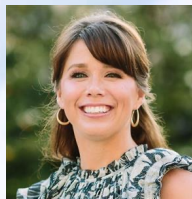


# Towards An AI-Enabled Social Media Listening Solution To Inform Early Patient-Focused Drug Development Strategies



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# Presentation Overview

## 1) Background

- ❑ Patient Experience Data + Patient Focused Drug Development
- ❑ Social Listening as a Method to Collect Patient Experience Data
- ❑ Social Listening in Early Drug Development

## 2) Use Case: Social Listening in Early Development

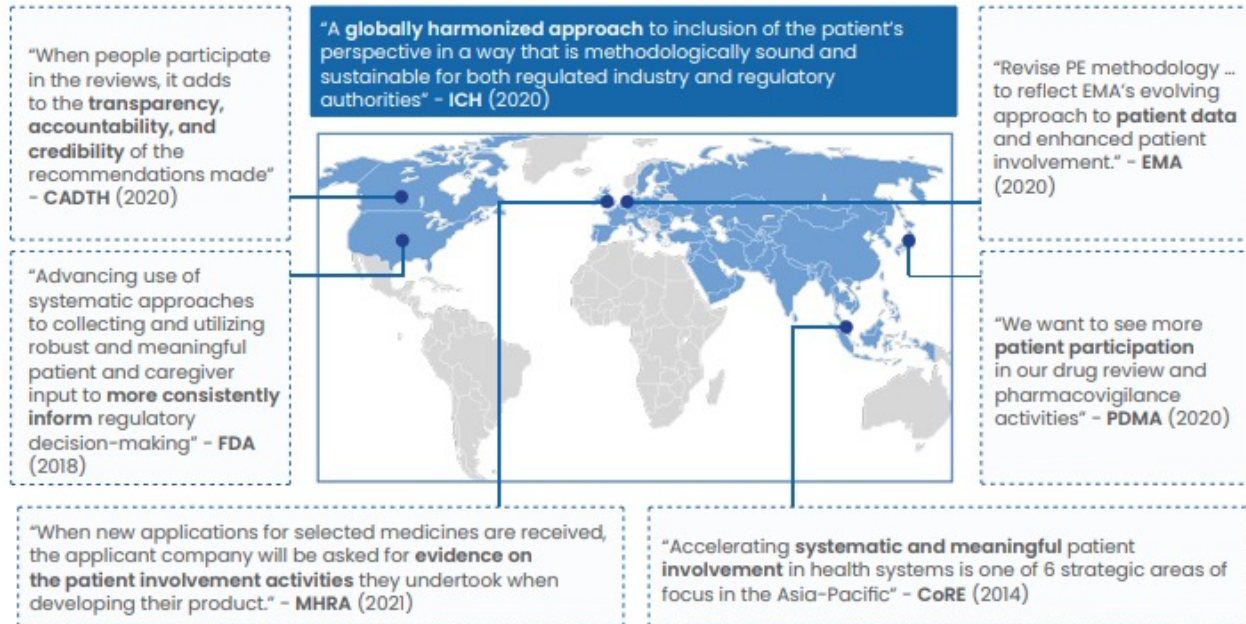
## 3) Dashboard Demonstration

## 4) Next Steps

# Patient Engagement (PE) & Patient Experience Data (PED) in Drug Development

The development and use of patient experience data is one way to engage patients across drug development

## Global alignment for consideration of PE & PED



Source: [Trends-in-the-Fast-Evolving-PE-PED-Landscape.pdf](https://www.patientfocusedmedicine.org/Trends-in-the-Fast-Evolving-PE-PED-Landscape.pdf) ([patientfocusedmedicine.org](https://www.patientfocusedmedicine.org))

# Patient Experience Data for Patient Focused Drug Development (PFDD)

## Opportunities for Social Listening Studies Across Clinical Development

Patient Experience Data Relevant to this Application (check all that apply)		
1	<input type="checkbox"/> The patient experience data that were submitted as part of the application include:	Section of review where discussed, if applicable
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical outcome assessment (COA) data, such as	
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Patient reported outcome (PRO)	
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Observer reported outcome (ObsRO)	
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinician reported outcome (ClinRO)	
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Performance outcome (PerfO)	
7	<input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative studies (e.g., individual patient/caregiver interviews, focus group interviews, expert interviews, Delphi Panel, etc.)	
8	<input type="checkbox"/> Patient-focused drug development or other stakeholder meeting summary reports	
9	<input type="checkbox"/> Observational survey studies designed to capture patient experience data	
10	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural history studies	
11	<input type="checkbox"/> Patient preference studies (e.g., submitted studies or scientific publications)	
12	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: (Please specify):	
13	<input type="checkbox"/> Patient experience data that were not submitted in the application, but were considered in this review:	
14	<input type="checkbox"/> Input informed from participation in meetings with patient stakeholders	
15	<input type="checkbox"/> Patient-focused drug development or other stakeholder meeting summary reports	
16	<input type="checkbox"/> Observational survey studies designed to capture patient experience data	
17	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: (Please specify):	
18	<input type="checkbox"/> Patient experience data was not submitted as part of this application.	

