



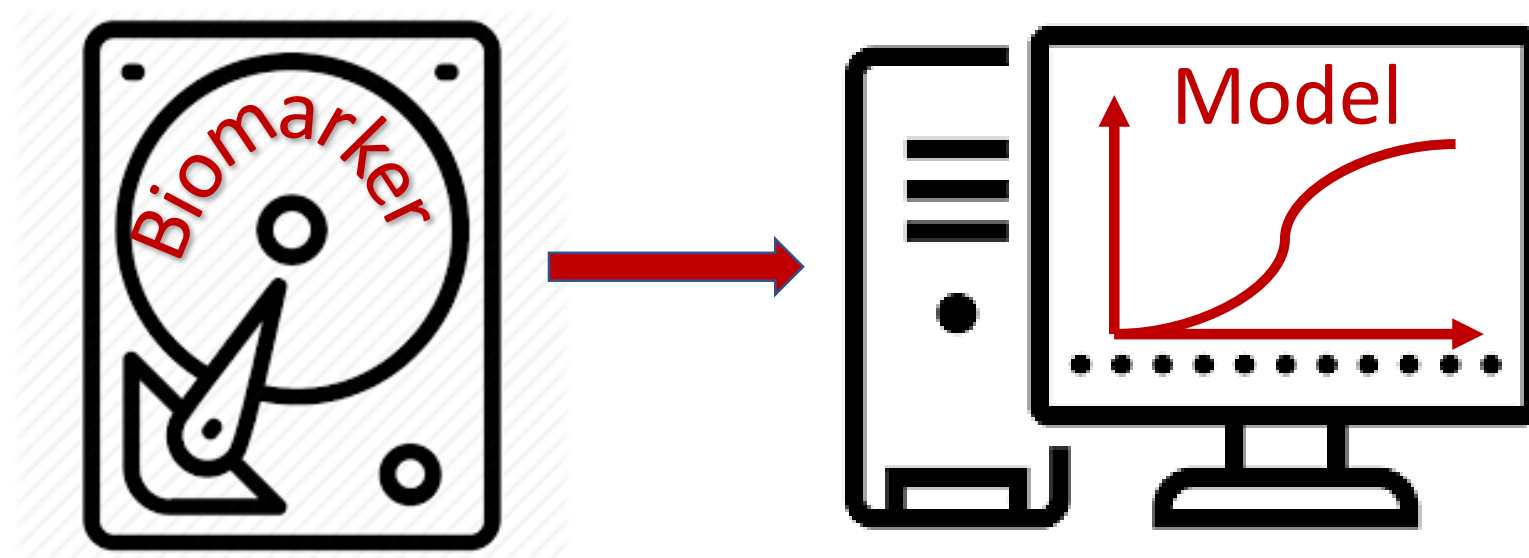
Data-driven models for drug development

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Addressing Drug Development Gaps through Data Sharing: Converting Data into Knowledge
C-Path Biomarker Program Workshop



What is the connection between biomarkers and models?

