

Rare Cancers and Drug Development

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Rare Cancers or ..

- Orphan EU: prevalence $<50/100.000$
- Orphan USA: affecting <200.000 in the US
- RARECARE: incidence $<6/100.000$
- From a drug development perspective "**small populations**"
 - defined (by me) as indications where it is complicated, if at all possible, to conduct conventional well-controlled, randomised trial with standard outcome measures (PFS, OS) with convincing results ($p \ll 5\%$) also if relevantly active drug.

"Small Target Populations"

- "Small" is < "rare"
- Not only incidence; competing studies, interest for a specific compound, drug target and disease.
- "Common" might become "Rare" or even "Small", e.g.
 - ALK positive NSCLC
 - Late-line Hodgkin lymphoma
 - Children
- From a methodological/regulatory perspective same issues - truly rare histopathological entities or small study populations for other reasons.

Scientific Advice Procedures

- EMA/CHMP oncology advice procedures:
369 (2001-2010, includes follow-up advice)
- Thereof **common** cancers (RARECARE) 103
 - simple top level classification
 - e.g. triple negative breast cancer = breast cancer

Scientific Advice Procedures

- "Small" study populations
 - 11 cases, e.g. CML with mutation T315I, Li Fraumeni, relapsed peripheral T-cell lymphoma (according to company)
 - might be some hidden target specific developments
- The majority of advices thus referred to "rare cancers" (RARECARE), but were considered suitable for "standard drug development".
- Right or wrong (biomarker guided drug development encouraged)

Scientific Advice Procedures

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 - Biomarker guided drug development encouraged/expected

Guidelines?

EMA/CHMP

- Guideline on Clinical Trials in Small Populations
- Evaluation of Anticancer Medicinal Products in Man
 - Draft for consultation deadline comments 31 May

Anti-cancer NfG

- Increase the target population
 - Opens for alternatives to histopathological delineation, such as related to "pivotal, molecularly well-defined target structure"
- Acceptance of "under-powered" randomised studies.
 - What is possible to accomplish within a reasonable time frame

Anti-cancer NfG

- Within patient comparison
 - Adjudicated TTP on last prior line vs. PFS on experimental therapy, superiority expected.
 - perhaps
 - in combination with under-powered randomised study
- (Single arm studies
 - outcome should be obviously beneficial when assessed by qualified persons)

Anti-cancer NfG

- Small study populations
- All evidence with respect to activity, efficacy and safety must be taken into account, including non-clinical data, effects on biomarkers (PD), PK/PD relationship, ORR, PFS etc.
- The totality, not primary, secondary, etc. endpoints.
- "Frequentist in planning, Bayesian in the interpretation"

Regulations

- Conditional Approval
 - In EU rather close to "full approval"
 - Comprehensive data post-approval
- Exceptional circumstances
 - Comprehensive data **cannot** be provided