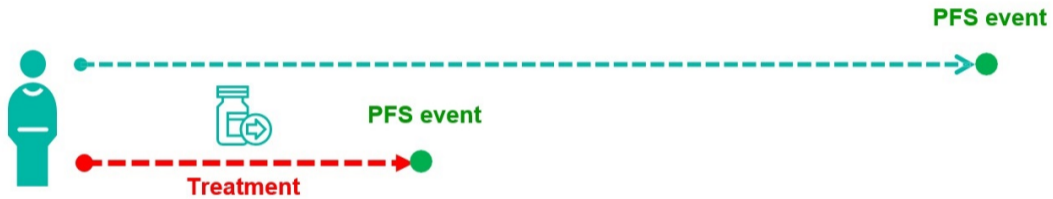


Good outcome:

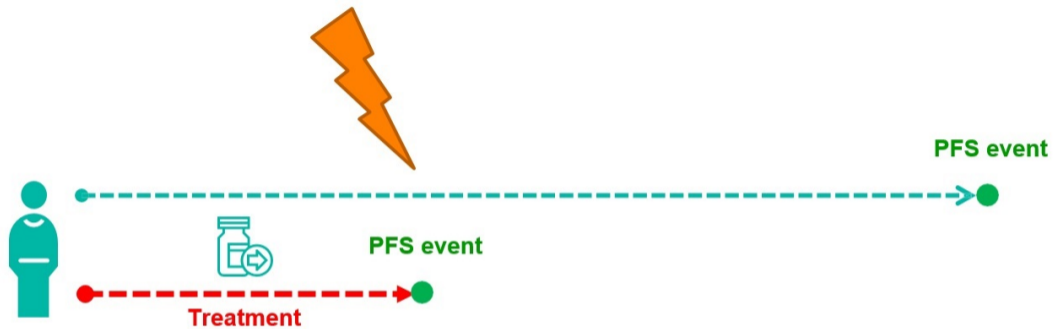
**This is something I need to look into,
as it will help me in my work!**



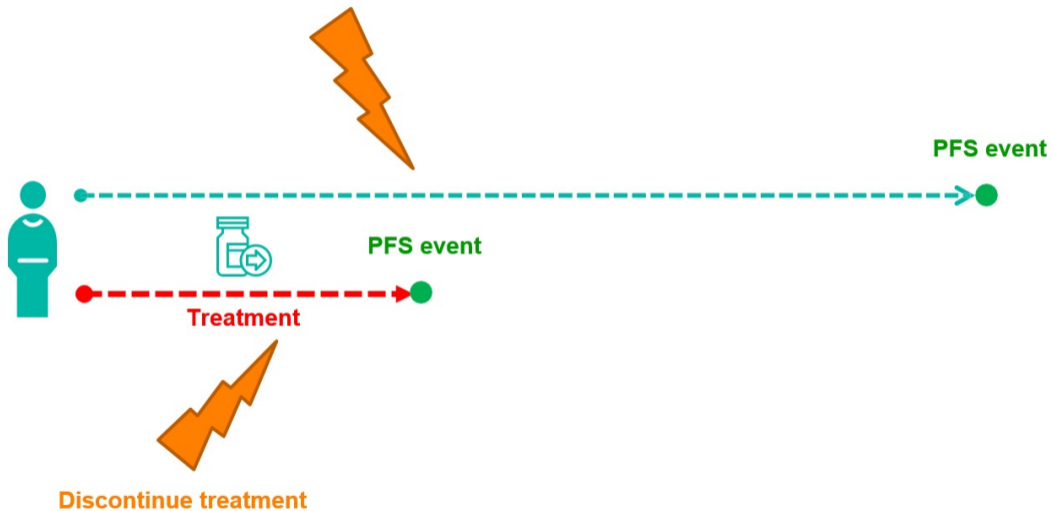




Start new therapy before Progression



Start new therapy before Progression



Do these clinical events affect your interpretation of the treatment effect?

Is the treatment effect clearly defined?

What data would you collect?

*If you do not know how to ask the
right question, you discover nothing.*

W.E. Deming, American Statistician

Past: too sloppy in translating clinical trial objectives to clear statistical quantities.

1) Stakeholders not aligned.

2) Analysis method not aligned to scientific question.

3) Data collection requirements unclear.

4) Heterogeneity between trials.

Present and future:

ICH E9(R1) estimands addendum.

Clear **upfront definition of
treatment effect of interest.**

Have discussions upfront.

Get clarity early on.

Shorten filing timelines.

Polarix Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee (ODAC).

