

The Office of Biostatistics Analytics and Informatics Staff

Enhancing the Statistical Review Process

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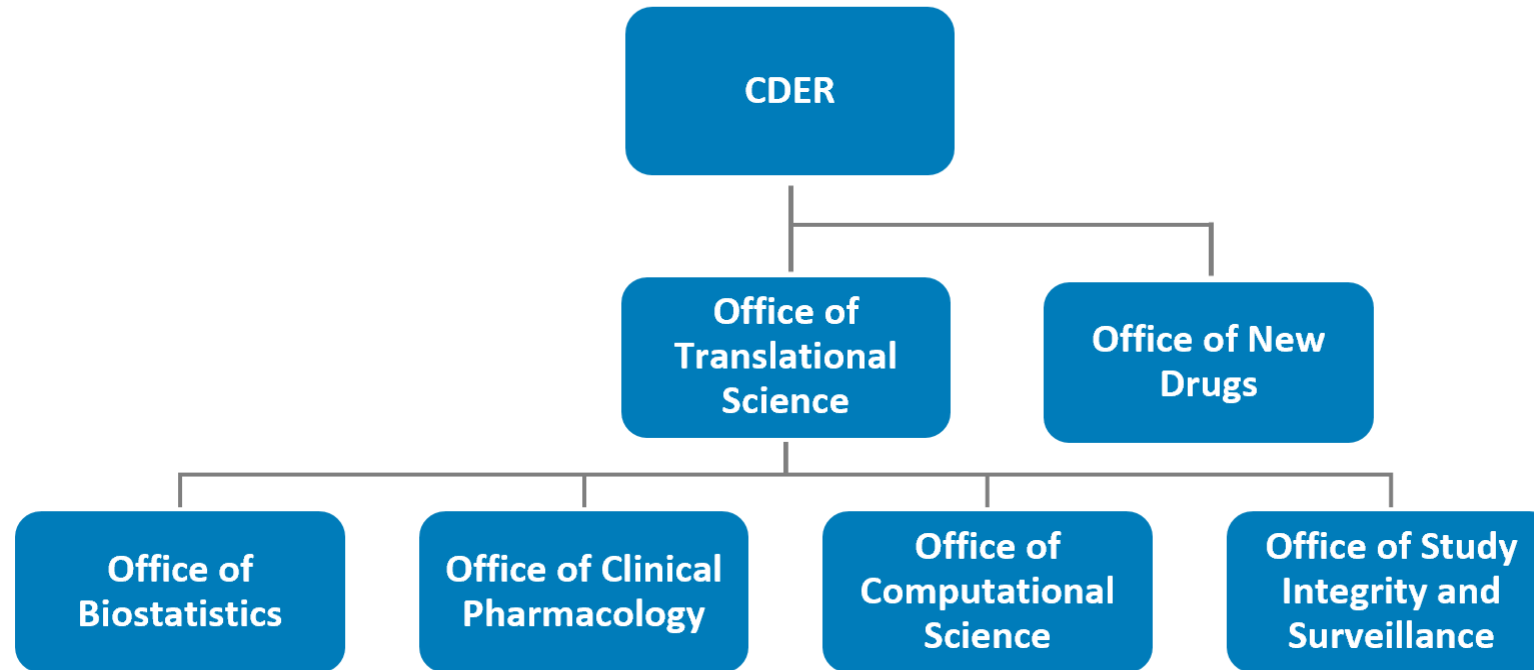