US FDA guidance on the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act of 2016 requires making public the use of PED in their decision making

[Assessment of the Use of Patient Experience Data in Regulatory Decision-Making Final Report \(fda.gov\)](#)

### Patient-Focused Drug Development: Methods to Identify What Is Important to Patients

Guidance for Industry, Food and Drug Administration Staff, and Other Stakeholders

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Food and Drug Administration  
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)  
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)

February 2022  
Procedural

#### VII. CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media may be an approach to collect qualitative and/or quantitative data:

- Data can be collected qualitatively through passive observation of social media discussions or information; observations can occur retrospectively or prospectively.
- Data can be collected prospectively by administering a survey instrument in a social media setting. Best practices for designing and implementing studies using survey instruments and technology also are applicable to the use of social media to conduct a survey.

Consider the following when using social media data:

- Choose an appropriate research design.
  - Mixed methods sequential research designs can further strengthen the depth of knowledge gained from social media data.
- Carefully select the source(s) of the social media with the research question in mind, because findings across social platforms may be distinctly different (e.g., certain platforms may have strong advocacy/support community presence; others may predominantly capture industry/academic perspectives surrounding certain issues).
  - Different social media communities appeal to different segments of the population, and the degree of a community's user anonymity may affect what users are willing to discuss. Research using social media data should examine a variety of social media networks and communities to obtain data that can be most generalized to the population of interest to the extent possible (i.e., generalizability).<sup>24</sup> A discussion of the strengths and limitations of using social media data in qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods research can be found in Guidance 1.
- Use appropriate methods to collect and analyze data.

[Final Guidance: Patient-Focused Drug Development: Methods to Identify What is Important to Patients \(fda.gov\)](#)

# AI based Patient Focused Drug Development

## What is PFDD?



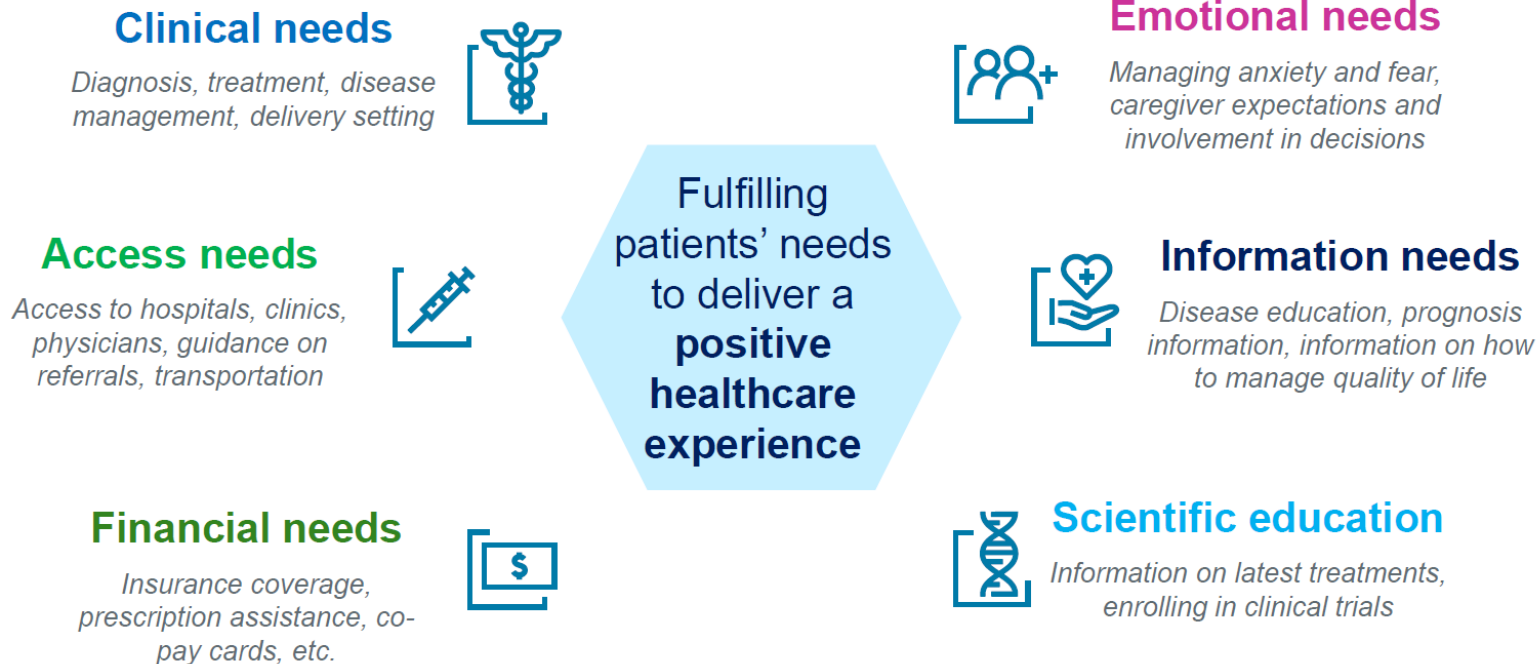
As per FDA guidelines, Patient focused Drug Development is a systematic approach to help ensure that patients' experiences, perspectives, needs, and priorities are captured and meaningfully incorporated into drug development and evaluation.