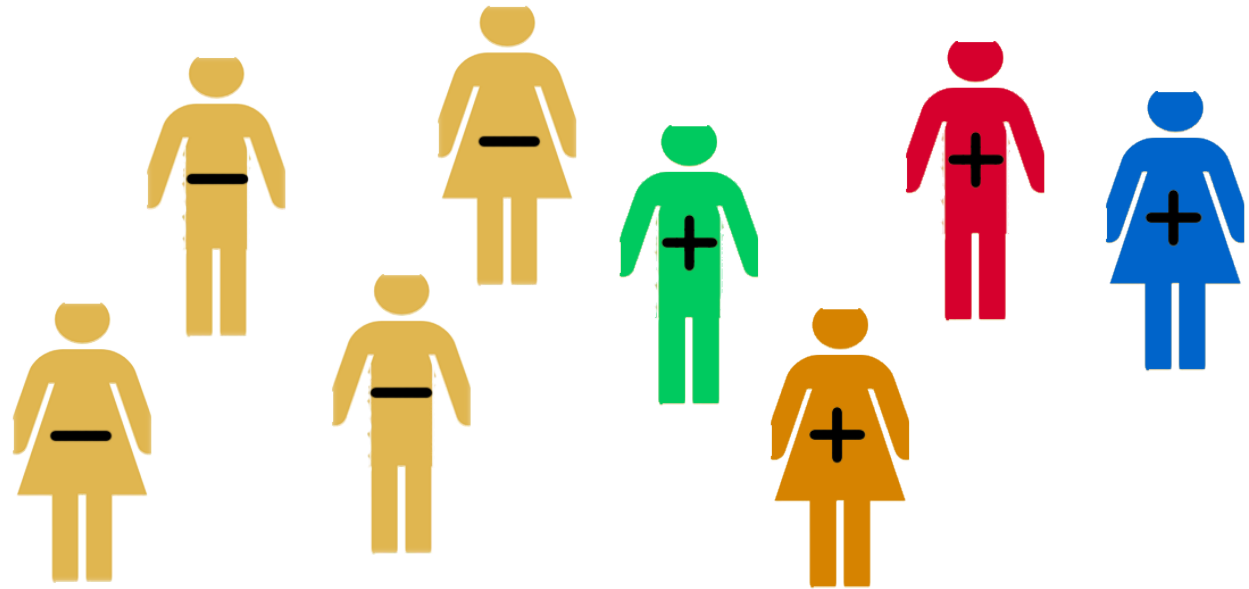


Models are a special class of quantitative methods used to answer specific questions in drug development, including how biomarkers can be used.

What are important questions are important for trial design?

Ex) For a prognostic biomarker:

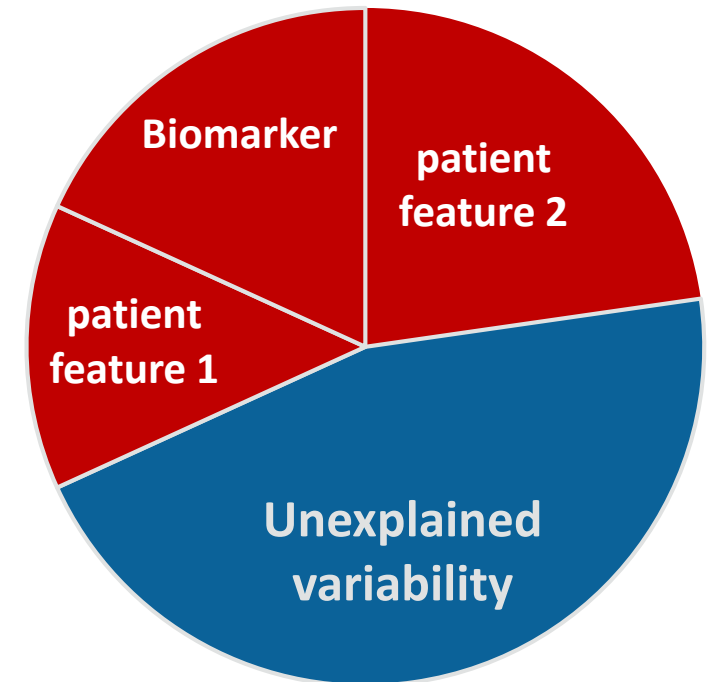
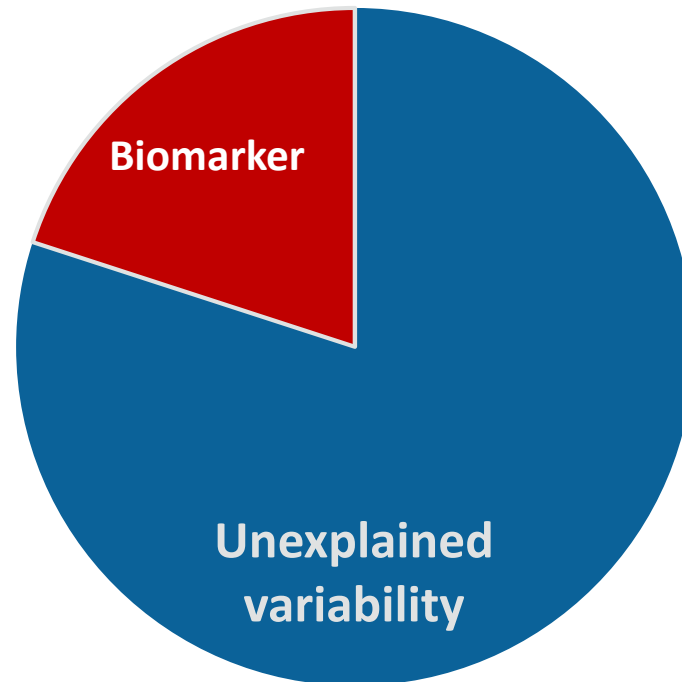
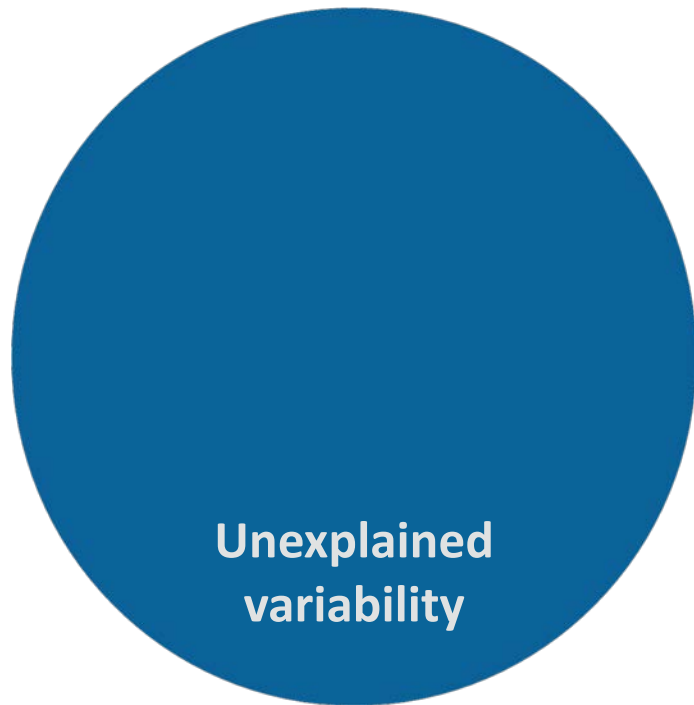
- If the biomarker is binary, what impact will recruiting less than 100% biomarker positive individuals have on disease progression?
- If the biomarker is continuous, how will the distribution of the values of the biomarker impact disease progression?
- How many patients are needed to power the trial based on the biomarker values ?



Such questions are fundamentally addressed by considering biomarkers as a source of variability among other sources.

How do biomarkers get used in models?

