

FDA-Arthritis Foundation OA Drug Development Workshop

‘Statistical Considerations on the Use of Surrogate Endpoints’

Thomas R. Fleming
Professor of Biostatistics
Univ of Washington, Seattle

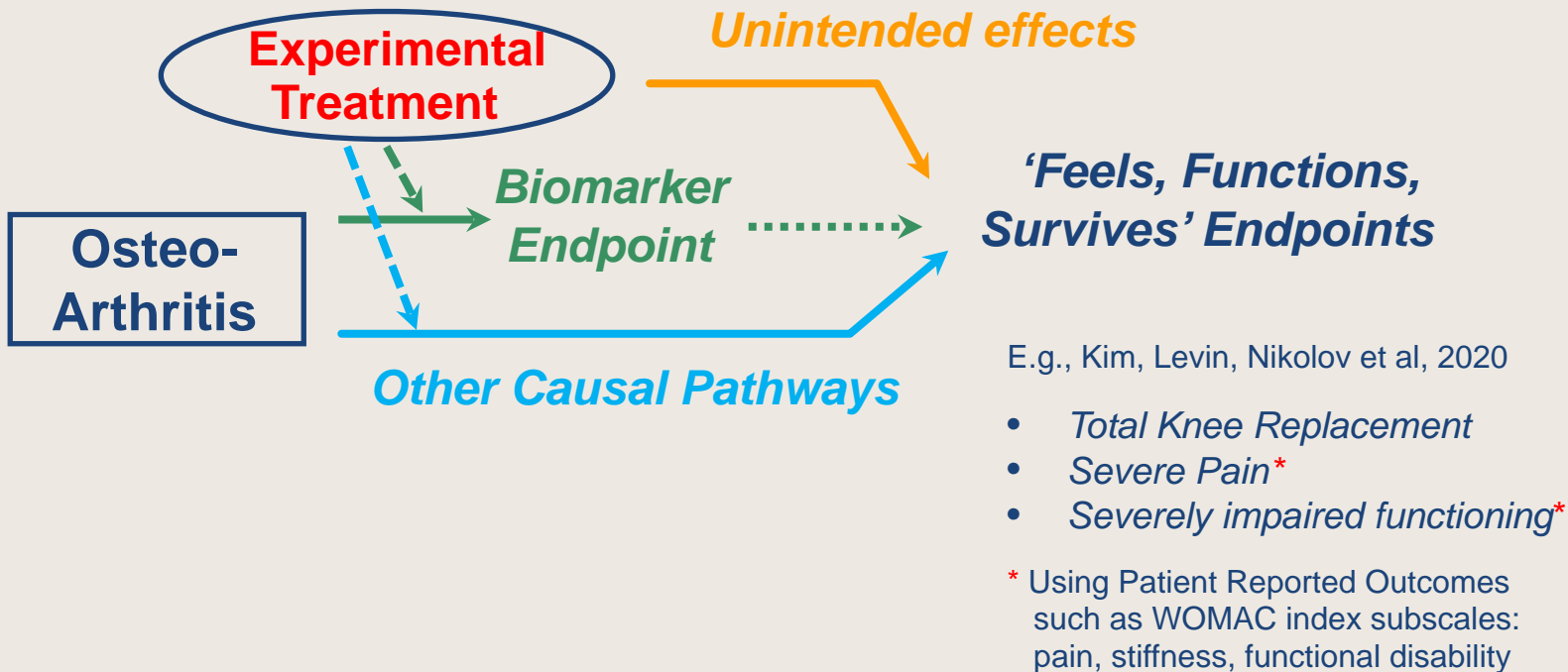
Some Key Principles

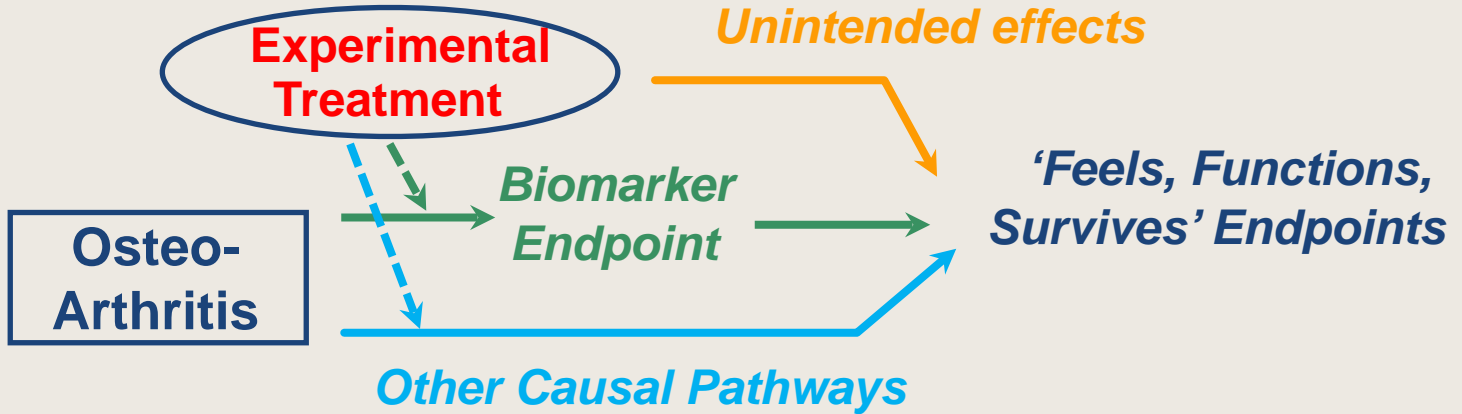
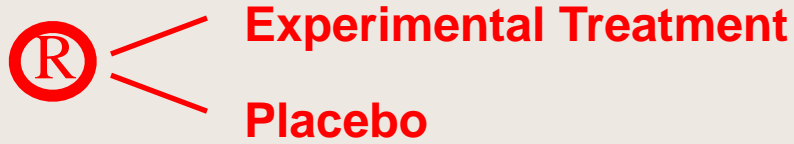
- ~ Strong individual-level correlation between a biomarker and a direct measure of how an individual ‘feels, functions or survives’ doesn’t justify that a treatment effect on the biomarker reliably predicts the treatment’s effects on how an individual feels, functions or survives.
- ~ Validation of a biomarker as a replacement endpoint, requires:
 - An in depth clinical understanding of
 - ✓ the causal pathways of the disease process; and
