New methods strongly focus on efficiency: more information from limited (new) data (which is not unique for small populations).

Progress in more rational evidentiary standards needed.



• Join us in Zaandam

September 18 & 19



• Visit our website: www.asterix-fp7.eu