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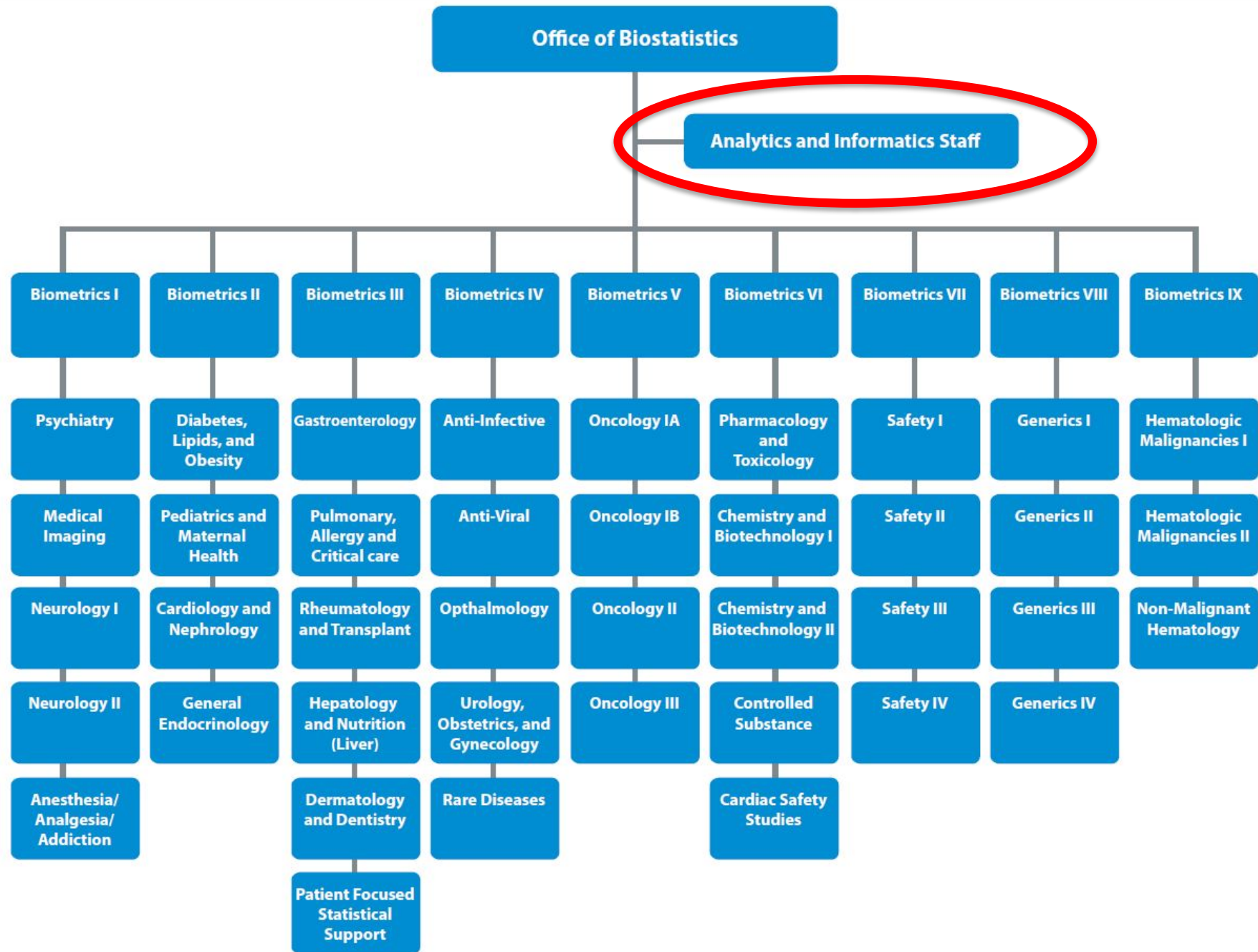
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Outline