 - ✓ the treatment’s intended & *unintended* mechanisms of action;
 - Meta-analyses of clinical trials showing the relationship between:
 - ✓ the *net* effect of the treatment on the biomarker, and
 - ✓ the *net* effect of the treatment on direct measures of how an individual feels, functions and survives



Experimental Treatment

Placebo





*Treatments' relative effects on
on a **Biomarker Endpoint**
could be misleading regarding
their true relative clinical efficacy*

Immunologic Biomarkers in **Acellular Pertussis Vaccines**

(3-arm Sweden I Trial with DT control: 10,000 subjects)

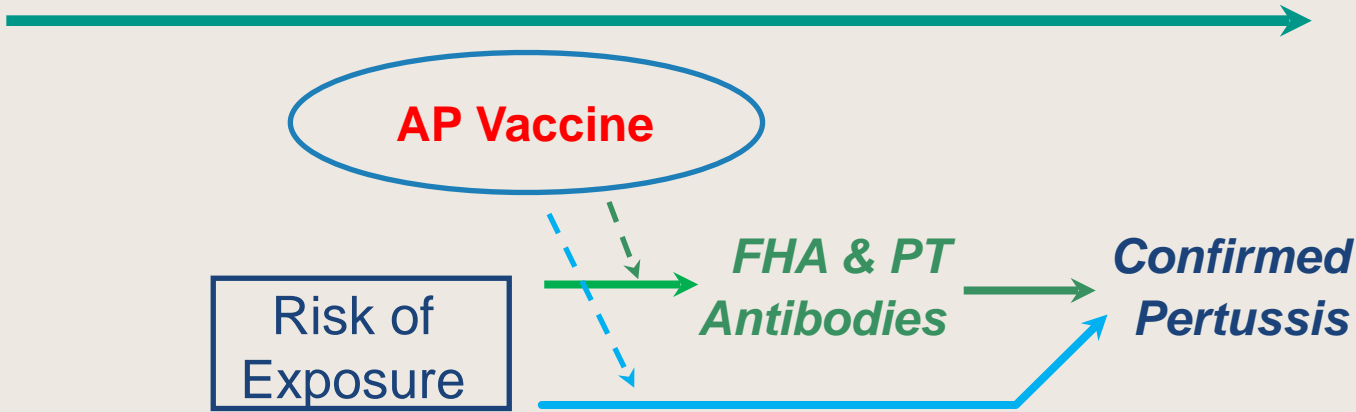
- **Vaccine Efficacy**

	<u>VE</u>	<u>95% CI</u>
SKB	58%	(51%, 66%)
Aventis Pasteur	85%	(81%, 89%)