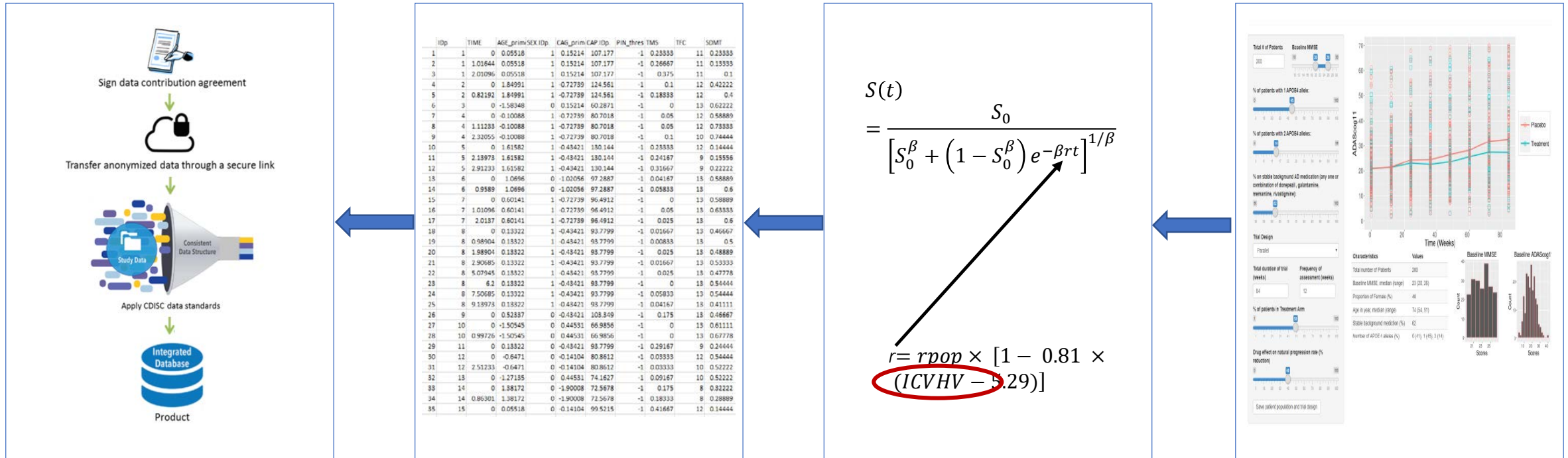
A biomarker is a key source of variability out of many sources of variability in patient populations



Accounting for more variability, whether it's a biomarker or not, provides more predictive power

Tying the biomarker together with the model

- Start with the envisioned model-based tool that can practically address a drug development need and reverse engineer the steps to develop such a tool.



Execution

DAT clinical trial simulator: DAT biomarker enrichment (EMA Qualification opinion)

DAT Neuroimaging-Informed Early PD Clinical Trial Simulator - Version 1.0

Simulate clinical trials on patients with early-stage Parkinson disease

[Click here for more information on this application.](#)



Number of Subjects per Arm:

Duration of Subjects Follow-up (Months):

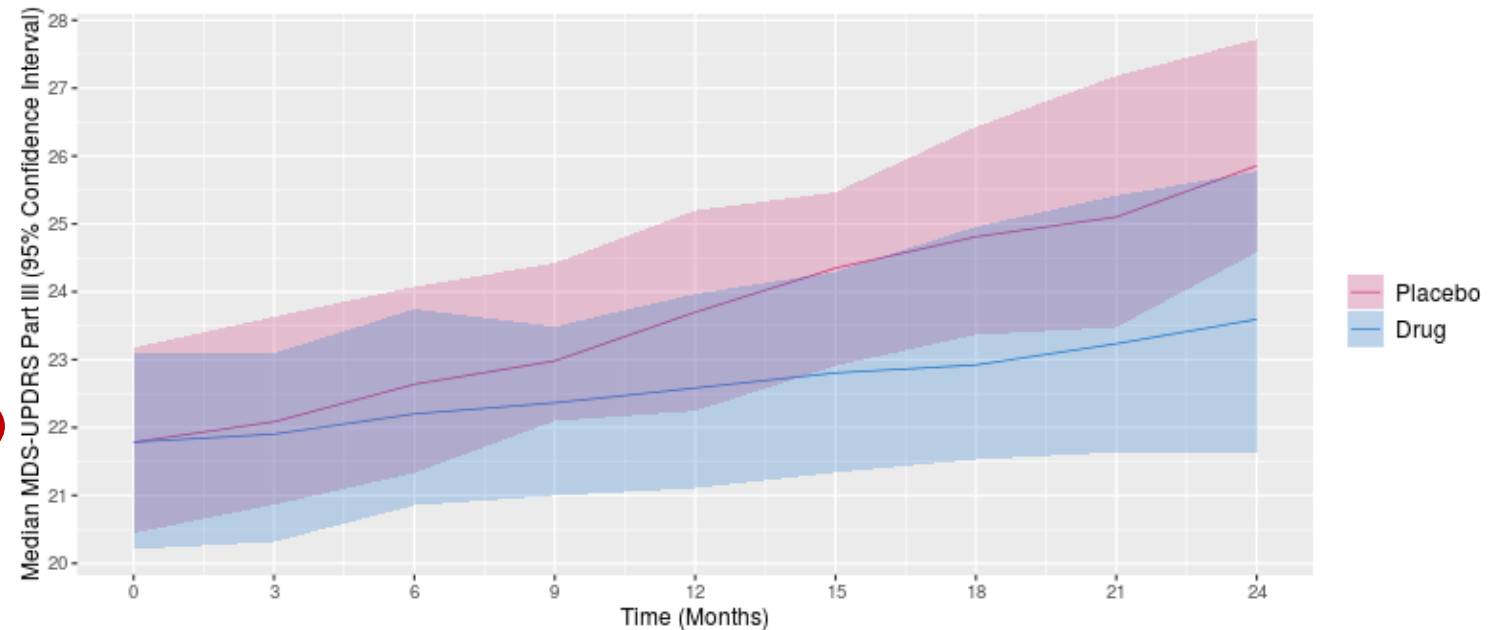
Assessment Interval (Months):