- Office of Biostatistics (OB) Overview
- Analytics Informatics Staff (AIS)
 - Initiatives and Projects
 - Enhancing the Statistical Review Process
 - Statistical Analyst Role
 - Programming Standardization Initiatives
 - Data Science and Data Tools
 - Scientific Computing

CDER Organizational Chart





OB Analytics and Informatics Staff

- Works jointly with all 9 Divisions of Biometrics (DB)
- Provides leadership in the areas of:
 - Data Standards
 - Data Integrity and Data Quality
 - Data Science and Data Tools
 - Scientific Computing and Statistical Programming
 - Project Management
- Includes Statistical Analysts to enhance statistical IND/NDA/BLA review and special projects



Initiatives/Projects

- Analysis Data Standards (ADS) – PDUFA VI Goal
 - Enhance capacity to support ADS for product development and review
 - Repository of recent review experiences related to standardized datasets and programs
- Roles and responsibilities of Statistical Reviewer and Statistical Analyst
- Standardization and tools development
 - Standard tables and figures for efficacy analyses
 - Library of validated codes/scripts to support standard tables and figures
- Development of standard processes for:
 - Programming best practices
 - Program validation and documentation



Enhancing the Statistical Review Process

The Vision: Who's Doing What?

- Statistical Reviewers
 - Instrumental at planning stage (IND review)
 - NDA/BLA review is multi-faceted
- Statistical Analysts
 - New role to enhance NDA/BLA review

Statistical Analyst Role

- Assessing IND/NDA/BLA/ANDA review processes from a Statistical Reviewer's perspective
 - Pain Points for Statistical Reviewers
 - Checking for data integrity and quality
 - Statistical programming
 - Validating the sponsor's code
 - Analyses that can be standardized
 - Standard tables and figures for efficacy and safety analyses
 - Library of validated code/scripts to support standard tables and figures