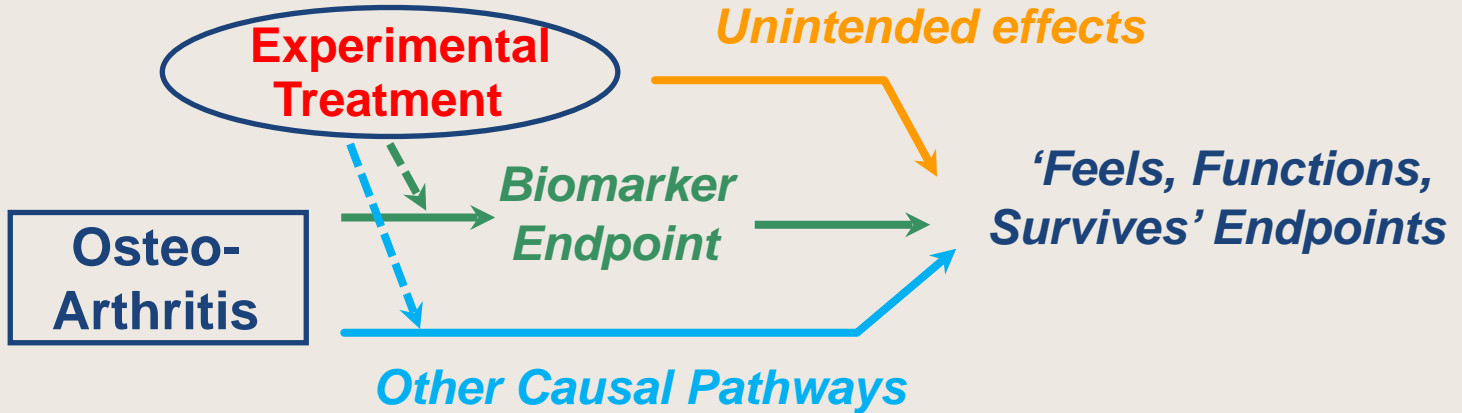
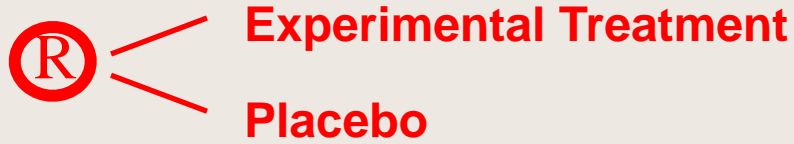
- **Immunologic Biomarkers**

Filamentous Haemagglutinin (FHA)
and Pertussis Toxoid (PT) antibody responses
were superior with the SKB vaccine