**2-arm RCT in DLBCL.
R-CHOP vs. R-CH-Polatuzumab-P.
Primary endpoint: "PFS".**

Is it clear what "PFS" is?

Estimand attribute	Analysis 1 (pre-specified in SAP): PFS as per protocol	Analysis 2 (requested by FDA): PFS with censoring at NALT
Population	As per protocol	
Endpoint	PFS: time to PD or death	
Summary measure	Hazard ratio	
Treatment conditions	As per protocol	

Estimand attribute	Analysis 1 (pre-specified in SAP): PFS as per protocol	Analysis 2 (requested by FDA): PFS with censoring at NALT
Population	As per protocol	
Endpoint	PFS: time to PD or death	
Summary measure	Hazard ratio	
Treatment conditions	As per protocol	
Intercurrent events and handling strategy	NALT Treatment policy	NALT "censoring"?

Estimand attribute	Analysis 1 (pre-specified in SAP): PFS as per protocol	Analysis 2 (requested by FDA): PFS with censoring at NALT
Population	As per protocol	
Endpoint	PFS: time to PD or death	
Summary measure	Hazard ratio	
Treatment conditions	As per protocol	
Intercurrent events and handling strategy	NALT Treatment policy	NALT "censoring"?
P-value	0.0177	0.0567

Estimand attribute	Analysis 1 (pre-specified in SAP): PFS as per protocol	Analysis 2 (requested by FDA): PFS with censoring at NALT
Population	As per protocol	
Endpoint	PFS: time to PD or death	
Summary measure	Hazard ratio	
Treatment conditions	As per protocol	
Intercurrent events and handling strategy	NALT Treatment policy	NALT “censoring”?
P-value	0.0177	0.0567
Implied scientific question	What is the time to PD / death irrespective of taking NALT?	What is the time to PD / death assuming NALT would not exist?

Do I need to care?

Yes!

Regulatory & Medical Writing

Protocol

Statistical Analysis Plan

Clinical Study Reports

Briefing Packages

Health Authority Interactions

Clinical Science

Protocol

Statistical Analysis Plan

Clinical Study Reports

Briefing Packages

Health Authority Interactions

Schedule of Assessments

Data Collection

Critical Variables

Site Training & Monitoring

Medical Monitoring Plan

SREP Slides

Publications

Clinical Operations

Protocol

Schedule of Assessments

Data Collection

Critical Variables

Site Training & Monitoring

Medical Monitoring Plan

Data Cleaning

Biostatistics

Protocol

Statistical Analysis Plan

Clinical Study Reports

Briefing Packages

Health Authority Interactions

Sample Size

Schedule of Assessments

Data Collection

Critical Variables

Site Training & Monitoring

Data Cleaning

ADaM Datasets

TLGs

SREP Slides

Publications

Regulatory Documentation

Trial Design

Study Conduct

Analysis & Reporting

Covid.

Ukraine war.

Patients!

Physicians. Investigators.

Trial developers.

Regulators.

HTA bodies.

**Precise formulation of clinical question
of interest: not a stats thing!**

How about regulators?

Ionan et al. (2023+) (paper written jointly by FDA and industry authors):

- "Statistical and clinical colleagues typically collaborate closely during the FDA review of regulatory submissions. **Use of the estimand framework can improve the efficiency and quality of this collaboration.** Collaborative discussions are sometimes especially challenging due to multiple complex trial design and analysis issues. **The estimand framework provides a structure to facilitate such discussions.**"
- "This framework has already proved very useful, not only in tackling new questions but also in **understanding better "old" problems.** Our subjective experience has been that **estimand thinking has been well-accepted so far and that uptake is good.**"

Shanti Gomatam (FDA statistician) in **BBS seminar on 12th April 2023:**

- "My appreciation of the estimand framework has increased over time."
- "The estimand framework is useful even in cases where we do not officially implement it. It helps me to get points across more precisely."

It is not innovative if it does not work.

Mark Baillie, Statistician at Novartis in Basel

Thank you for your attention.

kaspar.rufibach@roche.com

Slides can be downloaded on
www.kasparrufibach.ch

References I

Ionan, A. C., Paterniti, M., Mehrotra, D. V., Scott, J., Ratitch, B., Collins, S., Gomatam, S., Nie, L., Rufibach, K. and Bretz, F. (2023+). Clinical and statistical perspectives on the ICH E9(R1) estimand framework implementation **15** 554–559. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19466315.2022.2081601>

Doing now what patients need next

R version and packages used to generate these slides:

R version: R version 4.2.3 (2023-03-15 ucrt)

Base packages: stats / graphics / grDevices / utils / datasets / methods / base

Other packages:

This document was generated on 2023-09-07 at 09:19:19.