

INTRODUCING BAYESIAN DOSE ESCALATION IN AN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND STATISTICS

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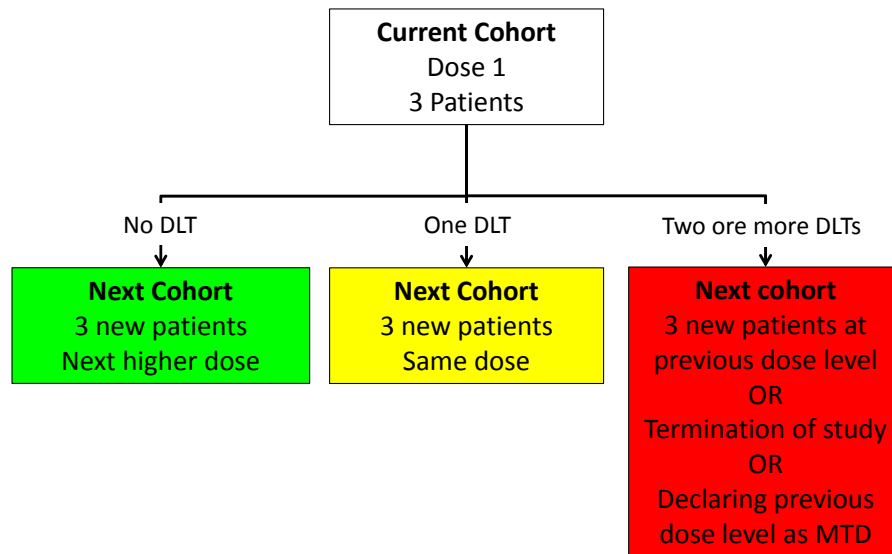


Outline

- Available algorithmic designs
- Bayesian approaches for dose escalation
- Communicating Bayesian Designs
- Implementing Bayesian Designs in Practice – A company perspective



Available Algorithmic Designs (3+3)



Advantages:

- Easy to implement
- Used for over 50 years
- No need of a statistician

Disadvantages:

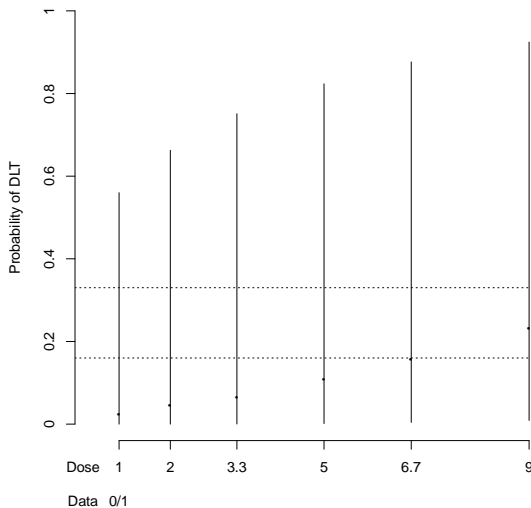
- Fixed cohort size
- Algorithm makes the decision
- Only in-cohort information
- Target rate 35%-40% [1]



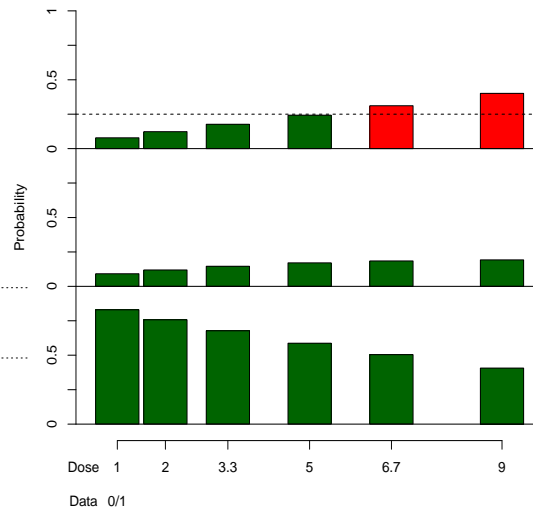
Bayesian Approaches for Dose Escalation

Logit $\{\pi_{\theta}(d)\} = \log \alpha + \beta \log (d/d^*)$, $\alpha, \beta > 0$ where $\theta = (\log \alpha, \log \beta)$ and d^* is the reference dose [2]

Median (95% CrI)



Interval probabilities



Advantages:

- Flexibility
- Cost-effectiveness
- Risk prevention
- Joint decision making
- Target rate 60%-70%^[2]

Disadvantages:

- you need a statistician
- Longer protocol development
- Analysis tools



Communication of Bayesian Designs

Communication essentials

- F2F with full team / take the time
- Limit use of statistical terminology
- Understand the perspective of the stakeholders (especially non-statisticians)
- Receive feedback



Communication of Bayesian Designs

Flexibility

- Cohort size
- Dose selection
- Regimen / population
- Avoids amendments



Communication of Bayesian Designs

Cost-effectiveness

- Accelerated escalation
- Optimal patient number at different doses
- Prior information: replace on-study cohorts



Communication of Bayesian Designs

Risk prevention

- Avoid closing doses by pure chance findings
- Evaluate intermediate doses
- Incorporate additional information in decision making



Common misunderstandings of Bayesian Designs

„If the results are the same than a 3+3 why make it complicated? As we do not expect any tox anyway“

„Bayesian escalation requires more patients and time“

„The Bayesian approach is less safe than a 3+3“

„The model selects the dose“



Implementing a Bayesian Dose Finding Design at Boehringer Ingelheim

Why transition from 3+3 design to a Bayesian dose finding design?

- Some past studies where characteristics of the 3+3 design were of disadvantage
 - Observation of early DLTs
 - Study where the 3rd patient of a cohort needs to be replaced close to end of observation period, therefore long study duration

➔ Need for a more flexible design



Implementing a Bayesian Dose Finding Design at Boehringer Ingelheim

Statistics involvement in the trial process at the moment:

- Centrally:
 - Trial statisticians contact „expert team“
 - Expert team supports:
 - understanding general design and protocol development
 - (Optional) escalation board meeting preparation, TSAP writing, trial implementation, etc.



Implementing a Bayesian Dose Finding Design at Boehringer Ingelheim

Statistics involvement in the trial process in future:

- Locally:
 - Each trial statistician is familiar with the design
 - „Expert team“ only involved in
 - Exceptional cases
 - Specific questions
 - Adaptations of the standard model / development of new models



To achieve this, a training for all statisticians is planned to be given in autumn



Implementing a Bayesian Dose Finding Design at Boehringer Ingelheim

Future planning with Bayesian statistics:

- More trials using Bayesian dose finding design
- Enhancement of the current design
- Using Bayes in Phase II regarding
 - Confirmation of dose
 - Bayesian decision criteria for Phase II (PoC), cmp Gsponer et al.





Thank you.

References

[1] LIN, Y., AND SHIH, W.

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Biostatistics 2 (2001), 203–215.

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[3] NEUENSCHWANDER, B., MATANO, A., TANG, S., ROYCHOUDHURY S. WANDEL, S. BAILEY, S.

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