Multiple Causal Pathways

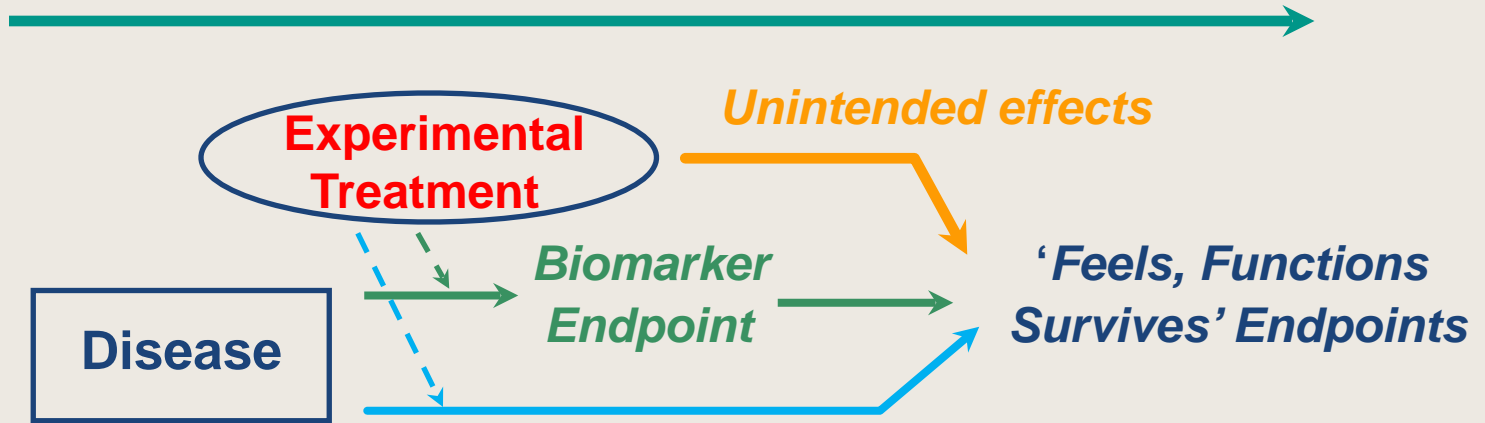


- Other Immune Responses, including those resulting from **additional** antigens in the vaccines:
 - ~ Pertactin
 - ~ Fimbriae (types 2 and 3)
- Durability of effect



The treatment's effect
on the **Biomarker Endpoint**
could **overestimate** or underestimate
the treatment's true clinical efficacy

Interventions having Mechanisms of Action Independent of the Disease Process



ESAs: \uparrow **Thrombosis** \Rightarrow \uparrow Mortality

Cox-2s, Muraglitazar, Rosiglitazone: \uparrow **CV Risk Factors** \Rightarrow \uparrow CV Death/ MI /Stroke

Troglitazone: \uparrow **Serious Hepatic Risks** \Rightarrow \uparrow Morbidity

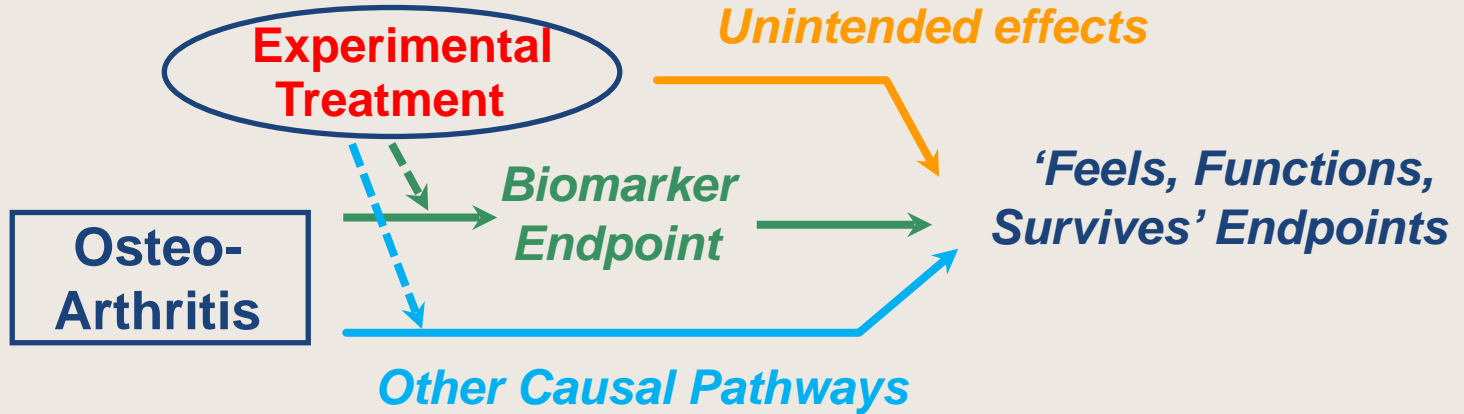
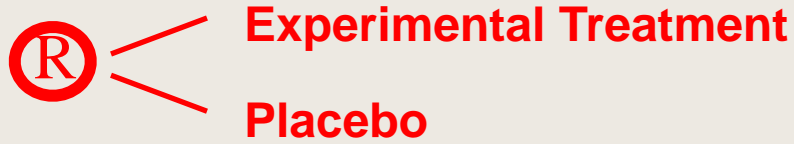
Natalizumab: \uparrow **Prog. Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy** \Rightarrow \uparrow Morbidity / Mortality

Ezetimibe/Simvastatin: **Block pathways linked to CA prot.** \Rightarrow \uparrow Cancer Mortality?