Proportion of Subjects with SWEDD (%):

Effect of Drug on Rate of Disease Progression (% Reduction):

Effect of Digital Measure on Noise of MDS-UPDRS Part III (% Reduction):

Number of Simulations:



Characteristics	Values
Study Design	Placebo-Controlled Parallel Group
Total Number of Subjects	400
Study Duration (Months)	24
Assessment Interval (Months)	3
Effect of Drug on Rate of Disease Progression (% Reduction)	50

MCI clinical trial simulator: HV biomarker enrichment (Letter of support – EMA)

Number of Subjects per Arm:
200

Trial Duration (Months):
3 24 48

Assessment Interval (Months):
1 3 24

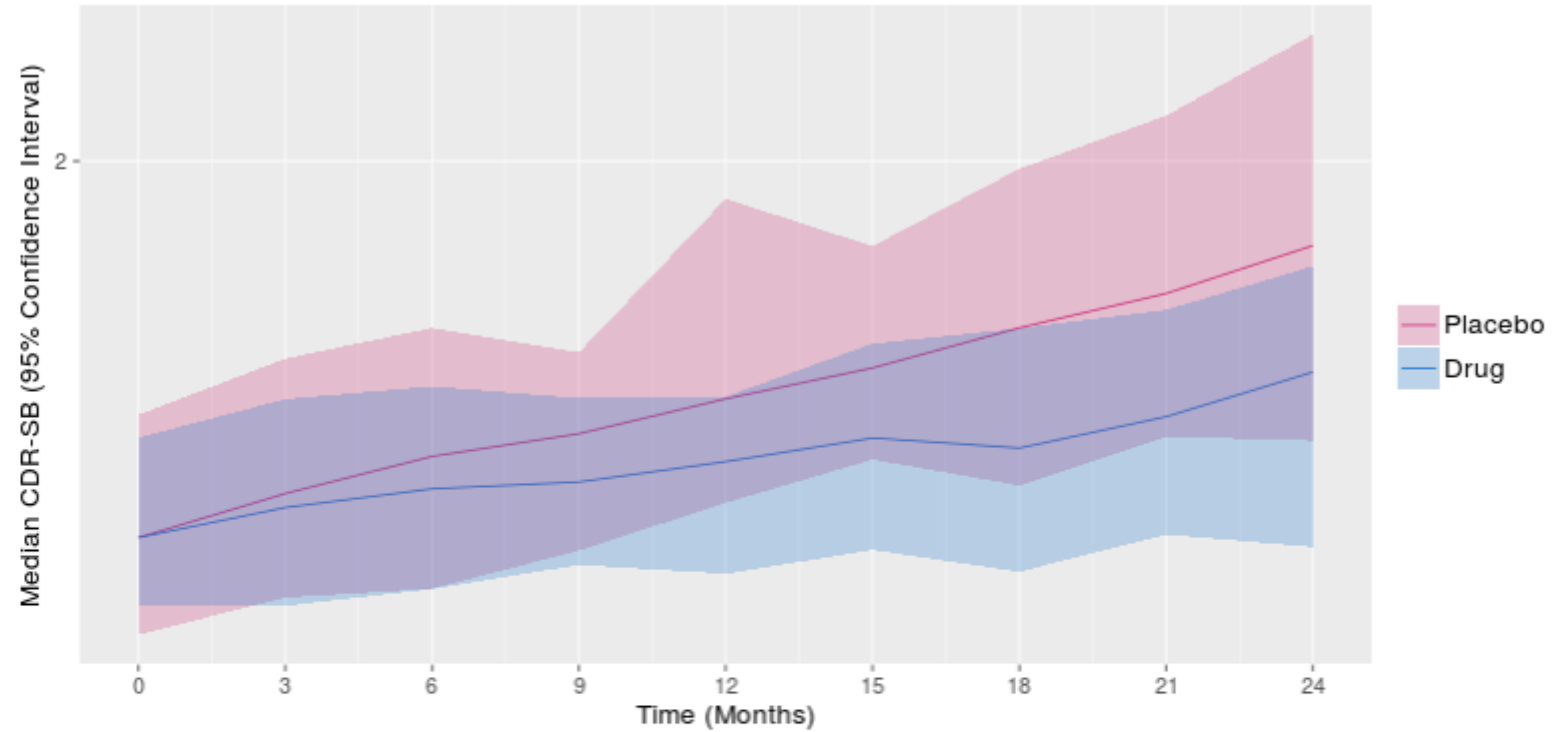
Proportion of Females (%):
35 40 60

Range of MMSE Scores at Baseline:
24 30

Proportion of APOE-e4 Noncarriers (%):
0 60 70

Range of Intracranial Volume Adjusted Hippocampal Volume at Baseline (LEAP, cm3):
3 8.5

Effect of Drug on Rate of Disease Progression (% Reduction):
0 60 100



Characteristics	Values
Study Design	Placebo-Controlled Parallel Group
Total Number of Subjects	400
Study Duration (Months)	24
Assessment Interval (Months)	3
Effect of Drug on Rate of Disease Progression (% Reduction)	50
Proportion of Female (%)	40
Range of MMSE Scores at Baseline	[24, 30]