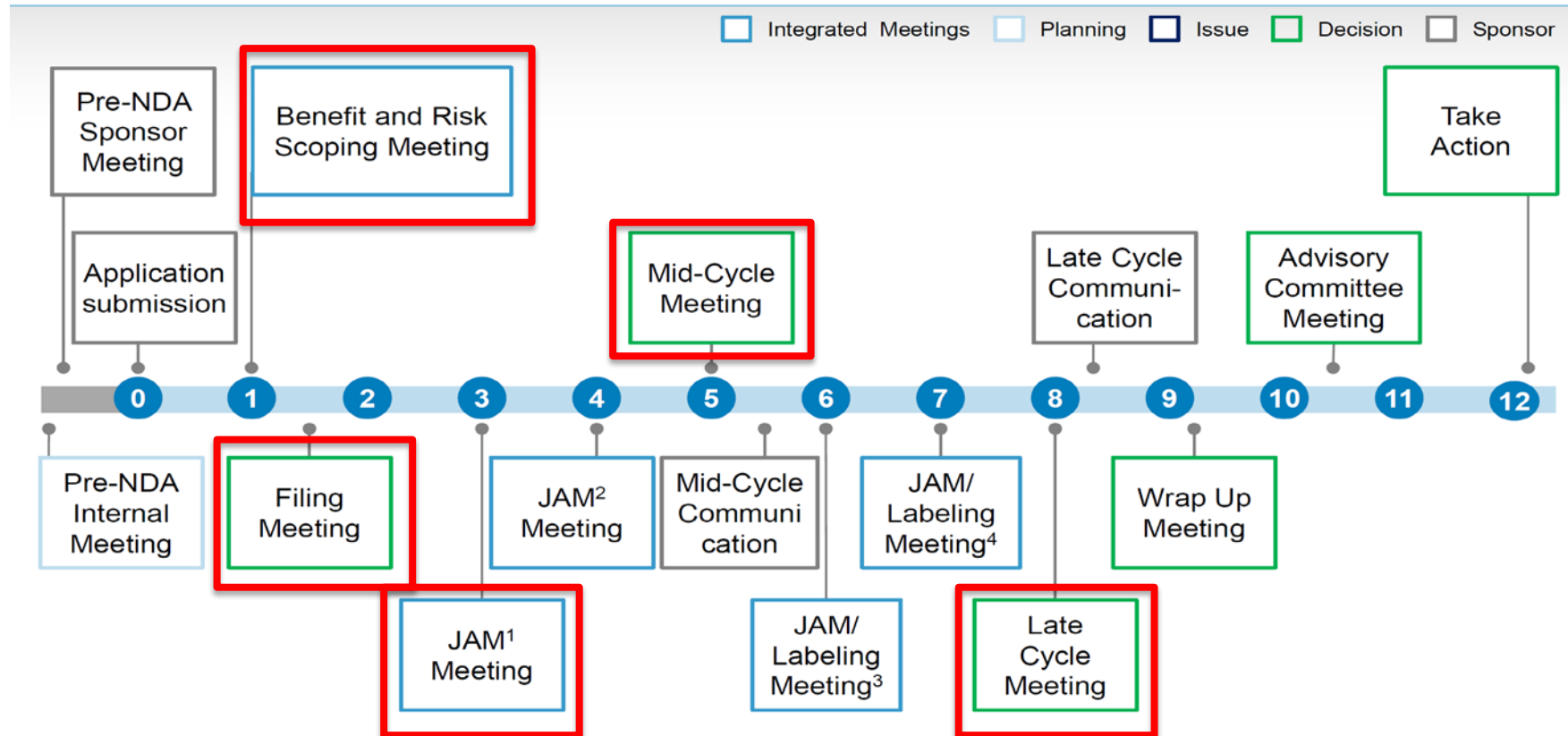
Statistical Analyst Role

- Participate in “Integrated Review Process”.
- Task Support:
 - Assist with IND/NDA/BLA/ANDA Reviews
 - Data Visualization
 - Coding Support/Validation
 - R Shiny App Development

Integrated Review Process

PRE-DECISIONAL – PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

Meetings and milestones of the new integrated review process



1 Joint Assessment Meeting

2 Could be used for the Mid-cycle Safety Meeting

3 Could be used for labeling focused meetings

Benefit and Risk Scope Meeting

Objectives

- Establish review team
- Determine review planning and timeline, assess data sufficiency, integrity, and quality
- Characterize preliminary safety profile

To-Do-List for Analyst

- Go through the submission package: study protocol, statistical analysis plan, clinical study report, proposed product label, analysis data reviewer's guide, and define.xml file.
- Check the data quality and integrity

Filing Meeting

Objectives

- Determine fileability and review classification (standard or priority)
- Complete site selection determination (clinical sites for inspection)

To-Do-List for Analyst

- Assist statistical reviewers to complete the “Statistical Review and Evaluation” form
- Continue to assess the data quality and complete basic tables in the form

Joint Assessment Meeting (JAM)

Objectives

- Assess review issues
- Supporting key facts, analyses, principle relating to the review issue assessment
- When review issue assessments are completed, the team may propose possible conclusions and recommendations at the JAM, including labeling options, to prompt discussion with division and office leadership
- Discussion of regulatory impacts considering how the issue is likely to impact the overall benefit-risk balance for the drug and if there are additional analyses that could help better assess the impact on benefit or risk
- Identify labeling items for review team discussion

To-Do-List for Analyst

- Data quality/integrity
- Study site selection for inspection
- Issues with study design, such as screen failure patterns
- Missing data patterns
- Safety issues-check major AE, i.e., death
- Baseline characteristics and demographic tables
- Verify sponsor's results for primary and key secondary endpoints
- Alternative efficacy analyses as discussed with statistical reviewer
- Subgroup analyses—race, sex, age, regions

Mid-Cycle Meeting & Communication

Objectives

- Finalize conclusion and rationale for all identified review issues
- Work toward resolving review issues, including labeling and post-approval planning
- Major labeling issues identified

To-Do-List for Analyst

- Additional analyses as requested by statistical reviewer and clinical review team
- Tables and/or graphs for the review template

Late-Cycle Meeting

Objectives

- Finalize labeling negotiations
- Finalize risk mitigation strategies
- Pharmacovigilance plan determination

To-Do-List for Analyst

- Finalize tables and/or graphs for the review template

Programming Standardization Initiatives

- Developed standard efficacy and safety tables and figures
- Developed file naming convention, file structure and permissions for repository of NDA/BLA review work products
- Developed SOP for program validation and documentation
- Developed programming best practices guideline document
- Developed SOP for simulation plan
- Library of validated code/scripts/RShiny apps