Long Acting β -Agonists: \uparrow Asthma-related deaths

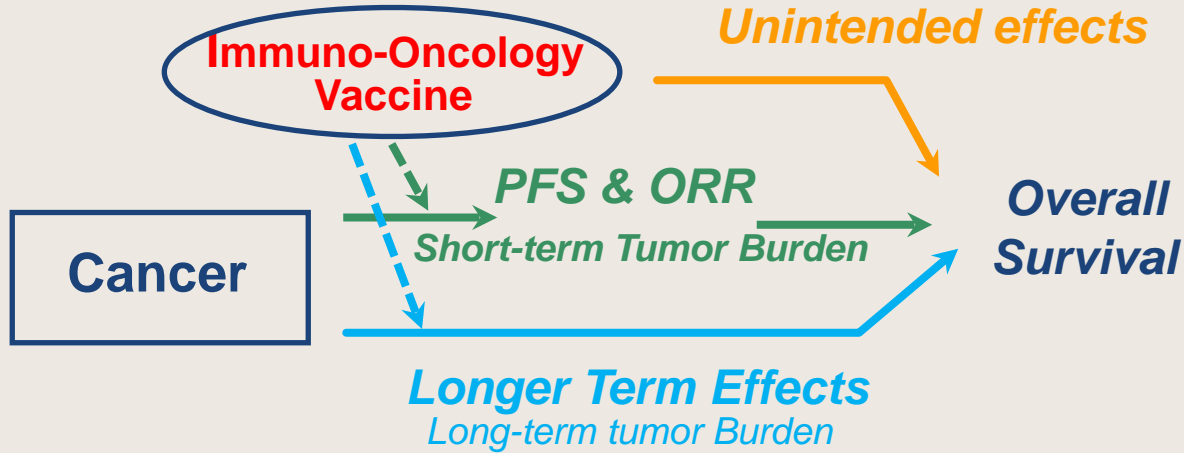
Torcetrapib: **Activates renin angiotensin system** \Rightarrow \uparrow **BP** \Rightarrow \uparrow Mortality

Revatio in Pediatric PAH: \uparrow doses \Rightarrow Improved hemodynamics yet \Rightarrow \uparrow Mortality



The treatment's effect
on the **Biomarker Endpoint**
could overestimate or underestimate
the treatment's true clinical efficacy

Ⓜ — Immuno-Oncology Agent
— Chemotherapy



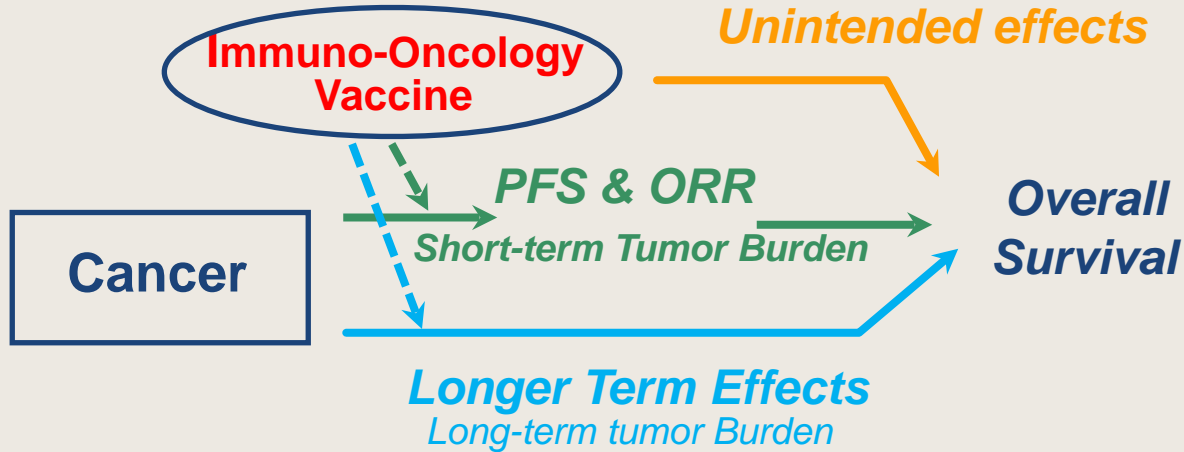
DeMets DL, Psaty BM, Fleming TR. When can intermediate outcomes be used as surrogate outcomes? *JAMA* February 27, 2020