The primary goal of patient-focused drug development is :

- 1. Collecting robust and meaningful patient & caregiver inputs**
2. Facilitate patient enrollment
3. Minimizing the burden of patient participation in clinical trials
- 4. Appropriate use of methods to capture information on patient preferences**
5. Potential acceptability of trade-offs between treatment benefit and risk outcomes
- 6. Identifying the information that is most important to patients related to treatment benefits, risks, and burden**
7. Communicate the information to support their decision making

# Patient Focused Drug Development

Patients' increasing digital participation provides an opportunity to pursue patient centric research and drug development by understanding their needs





# Patient Focused Drug Development

Use Cases of Social Listening in Drug Development  
(Koss et al., 2021)

- 1) **Identification and prioritization of unmet patient need to ensure that patient perspectives are represented early in the drug development process**
- 2) Characterization of the target-population to develop a target profile of a drug and to ensure that appropriate participants are recruited into a clinical trial
- 3) Repurposing of a drug; patients may report off-label use of medications on social media which could benefit drug repurposing
- 4) Recruitment of patients during clinical trials. Social media platforms can play an important role in reaching diverse patient populations
- 5) Detection of adverse events of drugs

# Patient Focused Drug Development

## Social listening as a method to collect patient experience data

In the 2018 publication “Patient-focused drug development: Collecting comprehensive and representative input,” and the Feb 2022 guidance document “Patient-Focused Drug Development: Methods to Identify What is Important to Patients,” **FDA identifies two purposes for social listening** in early drug development:

- 1) To understand the current landscape of a research problem
- 2) To supplement traditional research approaches (e.g., interviews and focus groups)

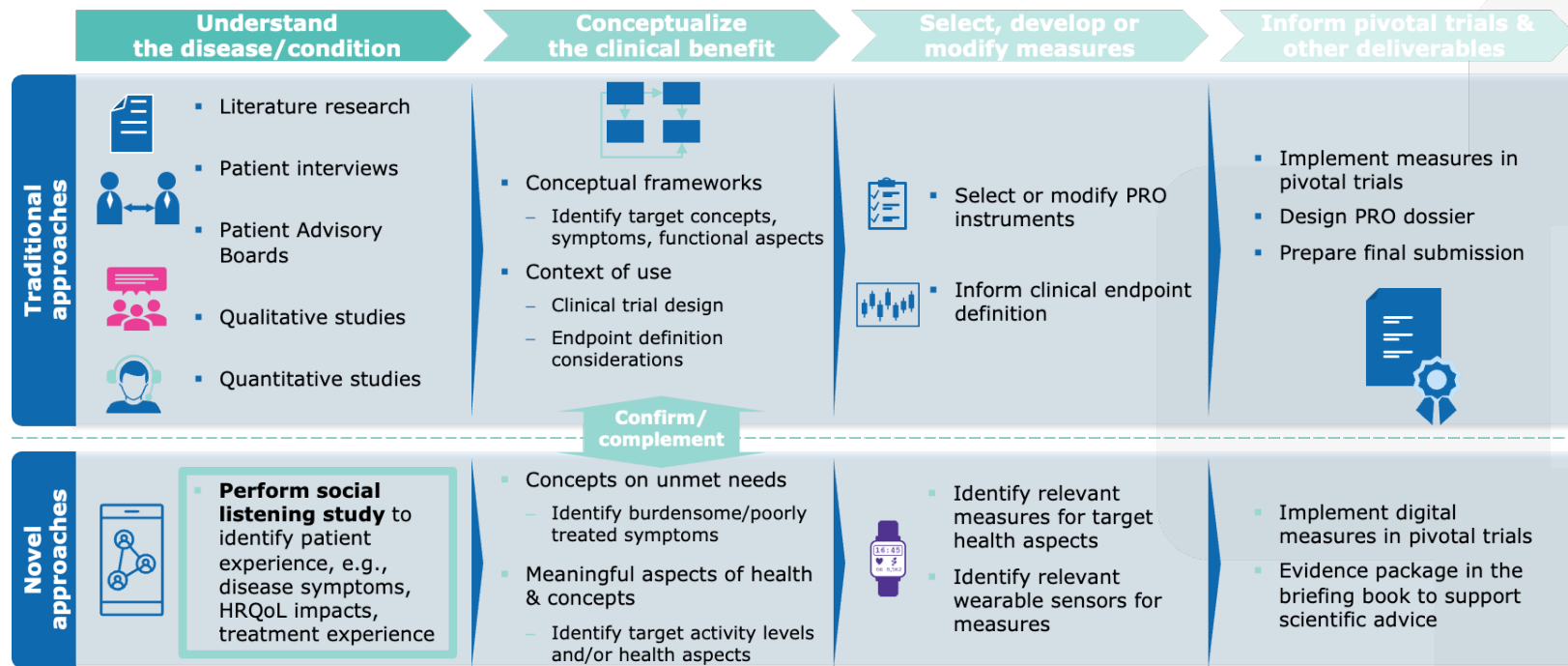
Indication	Company	Aim
COPD	Novartis	To assemble hypothetical treatment profiles to aid in PRO selection for clinical program
Dry eye disease	Novartis	To gain insights on disease burden, treatment patterns, and quality of life
Chronic kidney disease	AstraZeneca	To understand patient-reported experiences, symptoms, outcomes, and treatment management to inform design of observational cohort study
Inflammatory bowel disease	Takeda	To understand patients' assessments of risk and benefits associated with biologic therapies