Programming Standardization Initiatives

- Standard Tables and Figures Work Group
 - Draft a manual to standardize commonly used tables and figures to be used in review-related documents.
 - Provide general recommendations on the constructs of tables and figures.
 - Once tables and figures are finalized, statistical analysis code will be developed, validated, and deployed to be used in the review related work.
- Tables and Figures (Efficacy and Safety)
 - Develop “core” tables and figures
 - Table aesthetics, formats, and structures (shells, etc.)
- Macros/Scripts
 - Create a repository of standardized and validated code
 - Scripts will be available for both SAS and R
 - R-Shiny

Data Science and Data Tools

- Pilot of a R shiny server to support R Shiny applications developed by OB and other OTS staff in collaboration with the Office of Computational Science (OCS) and Office of Innovation in OIMT
- Help with data anomaly, data visualization, data management and data preparation
 - Example: CluePoints CRADA
- Facilitate using simulations to evaluate Complex Innovative Designs, Adaptive Designs, and Bayesian analyses
- Develop tools/apps to assist with the COVID-19 application reviews
 - Example: Futility analyses for stopping trial

Futility Criteria for Early Safety Interim Analysis

- Hosted on Rstudio Connect by the Office of Computational Science (OCS).
- Describes stopping rules based on mortality rates and can be adapted to describe any binary endpoints.
- Used routinely in review of COVID-19 submissions to formulate recommendations to sponsors regarding safety and/or futility stopping criteria.

Futility Criteria for Early Safety Interim Analysis Demo

Futility Criteria for Early Safety Interim Analysis
☰

Randomization Ratio, (m in m:1)

1

Sample Size

Threshold Range

Number of Thresholds

True Underlying Control Arm Mortality Rate (0-100%)

Instructions

This RShiny application was developed to assist reviewers in identifying an appropriate futility criteria for early safety interim analysis. In order to use the application, the user needs to specify the parameters on the left sidebar and the plot will reactively update accordingly. An explanation for each parameter is listed below.

- Randomization Ratio*: m is the number of subjects assigned to the investigational product (IP) per control.
- Sample Size*: The number of subjects to be included in the interim analysis. In other words, we have the survival status at the prespecified timepoint for this number of subjects.
- Threshold Range*: Range of values to examine for the interim analysis threshold. As an example, a threshold of “ $\geq 20\%$ (≥ 2 excess deaths on IP)” indicates that the study will be stopped at the interim analysis if the observed investigational product arm mortality rate minus the observed control arm mortality rate is 20% or more. An observed difference of 20% or more occurs when we observe at least 2 excess deaths on the investigational product.
- Number of Thresholds*: Number of equally spaced thresholds between the Threshold Range.
- True Underlying Control Arm Mortality Rate*: Proportion in control group that dies (in %).

The plot below is fully interactive. The user can hover over each curve for a help box given a true fixed IP mortality rate. The user can export the plot as a .png file, zoom in and out, pan around, and autoscale using the options located at the top right of the plot. The user can also show the help boxes for all the curves simultaneously by selecting the double tooltip icon and hovering over a given true fixed IP mortality rate.

Plot

20 Patients, 1:1 Randomization

True Underlying Control Arm Mortality Rate of 20%

Threshold for Difference in Observed Rates (IP - Control)

- $\geq 0\%$ (≥ 0 excess deaths on IP)
- $\geq 5\%$ (≥ 0.5 excess deaths on IP)
- $\geq 10\%$ (≥ 1 excess deaths on IP)
- $\geq 15\%$ (≥ 1.5 excess deaths on IP)
- $\geq 20\%$ (≥ 2 excess deaths on IP)

If

a) the truth is the IP mortality rate is 25% AND

b) rule is study stops if observed IP mortality rate minus observed control mortality rate is $\geq 20\%$ (i.e., we observe ≥ 2 excess deaths on IP),

then the probability of stopping the trial is $\sim 21\%$.

CluePoints CRADA

- Since 2016, OB has been working with CluePoints via a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) for site level data anomaly detection using subject level data.
- Goals:
 - Improve data quality and data integrity.
 - Assist site selection for inspection.
 - Assist reviewers by identifying potentially problematic sites for sensitivity analyses.