Different Classes of Agents



Immuno-Oncology Agent

Chemotherapy



DeMets DL, Psaty BM, Fleming TR. When can intermediate outcomes be used as surrogate outcomes? *JAMA* February 27, 2020

Establishing Validity of a Replacement Endpoint

How does one establish a biomarker endpoint to be valid as a replacement endpoint for direct measures about how an individual 'feels, functions or survives'

Key Evidence:

The **net** effect of the treatment
on the '*Replacement*' Endpoint
reliably predicts
the **net** effect of the treatment
on the '*Feels, functions, survives*' Endpoint

Illustration: Validating a Biomarker Surrogate

➤ **Anti-Hypertensives**

(> 500,000 patients from randomized trials)

... β -blockers, low dose diuretics, ACE-I, CCBs, ARBs...

FDA Cardio-Renal Advisory Committee: **6/15/2005**

Effects on ***Blood Pressure*** predicting effects on each of the following, considered individually:

✓ *Stroke, MI, CVD, Mortality, Heart Failure*

Odds Ratio for CV Events and Systolic BP Difference: Recent and Older Trials

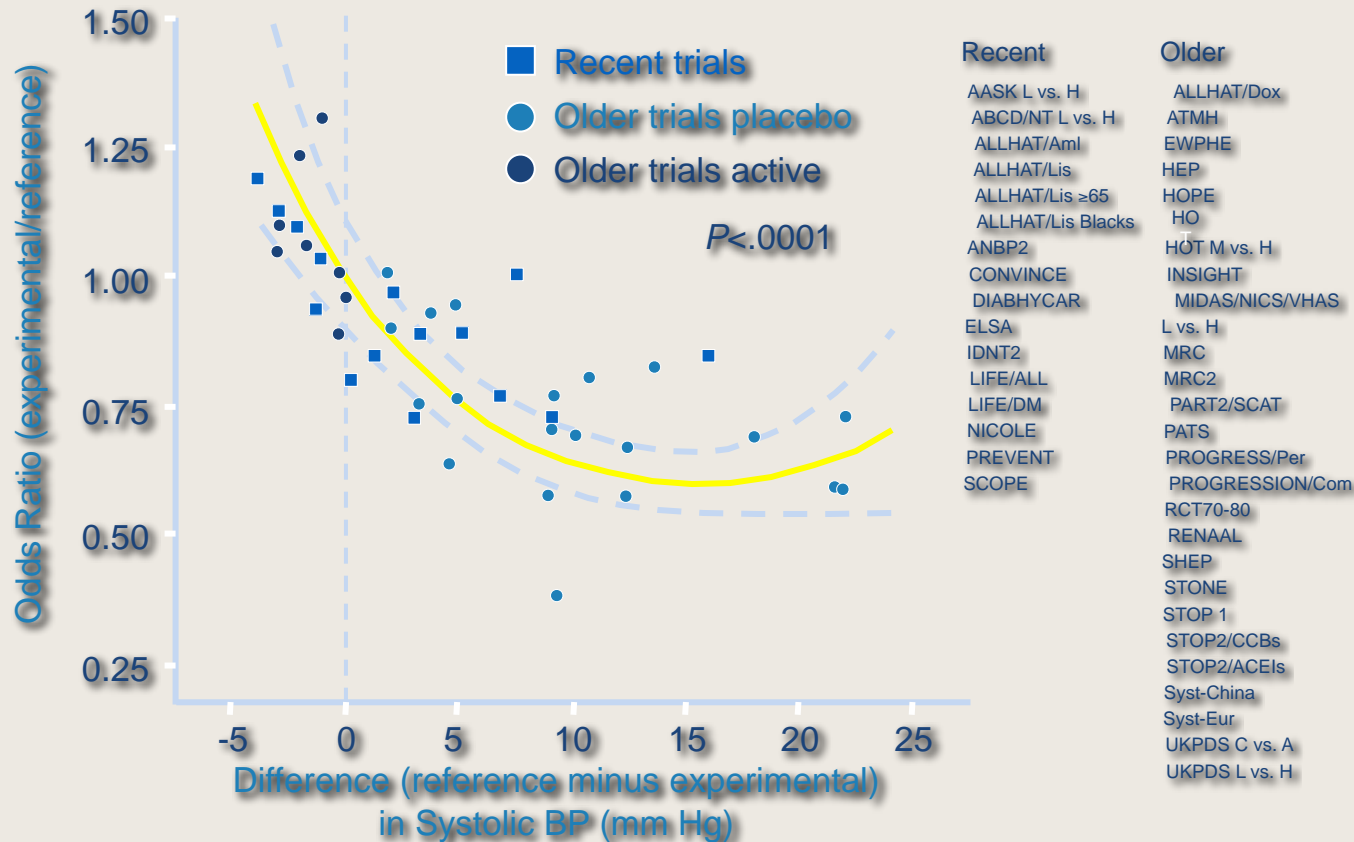


Illustration: Validating a Biomarker Surrogate

➤ **Anti-Hypertensives**

(> 500,000 patients from randomized trials)

... **β -blockers, low dose diuretics, ACE-I, CCBs, ARBs...**

FDA Cardio-Renal Advisory Committee: 6/15/2005

Effects on ***Blood Pressure*** predicting effects on
each of the following, considered individually:

✓ *Stroke, MI, CVD, Mortality, Heart Failure*

“Evaluation of Biomarkers & Surrogate Endpoints”

- ***Addressing Assay Performance***

...analysis of analytical performance of an assay...

e.g., limit of quantitation, across lab reproducibility, etc

- ***Evidentiary Assessment***

...relationship between biomarker & disease state

...data regarding **effects of interventions on both biomarker and clinically meaningful outcomes...**

- ***Justifying the Proposed Use***

...determining whether available evidence provides sufficient justification for the **context of use** proposed...

Replacement Endpoints

- A replacement endpoint **cannot** be assumed to be a generic surrogate endpoint for a particular disease