- Biomarker validity vs. utility → models focus on utility
- The role of models to 'extract' biomarker information depends on the intended application of the biomarker in drug development
- Regulatory pathways to endorse biomarkers / models have one goal – instill confidence for sponsors

Thank you!

Backups

Example of data refinement – T1D

	Longitudinal			>= 2 AAs			Derived Baseline	
	TEDDY	TN01		TEDDY	TN01		TEDDY	TN01
Subjects	693	202,461		441	4,462		274	2,094
Timepoints	16,404	345,221		5,848	15,917		100	727
Diagnoses	216	1,696		201	1,170			
Data	% of subjects	% of timepoints for subjects w/ tests run	2 or more islet AAs driven by sponsor needs	% of subjects	% of timepoints for subjects w/ tests run	Challenges with modeling using time-varying covariates		% of subjects
Autoantibody Tests			→ Refine →			→ Refine →		
GADA	100%	99.4%		100%	95%		100%	
IA2A	100%	99.4%		100%	95%		100%	
IAA	100%	99.4%		100%	95%		100%	
Blood								
OGTT (0,120 min)	3.5%	50.2%		71.5%	63%		100%	
HbA1c	3.6%	58.6%		74.1%	75%		100%	
Risk factors								
HLA	3.5%			72%			95.5%	
FDR	87%			87%			92%	

*Derived baseline = the first record for each individual with any 2 or more islet AAs and complete information for OGTT and HbA1c