CluePoints CRADA

Statistical Monitoring Applied to Research Trials (SMART)

- Unsupervised Machine Learning.
- Applies battery of statistical tests (missing value, categorical, binary, means, standard deviations, date, outlier and propagated values) to SDTM domains.
- Compares subject/site level values for a variable to all sites in trial.
- Computes a p-value corresponding to the site and the test.

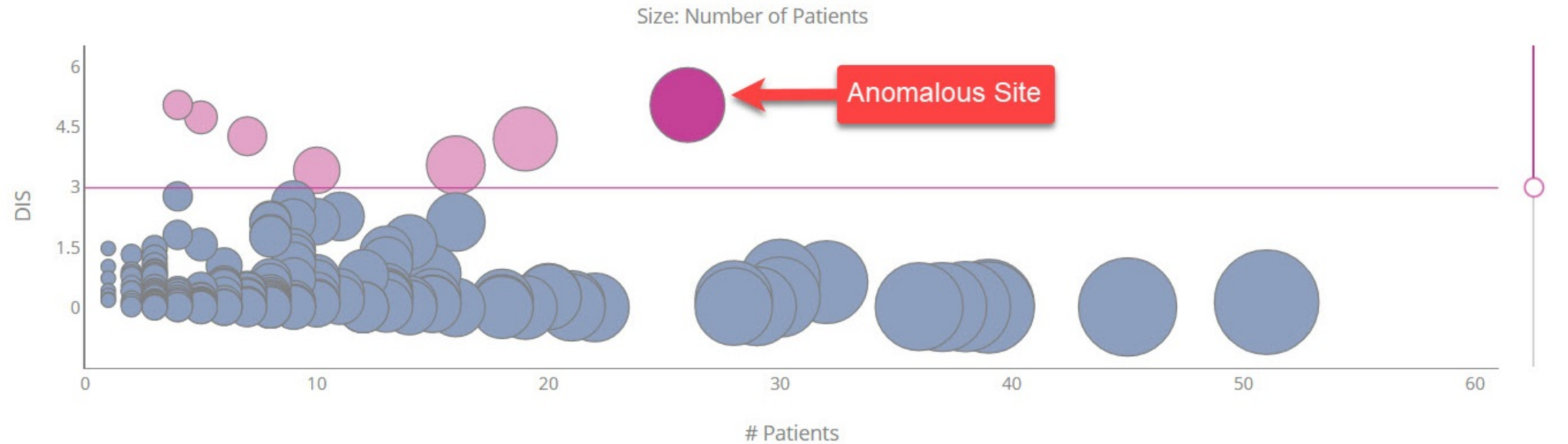
CluePoints CRADA Demo

DIS: 3

FDR: 2.41%

Outlying Centers: 7 out of 169 (4.14%)

Patients Patient Visits



Data Standards

- Mini training videos for ADaM and SDTM topics
- QRS and ADQRS data supplement reviews
- Statistical Review Info-Base (StatRIB) – repository of recent review experiences related to standardized datasets and programs to identify issues associated with regulatory submissions
- Natural Language Processing Pilot on Information Request from industry

Scientific Computing

- Software
 - SAS, SAS Studio, R, Rstudio
 - EAST, StatXAct, LogXact
 - nQuery, PASS, FACTS
 - MATLAB, Mathematica
 - LaTeX, MikTeX, WinEdt
 - Shiny apps (in progress)
- Hardware
 - Scientific Laptops (larger, more computing capability)
 - OB Shared Scientific Workstations (more RAM, more cores)
 - FDA High Performance Computing Environments: users need to go through approval process

Scientific Computing

- Programming Expertise:
 - Simulations
 - Help with simulations to verify operating characteristics for complex designs (Bayesian and Adaptive designs)
 - Data Visualization
 - Heat maps
 - Forest plots
 - Line plots

Analytics & Informatics Staff (AIS)

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- Provide expertise in the following areas:
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