

ESMO Magnitude of Clinical Benefit Scale

Evaluation form 2b: for therapies that are not likely to be curative with primary endpoint PFS

Name of study:		
Study drug:	Indication:	
First author:	Year:	Journal:
Name of evaluator:		

IF with median PFS with standard treatment \leq 6 months

Grade 3	<i>Mark with X if relevant</i>
HR \leq 0.65 <u>AND</u> Gain \geq 1.5 months	

Grade 2	
HR \leq 0.65 BUT Gain $<$ 1.5 months	

Grade 1	
HR $>$ 0.65	

Preliminary magnitude of clinical benefit grade (highest grade scored)

3	2	1

IF with median PFS with standard treatment \leq 6 months

Toxicity assessment

Is the new treatment associated with a statistically significant incremental rate of:	Mark with X if relevant
«toxic» death > 2%	
cardiovascular Ischemia > 2%	
hospitalization for «toxicity» > 10%	
excess rate of severe CHF > 4%	
grade 3 neurotoxicity > 10%	
severe other irreversible or long lasting toxicity > 2% please specify:	

(Incremental rate refers to the comparison versus standard therapy in the control arm)

Quality of life/ grade3-4 toxicities assessment

Was quality of life (QoL) evaluated as secondary outcome?	
Does secondary endpoint quality of life show improvement	
Are there statistically significantly less grade 3-4 toxicities impacting on daily well-being*	

*This does not include alopecia, myelosuppression, but rather chronic nausea, diarrhoea, fatigue, etc.

Adjustments

- Downgrade 1 level if there is one or more of the above incremental toxicities associated with the new drug
- Upgrade 1 level if improved quality of life or if less grade 3-4 toxicities that bother patients are demonstrated
- When OS as secondary endpoint shows improvement, it will prevail and the new scoring will be done according to form 2a
- Downgrade 1 level if the drug ONLY leads to improved PFS, QoL assessment does not demonstrate improvement

Final, toxicity adjusted, magnitude clinical benefit grade

4	3	2	1

Highest magnitude clinic benefit grade that can be achieved Grade 4.

IF median PFS with standard treatment > 6 months

Grade 3	<i>Mark with X if relevant</i>
HR ≤ 0.65 <u>AND</u> Gain ≥ 3 months	

Grade 2	
HR ≤ 0.65 BUT Gain < 3 months	

Grade 1	
HR > 0.65	

Preliminary magnitude of clinical benefit grade (highest grade scored)

3	2	1

Toxicity assessment

Is the new treatment associated with a statistically significant incremental rate of:	<i>Mark with X if relevant</i>
«toxic» death > 2%	
cardiovascular Ischemia > 2%	
hospitalization for «toxicity» > 10%	
excess rate of severe CHF > 4%	
grade 3 neurotoxicity > 10%	
severe other irreversible or long lasting toxicity > 2% please specify:	

(Incremental rate refers to the comparison versus standard therapy in the control arm)

IF median PFS with standard treatment > 6 months

Quality of life/ grade3-4 toxicities assessment	Mark with X if relevant
Was quality of life (QoL) evaluated as secondary outcome?	
Does secondary endpoint quality of life show improvement	
Are there statistically significantly less grade 3-4 toxicities impacting on daily well-being*	

*This does not include alopecia, myelosuppression, but rather chronic nausea, diarrhoea, fatigue, etc.

Adjustments

- a) Downgrade 1 level if there is one or more of the above incremental toxicities associated with the new drug
- b) Upgrade 1 level if improved quality of life or if less grade 3-4 toxicities that bother patients are demonstrated
- c) When OS as secondary endpoint shows improvement, it will prevail and the new scoring will be done according to form 2a
- d) Downgrade 1 level if the drug ONLY leads to improved PFS, QoL assessment does not demonstrate improvement

Final, toxicity adjusted, magnitude clinical benefit grade

4	3	2	1

Highest magnitude clinical benefit grade that can be achieved Grade 4.