Source: [FDA](#) (2018), own research (see references on page 18)



# Patient Focused Drug Development

Social Listening is part of a broader evidence generation roadmap for patient focused drug development



# Social Listening in Early Development

## Research Questions of Interest

1. What is the overall level of health status/HRQoL of patients on standard of care as discussed by patients and caregivers in online platforms?
2. What is the level of satisfaction with the current treatment options?
3. **Given standard of care, what are patients' expectations relating to treatments? Which treatment attributes are most important to patients?**
  - What do treatments today not address from patients' perspective? What are gaps? Differentiate by treatment type by extent possible
  - To what extent can social listening describe patient experiences on different treatment regimens?
4. Which symptoms do patients experience most frequently?
5. **Which symptoms do patients find most burdensome?**
6. Which symptoms are still poorly managed by the existing treatment options, from the patient's perspective?
7. Which impacts do patients experience frequently? Which impacts do patients consider most burdensome

# Use Case Summary: Social Listening in Early Development

## Overview of Challenge, Solution and Benefit of the Use Case



### Challenge

- **Increasing digital participation** provides an opportunity to analyze patient experiences to **enhance research and drug development** by understanding the unmet needs of patients
- Leverage **social media-based patient experience** data for use in R&D through capturing and assessing patient **experiences and expectations**.



### Solution

- **Systematic collection of social media** data for predefined search terms related to indications of interest
- An inhouse trained ML model for **categorizing posts into Patients, Caregivers & Not relevant** to identify patient focused data
- Additional in-house trained models **to extract treatments, psychosocial health, potential adverse events**, etc. to provide **additional insights from the data**



### Benefit

- Analytical solution for end users for repetitive and near real time analysis of patient centric data
- Serve as a **foundational for the development PFDD & Patient Centered Outcome** strategies
- Ability to inform future R&D project teams **understanding of critical patient & caregiver experiences**

# Social Listening in Early Development

## The HOW?

### What do we need to learn from patients in early development?

- Impact/severity of the disease?
- Symptoms, physical, psychosocial, functional & HRQoL impact
- What do patients think about their current treatment?
- Patient's unmet needs?
- benefit-risk acceptability?

### Filtering data sources



### Data Insights & Analytics

- Drugs / Conditions / Symptoms
- Adverse Events
- Disease Impact
- Mental Health Prediction
- Drug-Switch Prediction
- Medical Sentiments
- On-Demand Models

ML refined based on expert review & recommendations

### Define Research Questions

### Data Wrangling & Preparation

Key terms for inclusion & exclusion criteria

### Qualitative data collection through passive observation

- Selection of sources
- Refinement of search terms based on information
- Assess the quality
- Protect privacy and avoid personally identifiable information (PII)

### Data Pre-Processing

### Patient & Caregiver Classification

### AI & NLP Workflow

### AI-Enabled

### Data Visualization



### Data Analyses & Reporting

### Re-trainable ML model to predict patient & caregiver posts



### Insights database





# Dashboard Demo

# We Are Just Getting Started.

Working Toward a Patient Experience Knowledge Hub





# NLP SUMMIT HEALTHCARE

[www.nlpsummit.org](http://www.nlpsummit.org)

Presented by  
 John Snow LABS