Reasons why use needs setting-specific justification:

- Multiple causal mechanisms of action
 - *Breadth, Magnitude* and *duration* of effect matters
 - Intended and *unintended* effects of intervention
- How does evaluating replacement endpoints impact the public?

Response: Need “*reliable*” as well as “*timely*” evaluation
...not simply “*a choice*”; rather, “*an informed choice*”

Some Uses of Biomarkers/Replacement Endpoints

- As Measures of **Biologic Activity** of Experimental Treatments
 - ✓ In Proof-of-Mechanism or Proof-of-Concept Trials
 - ✓ In Registrational Trials
- As **Replacement Endpoints** for Registrational Evaluations, in studies specifically intended to evaluate:
 - ✓ Refining dosing/schedules to address safety risks
 - ✓ Generalizing results to broader categories of patients
 - ✓ New treatments in the class of established effective treatments
 - ✓ New treatments that are in new classes

Straightforward
justification



Very Challenging

Validation of Biomarker Endpoints: **Future Steps**

- Continued evaluation of aggregate data from clinical trials designed to **reliably** evaluate efficacy of OA treatments,
 - ✓ With inclusion being independent of level of trial positivity
 - ✓ With reliable estimation of each treatment's effect on:
 - Various biomarker endpoints (need standardized assays)
 - Direct measures of how patients 'feel, function, or survive'
 - Increasing the number of properly controlled studies of treatments:
 - ✓ Ideally randomized
 - ✓ Ideally having standard-of-care controls
 - ✓ Ideally evaluating effects on **both** Biomarker & Clinical Endpoints
- ...of particular importance for evaluation of new classes of treatments...**

Principles & Insights

“A Correlate does not
A Surrogate Make”

- * Fleming TR, DeMets DL: Surrogate endpoints in clinical trials: Are we being misled? *Annals of Internal Med* 1996; 125:605-613.
- * IOM, 2010. “*Evaluation of Biomarkers & Surrogate Endpoints in Chronic Disease*:. Washington DC. National Academies Press
- * Fleming TR, Powers JH: Biomarkers and Surrogate Endpoints in Clinical Trials *Statistics in Medicine* 2012; 31: 2973-2984

